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REPORTS

ON THE

PROVINCE OF NIMAR,

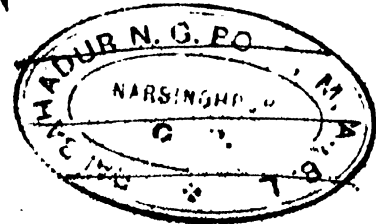
ILLUSTRATING THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE,

AND THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

UP TO THE CLOSE OF A. D. 1855.



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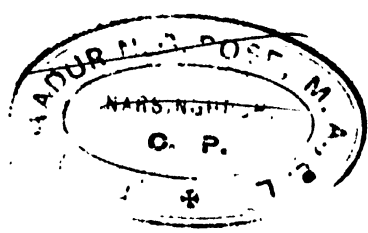
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W. Cunningham



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PART I.

A HISTORICAL RETROSPECT OF THE PROVINCE OF NIMAR.

No. 1.

LIEUTENANT EVANS' REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF NIMAR.

No. 699 OF 1852.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt., N. W. P.

Dated Indore Residency, 1st June 1852.

SIR,

Considering it most desirable, before Captain Evans vacated his appointment as Political Assistant in Nimar, that he should place on record what had been done for the improvement of the province, and what was in progress, I requested that officer to furnish a report for record, which he accordingly did, and of which I have now the honor to transmit a copy.

2nd. The Honorable the Court of Directors in a dispatch bearing date the 16th April 1845, (No. 3,) para. 49, specially noticed the then condition of Nimar of which little was then known.

3rd. On the occasion of transmitting Captain Evans' report, it occurred to me that it might be advantageous to draw up from official records a succinct narrative of the measures which had been adopted to restore the prosperity of this valuable tract of country. With this view, I have prepared the annexed "Note on the Province of Nimar," with some Statistical tables which I trust will be useful, not only as showing the exertions which have been made in furtherance of the great object of ameliorating the condition of the people generally, but also as affording data for future comparison.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

Resident.

Indore Residency,
The 1st June 1852. }

No. 57 of 1853.

From

LIEUT. H. I. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

SIR,

Dated Camp Asseergurh, 6th Feby. 1852.

When in your Camp at Durass, I had the honor to receive your verbal directions to make, before leaving the district, a short resumé of what has been done in Nimar during the last seven years, and in accordance therewith beg to submit the following.

2. When Captain French received charge of the Nimar Agency, in February 1845, he was the only Executive Officer, and had the whole

work on his hands. Having had charge myself of it for the six months previous, after the departure of Colonel Outram, I can speak from experience, that few men single-handed could do much more than keep business from accumulating, the current work in fact; and any departure from the sudder station for a few weeks tour in the districts, although absolutely necessary, was attended with much inconvenience and much arrears.

3. Captain French, however, having obtained your encouragement and support continued, besides doing this regular routine, to commence in 1845 several large public works, such as the Simrole and Asseer ghauts, several tanks and weirs, clearing the thoroughfares of jungle, &c. and obtaining information as to the working of the revenue system then in force. By the public works commenced at your suggestion during a time of famine, many people were saved from starvation, and the money spent was of permanent benefit both ways, to the people who actually received it, and to the district. The rainy season of 1844 was a very bad one, and that of 1845 if possible more unfavorable; and but for the employment systematically afforded, many must have perished or left the district.

4. In the following year, 1846, having obtained the appointment of a Deputy Collector, the late Mr. T. Conlan, Captain French was enabled to devote more of his time to a revision of the revenue system, and to the public works. Many tanks and weirs, of which a memo.* accompanies, were constructed; the road works (Simrole and Asseer ghauts) pushed on, and a fresh road to Mundatta on the Nerbudda, the great place for pilgrimage for Hindoos commenced, by public subscription, raised by his own personal exertions. Captain French enlisted in these works Lieut. Burke, the Executive Engineer at Mhow, and Lieut. Keatinge, of the Artillery, now Assistant Superintendent, both of whom rendered much assistance gratuitously.

5. It is impossible for one who has not known the country, both before and since, to form a fair estimate of what has been done. The revenue system was one which pressed heavily on some classes of the

* This memo. has been omitted, its detail not being regarded as necessary for this publication.

people, owing to the pergunnah establishment not being sufficiently strong to enable the accuracy of all claims, whether for remission on account of want of rain, or faulty measurement, or what not, to be properly tested; the consequence was, that much had been necessarily done almost by guess work, and many of the renters were very hardly pressed; whilst others got off cheap. Those who were pressed, in their turn came down upon the cultivators; land was thrown out of cultivation; and much distress caused. Captain French permitted all renters who wished, to throw up their leases, and very many took advantage of the permission. The land was then all re-measured and re-assessed; the assessment being made in each village by a punchayut of Patails and cultivators of the other villages, and year by year for four years has the Jumabundee been made by the European officers personally, and every complaint promptly enquired into and settled.

6. The revenue of course fell off nominally, though not in reality, as fewer arrears remained, but much more land is now under cultivation than in 1845, and 114 villages have been re-settled in these seven years. The people universally liked the Khalsa system; the demand was reduced, and what is more, was more equally distributed; complaints attended to; Tuccavee advances made free of interest; and remission, when granted, given where required, not indiscriminately. It has prepared them for the introduction of the new Settlement now carrying on.

7. Another great work accomplished by Captain French, was the abolition of the vexatious and oppressive Syer dues, and of many village imposts, which were annoying and hateful to the people. I did think that it would have been better, situated as we are, surrounded on the better part of three sides at all events by foreign states, to have modified them into a toll, and applied them to the construction of roads, for which purpose, and the building of serais and wells, planting of trees, &c. for the convenience of merchants and travellers, these dues were originally intended; and, if native tradition speak truth, were actually expended. But though their abolition was complete, Government has since permitted the levy of tolls for the making and repairing of roads, and our Road Fund now amounts to Rs. 10,000 per annum, more or less, all items included.

8. Having obtained an increase to the pergunnah establishment,

Captain French instituted regular pergunnah monthly reports of civil and criminal cases; disposed of petitions, &c. thereby keeping an easy superintendence over the local officers (Koomashdars.) The mode of administering justice in civil cases has been very simple; most of those, which the local official has been unable to settle, are tried on the spot, where all the inhabitants are assembled. Many are settled in a few hours by punchayut and others *vivâ voce*; few natives of the agricultural districts but can be got to speak the truth when before all their brethren and acquaintances. Often the simple affirmation or denial of one party is accepted by the other as sufficient. But had not Government granted assistance by giving a Deputy Collector and Assistant Superintendent, what I have above stated as the custom, could not have been done, as it takes time which could not have been formerly spared.

9. The good effected by the construction of the many tanks and weirs is incalculable. Wells are kept filled, and drinking water, formerly in some places scanty, secured to the inhabitants. Many, as I have above mentioned, were saved from starvation, by being employed on these works and the roads; and the personal interest evinced by Captain French gave the people heart, by letting them see that Government had other objects in view, besides that of squeezing the last rupee from them; and that it only required to have their urgent wants properly made known to ensure their being attended to by Government.

10. Nimar was famous, I should say infamous, for its deficiency in means of communication. The passes into Malwa and Khandeish, except the Sindwah ghaut, were in a state of utter and complete disrepair. I passed up the Simrole ghaut in January 1839, and again in 1844, both times with troops, and the labour in getting up the baggage was excessive. Captain French, as mentioned in para. 4, commenced its repair with funds furnished, on your representations, by the Scindia and Holkar's Governments. This work we have steadily kept, and in 1849 commenced making the road between Simrole and Asseergurh, being the main Indore and Boorhanpore line leading to Berar, the Deccan and Khandeish. The Asseer pass had been commenced in 1845, and the work has continued progressing as funds were forthcoming. The whole distance from the head of the Simrole to Boorhanpore is 100 miles, comprising the passage of two mountain ranges, the Vindhya and Sathpoora,

three small ranges of hills and the Nerbudda river. The ghauts (Simrole and Asseer) have been made, if not at as good easy gradients in the former as an Engineer would consider indispensable, yet easily practicable for laden carts. The three small ranges (Sinawud, Doorwah and Dusgaun,) are excellent, and 39 miles of intermediate road (34 being entirely new) have been made, all but four miles mornmed; some metalled; many drains and falls or slopes of masonry work, several small bridges (8) and one large one built, and but 25 miles remain to be made. The Road Fund, comprising the one per cent. on revenue granted by Government tolls at the ghauts, and a small fee called Chittiwun (and formerly credited to Government,) now amounts to 9 or 10,000 per annum, and may be reasonably expected to increase.

Amounts contributed for Ghauts and Roads from A. D. 1845 to A. D. 1851 (end of.)

British Govt. including Asseer Tolls, ..	Rs. 9,812
British Scindia including Simrole Tolls and Chittiwun,	„ 33,619
His Highness Holkar,	„ 10,595
	<hr/>
	Rs. 54,026

And Rs. 10,000 taken in July 1851 at an advance repayable in 5 years.

11. A new road has been opened, rough as yet, but traversable, to Poonassa, a newly settled pergunnah, a distance of 30 miles from the foot of the Simrole ghaut, and many minor roads cleared and rendered passable.

12. Of the many Dhurmshalas, built both on high roads and in villages of the main lines, you are fully aware. Since 1845, 84 have been built: for detail of which vide memo. alluded to in para. 4. In some, especially those built during the last four years, the inhabitants have paid sometimes half, or contributed considerably towards the expenses, much readiness being shown in subscribing for works of this kind, of which the utility to all is so evident. The people meet in them for caste purposes, dinners, punchayuts, &c., and travellers of all classes are permitted to use them; many public wells have been built up with masonry, the people bearing half the expense, and contributing labor besides. I have always found them, as did Captain French, ready to subscribe freely according to their means; witness the handsome hewn stone ghaut, built during the last year at Mundlaisir at a cost of Rupees 3000, all of which sum, except Rs. 600, came from the Nimar people, and not from Government. This work was set on foot by the late Mr. Conlan, and has been largely aided by prison labor, without which it would have cost not under Rupees 6000 at least.

13. A bridge of boats is now just being commenced at the Kheeree ghaut, where the Boorhanpore road crosses the Nerbudda. Lieutenant Keatinge and myself had often talked over the subject with you, and he has now matured the plan which was submitted to you at Goojree 20 days since. No grant of money is requested from Government, for this or other road work, nor have we had any for the last two years. All is done from the Road Fund, on the security of which, you this year sanctioned an advance of 10,000 Rs. for masonry works repayable in five years by instalments.

The works are all superintended by Lieutenant Keatinge, the Assistant Superintendent mentioned in my 4th para., and he has under him nine picked men of the Police Corps, who receive a small extra pay according to their acquirements, and learn what they can of the duties usually performed by pioneers or men of the corps of Sappers and Miners. One can survey; several can write, and all, when not employed on the road actively, are to attend the Mundlaisir school and learn enough reading and writing to enable them to read a plainly written perwanch, decipher a plan, and keep accounts. If capable, of course they would go further.

14. I anticipate that the traffic on the Boorhanpore line will be enormously increased by the establishment of the bridge of boats: even now much traffic from Bombay to Malwa passes up it, induced to take this route though more circuitous by about 56 miles than that by Siadwah, by there being no Syer dues leviable between Khandeish and Malwa, except His Highness Holkar's, and those at Boorhanpore, which in the aggregate are about half what is levied on the Sindwah road which passes through the territories of four Native states, besides Bhoomeea's and others. During the last six years, since the Syer dues were abolished, and the roads attended to, traffic has quadrupled, as shown by the Chit-tiawun returns.

15. It is much to be wished that His Highness Holkar, who only owns 16 miles of territory S. of the Nerbudda, would consent to an arrangement to place the levying of his Syer dues in our hands, we paying him a fixed sum, say one half of what they have averaged during the last five years, and applying the residue to repair and make the roads for a

period of say ten years, after which, if judged expedient, a fresh arrangement might be made with a yearly charge for repairs. The advantage derived would be great. We should levy (in one place instead of four, as at present,) a non-differential duty (instead of as now taking a different tax on almost every article of produce) at a considerably reduced rate, trusting to the increase of traffic to make good the loss so incurred. This is the arrangement made, as you are aware, on the Bombay and Agra road between Indore and Sinawud. When passing through Sindwah, where the chief part of His Highness Holkar's dues are levied, the farmer of them complained that he was suffering from the new Poonassa road lately opened (mentioned in my 11th para.) the merchants preferring it, though comparatively speaking a bad circuitous route, to the good and shorter road on account of the heavy dues levied on the latter. As the former (Poonassa) becomes better and more worn, the Sinawud dues will more and more decrease, so that the Indore Durbar would be wise to come to terms now. The zemindars and other huqdars would of course be compensated, as in our own districts. This would make the road settlement complete, the Gwalior Durbar having agreed to our proposition for abolishing the duty called Rahdaree levied at Boorhanpore.

16. I will advert again to the new Revenue Settlement; one pergunnah (Kusrawud) has been finished. It is almost incredible, the prejudice there was against it; for the first 8 months, whilst the preliminaries were going on, the people would not hear of it; and ultimately the cultivators of only ten villages accepted the boon offered them, and that only after an immense amount of persuasion. The late Mr. Conlan exerted himself much in that business, and by his knowledge of the people and language, was a chief cause of our succeeding in introducing it. Now however its benefits to the cultivators are recognized, and Kanapoor and Burreah, which I was about to commence upon, are eager for it. We could not, however, have done it, with half the satisfaction we can now, had not the villages been held Khalsa some years, during which time we have become thoroughly conversant with the minutest details. There will, of course, be many squabbles, the first few years, but when giving out the leases three months since, I urged on all the people, that if any dispute arose on any point, not to argue and quarrel amongst themselves, and so become inveterate, but at once to come in to me, and have it accommodated. This settle-

New Revenue Settlement.

ment system, had been, as you know, objected to by me, and was undertaken by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P.

17. Captain French, before leaving in 1847, commenced the introduction of the in-door labor system in the Mundlaisir Jail. In the following year, Government sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for building workshops, which were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,114-5-1, the balance is still in deposit, to be expended as the establishment increases. The average number of convicts during the past five years is shewn in the margin; about half work in the jail, the remainder are some at Bhopawur, some at Asseergurh, Khundwah and Poonassa, and the remainder at Mundlaisir with gangs out in the district in the fair season. The in-door men are employed in making country paper, rope, coarse sacking (gunny), dosootee, common cloth for their own clothing, blankets, towels, carpets and rugs, and the returns annually are shown in the margin. Part of the profit is derived from being enabled to dispense with some of the burkundazes sanctioned to guard convicts working on the roads. We do not find the mortality increased by in-door work, though the prisoners dislike it more than labor on the roads.

Jail Establishment.

1847,	142
1848,	215
1849,	301
1850,	320
1851,	345

	R.	A.	P.
1848,	840	4	11
1849,	985	8	4
1850,	1662	5	9
1851,	1498	10	9

18. A Dispensary establishment of Rs. 42 per mensem was sanctioned by Government for Kundwah in 1849: the expense in building was Rupees 1,455-8-7, of which Government paid Rupees 813-6-10, and the people subscribed the remaining,

Dispensary at Khundwah.

Return of Cholera cases during the years 1850 and 1851, in the Khundwah Talook, A Pergunnahs. A. D. 1850.

	Received medicine.	Not treated.
Cases,	184	961
Recovered,	90	368
Died,	94	593

Detail: Cultivators—deceased 129, others 558.

A. D. 1851.

	Received medicine.	Not treated.
Cases,	183	479
Recovered,	96	191
Died,	87	288

Detail: Cultivators—deceased 56, others 319.

Rupees 642-1-9. It is a great boon; scarcely a year passes but the district is visited by cholera and the returns show that a larger proportion of those who take our medicines recover, than of those who are treated by natives, or take nothing. It may be, that they have confidence in ours, and undoubtedly such confidence is half the battle.

Returns of cases treated in Khundwah Dispensary.

	Sepoys, sowars and police corpsmen.	Prisoners.	Villagers, &c.	Total.
September 1851, ..	21	16	34	71
October " ..	34	10	69	113
November " ..	25	3	48	76
December " ..	18	2	24	44
January 1852, ..	10	5	24	39
	108	36	199	343

Fevers too are very prevalent in the months from August to January inclusive, and some from the jungle districts of the worst type. All Government servants attacked come in to the Khundwah Dispensary.

19. There is one other point which I have had much at heart, viz. the re-settlement of the Poonassa pergunnah. Its situation, extent, the richness of much of its soil, the mineral and other products, with which it abounds: iron, fine limestone, suited for lithographic use, khurreemuttee,* roos, a grass for making the oil so efficacious in rheumatism, of which I have sent supplies to many people both in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies; the beautiful Unjun timber, the only wood absolutely impenetrable by white ants—all point it out as deserving of attention.

20. I have, since August 1849, had my sheristadar, Nanoo Bhikajee, an excellent man, there, and he has exerted himself to the uttermost, getting settlers, rebuilding the town, clearing jungle, and opening out a road towards Indore (mentioned in para. 11); this road to run S. E. towards Charwar, Hurda, &c. and will, I expect, be much frequented before long, water being plentiful on it, the distance shorter, and Syer dues less on it than on that now frequented, which in the dry season is scarcely practicable.

21. The Poonassa, Moondee, Attode, and Seylance pergunnahs, are inhabited chiefly, as far as cultivators are concerned, by Bheels, Bhulalahs and Koor-koos, a wild jungle tribe: these, Nanoo Bhikajee has exerted himself to persuade to apply themselves more to agriculture, and of a better kind than that which consists in merely raising a scanty crop of Indian corn, jowaree or bajree. He has persuaded them to clear out wells, and grow rice, wheat, gram and sugar-cane, and (a great advance) to commence tiling their houses. He has persuaded them also to establish carts to carry their produce to market; and in fact to make themselves more permanent residents than they have hitherto been.

* A kind of pipe-clay used to colour walls of houses.

22. Captain French was a great advocatę for extending education, especially the vernacular, amongst the poorer classes, and I have endeavoured to follow up what he commenced. To Buneeahs and other non-cultivating classes, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. are absolutely necessary, whilst history, geography, &c. must, though not so essential, tend to expand their minds; but I should like to see every Patel, indeed every cultivator, able to read his receipt book, and test the accuracy of his Putwarry's accounts. Captain French, as reported in my letter No. 24, dated 1st February 1849, established native libraries, by subscription amongst the people. It is absurd to suppose, that at first they would be much resorted to, or produce much effect, but the desire of reading has, I am convinced, increased, and every step towards the diffusion of knowledge is a good one.

23. The village schools I have always examined when moving about in the district from place to place, making the examination day a great one, and getting all the natives of the place to attend. There was a great want of school books, so I purchased a lithographic press, and a good many books have been printed at it. *Æsop's fables*, translated into Hindee from Mahratta, by the late Mr. Conlan, a translation into Hindee of Colonel Jervis' translation into Mahratta of the first part of Hutton's *Mathematics*, made by the Mundlaisir school head pundit, a good man, whom I got from Ahmednuggur from the missionary school, and two little elementary books in geography and miscellaneous subjects, by my sheristadar above mentioned, Nanoo Bhikajee. These and several other books, some printed at Indore, relieved the pressure, and are now the class books in the schools.

24. When reporting about the Khundwah fair in 1848, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to recommend, that much attention should be paid to these fairs. There are three large ones held in Nimar, "Oonkar Mundhatta," usually early in November, "Singajee," just after the Dusserah, and "Khundwah" early in January; at all these places we have built lines, raised platforms of masonry for the traders to set their shops on: these have been eagerly bought up, and more called for to be built. There is no doubt but that the attendance at these fairs has increased considerably, and that they are of great benefit to the country.

I have, &c.

H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistt. Nimar.

*Nimar Pol. Agency, Camp Asveergurh, }
the 6th February 1851.*

Statistical

Names of Districts.	Names of Pergunnahs.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Revenue.	No. of Bunds.	No. of Tanks.	No. of Wells.		No. of Dhurumsalas.	No. of Libraries.
							Pucka.	Kucha.		
British Nimar.	Mundlairsir, -- -- -- -- --	1	3235	4480	1	1	4	20	5	0
	Kusrawud, -- -- -- -- --	30	9642	29953	4	6	36	148	15	0
	Kanapoor, -- -- -- -- --	22	3011	7390	1	9	11	34	3	0
	Burreah, -- -- -- -- --	14	4537	7771	0	4	11	27	5	0
	17 Villages in Asseer, -- -- -- -- --	19	1724	2310	0	0	7	29	2	0
	Total, -- -- -- -- --	96	22149	51901	6	20	69	258	30	0
British Scindia Nimar.	Khundwah, -- -- -- -- --	235	47314	68496	8	29	33	852	14	0
	Burneah, -- -- -- -- --	104	2715	10954	5	11	22	16	7	1
	Dhurgaum, -- -- -- -- --	32	5038	13273	2	1	23	94	4	0
	Seglance and Billorah, -- -- -- -- --	29	5577	3584	0	5	2	84	7	0
	Poonassa, -- -- -- -- --	30	3115	1262	0	2	0	22	3	0
	Attode, -- -- -- -- --	19	1728	1073	0	0	0	6	1	0
	Moondec, -- -- -- -- --	28	3595	3723	0	6	0	46	1	0
	Asseer, -- -- -- -- --	70	14517	29246	2	3	63	82	6	1
	Peepode, -- -- -- -- --	46	6994	8256	0	1	7	25	3	0
	Bhamgurh, -- -- -- -- --	35	5152	5635	0	0	1	41	5	0
	Total, -- -- -- -- --	628	103248	145492	17	58	151	1238	51	2
	Grand Total, -- -- -- -- --	724	125394	197396	23	78	220	1493	81	2

Return.

Schools and attendance.		Police and Tehsil Establishment of Pergunnah.				Staple Products.	Remarks.	
No. of schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	No. of Jaghir Villages.	No. of Jaghirdars.	No. of Tehsildary Amils and Karoons.			No. of Peons.	Total cost of Establishment monthly.
1	2	92	0	0	0	0	0	Jowar, Zoowar, Tillee, Wheat, Gram, Sugar-cane, Opium and Gunja, Ungoor (grapes, &c.)
1	1	24	2	2	3	10	142	
0	0	0	2	2	3	10	86	
1	1	22	1	1	4	10	146	
0	0	0	0	0	1	6	45	
3	4	138	5	5	11	36	416	
8	9	259	4	4	9	35	394	Jowar, Zoowar, Tillee, Wheat, Gram, Sugar-cane, Rice, Opium, Gunja, Huldee, Cotton, and Bajra.
1	1	29	18	14	5	20	216	
1	1	26	2	1	3	9	110	
1	1	14	13	10	4	12	134	
1	1	10	7	6	0	0	0	Jowar, Zoowar, Tillee, Bhadlee and Khoollera.
0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	
1	1	15	3	3	3	8	105	Jowar, Zoowar, Tillee, Rice (Sall), Custaid Apple.
4	4	72	2	2	8	32	391	
2	2	35	17	8	5	19	190	
1	1	30	8	4	3	13	138	
20	21	483	76	54	40	148	1678	
23	25	621	81	59	51	184	2097	

Besides the above, the Nimar Police corps consists of 4 Jemadars, 10 Duffadars, 57 Sowars, 245 Peadahs. Total monthly pay 2715 Rs. Pay of European Officers and Deputy Collectors Rs. 2,455-8-9, Umlah Rs. 668-12-4, and Jail Establishment Rs. 177.

H. S. EVANS,

Poll. Assistant in Nimar.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Construction of Tanks, Bunds, Wells and Dhurumsalas in Nimar, during the seven years preceding 1852.

Districts.	Description of Work.	No.	Amount.
Holkar's Pergunnahs,	Tanks	13	9,048 0 0
	Bunds	2	4,300 0 0
	Dhurumsalas	10	4,309 0 0
British Pergunnahs,	Tanks	15	14,947 0 0
	Bunds	5	14,085 0 0
	Dhurumsalas	24	6,587 0 0
	Wells	5	879 0 0
British Scindiah,	Tanks	52	23,502 0 0
	Bunds	15	10,294 0 0
	Dhurumsalas	51	13,811 0 0
	Wells	19	4,650 0 0

No. 2.

NOTE ON THE PROVINCE OF NIMAR UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR
1850-51 or S. 1907.

The following particulars relative to the province of Nimar are drawn from public documents, and are arranged so as to form a consecutive narrative of its administration up to the present time.

Preamble.

2. The first authentic record is to be found in a report by Lieutenant Colonel Smith then in charge of the districts, and bears date 28th June 1819. In that report Colonel Smith observes, that having brought the accounts of the pergunahs of Mundlaisir and Kusrawud to a close for the year ending 31st May 1819, and having completed the Settlement for the current year, he submits some remarks on the province.

Past Fiscal History of
Nimar.

3. Colonel Smith had anticipated that the districts might yield a revenue of Rs. 23 or 24,000, but Rs. 26,000 had been realised, a sum in every respect inadequate to the general appearance and condition of the country.

4. It had become a measure of policy on our assumption of these districts, to lighten, consistently with the interest of Government, the burden with which the people had for so many years been oppressed: the lands had therefore for the past year been assessed upon a reduced scale without reference to former years, in the expectation that before they came under settlement, every necessary information might be obtained. In this expectation Colonel Smith states himself to have been disappointed. Every enquiry he had commenced had been considered by the people

as a prelude to some new tax or arbitrary collection; under this want of confidence in, or ignorance of, our real intentions, all classes combined to conceal the full extent of the capabilities and the real value of their lands.

5. Colonel Smith was unable to carry on the measurement of the lands, finding after he had commenced it, that it gave great offence and disturbed the minds of the people; in fact, that the measure militated against the prejudices and customs that prevailed in the province.

6. An offer for bringing the whole waste land into immediate cultivation, provided a settlement for 3 years were made, was accepted without hesitation, by which arrangement "the Kaulce* Juma was doubled for the current, and progressively increased the second; but the Dewar† Juma abolished." Colonel Smith expresses himself as "the more satisfied with this settlement, as he was assured that in the most flourishing period under the Shastry's managers, these grants never yielded a revenue equal to the assessment now made, and that the ryot is hereby relieved from the oppressive contribution known by the name of Kuttra. So fully sensible are the young Shastry advisers of this settlement being advantageous, that I am persuaded in the event of these districts being restored to that family, no motive would induce them to annul the Pottha made on this occasion with the Patail and ryots of the pergunnah."

7. When the pergunnah of Kanapore and Burreah were visited by Colonel Smith in July 1818, they were found to be "but one continued scene of desolation and ruin; all traces of former cultivation had ceased to be perceptible, and extensive tracts were observed overgrown with jungle, and, with the exception of Kanapore, not a dwelling or inhabitant was to be seen in any part of the country." In the 15 villages of Kanapore on the 1st June 1819, there were reported to be 515 houses of all kinds, and a total population of 2734 souls, whilst in the 13 villages of Burreah, there were 390 houses and 1596 souls.

8. The révenue settlement for five years gave the sum of Rs. 21,850

* Land Revenue.

† Militia Tax.

	Current year endg. on the 31st May 1820	2nd year endg. on the 31st May 1821	3rd year endg. on the 31st May 1822	4th year endg. on the 31st May 1823	5th year endg. on the 31st May 1824
<i>Kanapore.</i>					
Land Rent, ..	1,200	1,900	2,588	3,600	18,600
Customs, ..	100	100	100	800	800
Abkaree, ..	48	50	60	400	400
Other taxes, ..	50	50	52	250	250
Nowgaum, ..	"	"	850	1,300	1,800
Total Rs. . .	1,398	2,100	3,650	11,350	21,850
<i>Burreah.</i>					
Land Rent, ..	52	550	1,750	13,300	26,200
Customs, ..	100	150	250	600	1,500
Abkaree, ..	40	50	100	300	500
Other taxes, ..	40	50	250	800	1,800
Chegaum, ..	1,200	1,400	2,100	"	"
Total Rs. . .	1,431	2,200	4,450	15,000	30,000

as the total amount for Kanapore for the last year (*i. e.* 1824), and Rs. 30,000 for Burreah.

9. In regard to the revenue it is remarked "that there was a reason to believe from the country being well watered, and from the fertility of its soil, it will yield, on the whole of the lands being reclaimed, more than

"what they are now rated at." From these two pergunnahs being so intermixed, and surrounded by the possessions of Holkar and Scindia, a question might arise as to their exchange for other more conveniently situated, a scheme that Colonel Smith deprecated as exposing those, who had settled and emigrated to escape oppression, to great risk, hardships and loss, which "a change of masters would produce."

10. The villages of Nowgaum and Chegaum are added, and the re-

marks in respect to them are here transcribed, the Poorundurrah's claims having lately been settled.

Letter from Secretary to the Government of India, No. 972, dated 9th April 1850.

I am desired by the Governor General in Council, to transmit for your information, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 36, dated 15th ultimo, relative to the restoration to Chinnjee Withull Poorundherry, of the villages of Nowgaum and Chegaum, situated in the Nimar and Sirkar Bejagud Territory, and to direct that you will be pleased to release the villages in favor of Chinnjee, and to ascertain from the Political Agent at Nimar, and report for the information of the Bombay Government, the actual amount of the *net* proceeds realized from these villages during the period they have been under attachment, over and above the expenses of management.

carried to the boundary of the other. This village has been considered a grant from the Poonah Government to the Poorundurrah family; but since our taking possession of the place, now 13 months, no claims whatever have been advanced on the part of that family. I have lately however made further enquiries into the nature of that grant, as also into that of Chegaum which in like manner has been annexed to Burreah, and find that the Poorundurrah family never held them as Enam, but

as a "Chakree Budlee Jaghire," and consequently upon the principle of Mr. Elphinstone's decision, they can have no just claim to these villages.

12. To encourage the settling of people, and to secure the thin population, it was found necessary to retain in service the "jemadars" on monthly pay. Rs. 60 was fixed for "the Jemadar of Burreah, until the reaping of the crops of the season of 1819-20, from that period they were to be entitled to per-centage on the revenues, and to other little perquisites agreeably to the ancient usages of the country."

13. For the protection of the districts from the incursions of Ghonds and Bheels, "the Jemadar and 30 Gossains, who were originally in the service of the manager, were continued at an expense of 210 Rs. per mensem, these with a karkoon on 10 Rs. and 4 peons at 5 Rs. each, for each pergunnah, and a head karkoon as superintendent on 25 rupees, formed the entire establishment entertained by the Government.

14. A gratifying change in the habits of the Bheels was observable; as soon as they found they were relieved from vexatious exactions, they engaged in cultivating the soil, and it was hoped would gradually be induced to attend the village markets.

15. Advances in cash, to enable the poorer ryots to supply themselves with cattle, instruments of husbandry, and seed, were, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, made, and no opportunity lost to encourage agricultural employment.

16. These advances were made at the rate of 25 rupees per every plough actually worked; in this manner 400 were set agoing in the districts. The annual advances appear to have been to Ryots 5,655 rupees,

	Rupees
<i>Kanapore Pergunnah.</i>	
Amount of cash advanced to the Ryots from the 1st of August 1818 to the 31st May 1819 as per registered Bonds,	525
<i>Village of Nowgaum.</i>	
Amount of cash advanced to the Ryots from the 1st of August 1818 to the 31st of May 1819 as per registered Bonds,	525
<i>Burreah Pergunnah.</i>	
Amount of cash advanced to the Ryots from the 1st of July 1818 to the 31st of May 1819 as per registered Bonds,	4,605
Total Rupees, ..	5,655

and it is stated, that lands which for 20 years had remained untilled, were broken up and made productive: this system of advances was found to act most beneficially in settling ryots, who otherwise would have left the pergunnah.

17. In concluding his report, Colonel Smith alludes to the numbers of discharged and disaffected persons who collected at Oonkar Mundatta, and who required constant vigilant supervision, they being for the most part idle, dissolute characters, ready to be employed on any service, by any one who could pay them, but that the scenes of dispute and bloodshed between the subjects of Scindiah, Holkar, and other small independent tributary chiefs had subsided, all parties readily seeking and accepting the mediation of the British authority.

18. Captain French in his report, dated 7th August 1846, gives an outline of what had been done for the province; and from this we learn that, in Sumbut 1885, A. D. 1828-29, an amil was appointed for all three British pergunnahs, and the villages leased out for five years; still such was the reluctance to the terms, that there was such a probability of the greater portion of the land lying untilled, that Colonel Delamain, the then Political Agent in Nimar, relinquished his intention of proceeding to the Cape.

19. The assessment was reduced on the whole about Rs. 2000, and with some persuasion, the people began ploughing. In Sumbut 1891, the villages were again leased out for five years; and in Sumbut 1896 for a like period, on the expiration of which, in A. D. 1839-40, the administration and management of the province were greatly reformed.

20. Of Scindiah's Nimar, five pergunnahs came under this agency in Sumbut 1880, and five others in Sumbut 1881. They were the following seasons leased by the year up to Sumbut 1885; extended from Sumbut 1886 to 1890; and again from 1895 to Sumbut 1910. The province was visited with that fearful scourge the cholera, the ravages of which were very destructive; through dread of it, and pressed by the high rates on land, many hundred cultivators fled the country: a reduction in the assessment to the extent of about 20,000 Rs. was made to prevent further desertions.

21. At this settlement to each leaseholder a potta was given, on which was inserted, in English and Hindee, the exact and total amount he was to pay the Government in each year, in return for which an agreement was taken that he would pay the expenses, and all fixed items, as well as

the zemindar hucks, which were a per-centage on the Government revenue *received*.

22. A roll of the Ryots, their land and the sums they were each to pay, was also given the leaseholder; who had not the power to raise the rent on any, or evict, unless under authority, when the rent was withheld and not paid. Few evictions have occurred;—all pay readily when the crop is good;—and as there is a want of instead of a surplus population, the interest of the leaseholder is against the measure. The voice of the country moreover is against clearances, every man having a right to the land he cultivates, so long as he pays the stipulated rent; that right it is allowable to him to sell; it is in fact a “tenant right.”

23. In this province the Purdossee, Bheelala, and Gond families seldom regularly settle; they readily take up land on *Maffee* or “Pugrus” rates for three or four years, at the expiration of which period they move off without paying any balance on account of advances for seed, grain, and cattle. Captain French stated, that within the last few months of the present season, no less than 200 such leases had been thrown up;—some of the places too, being close to tanks lately repaired. None however of the regular cultivators had gone during the year: some new ones had come from other parts; yet, unless they took up land lately thrown out of cultivation, their advent would not swell the revenue; many more would have come, had the wells and tanks enabled them this past season to raise a little grain for their sustenance as well as afford water for themselves and cattle.

24. The total revenue received, from British Nimar during 28 years, was Rs. 14,47,500-3-8, or about 51,696 per annum, this however includes repaid cash advances to cultivators, which should not be, as they are merely recoveries of sums lent. The loan doubtless enabled the Ryot to plough and he repaid it, paying also his rent; still in a statement of collections, the receipts should have been kept under separate heads. In the 28 years, the remissions amount to Rs. 1,18,785-10-4, and during this period, that is to the end of April 1845, only Rs. 7,628-9-6 had been expended by Government on public works, as wells and tanks. The necessity for improving the means of irrigation, had however led to an outlay of nearly Rs. 11,000 on works of public utility during the year 1845-46.

25. The leases of nearly all British Nimar, expiring on the 30th April 1846, the villages were held in kham or khalsa management, with the intention that when raised, by improvements and facilities for cultivation, to a higher state of prosperity, the Government might decide on their future management. It was anticipated that by some further outlay, a fixed amount of revenue in a great degree might be ensured. The amount struck off, or to be, on account of the two past most indifferent years, was alone Rupees 27,000 and 29,000.

26. Scindiah's Nimar gives a total of collection, as above, from 1823-4 to 1845-6, Rs. 34,29,131-15-4½; in 23 years the entire sum paid down in cash to Scindiah, amounts to	Rs. 21,95,235
Collected by His Highness' Amils in 1880-81, ,,	36,245
Paid to Scindiah on account Tanka, &c. &c., ,,	3,12,473
Total paid to, or disbursed for Scindiah,	Rs. <u>25,43,953</u>

giving an average of Rs. 1,10,606 on the 23 years, exclusive of remissions, repair of tanks, ghauts and roads, as well as cash advanced to cultivators, and the entire cost of management.

27. This is undoubtedly a larger amount than these districts would ever have realized to his highness, if under his rule. After defraying the cost of management, Captain French observes, "there is no doubt what-
 " ever on this matter in the estimation of all the natives of Nimar, nor is
 " there, that previous to the inroads of the Mahrattas and Pindarees, these
 " pergunnahs were rich and flourishing, yielding four times and more
 " than the present revenue to the then rulers."

28. The arrangement made with the Gwalior Government, for the management of these districts is more favorable to it, than to the actual rulers. The mere district establishment amounted to Rs. 23,226 per annum in 1847; so that nearly the entire cost of the Agency, Military and Police establishments devolved on the British Government.

29. The remissions granted in British Nimar, as above stated, were in 28 years 1,18,783 Rs. and those of Scindiah's districts in 23 years were Rs. 3,78,132, including collections returned to the ryots, and bad debts'

struck off, giving a total of revenue short of the Jumabundee, by Rs. 4,98,915.

30. Annexure No. 57 exhibits all the works carried out for the amelioration of Nimar during Captain French's incumbency, and indeed to the present date. The population were in most distressed circumstances; they had suffered from two exceedingly bad consecutive seasons, and had it not been for the support afforded on public work, many must have emigrated from their homes perhaps not to return. The British Government, as well as the Durbars of Gwalior and Indore, met the wants of the people at this time, by affording labor on works of utility, and the works executed were those of lasting improvement to the country. Captain French says, that he was so intimately connected with these undertakings, that " I will allow the return " to speak for itself, but if I may say so with propriety, I would, that it " has fallen to the lot of the present Resident at Indore to do more for " Nimar in a short space of time, than was done for it in the past 25 " years; on my own part I may say, that I have from him obtained every " aid and support, with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. " Had there been many impediments in the way, such a number of works " could not have been completed, new as I am to engineering, as well as " are the amils of districts under whose immediate charge was the execution of the various works. We have often indeed experienced the " want of an overseer."

31. Up to the time of report none of the tanks or weirs had sustained any injury; some were not full to overflowing, others were, but these latter had not been fairly tested, for formed as they were of dry earth and stones, without any means of ramming them down, and without any accurate knowledge of the amount of water likely to flow into each, anxiety must be felt about them, until the close of this, their first rains and trial.

32. Famine was pressing sorely this poverty-stricken province; it was necessary to find them sustenance, or to allow them to emigrate, possibly to revert to their old though nearly forgotten predatory habits; but public works on which to employ hundreds of starving paupers, are not readily to be contrived, it was determined to turn the labor of the poor

to advantage in raising earthen embankments, so as to retain water for irrigation; this labor was the most remunerating that could be devised, and it was resorted to; something was gained for the wages of his labor, beyond the mere feeding of the pauper, but there was risk as the soil was dry, for even drinking water was scarce. No pains were spared on these embankments, grass, and quickly-shooting seeds, were thickly sown on all, as well as trees; and every species of instruction that could be thought of, was afforded to the amils and superintendents of the district works. If the rains were not very heavy, the embankments would not be severely tried; on their success much depended as to the advisability of rendering of use, the as yet unrepaired old tanks.

33. On the 13th July, there was a heavy fall of rain, which lasted only one hour; but in that time as much water was collected in the Sangwy tank (Holkar's) as took seven days to run off by the escapement. Had the rain continued falling as heavily for three hours, the tank must have burst, there being no further room for expansion; this peril was risked through the omission to take the levels of the surrounding country, and the ignorance of all on the spot as to the ordinary rise of water in the tank.

34. As the period was one of general distress, it may be interesting to know what means for ensuring labor were adopted. All the earthen embankments were made by cowrie labor, that is, a few cowries per basket of earth cast at a given spot; it is really next to incredible, the quantity of earth that may thus be gathered for a few rupees, to which must be added the cost of digging. The immemorial usage of this province is in favour of earthen embankments, most of those lately repaired are reported to have burst some 40 years ago, when the "Mahapoor" or great fall of rain occurred. There is much more difficulty in repairing a masonry bund, than an earthen one; new and old masonry seldom uniting firmly. Such is not the case with clay, a breach in it admits of the waters flowing off, so that the flanks remain uninjured, the cost of repair being simply the expense of filling in with earth the breach made. But should the waters top an earthen embankment there is at once a breach, such seldom happens with masonry. Amongst other improvements introduced at this time, was one that admitted of goods passing duty-free from Malwa to Bombay or the Deccan via Simrole.

Free traffic from Malwa to Bombay or the Deccan.

35. Of the state of crime in Nimar Captain French reported most favorably; having been long in Khandeish and Deccan a magistrate and employed elsewhere, he never knew a country so free from crime of every description as Nimar. There had been but one serious gang robbery in the whole 3000 square miles during the past 18 months; nearly all (21 persons) concerned in which were apprehended and convicted. With a few exceptions the criminals were from the neighbouring province of Khandeish.

36. In reviewing the farming system in Nimar the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. remarked, that it appeared probably to have failed from the shortness of the leases, and the absence on the part of the lessees of any permanent interest in the soil; the increase of cultivation required the outlay of capital, which could not be returned for many years, and in which it was evidently not worth the farmer's while to engage. It was now determined to assume the direct management of the villages, and by the construction of expensive works for irrigation to obtain an immediate and prospective increase of the rent roll; this course had been followed with much success in Mhairwarrah and Ajmere, and Captain French should have all possible encouragement and assistance in the work he had undertaken.

37. The season of 1846-47 on the whole was good. In the Asseer pergunnah much injury was done to the Rubbee by frost, and owing to the scarcity which prevailed the cultivator obtained for his produce very high prices; this effected a great change amongst the people, for as their crops were gathered, the producers were led to make direct and advantageous sales to purchasers from Khandeish and elsewhere, thus breaking through the old custom of allowing the village bunneah to carry the produce from the field, and settle its value in the running account.

38. The profits from such sales, with the reduction in the land tax of khalsa villages, and the non-existence of outstanding balances of former years, recovered them from the losses of the two previous very bad seasons. The importance of the carriage road on the Simrole ghaut was proved by the traders in towns, above and beyond the ghauts in Malwa,

resorting to Nimar for the purchase of grain in unusual numbers, while the tanks and surais made and repaired in the previous year, with those in hand in this, and other measures of amelioration, gave the ryot and people in general, confidence now, and such hope in the future, that attention was turned to irrigating wheat crops, which as in Malwa had in this part of Nimar been raised on the uncertain moisture left in the soil by the rains.

39. In the Sumbut year 1902, A. D. 1845-46, when all the villages were in lease, the pukka jumabundee was,

British,	46,899	14	0
Scindiah,	1,31,407	15	0
Sumbut 1902, Total,..	1,78,307	13	0

That of the year 1846-47 was,

In British,	45,086	7	0
and in Scindiah,	1,24,614	13	6
Total	1,69,701	4	6

The whole of which <i>paid</i> , except the comparatively small balance of	1,538	15	3
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40. The average cash payments of the past seven years, is Rupees 1,24,750-13-6, so that the actual increase in cash, after deducting the outstanding, is Rupees 44,411 7 9

in the present on the average of the past 7 years <i>paid</i> to Government. But to this should be added payments from the collections not made in those years, viz., To Mundlooces and Kanongoes of Kanapoor and Burreah, their hucks restored,.. ..	694	1	7
And the five per cent. hucks to Patels in Khalsa villages,	6,325	8	3

So that the total increase of receipts on past 7 years, will be	51,431	1	7
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41. The Ijara jumabundee of Sumbut 1902 was

given above,	Rs. 1,78,307 13 0
That of S. 1903, minus the outstanding at,	1,68,162 5 3
Paid Mundlooes and Kanongoes,	694 1 7
Patels of Khalsa villages,	6,325 8 3
	1,75,181 15 1

Difference between Sumbuts 1902 and 1903, .. Rs. 3,125 13 11

42. This statement is very favorable, giving, as it does, an increase of *actual* receipts on the past seven years of Rs. 44,411, or Rs. 51,431 including hucks restored. But it will be thought yet more so, when it is borne in mind, that no debt remained hanging over the industry of the ryot to damp his energies in the future year.

43. The cultivated area in 1846-47 in the British districts, was 45,393 beegahs, which yielded a revenue of 44,021-11-3, realised without any balance: and in Scindiah's districts 1,14,410 beegahs, yielding an income of Rs. 73,382-4-9, on which only the balance of Rs. 1,538-15-0 remained unrealised. These are the first sure data of the actual condition of the provinces, and as such are most important.

44. The beegah in Nimar is divided into 20 biswahs, each biswah being five cubits, measured by five men (indifferently chosen) with the breadth of a thumb between each cubit. It averages 165 feet, which gives an area of 27,225 square feet.

45. In addition to the rent of land, tuccavee advances to the extent of Rupees 15,923-10-3 were repaid, so that neither an outstanding balance, nor interest on advances, existed to draw on the produce of the plough in the ensuing year; another point had been gained this year by the cultivators looking to their own resources rather than to the Government for advances, or tuccavee; whatever had been granted in the year was all recovered, the main portion of it having been given out in March and April.

Advance for tiles. 46. Loss by fire had greatly injured the villages and with a view to induce the inhabitants to use tiles, and

give up thatch for roofs, nearly 2000 rupees were advanced for new, that is, tiled houses, and nearly 8000 houses were tiled in the province.

47. There were still in the province 809 villages totally deserted; cholera in the year 1903 carried off upwards of 1000 of the very thin population, and the drought destroyed nearly 20,000 mango and mowa trees in the two previous years.

48. That 2,290 wells should have been worked, is a gratifying fact of this year, though 2,568 remained unemployed; strong hopes were entertained that these last would be brought into operation, and that irrigation by cuts, or pôts, from the tanks, would increase the cultivation. In most villages the Patels' income and respectability mainly depended on zeal in their office; especially in extending the irrigated area, which would receive an impetus from the reduction in assessment, making 3 rupees the maximum rate per beegah on land watered from wells; well-watered land paid as high as 8 rupees the beegah, and on that account the extent of irrigation was small indeed.

49. Another source of loss to the defenceless villager in Nimar, is from the ravages of tigers, leopards, and wild animals: 7 men and 754 head of cattle were killed during the year. The reward for the destruction of those beasts is very handsome, still of itself it is not an inducement for the people to hunt them down.

50. In the Seylanee, Poonassa, Attode, Moondee, Bhamgurh and Peeplode pergunnahs, plough rates obtain, the income from which had improved and was improving. All five districts are still very scantily populated, and chiefly by Bheelalas, Bheels, Purdesees and Gonds, fickle and unsettled races, as well as very indifferent cultivators: By the opening of roads through their localities, and the construction of surais and wells, much good was anticipated, and it was hoped that they would soon have sufficient confidence to attach them to the soil, so as to furnish some security to enable them to obtain advances for tiled houses. The land assessment this year was made on the Khalsa system: any errors that might be discovered, would be readily rectified at the approaching settlement; in the interim the ryot had the benefit of them.

51. Captain French's description of his process is best given in his own words:— "The fields were, each in presence of the cultivator, measured by a karkoon and assessed by a punchayut of the neighbouring Patels, &c. &c. They fought and talked of course much in the usual noisy but harmless manner, and, in the great majority of cases, settled the rate, per beegah amicably; any *non*-contents laid their case before the amil, and if he could not settle the difference, they were referred to me, when the whole village came to me at the Roojwat or final settlement time. This began in November—I had a roll in English of the ryots, the various sorts of land, with extent and rates, each held in cultivation. This was gone over man by man, in presence of his Patel and Putwarry, as well as the punch that fixed his rent; all complaints were then heard, and if of over-assessment, the punch was referred to, and a fresh investigation was ordered, when it appeared on reference to the Patel and fellow villagers of the complainant that it was called for. If of over-measurement, the land was re-measured, and every encouragement was given to the ryots to look well to their own interests; many of them in person by paces tested the karkoon's measurement, but the great majority forgot how many beegahs they held in rent; some too, from a strange perverseness, would say, 'Ask the Putwarry,' although they well knew the number of their beegahs and biswahs. While the Roojwat was being made, each man told how much he had received in tuccavee, the amount and the portion of his rent paid. They produced their little powtees, or receipts, and were all, over and over, told to ascertain that the full sum was entered. This process having been gone through with each village, a day was fixed on for all the Patels and Putwarees, (with such of their respective villagers as they chose to bring) assembling in my tent in presence of the amil and zemindars (mund-looe and kanongoe) of the pergunnah. This day was devoted to conversation. All that Government had done in the past year in the remission of outstanding balances, the construction of tanks, weirs, roads, wells and surais, the abolition of transit duties, and many vexatious taxes, &c. &c. were duly and often brought on before the assembly. The Patels were told, that if the lands they held free when we came, were attached, they now enjoyed 5 per cent. on the Sirkar's hucks, with waste land to the value of 25 rupees, and that very much would be expected of them, as po-

Rude Process of Assessment.

Village Meetings.

“lice officers, in apprehending thieves; as revenue officers in increasing cultivation; and, generally, as the head men of their localities, in keeping the people in good humour; bringing to the notice of the amil, the zemindars, or the Political Agent, aught that would tend to the benefit of the subject. To prevent being not understood by all, some intelligent Patel was made to report what I said. The good deeds of Government having been thus made the most of, the assembly was invited to offer any suggestions it liked. That done, and talked over, my schemes for the future were expounded, and advice sought. The day concluded by *pan sooparee*, and all went home.”

52. By such means were the people made to comprehend their own position, to feel their importance, and encouraged to discuss matters deeply interesting to themselves; thus too they learnt that their immediate ruler was also their best friend, and not as they had for long, and perhaps too justly supposed, merely anxious to extort from them the uttermost farthing.

53. Captain French notices the importance of the Patel as a police and revenue officer, as well as headman in the village community in this and the southern parts of India, and is averse under any circumstances to this important officer being dispensed with, for he is the hereditary revenue and police officer, as well as the general referee of the village. No officer is more respected by a native Government, than the Pateljee, and the office is even now, in name, held by Holkar, Scindiah, and other princes of Dukhun origin.

Office of Patel.

54. Under the system introduced by us, Captain French thought a change unsuited to the genius of the people had been introduced, under the operation of which the hereditary Patel, instead of acting as chief of his village on behalf of ruler and ruled, had been put aside, deprived of authority and income, his place being taken by a leaseholder or farmer, without the prestige of birth, and its countless accompaniments, in most countries, among the ignorant.

55. It may be interesting to note, that in the Deccan and Khan-deish, the Patel's hucks are far greater than the percentage sanctioned

in Nimar: there they have chiller khurch, gaum khurch, &c. &c., besides a percentage, which in Khandeish is,—

5	per cent.	on villages yielding 500 rupees revenue.
2½	„	„ from 500 to 1000 „
2	„	„ „ 1000 to 2000 „
1½	„	„ „ 2000 to 3000 „
1	„	„ „ 3000 to 4000 „

and on all above, 8as. per cent.

56. The provision for the Putwarces in Nimar is by a plough rate, the returns of which are not collected, and in the neighbouring province of Khandeish, Putwarces are allowed as follows:— 6077

5	per cent.	on villages producing 1000 rupees revenue.
4	„	„ from 1 to 2000 „
3	„	„ from 2 to 3000 „
2	„	„ from 3 to 4000 „

and one per cent. on all above. The Putwarec like the Patel in many places, suffered by the Ijara system, being too often put aside by the leascholder, and the land he held free, taken from him or assessed; his duty being performed by a servant of the farmer.

57. In the year S. 1903, fifty-eight weirs and tanks were made or repaired, at an outlay by the British Government of Rs. 11,318, and by the Durbars of Gwalior and Indore, of Rs. 11,585 and 9,600 respectively: these added to 47 similar works by the three Governments in the previous season, gave a total of 105 tanks and weirs completed at a cost of Rs. 69,958-5-0 in two years.

58. The majority of these works are of the utmost local importance. By collecting in the four months of the rainy season a large body of water, which through percolation supplied the wells in the vicinity, so that they dried not in the dry season; many now repaired for a few hundred rupees must originally have cost thousands. The great Burreah tank, or lake, which was repaired for 5000 Rs. could not, in its original construction, have cost less than five times the entire sum spent by the three Governments in the past two years on all these tanks and weirs.

59. Such was the scarcity of water in this neighbourhood, that whilst the repairs were in progress, it was brought from a distance to supply the wants of the workmen, no drinking water being at hand. This necessary has since been secured to the villages in abundance.

60. Many of the small tanks were repaired through the agency of the village Patels, funds being provided them ; and it was found that the work was cheaper and fully as well done, than as if there had been an establishment on the spot to superintend and defray the daily outlay.

61. That the outlay, nearly Rs. 70,000, was large, is not to be disputed, (this sum was expended on tanks and works of irrigation, including the outlay by Holkar, in two years), especially when contrasted with the expenditure on public works in the past 25 years of our rule of British or Scindiah Nimar. It must not however be forgotten that in the 7 years previous to S. 1903, A. D. 1846-47, the remissions on account of drought had amounted to Rs. 3,09,455. Famine had added to the misery of the people when these works were undertaken and vigorously carried on, and it was gratifying to have the co-operation of Holkar's Durbar, (in whose districts the Political Assistant in Nimar, Captain French, had only political superintendence under the Resident at Indore,) and that only in this one year were there no remissions.

British Rs. 84,639
Scindiah, 2,24,816

62. Whilst these works, having for their object the permanent improvement of the district, were in progress, the comfort and convenience of travellers was secured in the erection of 38 new surais on the chief roads and in the principal villages, by the three Governments and private individuals, at a cost of Rs. 11,733-13-10, which, with those of last season, made a total of 59 places of accommodation, at an outlay of Rs. 17,867-1-5, erected between April 1845 and July 1847.

63. Another work of improvement in this year remains to be noticed: the making a cart road from Burwaye (or the north bank of the river) to Oonkar Mandatta, a place resorted to by Hindoos from all parts of India, and where a great fair is held annually in November, besides three minor ones. The operations at first were very small indeed, not extending beyond cutting and clearing a road

1846-47.

through the jungle: but great success has attended the undertaking, and the result will be, a very great eventual benefit to Nimar; for the funds raised by subscription are sufficient, not only to carry out the views of the subscribers, but to make the various clearances, approaches, wells, &c. &c. all of value in a commercial point of view, and of moment to the province, being on the high road from Khandeish which passes from Boorhanpoor through Asseergurh to Malwa via Burwaye.

64. The season of 1847-48 was good; the heavy rain early in November did much harm to the khureef, joowar and cotton crops in Asseer especially, but this, in most places, was compensated for, by the fine rubbee crops.

Sumbut 1904, A. D.
1847-48.

65. The jumabundee of the past year was,

British,	Rs. 45,579 4 0
Scindiah,.. .. .	1,23,693 13 6

Total, including recoverable balances,	1,69,273 1 6
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Of which the sum irrecoverable was,	1,844 11 9
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* British	45,531 5 0
Scindiah	1,21,897 0 9
	<hr/>
	1,67,428 5 9

Realized juma, *	1,67,428 5 9
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being Rs. 733-15-6 less than that realized last year.

66. The reduction of rates on lands irrigated from wells before noticed, had considerably increased the irrigated area, though not sufficiently to cover the loss by reduced rates, which amounted to 606-1-6.

67. Much good was anticipated from the measure sanctioned by the Resident, of granting leases for 30 years to cultivators at existing rates, on their digging wells and building them up pukka. This rule had only been recently introduced. The policy of encouraging superior cultivation, as well as of making the crops less dependant on the rains, is too obvious to need remark. These wells, nourished by tanks, secure in a drought some portion of the revenue, and are an incitement to labor when otherwise the heart of the cultivator would fail.

68. The whole of the tucavee advanced during 1846-47, and the payment of that which was due for this year, was recovered without an instance of default.

69. In consequence of many villages having in this year become Khalsa, and of an influx of cultivators from the neighbouring states, the amount of tuccavee issued, considerably exceeded that of the year preceding; the total outstanding on the 30th April being Rs. 25,423-10-6; of this Rs. 19,122 is repayable during the year 1847-48. The whole had been advanced on the security of the Patels, and zemindars. The objection to the system of tuccavee carried to such an extent was fully recognized by Lieutenant Evans, who had succeeded Captain French. Lieutenant Evans' attention was directed to leading the people to depend less on Government : but under the management, when Government stands in the place of landlord, the making advances becomes unavoidable, and it is gratifying to learn, that subsequently this system of advances had nearly ceased.

70. The evils of the Khalsa system which placed Government in the position of village manager, with its duties and responsibility, repressing all local energy, and placing over it a band of officials difficult to control, and powerful for mischief, had been pointed out to Captain French, and his successor Lieutenant Evans, who was invited by the Resident to give the result of his observation on the working of the Khalsa or Kham system of management.

71. In reply he observed, " That while it has its advantages, in bringing the cultivator into direct communication with Government, instead of every thing being filtered through a middle-man, and in calling on him for payment of only so much land as he actually cultivates, it is open to some equally grave objections. These I need not trouble you with a detail of, as you have yourself recorded them; suffice it to say, that a permanent settlement, either Mouzawara, by a community, as recommended by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, if it be found possible to introduce it, or Ijara to individuals, would I think be beneficial; and measures are in progress and statements gradually preparing to this end. Nearly all the British villages are now Khalsa, the three that remain in lease, the holders are not willing to give up.

" The Mouzawara system as laid down in Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter of 8th June 1847, would be all that could be desired, but the population here is so scanty, and land so abundant, while few of the

“villages possess old inhabitants (even such as may have passed two generations in one spot, not hesitating to shift their quarters, on the least occasion,) that I doubt the possibility of introducing it. Captain French had translations made, and himself, as well as through Mr. Deputy Collector Conlan, endeavoured to persuade the people to try it as an experiment. The answer invariably was, that they would cultivate their own lands, and be severally responsible for them, but as to a joint and several responsibility, it was out of the question, each declining to answer for the other.”

72. Many Gond families came during this year into the Peepode pergunnah from the Nizam's districts, on the southern side of the Tapy. There had been 21 villages of this interesting class, a tribe more capable of being improved than the Bheels. With a view to encourage them to settle, after a most careful enquiry, Rs. 500 were distributed amongst some 50 or 60 families to set them up, and the experiment proved certainly successful.

73. The works on the Simrole ghaut, for which funds were in hand, were carried on under Lieutenant Keatinge by whom the major part of the ghaut was originally planned, the lower part, formerly a very steep pitch, had been finished in the year. The importance of opening thoroughly the communication between Boorhanpoor and Indore, crossing Nimar, cannot be too highly estimated. Near Asseergurh the country is hilly and rocky, stretching some 10 or 11 miles on both sides of the Fort; over this an excellent fair-weather road had been completed at a cost to Scindiah of Rs. 3,719, in constructing which, Lieutenant Kennedy of the Bombay Engineers rendered great and gratuitous assistance.

74. The following abstract of works of general utility, carried on during the year under notice, shows how well the prosperity of the province was considered by those in charge.

First,—A water-course, for irrigation, has been carried out for a distance of three miles, from the Katkoot Satcoot (pergunnah Kusrawud) weir, watering 210 beegahs.

Second,—A weir in the nullah that issues from the Shahabad tank, and which, already weired at one spot, aided to fill a small tank, near the

town of Kusrawud. From this small tank, supplied from the greater, is making a water-course, calculated to water 120 beegahs.

Third,—The Burreah and Jeithwai tanks are also being done in the same manner, and, although much larger works, good results will shortly appear.

Fourth,—The Gond (Borood, pergunnah Burreah) a new tank half finished.

75. The plan of building dhurmsalas in every respectable village on high roads, where the inhabitants may be willing to pay half, or a proportion of the expense, was encouraged with success. The dhurmsala is a place not only where travellers and strangers may find shelter, but where the villagers may meet on great occasions; hold their caste assemblies; and at jumabundee time, it is the cutcherry. In some few places at the earnest request of the inhabitants, who volunteered to pay half, or otherwise assist, the works were at once commenced.

76. Nimar has always enjoyed a privilege in having a fixed sum set apart for the maintenance of village schools. The instruction afforded by them is almost entirely elementary. The average attendance of 591 boys, is as large as could be expected, and leads to the inference that the institutions are appreciated by the rural classes, for whose benefit these were founded; connected with them as an auxiliary, to which too much importance cannot be assigned, is the establishment of native libraries in all the chief towns in Nimar. For this the Nimarees are indebted to Captain French. It must be borne in mind that Nimar is a poor country, and this remembered, the sum subscribed purely by the natives, Rs. 1396-14-0, will appear a large amount. The selection of the books was mainly made by the subscribers. They are kept at the several cutcherries, free access under certain rules being had to them, and as experience has proved that there is a growing desire to resort to those reading rooms, it is to be hoped that funds for their maintenance and enlargement may be created.

77. Amongst the novelties must be noticed the introduction of a lithographic press, set up at Mundlaisir, to multiply the number of school books, of which at present there is a sad want.

78. The season of Sumbut 1905, A. D. 1848-49, was an unfavorable one, owing to the lightness of the early rains; the rubbee crops were partially saved by good falls in November, December, and January: much land (6,280 beegahs) prepared for wheat, &c. was never sown, the cultivators not choosing to risk the almost certain loss of seed and labour by the drought. As an instance of the scantiness of the rains, it may be stated that the Mundlaisir tank never, during the whole monsoon, had three feet water in it, and that the Satkoot weir never filled sufficiently to permit of the water-course being available; whereas in the previous year, irrigation was carried on from both until March.

79. The revenue demand was,

In British,	Rs. 45,908 0 3
And in Scindiah,	„ 1,24,495 15 0

Making a total Rs. 1,70,403 15 3

which compared with (Rs. 1,69,273-1-6) that of the previous year, shows an increase of Rs. 1,130-13-9. Of this there was realised Rs. 1,49,565-10-9, leaving a balance irrecoverable in British of Rs 8,805 12 0 and in Scindiah of „ 10,663 15 3

which was remitted Rs. 19,469 11 3

80. A large reduction in the amount of outstanding tuccavee advances was made this year, the sum of Rs. 24,156-10-6 tuccavee having been repaid, leaving however still due Rs. 12,701-12. Advances to the extent of Rs. 10,158-4-0 on all accounts were made within the year, which compared with Rs. 30,805-6-0 in that preceding, is satisfactory. Moreover, of the advances the sum of Rs. 6,942 was for seed, food and bullocks; this is almost unavoidable where the cultivators belong to the Bheel, Bheelala, or Gond tribes, to whom native bankers will not lend money. Improvement had now set in, for it is recorded that so aware were the Patels become of the value of their tenants, that many had themselves this year voluntarily given the poorer villagers advances from the 5 per cent. allowed by Government.

81. In the Asseer pergunnahs considerable decrease had been antici-

pated ; an actual deficiency of Rs. 174-2 occurred, partly losses owing to some newly settled villages.

82. This pergunnah depends almost entirely upon the city of Boorhanpoor for its prosperity, which, from mal-administration by Scindiah's officials, is rapidly and as surely deteriorating ; sanguinary disturbances between the Hindoos and Moosulmans, attended by a lamentable loss of life, took place, followed by the great fire. These events caused very many people to leave the city ; and the lands surrounding it, formerly cultivated by them, were thrown up, and fell out of cultivation.

83. Reviewing the pergunnahs, it may be said that a slight increase was perceptible in Khundwah, Burwai, and Peeplode, likely in the two former to advance yearly by lands lately brought under cultivation coming gradually under full assessment ; that Poonassa also showed a small advance, efforts were being made systematically to resettle this pergunnah, once and not 100 years since, a most flourishing district, yielding a gross rental of a lac of rupees per annum. Attode was also progressing, but it, as well as Seylanee Billara, is a poor pergunnah, whilst in Moondee and Bhamgurh there is a slight decrease. Dhurgaum can only exhibit advance through improved cultivation. *i. e.* irrigated instead of rain crops, there being scarcely a beegah of waste land in the pergunnah.

84. The British districts present an increase of Rs. 328-12-0. On the whole the advancing prosperity in Kanapoor and Burreah, where now only two villages remain to resettle, is gratifying. The quantity of Khal-sah land under cultivation, and the revenue demandable therefrom, show

	Beegahs.	Rupees.
Jumabundee of 1904,	2,47,758	1,64,778
Decrease in .. 1905,	8,346	4,346
Increase in .. 1905,	15,146	4,847
Jumabundee of 1905,	2,54,558	1,63,278

some increase of land thus managed, but a decreased demand therefrom. It is not immediately apparent how this can be reconciled with the jumabundee furnished with the

last year's report, which gave 2,19,473 beegahs, and Rs. 1,46,731, whilst

	Sumbut 1904	A. D. 1847-48	Sumbut 1905	A. D. 1848-49
Land Revenue, Sewai Juma, ..	1,69,273		1,70,404	
	22,316		27,412	
Total demanded,	1,91,589		1,97,816	
Collections, ..	1,89,436		1,76,977	

the accounts for the year contrasted with those of the preceding year, stand as per margin. The demand exceeded that of the preceding year by more than 6000 chiefly under the head of Sewai

Juma, but the collections fell short by Rs. 12,459.

85. Captain Evans in his report for this year again presses the question of management, observing that he did not honestly think that under the old Ijara system, the amount of revenue this year realised would have been collected. With all its disadvantages, the Khalsa system, from its bringing the cultivators more immediately under the observation of the authorities, gives greater facilities for collecting the revenue, without the danger of, in bad years like the past, pressing them too hard. The assessment now prevailing, tested as it has been for three years, was, he confidently affirmed, exceedingly fair and evenly distributed; and that the great object, therefore, contemplated in the recourse to Khalsa management, viz. a fair and even distribution of the burthen of taxation, had been obtained. Of the 658 inhabited villages in Nimar, 520 were under Khalsa management.

86. It may well be said, that the position of the cultivators was secure, and some certain statistical data collected. The time had arrived for the introduction of such a system as Government might decide on for the future fiscal administration of the province. It was to be remembered, that the inhabitants of Nimar are a simple, ignorant and still suspicious race;—for years the country had been over-run both by plunderers, and by the armies of contending powers, by whose ravages many parts were quite desolate. The present cultivators moreover were many, or most of them, new comers; having no local ties to bind them to the soil, but who, on peace being restored, came where a strong Government promised them safety; and where they could obtain land on easy terms. Almost the only Wutundars were the Patels, who under all circumstances had clung to their villages; and when compelled by the pressure of the times to abandon, were ready on the first favorable opportunity to resettle them.

87. The cultivators not having sufficient confidence the one in the other, to become jointly and severally responsible in engagements, even though thereby getting rid of nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the burthen of taxation, the objects contemplated of making the people less dependant on the Government officials, and to feel that they possessed an interest in the land, and that its possession was a property, could not then be attained; in lieu therefore the system of granting leases of their holdings to individual cultivators, on favorable terms, was entered on. It was hoped that by

the grant of leases for a long period of years, with the addition, where practicable, of a parcel of waste land, rent-free, attachment to the soil might be created, and an interest excited in the cultivator to improve his land.

88. This plan was commenced in Kusrawud, (in British pergunnah.) There, there is little, if any, waste land, the villages of this pergunnah having been always well inhabited; the cultivated area too is fully assessed, and from the proximity to the river Nerbudda, the construction of wells for irrigation is nearly impossible. When leases were proposed to the people, Captain Evans observes, that they replied promptly, "Will you reduce our rent? if not, what have we to gain by leases; why should we hang an anchor round our necks?"

89. Notwithstanding this apparent reluctance, Lieutenant Evans did not despair of introducing leases even in Kusrawud; elsewhere he considered it would be easier, he only feared to do harm by hurrying; the people generally speaking not appearing to relish the idea of any alteration in the present mode of management, liking the Khalsa system.

90. During this past year the benefits afforded by tanks, were, for the first time fully developed. After the scanty fall, happy were those whose village was situated near a tank; the cattle of twelve villages used to come to Jeithwai. Lachora supplied Burreah with water as well for human beings as for cattle, besides irrigating 164 beegahs: Dhuslee was resorted to from Kanapoor and all the surrounding villages. Even those tanks that soon dried up had, under the surface, extended their influence, keeping wells full, and so benefitting the country.

91. The Gond districts made very satisfactory progress, and had received new settlers. The deadliness of the climate during some months, opposes great difficulty in maintaining over those wild people that superintendence, without which no improvement can be looked for. The only Karkoon conversant with the Gond language, died in November. Through the persuasion of Mahomed Lall Khan, Deputy Collector, the parents of four boys (aged from 10 to 13) had been induced to permit their children to go to Peeplode, for the purpose of attending the school, and to be instructed so as to become capable of keeping the village accounts:

it was hoped the example might be followed, and that a teacher from among the boys sent, might be found to establish a school in their native wilds. The attempt, whatever may be the success, reflects the highest credit on the Deputy Collector.

92. The establishment of a dispensary at Khundwah, at a cost of Rs. 528 per annum, or Rupees 44 per mensem, had afforded means of extending medical aid and medicine to a large number of people in an unhealthy part of the country.

93. But few public works were executed during 1848-49 under Lieutenant Keatinge. A water-course for conveying water from the Lachora tank, to irrigate lands for which irrigation had been hitherto considered impracticable, had been nearly completed. Several weirs, Kharwa, Taklee, and that on the Sookta river, altered and improved.

Ahmedpore Pergunnah Khundwah (British Scindiah).
 Soolgaum .. do. .. Dhurgaum do.
 Bygaum .. do. .. do. do.
 Moobarkabad do. .. Kurawud (British)

Dhurmsalas were built at several places on frequented roads, half the cost having been defrayed by the inhabitants.

94. But the chief work, as in the previous year, and towards the completion of which every exertion was directed, was the road from Indore to Boorhanpoor, passing for a distance of 108 miles through Nimar. The Simrole ghaut had been nearly finished, that near Asseer quite, so that laden carts could easily travel the entire route; between Dusgaum and Dhungoo, 16 miles of road was under construction. The importance of this line is daily increasing, leading as it does from Malwa to Khandeish and Berar; escaping a great portion of unhealthy jungle, it will be open at all seasons and much frequented; more so now than formerly. From being provided with serais across the valley of Nimar, and being connected with the Agra road on the table-land of Malwa, its importance will, it is evident, be immensely increased; a map of the whole road made, from Indore to the Tapy, was to be commenced after the rains by Lieutenant Keatinge.

95. The Government N. W. P. having accorded assistance towards building reading rooms for the native libraries in Nimar, and in Burwai and Bahadurpoor, (British Scindiah) the people having subscribed respec-

tively Rs. 60 and 150, neat reading rooms were erected at a cost as per margin. These native libraries contained source of much promise, and as indicative of the appreciation on the part of the people of the means of education afforded them, the average daily attendance at the village schools, considering the population, was most satisfactory.

Burwai .. 142- 3-3.
Bahadurpoor 282-12-6.

96. The season of 1849-50 as regards the fall of rain was very good; they were indeed so very heavy in some tracts as to greatly damage the Khureef crops.

Sumbut 1906.
A. D. 1849-50.

97. The statements in the margin show favorably an increase (from new lands) to the demands, of 1,181-5-3. The realizations up to the end of April, were Rs. 1,62,631-10-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,953-10-6. In the months of May and June Rs. 3,728-15 were collected, so that the total amount due at the close of the season was—

	Land Revenue	Government Demand.	
1848-49.	{ British,	45,908 0 3	
	{ Scindiah,	1,24,495 15 0	
			1,70,403 15 3
1849-50.	{ British,	46,351 8 3	
	{ Scindiah,	1,25,233 12 3	
			1,71,585 4 6
	Increase,		1,181 5 3

	Beegahs.	Rupees.
Jumabundee of 1905,	3,04,845	2,06,171
Decrease,	5,148	3,916
Increase,	11,406	5,088
Jumabundee of 1906,	3,11,103	2,07,343

Collection Government Demand, ..	1848-49	1849-50
Land Revenue,	1,70,404	1,71,525
Suwai Juma,	27,412	26,683
Total Demand,	1,97,816	1,98,268
Collections,	1,76,979	1,89,314

Balance remaining due on 1st July 1850 :—
British, 760 7 3
Scindiah, 4,464 4 3
Total Rs. .. 5,224 11 6

98. The recoverable balance of 1848-49 had been all realised, with exception of Rupees 121-12-6 in the Khundwah pergunnah, and which was remitted, having been erroneously set down as recoverable.

99. The tuccavee statements are satisfactory. At the close of 1848-49, the amount remaining due was Rs. 12,701-12-0. Rs. 9,271-8-6 was the total balance in 1849-50.

100. Three deserted villages were re-settled in the British pergun-

nahs, and there remain but four unsettled, two in Kanapoor, and two in Burreah, the number being thirteen at the close of 1844-45. Tuccavee advances for new ploughs continued to be necessary: there had been singular good fortune in meeting with no losses hitherto; though such may be looked for.

101. In the British Scindiah districts eighty-five villages had been re-settled since the close of 1844-45. Not a rupee of tuccavee had hitherto been lost, and the only parties regarding whose ultimate repayment the least doubt existed, were the Gonds of the Peeplode pergunnah, and even of them there was but little apprehension.

102. Measures were taken this year to introduce a regular settlement according to fixed and defined rules; in pursuance of which, the Kusrawud pergunnah was made over to Mr. Conlan, Deputy Collector, for re-settlement. As a first step, all boundaries were accurately defined, a task of delicacy and difficulty, some being disputes of many years standing between British managed villages, and those of the Holkar and Dhar states. Five of these were finally settled by Mr. Conlan, and one only remained.

103. The measurement of the lands it was expected would be entirely finished during the ensuing cold weather, and so changed had the public feeling in this respect become, that the whole had been accomplished without any alarm being excited or suspicion raised.

104. The village of Kheree was selected as the first for the following reasons. During the jumabundee of pergunnahs Kanapoor and Burreah, which was this year made by Lieutenant Keatinge, the cultivators gave an urzee, requesting a lease of the village on the following terms:

First. Lease for 30 years, at present rate, less 25 per cent.

Second. No remission to be claimed on account of any cultivator throwing up his field, or a deficiency of rain.

Third. No fields to be allowed to remain untilled. Government to interfere on representation being made of any cultivator being lazy and permitting his lands to go to waste. Such lands to be taken from the defaulter and made over to the community.

Fourth. Cultivators dying and leaving no heirs, Government to show consideration.

105. Seven or eight villages, in the Kanapoor and Burreah pergunnahs, were reported ready to accede to the same arrangement as that proposed by Kheree, thus a preliminary to a settlement came from the people. As soon as Kusrawud might be finished, the survey of Kanapoor and Burreah was to be commenced upon, and one, if not both, it was hoped would be completed during the season.

106. With exception of a slight decrease in pergunnah Burwai of Rs. 148-3-6, and a loss in Moondee of Rs. 29-6-0, and Peeplode which is stationary, all the other pergunnahs shew an increase.

107. Among the most fertile tracts in the province, according to common report, supported by the evidence of numerous old wells and embankments, was the pergunnah of Poonassa bordering on the Hossingabad districts, bounded on one side by the Nerbudda; it had become a complete waste, and for the last 30 years, been almost entirely desolate. Bheels, Koorkoos, and other wandering and unsettled races, occupying a few hamlets. Measures were now adopted to settle this once flourishing pergunnah; it was not part of the scheme to entice cultivators from settled villages; the impolicy of such a course is obvious under any circumstances, but in Poonassa the risk of exposure to a climate to which they were not accustomed was sufficient to deter any cultivators in the neighbouring districts from changing their location; the desire was rather to make some thing out of the Koorkoos, and Bheelalas, by encouraging them to make extensive clearances, to try improved cultivation, to sink or deepen wells, and build more substantial habitations than they at present occupied; some few old cultivators from a distance, who desired to settle, were allowed, in the hopes that their setting the example, and acting as instructors would be beneficial to these wild races, whose whole system of agriculture consists in simply scratching up the ground with a rude wooden plough, or harrow, and casting therein the seed for rain crops. Of manure irrigation, the rotation of crops, &c. they are utterly ignorant.

108. To give confidence, the old fort at Poonassa situated in a

healthy locality, was cleared out, and made the head quarter of an outpost of 1 havildar and 12 men of the Malwa Bheel corps, and 4 Sowars; a few prisoners were sent from Mundlaisir to work in the dry season; to supply these, a local demand was created, which led to the opening of a bunneah's shop, and afforded a market for the produce of the Bheels: the success hitherto has been beyond expectation; a small village has taken root on the ruins of Poonassa, the sickness so much dreaded before was not found to prevail, and the prospects of the future are alike cheering and gratifying; 114* new ploughs having been set a-

* 49 without advances.
65 receiving advances.

going in this desolate pergunnah.

109. Several wells have been cleared out, to aid which, advances were sanctioned, as well as to patels (Bheelalas) for the purchase of carts, and for roofing the houses with tiles. Much good may be anticipated from the new road, the expense of which is to be borne proportionally by Holkar and Scindiah, as it will open a thoroughfare through the pergunnah, and give vent to its products; grain of all kinds, (wheat, gram, and rice) are taken to Indore in large quantities, yet in the whole range of ghauts eastward of Simrole, extending to a distance of some 80 miles, the Dhuntalow is the only pass practicable for carts (laden) and that not a very good one; bullock tracks are numerous and difficult; water generally scarce; the jungle thick, and for more than 20 miles, not a hut to be seen, the only location deserving the name of a village is at the Khari river, occupied by a few Koorkoos.

110. The road proposed via Peepuldah will save 10 miles distance, crossing a better country, with greater facilities for being rendered passable throughout the year. The Peepuldah ghaut is tolerably easy: from thence to Katkoot (Holkar's) the road through jungle is practicable. Katkoot is inhabited, and has bunneahs' shops; thence to Buckhutgurh on the Nerbudda (also inhabited by Bheels) where there is a good ferry: here one of the guaranteed chiefs of the Seylanee Buckhutgurh family resides. Crossing the Nerbudda proceeding to Poonassa, the stages are easy and water plentiful: cutting the jungle along the line was commenced in the proper season this year, and some progress made. It was intended to re-open the old road from Poonassa to Hurdah, it requiring but little to make it passable for carts, beyond sloping the approaches to nullahs.

111. Great relief during this year was afforded to those under engagements, by altering the periods for the payment of their kists, and making the dates on which their instalments fell due, happen after the period at which their crops could have found a market.

112. Lieutenant Evans reported, that the tanks and weirs were all in good order; that the Simrole ghaut and road had been finished, and a toll of two annas per laden bullock had been introduced, grain alone being excepted, the proceeds of which toll were to be appropriated to the repairs and making of the ghaut and approaches; the road towards Burwai had been pushed on, the plan being to metal the worst parts, level all inequalities, widen and straighten the line, making causeways with large stones and kunkur over shallow but muddy nullahs. The bad hilly part between Dhungoun and Deisgaum, 16 miles, had been repaired, the original line had been kept for 6 miles, but for the remainder, passing through jungle, a new one had been taken by Lieutenant Keatinge, to avoid a river which had to be crossed seven times, by this nearly one mile had been saved, and a better country crossed. Holkar and Scindiah contributed funds to this work. The Asseer road and pass have been kept in repair from the tolls, which have just covered the expenses.

113. The unsettled state of that portion of the Nizam's territory, divided from Nimar by the Tapti, was productive of no little injury to our people; not a dacoity had been known in Nimar since 1845, when one took place in the Peeplode pergunnah committed by the Khandeish Bheels of the Sathpooras, twenty-three of whom were apprehended and convicted. On the 29th January, however, the house of a wealthy Patel of the Peeplode pergunnah was attacked by a large body of armed men, and plundered of property, ready money and bullion, to the estimated amount of Rs. 14,000; and early in March a similar attack occurred at Paraittee also in the same pergunnah, in which property valued at Rs. 374 was carried off. Both these outrages were perpetrated by large bodies of men, well armed with matchlocks, from across the river, the names of five of the reputed leaders were known, they had not however been seized. A party from the dacoitee office had been sent after them by the Resident at Indore; the bands were reported to be in such strength, that the Nizam's Amil of Akot (Berar) had strengthened himself with a party of 50 Arabs; this same band had perpetrated an extensive dacoity to the amount of a lakh

of rupees at Karunj in Berar. The Police karkoon and his two peedadhs showed considerable courage in taking up and carrying on the trail in the Paraittee attack, and fought when they came up with some of the stragglers after sixteen miles tracking, recovering some articles (brass pots), and then continuing the trace into, and through the Zynabad pergunnah, to the Jutgurh hills, on the borders of Berar, whence no doubt the band had come.

114. Every exertion was made to effect the apprehension of these marauders, but without success; pursuit after they have crossed the Tapy, was vain. The disturbances at Mul Kapoor (Nizam's) between Hindoos and Moosulmans, had drawn a number of idle and needy men to this quarter, some of whom it was clear had been engaged in these outrages; it became imperatively necessary to adopt preventive measures to secure the integrity of the Nimar border, and posts were accordingly occupied by detachments of Scindiah's cavalry at Boorhanpoor; that these were happily successful was reported by Captain Evans in his annual report for the year following, which for convenience of reference is here quoted: "The past year has been without a repetition of the dacoities which were perpetrated in the year previous, by gangs from the Nizam's side of the Tapy. This good fortune has been owing to the presence of the troop of the 1st Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, placed by you (the Resident) at my disposal, for detachment in the Peeplode and Asseer pergunnahs along the Tapy. The whole troop has now rejoined regimental headquarters, except 1 Daffadar and 16 Sowars, whom I propose stationing again in Gondwana as soon as the sickly season is past. At present they are at a village about 18 miles from Khundwah, in a perfectly healthy place."

Sumbut 1907, A. D. 1850-51.

	Sumbut	A. D.	Sumbut	A. D.	Sumbut	A. D.	Sumbut	A. D.
	1904	1847-48	1905	1848-49	1906	1849-50	1907	1850-51
Land Revenue, ..	1,69,273		1,70,401		1,71,585		1,68,771	
Govt. demand, ..	22,516		27,112		26,683		28,629	
Sewai Juma, ..								
Total demand, ..	1,91,789		1,97,513		1,98,268		1,97,403	
Collections,	1,89,136		1,76,977		1,89,314		1,89,707	

115. In the table in the margin the revenue demand is contrasted for three years, also the collections, a decrease mainly arises from

the restoration under orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the

	Land Revenue.	Govt. Demand.
	1849-50	1850-51
British,	46,351	44,141
Scindiah,	1,25,234	1,21,630
Total,	1,71,585	1,68,774
Realised,	1,62,632	1,61,079

Poorundurrah Jaghirdar of the villages of Chegaum and Nowgaum resumed by us in 1840.

	Beggahs.	Rupess.
	Gross Jumabundee, 1849-50, } Decrease,	3,08,116	2,05,945
Increase,	10,091	6,991
Jumabundee of 50-51, }	12,975	6,151
	3,10,997	2,04,205

a In this Chegaum and Nowgaum are of course not included.

116. In Kanapoor from new villages there was an increase of Rs. 104-15-9, and in Burreah from irrigation of Rs. 210-6-6, in Asseer a decrease of Rs. 134-7-3 from cultivators deserting.

	Land Revenue, Government demand.	Sewajuma, Government demand.
	Chegaum,	1,328 8 0
Nowgaum,	645 5 9	30 0 0
Total, Rs.	1,973 13 9	158 12 0

117. Scindiah's districts present an increase, except in Khundwah, Asseer and Moondee,* in which there was a slight loss: partly from a reduction of assessment on "Moond" lands.

118. If to the total demand, the realisation on account of former balance be added, the total amount realised will be Rs. 1,91,118, the balance of the year 1849-50 remaining unpaid, Rs. 1,468-6-9 was irrecoverable. The season proved an average one generally speaking, though the fall of rain was scanty.

Total realised, .. Rs.	1,89,707
Add realised of 1848-49 and 1849-50, }	4,411
Total, Rs.	1,91,118

119. Lieutenant Evans conceived the decrease in the Khundwah and Asseer pergunnahs, ascribable principally to the smaller amount of tucavee issued both for seed and food, and new ploughs in the past two years, the village bankers being less willing to lend in Khalsa villages to the poorer and less industrious cultivators, who without advances for seed and bullocks every season, would not cultivate, and that "Puggrus" or rent-free tenures for two or three years, had been almost entirely discontinued.

* Khundwah, Rs. 638-4; Asseer, Rs. 752-4, Moondee, Rs. 16-14.

120. There is unquestionably much truth in the first of the causes assigned, and it would be better to run some risk, or even incur some losses in tuccavees, than check the efforts of people of the classes referred to, on whose reclamation much of the future prosperity of the district must depend, than by being too niggardly in advancing them capital where no private capitalist would come forward, and Captain Evans was encouraged to this course.

121. The tuccavee balance remaining due at the end of Sumbut 1906, was Rupees 9,271-8-6. The issue in the year had been Rs. 7,614-4-0, making a total of Rs. 16,885-12-6. Of this Rs. 6,720-13-6 had been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,164-15, including the large sum of Rs. 2,134-7-6, granted in Poonassa, no ultimate loss was anticipated on this account. During January and February the whole of Gondwarrah, stretching eastward of Boorhanpoor, nearly 60 miles along the Tapy, was visited by Captain Evans. He found it a most fertile district, but described the climate as deadly; such only as a Gond, or one acclimated from youth, could live in during the months from August to January.

122. A striking instance of the progress of education is noted by Captain Evans. He found in a village a young Brahmin teaching the children of a Gond Patel; he had become acclimated, and as he was intelligent and willing, and likely to be useful, Captain Evans brought him with him and put him to school at Mundlaisir, that he might acquire and learn a little more useful knowledge and return after the rains to Gondwarrah, better fitted to resume his teaching. It is to be hoped that this interesting experiment will succeed, for these people must be taught in their jungles, which they will not leave to attend a school; the children who had come to Peeplode when away from their friends, pined so much, that it was necessary to send them back to their homes, near to which it must be endeavoured to give them instruction.

123. In Poonassa the prospects were most encouraging, and it was to be hoped permanently so; the acting Komasdar proved himself most active and zealous, taking much interest in the work, he himself volunteered to undertake carrying out the original intention: all was being done through the Bheels, Bheelalas, Koorkoos, and other jungle tribes, who were being led to adopt a better system of agriculture, to dig wells, and

cultivate rubber crops, to construct tiled houses, and live more comfortably, the few old cultivators who had been settled, speedily lost heart, they could not bear up against the labour of clearing the jungle, whose growth was of a century and upwards: nor against the ravages committed by wild animals amongst their crops and cattle, though the climate did not prove insalubrious. The wild tribes on the contrary used the axe by day with an ease and dexterity almost incredible, and at night watching their fields, matchlock, or bow and arrow in hand, as a pastime, enjoying the sport, which to them often gave food, they having no scruple in eating the game they killed.

124. During this year great progress had been made in the survey and measurement of the district preparatory to its regular settlement. Captain Evans had always strongly supported the Khalsa system, urged and advocated by his predecessor Captain French. This note on the province cannot better be closed than in his own remarks.

“ As the Khalsa system will, in British Nimar at all events, come to an end this year, it is advisable to look back, and see the result it has produced during the five years it has been in operation. The revenue (Government demand) in British Nimar, exclusive of Chehgaum and Nowgaum, in 1903, the first year of Khalsa management,

	Sumbut 1903, A. D. 1846-47.	Sumbut, 1907, A. D. 1850-51.
Kusrawud,	26,123	26,229
Mundlaisur,	2,320	2,106
Kanapoor,	6,581	6,964
Burreah,	6,334	6,976
17 Villages in Asseer, ..	2,013	1,869
Total,	43,371	44,144

In Sumbut 1902, last year of the Ijara system, it was Rupees 45,371.

“ was Rs. 43,371. It is now Rs. 44,144. The increase has been but Rs. 773, an amount very small when it is considered how much money has been expended by Government in various ways. Of the British districts, Kusrawud, the chief one, was already as well cultivated and inhabited almost as it could be, and in it there was little room for improvement. In Kanapoor and Burreah, 11 villages have been re-settled, and these two pergunnahs exhibit an increase of Rupees 1025 to the yearly revenue. Only two villages remain now uninhabited. The Asseer 17 villages are as they were, indeed have somewhat retrograded. The increase then is very small on the whole, as regards Government.

“ Turning again to British Scindiah the result is not more satisfactory. Here also is a greater scope for improvement; vast tracts lie desolate, where the soil is most rich, wood and water abundant, every facility in short for re-settlement. The result is, 100 villages re-settled, but no increase on the whole of the revenue. Here the liberality of

	Sumbut 1903.	Sumbut 1907.
Khundwah,	60,282	60,788
Burwai,	8,755	9,211
Dhurgaum,	11,879	12,293
Seylance and Billara, .. .	2,707	2,732
Poomassa,	481	782
Attode,	436	801
Moondce,	2,910	2,799
Asseer,	25,973	24,463
Peeplode,	6,628	6,384
Bhangurh,	4,564	4,377
Total,	1,24,615	1,24,630

In the Sumbut 1902 when all villages were in lease the Government demand was Rs. 1,31,408.

“ Government has been even greater than in British Nimar. Much money has been expended in works of public utility, tanks, weirs, roads, &c. Much consideration was shown the renters in relieving of their burthen those who complained and made it apparent that they were heavily borne upon. Tuccavee for several years was largely disbursed to both old and new cultivators. Every measure in short adopted to improve the country. Yet in the two largest and best pergunnahs, Khundwah and Asseer, there has been as mentioned above. a decrease during the past year of Rs. 1390-8.

“ I have stated before that the cause of this decrease is attributed to the cessation in a great measure of issuing tuccavee to old cultivators for seed, food, and bullocks; and to the abolition of puggrus or tenures rent free for a certain time to new settlers. That seed and food should be required will not seem odd, but the mention of bullocks might lead to the idea, that these had been sold in default. Such is not the case, selling up is scarcely even practised, and even when resorted to, of course the implements of husbandry, bullocks, &c. are sacred. But they buy cheap and inferior cattle not having the means to pay for better, they feed them little, and work them hard, so that they rarely last long.

“ Under the Ijara system the village renter supplied these, and many renters have been ruined in consequence, having large claims which even now they cannot realise. They had to pay interest for the money they borrowed to lend their assamies, or to stand security; in either case the result was the same.

“ As regards puggrus the system seemed so objectionable, in
 “ affording inducement to idle lazy cultivators to wander continually,
 “ with a view of escaping payment of rent, that I abolished it almost en-
 “ tirely; substituting a very gradually increasing rate, commencing from
 “ the first year that seed was sown. It is not relished however, and the
 “ consequence is, that so much new land is not now taken up as former-
 “ ly, *i. e.* four and five years ago. Still I think the principle is right.
 “ These lands coming under assessment filled up the gaps in the revenue
 “ left by cultivators, who had died or deserted, or ceased to cultivate.

“ I have been led into making these remarks, because I am aware
 “ that the Khalsa system having been permitted to be maintained in op-
 “ position to the better judgment of yourself and His Honor the Lieu-
 “ tenant Governor N. W. P, it is incumbent on me to shew that the
 “ grounds gone upon were good, and that the results have warranted my
 “ having ventured to differ from those more experienced and better quali-
 “ fied to judge. I candidly confess that these results are wanting, or at all
 “ events, that considering the labour and expense, they ought to have been
 “ greater. Comparing them also with the results obtained in Mhairwar-
 “ ra, though I am not venturing to put myself in comparison with Major
 “ Dixon, they are not very encouraging. Yet my predecessor Captain
 “ French used to compare Nimar to Mhairwarra, I wish the resemblance
 “ held good to the full extent.

“ Is the Khalsa system to be considered then, as having entirely
 “ failed in being of any benefit to the country? I do not think it would be
 “ quite correct to say so. It has given all a breathing time; it has en-
 “ abled us to acquire very much information; much money has been cir-
 “ culated; many cultivators assisted with loans free of interest; the so-
 “ licitude shown for them has given heart to the good and industrious;
 “ many deserted villages have been re-settled; many new wells have been
 “ dug up and old ones cleared out; many tiled houses built; and upwards
 “ of 20,000 beegahs of land more than before, brought under the plough.
 “ I think the question asked in the 2nd para. of Mr. Secretary Thorn-
 “ ton's letter No. 3225, dated 16th October last, may be answered in the
 “ affirmative, that generally speaking the circumstances of the people
 “ have improved.

“ It must be borne in mind also that large reductions in assessment
“ have taken place, especially in British Scindiah Nimar, where large sums
“ assessed on the leases of villages, in which there chanced to be, at the
“ time of giving the lease, much land uncultivated, and which the renter
“ was charged the full tax for, whether it afterwards came under cultiva-
“ tion or not, have been taken off, or reduced so as to leave the renter
“ some profit from bringing them under the plough. The rate on land
“ watered from wells also has been reduced to a maximum of rupees
“ three per beegah. It ranged formerly as high as 8, 9 and 10 on many
“ lands. New huqs also have been granted in Khalsa villages, that of
“ the Patels amounting to Rs. 7,549 per annum. The rate on Moond
“ lands has been reduced. Yet with all these reductions and deductions,
“ the Government demand has not decreased, new land has fallen under
“ the plough, and so the deficiency has been made good. The same
“ amount is distributed over a greater space, and more evenly, and con-
“ sequently bears less heavily than before on those from whom it is
“ levied.”

125. No new tanks or weirs were constructed during the year, the old ones were reported in good order, and the tanks mostly pretty full.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

Resident.

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of Scindiah's Nimar from
1823-24 to 1850-51.*

Years.	Total Receipts on account of Revenue.			Total Disbursements.			Irrecoverable Balance.			Amount credited to Scindiah's Govt.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1823-24,	64,225	1	3	50,009	14	6	„			14,215	0	6	The accounts for the first few years are not full or complete. In the column of Irrecoverable Balance the sums are placed as much as possible opposite the correct year, though the sums were sanctioned after several years' delay.
1824-25,	1,23,434	7	6	80,646	13	10	„			42,787	9	11	
1825-26,	1,48,920	9	5	47,269	8	6	„			1,01,651	0	11	
1826-27,	1,61,140	4	1	43,422	14	6	„			1,17,716	5	9	
1827-28,	1,60,561	6	9	43,493	12	0	„			1,17,067	10	9	
1828-29,	1,61,224	4	2	43,652	1	0	6,409	15	3	1,23,982	2	5	
1829-30,	1,60,711	13	5	43,538	15	5	„			1,17,172	14	0	
1830-31,	1,41,565	2	8	33,999	12	11	26,892	4	4	97,565	5	9	
1831-32,	1,65,973	12	0	44,115	15	7	„			1,21,857	12	5	
1832-33,	1,61,775	7	1	45,037	0	3	104	0	0	1,16,738	6	10	
1833-34,	87,583	15	1	44,290	9	0	46,841	13	0	83,290	6	1	
1834-35,	1,64,005	2	7	62,846	12	3	992	9	9	1,01,158	6	4	
1835-36,	1,66,855	9	6	45,303	2	0	875	8	0	1,21,552	7	6	
1836-37,	1,59,436	14	11	43,805	8	6	284	15	3	1,15,631	6	5	
1837-38,	1,61,458	13	6	44,348	9	0	7,351	10	0	1,17,110	4	6	
1838-39,	1,50,635	4	7	43,805	9	3	„			1,06,829	11	5	
1839-40,	1,25,065	10	1	42,853	3	6	21,678	7	3	82,212	6	7	
1840-41,	1,20,964	4	0	42,162	6	9	46,814	10	9	78,801	13	3	
1841-42,	1,31,665	0	8	42,306	3	6	29,443	8	9	89,358	13	2	
1842-43,	1,59,640	0	5	44,057	15	9	2,052	4	0	1,15,552	0	8	
1843-44,	1,70,188	3	6	44,426	3	3	7,711	12	0	1,25,762	0	3	
1844-45,	1,09,884	10	9	46,907	12	0	75,757	13	3	62,976	14	9	
1845-46,	1,00,152	10	4	62,267	9	2	70,681	8	3	37,885	1	2	
1846-47,	1,38,698	2	6	65,265	14	0	1,538	15	3	73,632	4	6	
1847-48,	1,37,160	7	4	79,674	3	6	„			57,486	3	10	
1848-49,	1,32,214	4	0	68,990	11	1	10,629	11	3	63,223	5	3	
1849-50,	1,37,035	2	2	64,487	0	4	3,996	11	3	72,548	1	10	
1850-51,	1,43,386	3	5	69,297	15	0	„			74,088	4	5	

Nimar Agency Office, }
The 29th May, 1852. }

R. H. KEATINGE,
Poll. Asst. in Nimar.

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements in British Nimar from
1824-25 to 1850-51.*

Years.	Total Receipts on account of Revenue.			Total Disbursements.			Irrecoverable Balance.			Amount credited to British Treasury.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1824-25,	86,361	2	1	84,212	3	6	„			2,148	14	7	The accounts for the first few years are not full or complete. In the column of Irrecoverable Balance the sums are placed as much as possible opposite the correct year, though the sums were sanctioned after several years' delay.
1825-26,	89,797	11	5	1,02,568	9	3	„			„			
1826-27,	86,066	3	5	96,857	13	1	„			„			
1827-28,	86,898	0	0	1,01,876	2	7	„			„			
1828-29,	87,969	4	2	94,978	14	7	1,178	6	0	„			
1829-30,	87,314	6	6	86,702	9	7	„			611	12	11	
1830-31,	81,995	2	3	84,959	8	7	3,098	7	3	134	0	11	
1831-32,	83,513	15	1	80,298	14	6	„			3,215	0	7	
1832-33,	84,679	1	3	78,057	2	0	„			6,622	2	3	
1833-34,	52,593	5	11	84,145	11	7	29,982	6	0	„			
1834-35,	83,704	10	0	85,576	11	10	180	9	6	„			
1835-36,	83,356	6	6	81,441	10	1	81	5	3	1,993	1	8	
1836-37,	80,218	2	7	71,077	13	8	„			9,140	4	10	
1837-38,	81,923	3	7	50,731	7	3	„			31,191	12	4	
1838-39,	80,891	5	0	1,13,827	14	7	2,115	4	0	„			
1839-40,	72,182	4	6	81,247	5	11	3,531	0	3	„			
1840-41,	65,825	6	4	84,732	6	2	2,579	10	0	„			
1841-42,	72,533	5	8	87,727	15	11	15,427	15	9	„			
1842-43,	77,131	1	9	97,646	13	9	7,901	0	0	„			
1843-44,	84,927	13	3	92,968	13	9	2,426	7	0	„			
1844-45,	60,945	1	2	73,931	9	9	27,100	0	0	„			
1845-46,	48,013	2	2	67,680	8	7	29,245	8	0	„			
1846-47,	62,870	8	10	1,00,690	15	5	„			„			
1847-48,	64,386	4	0	1,05,125	0	3	„			„			
1848-49,	60,041	5	4	1,11,219	7	2	8,593	15	3	„			
1849-50,	71,165	9	2	97,121	15	1	438	4	4	„			
1850-51,	69,781	4	2	1,00,923	12	2	„			„			

Nimar Agency Office,
The 29th May, 1852.

R. H. KEATINGE,
Poll. Asst. in Nimar.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of

Years.	Disbursements in Scindiah's Nimar															
	Amount of Collections.		Fixed Expenses of management.	Tuccavee advanced to Ryots and cost of new ploughs.	Schools.	½ share of new Jail House erected at Mundlaisir.	One per cent Road Fund.	Extra Grants for Road repairs.	Tanks and Wells.	Reward for killing Tigers.	Compensation in lieu of Huel of transit duty					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
1839-40	126,547	0 10	30,000	1,137	0	1,800	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1840-41	121,677	12 0	30,000	8,057	0	1,800	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1841-42	133,816	4 3	30,000	3,911	0	1,800	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1842-43	163,924	3 8	30,000	1,253	0	1,800	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1843-44	176,144	11 11	30,000	507	0	1,800	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1844-45	112,372	6 9	30,000	466	0	1,800	.. ..	5,050	10 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1845-46	101,091	12 4	30,000	2,080	10	1,800	.. ..	1,001	8 5	3,500	16,095	0 0	1,643	12	.. ..
1846-47	139,749	10 6	30,000	598	10	1,800	.. ..	1,388	15 8	2,000	5,865	8 9	2,059	0	6,741
1847-48	137,683	7 4	30,000	37	12	1,800	.. ..	5,090	9 8	.. ..	16,030	11 10	1,335	0	6,741
1848-49	136,468	9 4	30,000	5,948	4	1,800	1,526	4	1,322	2 3	200	0 0	1,043	0	7,179

Years.	Disbursements in Scindiah's Nimar under Treaty.																	
	Pay of Sillanee and Buckhutgurh Chiefs.			Mokassa, a subsidy formerly paid to the Paishwah and now to the Company.			Charitable Pensions and allowances (Dhurmada Wursashm.)			Total.			Grand Total of Expenditure in Scindiah's Nimar.			Balance Cash credited to Scindiah in British Accounts.		
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
1839-40	4,038	.. ..	4,661	11 6	2,353	8 ..	11,053	3 9	43,990	3 9	82,556	13 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1840-41	4,038	.. ..	3,920	14 9	2,353	8 ..	10,312	6 9	50,219	6 9	71,458	5 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1841-42	4,038	.. ..	3,789	11 6	2,353	8 ..	10,181	3 6	46,217	3 6	87,599	0 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1842-43	4,038	.. ..	5,864	7 9	2,353	8 ..	12,255	15 9	45,308	15 9	118,615	3 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1843-44	4,038	.. ..	6,234	11 3	2,353	8 ..	12,626	3 3	44,933	3 3	131,211	8 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1844-45	4,038	.. ..	3,665	9 3	2,353	8 ..	10,057	1 3	47,373	12 0	64,998	10 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1845-46	4,038	.. ..	1,832	2 9	2,353	8 ..	8,223	10 9	64,344	9 2	36,747	3 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1846-47	4,038	.. ..	4,741	12 9	2,353	8 ..	11,133	4 9	65,823	14 0	73,925	12 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1847-48	4,038	.. ..	4,549	6 3	2,353	8 ..	10,940	14 3	79,674	3 6	58,009	3 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1848-49	4,038	.. ..	4,303	9 9	2,353	8 ..	10,695	1 9	74,902	7 1	61,566	2 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

R. H. KEATINGE,
Poll. Assist. Nimar.

Scindiah's Nimar from 1839-40 to 1848-49.

by the Political Assistant.

Miscellaneous charges.	Dhurmsallas.	Erection of New Thanahs and repairs of old.	Native Deputy Collector's pay and Establishment.	Assistant Superintendent's Establishment.	Dawk Bungalows erected in Nimar District.	New Stables erected for Sowars on out-post duty.	Prisoners dieting expenses.	New Boats made in Bhamgurh and Moondee.	Total Expenditure by Political Assistant.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	32,937 0 0
.. .. .	.. .. .	50	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	39,907 0 0
.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	36,036 0 0
.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	33,053 0 0
.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	32,307 0 0
.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	37,316 10 9
.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	56,120 14 5
7 14 0	2,200 0 0	1,200	828 12 4	.. .. .	..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	54,690 9 3
635 12 9	1,213 10 9	300	3,052 8 0	545 7 9	1,950	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	68,733 5 3
326 5 7	1,252 12 0	438	3,052 8 0	960 0 0	3,000	707 3	4,851 2	600	64,207 5 4

REMARKS.

} Captain Abbott who had charge of the districts pressed the Collection so severely that emigration to adjacent states was the consequence.

No. 5. This expense will not recur.

No. 8. Expenditure under this head has ceased.

No. 9. This will decrease it is hoped yearly.

No. 12. No expenses now under this head.

No. 14. Necessary during settlement. No. 15. No assistant now. No. 16. Ceased.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Resident.

No. 2689 of 1852.

From

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Dated Agra, the 30th June 1852.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 699, dated the 1st June, forwarding a report upon Nimar by Lieutenant Evans, with notes upon its administration drawn up by yourself.

Revenue Department.

2. The Lieutenant Governor has perused Lieutenant Evans' notes with much pleasure, and hopes that you will be able to maintain in the successors of Captain French and Lieutenant Evans, the same spirit which has always actuated them. The notes will serve to keep attention directed to the objects which are of most interest.

3. It is unnecessary to follow in detail each of the topics mentioned by Lieutenant Evans, but it is hoped that the good work of civilization, which is mentioned in paras. 19-21, as having been commenced in Poonassa and the neighbouring pergunnahs, through the instrumentality of Narroo Bhikajee, may be carried on without interruption.

4. With reference to para. 22-23, regarding schools, Mr. H. S. Reid will be desired to send to Lieutenant Keatinge, 12 copies of each work published in Hindee under his auspices, as a grant to the schools and libraries in Nimar. It is very possible that the idiom of the Hindee

current here differs from that of Nimar, but still the publications may be useful.

5. The Lieutenant Governor desires me to thank you for the notes you have had prepared of the measures adopted in Nimar since we obtained possession of it. The abstract is likely to be useful in the future administration of the province.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.

Agra, the 30th June 1852.

PART II.

PRELIMINARY ORDERS.

EXTRACT FROM A DISPATCH FROM THE HON'BLE COURT OF DIRECTORS,
No. 3, DATED 16TH APRIL, 1845.

Para. 49.—“ Few parts of the country which became subject
“ to our administration, in consequence of the events of the late Mah-
“ ratta war, have recovered less from the misery and devastation caused
“ by the state of affairs which preceded that period, than Nimar,” is the
observation of Sir Claude Wade, the Resident at Indore; and powerful
evidence of the depressed state of the country is to be found in the con-
stant demands for advances of Tuccavee and for remission of balances,
which constitute the principal portion of the revenue correspondence of
the Assistant in charge of the district. The importance of leading the
ryots to depend more on their own exertions, and to trust less to the
assistance afforded by Government, is forcibly pointed out in the letter
from Captain Abbott to Sir C. Wade, dated the 31st August, 1842; and
we trust that this object will be steadily kept in view, in the future ad-
ministration of the country, as far as can be done consistently with the
great object of ameliorating the condition of the people generally.

No. 4053 of 1845.

From

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Dated Agra, the 20th September, 1845.

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to transmit to you the annexed extract (Para. 49) of a despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated 15th April 1845, No. 3, regarding the Revenue Administration of Nimar.

2nd. His Honor desires me to observe, that the impression left on his mind from perusing some observations made by Lieutenant Colonel Sutherland, a few years ago when Resident at Gwalior, was different from the account of Nimar here given. Colonel Sutherland from personal observation, considered the province in a flourishing condition. The documents on record in this office do not afford sufficient grounds for judging correctly what is the real state of the district.

3rd. Nor is there information readily available, explanatory of the system of administration prevailing in Nimar, especially in the Revenue Department. If there be any such detail ready prepared, the Lieutenant Governor requests you will favor him with a copy.

4th. In any case, the remarks of the Hon'ble Court are recommended to your serious consideration. His Honor is prepared to receive any observations, or proposals, which you may feel yourself disposed to offer on the subject.

I have, &c.,

J. THORNTON,
Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

Agra, the
20th Sept. 1845.

No. 1228 of 1846.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

Dated Indore Residency, the 15th August, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit some statistical tables connected with the Nimar British and Scindiah districts, with a report received from the Political Assistant, Captain French, and to remark that, as it is my intention to make a complete tour through all parts of Nimar, as soon after the close of the rainy season as practicable, I shall reserve my observations thereon, until, after personal enquiries and observations, I am enabled to speak with confidence.

2. In justice to Captain French, I cannot delay the transmission of his report, nor an expression of my satisfaction at the zeal and the indefatigable industry with which he devotes himself to the duties entrusted to him.

3. Although the rains have been unusually continuous, and there have been one or two very heavy falls, I am glad to be able to state that, not an embankment, or a repair of any old tank, or reservoir, has yet given way; and I am in hope that the benefits contemplated by the outlay, will be as productive of good, as the works themselves have been the means of preserving the rural population from starvation and prevented their emigration.

4. The preparation of the tables occupies much time, which, in an office with a limited establishment, occasions much delay in other departments and in current duties; I trust, therefore, the tables now forwarded may be returned to me, when no longer required in your office, or that I may be furnished with copies.

I have, &c.,

Indore Residency,
[*the 15th August, 1846.*

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Resident.

No. 197 of 1846.

From

CAPTAIN P. T. FRENCH,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

*Resident at Indore.**Dated Mundlaur, the 7th August, 1846.*

SIR,

I have now the honor of responding to the call of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, conveyed in your letter of the 29th September 1845.

In all that the late Resident at Indore, Colonel Sir C. Wade, K. C. B. says on the condition of this province, I fully concur, but I am not aware of that officer having done ought to render it other than he says it is.

In fact I am yet to learn that Sir C. Wade or any of his predecessors, Residents of Indore, did anything to ameliorate the prospects of Nimar. Had they, less would have been called for in the present year; the country would not be in the state the Colonel describes; the people would be somewhat prosperous; the grand works constructed by the native rulers would not be useless and unprofitable for want of repair, and the present rulers would not have suffered so fearfully in revenue almost every other year as they have done.

2. In my nearly 24 years of Indian experience, I know of no province that has suffered so much from neglect, as Nimar, and for this your predecessors in the Indore Agency are mainly responsible.

True, that no country could be in a more lamentable condition than Nimar was on our assuming its government on the conclusion of the Mahratta war. It had been ravaged in all directions for a long previous period; and we found it nearly a depopulated desert. On the restoration of peace, the survivors of its people returned to their homes, but for them or the country, little was done beyond restoring peace, up to the present year.

3. In Malwa, north of Nimar, opium, and the Residents of many courts did much, and if the states east and west had not their advantages, they at least had that of a mild land assessment. Khaindish, south of Nimar for long could boast of none of these advantages, but of late, what could be, has been done there, to ensure some of them. Its land tax was reduced not once but many times; transit duties were abolished; also the Pandur Putta with many other vexatious taxes that bore heavily on industry and prohibited advancement in prosperity. There also, roads were constructed, and an efficient establishment of European and native officers allowed. Here all has been the reverse, and with a minimum of materiel, we sought a maximum of income.

4. The original land tax (and it has been little reduced) was too high, considering the impoverished state of the province, and that exacted in the neighbouring states, and the impolicy of this was added to, by a system long partially in use, and but lately completely abolished, of forced cultivation. Few farmers have come to this Agency from the provinces bordering on it, that were not originally of Nimar, and many that might have come, have held back from the impediments to leaving, were such their wish. Those we found poor, have remained so, and many of those that were otherwise, have become poor; no one here seems to have prospered under our rule. The manufacturer has been ruined, his industry found no protective laws, while that of steam, duty free, drove him with all others to the plough. The imposts of Native Princes remained, but the absence of their expenditure, all experienced. Nimar had conferred on her few, if any, of the measures of amelioration introduced elsewhere, while she felt the inevitable evils of a foreign rule and absentee landlords.

5. Nought in fact, has been done for the improvement of the country. It would, from the inquiries I have made, seem to have been looked on as an infliction not to be got rid of, and it was neglected. My predecessors, I am informed, found it was futile suggesting any improvement that involves outlay now, though sure in time to make a good return, and they ceased to suggest any. The natural impression from such a state of things communicated itself to all in the department, and year after year passed away—Nimar having the dread of evil without the prospect of good before her.

6. Yet the position of the province, on the high road from Hindoostan to the Deccan, is surely worthy of some consideration. Its soil is generally very fine; it has in ordinary seasons many perennial streams, the remains of a vast number of tanks, some of which are on a grand scale, and its people are the least addicted to crime of any that have come under my observation during the long series of years I have been a Magistrate. But the soil was over-taxed, as will be shown presently; the streams ran unheeded to the sea; the tanks have remained in the disrepair we found them; and the quiet habits of the people benefited them not.

7. That Nimar was once a rich and flourishing province, under the houses of Mandoo and Dehli, we have historic proof of; even were the remains of tanks and weirs none. That there were many difficulties to contend with, in restoring prosperity, is equally true, but that little or nothing has been done, is as much so. The hands of my predecessors were tied, and, instead of increasing, to the point of efficiency, their means of government of this extensive province, the establishments have been reduced, until all were in numbers rendered totally inadequate to a proper discharge of the duties of office.

8. In a word, we reaped without sowing, and in exacting the rights of property, we forgot its duties, no one act leading to a conviction of the permanency of our stay. The tanks, wells, bowlies and serais, erected by former rulers, we left in the dilapidated state we found them, until the action of time nearly effaced their very remains; and the great remissions of revenue so frequently made, led us not to consider the wisdom of native rulers, which caused those works for the insurance of revenue, the welfare of the subject, and the encouragement of trade and industry. Had our rule been the reverse of all this; had the people of surrounding states beheld here a fostering Government; it is certain many who had not "wuttins" there, would have come here: but a beginning has been made, and it shall not be my fault, so long as I remain, if it be not hotly followed up. If Government will sow that it may reap, and recollect the duties as well as the right of property, Nimar will assuredly prosper and be again a flourishing province, rewarding both the rulers and ruled, while it will be an example to the surrounding states.

9. The above is the essence of all I could say on the past, and it seems better that it were said than the reverse, in order to the prevention of an opinion prevailing, that Nimar was tried but found wanting.

10. I shall now in a few words describe the revenue system hitherto prevailing in this province. The British pergunnahs (Khanapoor, Burreea and Kusrawud) were for the first three years held Khalsa, but there was no Amildar over them. One was then appointed for all three, and the villages were leased out for the Sumbut year 1885. Then leases were granted for five years, but such was the reluctance to the terms by the farmer (ryot) that there was every probability of the greater portion of the land lying untilled. Of this Colonel Delamain, then Political Agent in Nimar, heard when in Bombay about to leave for the Cape, which caused him to return. The rates were reduced on the whole about Rs. 2,000 and with some persuasion the people began ploughing. In Sumbut 1891 the villages were again leased out for five years, and in Sumbut 1896 for a like period; these latter have just expired. Mundlaisur village was held in Kham up to about ten years back.

11. Of Scindiah's Nimar five pergunnahs came under this Agency in Sumbut 1880, and five others in Sumbut 1881. They were the following seasons let out in lease by the year up to Sumbut 1885, then from Sumbut 1886 to 1890, and from 1895 to Sumbut 1910, they were released; but in Sumbut 1896 the ravages by the cholera were very great, in consequence of which and of the high rates on land, many hundred cultivators fled the country; the rates were then reduced by about Rs. 20,000 to prevent further desertions.

12. Each leaseholder had a pottah given him on which was inserted in English and Hindee the amount he was to pay the Government in each year, and he gave in a "daosal" certifying that from the kucha jumma, he would pay the ghaum khurch, putta khurch (to himself) and chunda, all fixed items as well as the zemindar's huqs, being a percentage on the Government revenue received. Here it may be remarked, that all these payments were made, not by the constituted Government local officer, but by the highest bidder for the estate, to the detriment of the authority of the former, and to the exaltation of that of the latter, who might be no village or district zemindar, but a bunyan or foreigner.

13. A roll of the ryots, their land, and the sums they were each to pay, was given the leascholder. He had not the power to raise the rent on any, or eject, unless on authority, when the holder of land would not pay his rent. Few ejections have occurred, because all pay readily when the crop is good, and because there is a want of, instead of a surplus, population. The voice of the country is against clearances. Every man has a right to the land he cultivates, on his paying the stipulated rent; that right he may sell. He enjoys "tenant right."

14. In some pergunnahs, where land in excess of that noted in the lease was brought under cultivation, the leaseholder of the village was allowed 20 per cent. on the increased income to Government. In others, the lease included all the land of the village.

15. If a leaseholder, by outlay on wells, &c., &c., &c., brought dry land under irrigation, he reaped the increased revenue arising therefrom.

16. But if the outlay was by Government, it derived the advantage, as did the cultivator were he the disburser on the well, &c., &c.; but only for so many years as would cover the sum expended, when the land paid irrigation rates. There is scarcely an instance of a leaseholder spending money in this way; they were generally too poor, and the leases were too short: some few cultivators have however.

17. Should the Ijardar not pay the full amount stipulated in his lease, the balance remains against him. In the following season he may pay the balance due, leaving probably one on that year; thus sums accumulate beyond rescue, from even two or three consecutive good years, when one very bad one sweeps all off by remission.

18. When the season is so indifferent that the full revenue would distress the leaseholder and ryot, the amil has to examine each field, as if the system were Kham, and that with a most inadequate establishment. This latter evil has now been remedied, but the "kucha pukka" Ijardar system hitherto prevailing here, this one paragraph alone shews. When the crops were good, examination was of course uncalled for. With indifferent crops and an establishment so limited that examination was totally impossible, a wide door for corruption is left open: a little of the

fields cannot be seen, and there is but one man, he most interested, as leaseholder, to induce a report favorable to his views by the amil. In a Khalsa and Kham rule this cannot be, for each farmer of a field cannot bribe.

19. If any land specified in the roll given to the leaseholder fell out of cultivation, he was nominally responsible for its revenue, but only nominally, for every now and then all outstanding balances were swept off. But he paid himself the puttah khurch or fixed sum for the charges of collecting, though there might be against him a balance on the year. Thus he had a fixed income not varying with the amount collected, but on the full revenue noted in his lease.

20. Yet very many have been ruined, or seriously injured, in a pecuniary sense, by leasing villages, owing to the non-recovery of advances made to new and old cultivators; to desertion by ryots; and to a succession of bad years. There are here many that never regularly settle down, such as Purdasee, Bhelala and Gond families; they take up land on Maa-fee or "Pugrus" rates for 3 or 4 years, and then desert, not paying the sum advanced them by the leaseholder for seed, grain and cattle. This, coupled with the abovementioned bad season, and the non-performance of any public work of utility by Government, has tended to the loss of the lessee.

21. In the present year, that is in the last few months, no less than 200 leases of villages have been thrown up, some of the places too being close to tanks lately repaired. In the puttah of each lessee it was stated, that in the event of throwing up his lease, he should restore the village cultivation to the limit it was at when he became Ijardar, but in what has been said above, reason will be seen for not trying to exact this. Each offer of resignation was accepted. It should also be mentioned that they complain of being deprived of a right, formerly exercised, of preventing the desertion of ryots, and reclaiming them if they deserted. I find in the records, a letter addressed to the Indore Dewan in January 1841, proposing that in future all deserting ryots shall be sent back, in order that neither sirkar shall lose by the desertion of ploughmen. Under such a system no country could or should prosper. Cases are known in which men desirous of locating in this agency, have taken a written promise from the Patel that they will be at liberty to leave it when they choose. This

extraordinary right of reclaiming deserters they have not with impunity exercised for some seasons, but to prevent such a thing as forced cultivation, and the deprivation of free will to come and go, I made it known to all, that our Government granted to each and every one, perfect liberty to remain or go, paying all legal demands; to cultivate or not; and that the ryot would be called upon for revenue for that land only under the plough.

22. None, however, of the regular cultivators have gone this year, speaking generally but many have come from other parts; yet unless they have taken up land lately thrown out of cultivation, for some time they will not add to the revenue. Many more would have come had our wells and tanks enabled them this past season to raise a little bajee, as well as afford water for themselves and cattle. But the wells and tanks were dry.

23. From the above, the past system will, I believe, be understood; but I may add as an illustration that the kucha assamecwar roll of a guntee, a village in Khundwah, is Rupees 224-4.

The Ghaum khurch is,	.. .. .	7 7 0
Puttah khurch of Ijardar's share,	.. .. .	15 0 0
Chundah,	.. .. .	2 8 0
Zemindar's huqs on collection,	.. .. .	19 1 0
Government dues,	.. .. .	180 4 0
		224 4 0

This is a sample of the whole province rule.

24. The accompanying returns (Nos. 17 and 18, of the statistical tables sent you) give the financial working of the rules hitherto in force in British and his Highness Scindiah's Nimar districts, from the commencement of our rule to the present time. In each some foot notes are attached.

25. From Return No. 17 it will be seen that British Nimar has yielded in revenue under the heads given, Rs. 14,47,500-3-8 in the 28 years noted, or about Rs. 51,696 per annum. Properly Tuccavee, or cash ad-

vances to cultivators, should not be included, as they are merely recoveries of sums lent, but the loan enabled the ryot to plough and he repaid it, paying also his rent. In the 28 years included in this return, the remissions amount to Rs. 1,18,785-10-4; but from the 1st to the end of April 1845, only Rs. 7,628-9-6 had been expended by Government on such essentials as wells and tanks.* The natural result has followed. In the past year, however, some amends have been made in this particular, the outlay being nearly 11,000 rupees.

26. The leases of nearly all British Nimar, expired on the 30th April last, and they are now held in Kham or Khalsa management. When raised by improvements and facilities for cultivation to a higher state of prosperity, it will be for Government to decide on their future management, Ijara or Khalsa. It is anticipated, that with some further outlay, a fixed revenue in a great degree may be insured. The amount struck off or to be, on account of the two past most indifferent years, above Rs. 27,000 and 29,000, would do this it is believed.

27. Return No. 18, Scindiah's Nimar gives a total of collection as above from 1823-24 to 1825-26 of Rs. 34,29,131-15-4½. In 23 years the entire sums paid down in cash to Scindiah, amounts to Rs. 21,95,235

Collected by his Highness' Amil in 1880 and 1881,	36,245
Paid to Scindiah on account tanks, &c.	3,12,475

Total paid to or disbursed for Scindiah,	25,43,953
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giving an average of Rs. 1,10,606 on the 23 years, exclusive of remissions, repair of tanks, ghauts and roads, as well as cash advances to cultivators and the entire cost of management.

28. Whatever the Gwalior durbar may think, this is a larger amount than these districts would ever realize to His Highness if under his rule, after defraying the cost of management, &c., &c. There is no doubt whatever on this matter in the estimation of all the natives of Nimar, nor is there, that previous to the inroads of the Mahratta and Pindaree, these pergunnahs were rich and flourishing, yielding four times and more than the present revenue to the then rulers.

* See column 13 of No. 5 Statistical Return.

29. The arrangement made with the Gwalior Government, for the management of these districts, is most favorable to it, the reverse to the actual rulers. It will be seen by the foot notes to this Return No. 18, that the mere district establishments already amount to Rs. 23,226 per annum, and if improvement goes on, in time little if any of the Rs. 30,000 allowed for management, will remain, so that the entire cost of this agency, military and police establishments, will devolve on the British Government.

30. The remissions granted in British Nimar as above stated were in 28 years Rs. 1,18,783, or Rs. 4,242 on the average, and those of Scindiah's district in 23 years, were Rs. 3,78,132 or Rs. 16,440, including collections returned to the ryot, and bad debts struck off; giving a total of revenue short of the Jummabundee by Rs. 4,98,915. These are of course seasons that no efforts of amelioration can meet, but yet it is pretty certain that either the rent of the land is excessive, or that to the total absence of such efforts, is the extent of this amount mainly attributable.

31. The system sanctioned for the unleased villages is thus. A return will be formed of every field in the village, they will be numbered, and the average rent actually paid by each, in the past five years, be entered: the field will then be measured, in presence of the amil or mahalkany of the district, the mundloes and kanoongoes of the Talooka, with some patels and putwarees, before the cultivator, an entry being made in the village general return, denoting how many beegahs there are, and the rent each number of a particular soil and quality should pay. It is the interest of the mundloee and kanoongo and patel, to enhance the rent as their huqs on a percentage on revenue received. The Putwarce may be an indifferent spectator, but the cultivator will be present to argue the point to the Punchayet and the amil. He has too the option of cultivating or not, and if he persists in declining to accept the land on the estimate made by the punch, be he an hereditary cultivator of the village, in nine cases out of ten, I should say the estimate is too high. The cultivator is to pay only for the land under the plough, growing what he likes, and any portion of the fields he may decline, can be given to some one else.

32. Thus the land once surveyed, there will be no necessity for a future measurement, be it all under cultivation; and if not, only of the unoccupied portion. In the Deccan and Khandeish where the Kham sys-

tem prevails, the land is measured annually. The estimate formed by the PUNCHAYET will, of course, require confirmation and sanction. Early in the coming year I hope to submit a detailed report of these estimates, and the working of the system lately sanctioned.

33. The district establishments have been increased so as to suit the system above sketched, the extra charge in British Nimar not exceeding the amount hitherto paid as *putta khurch* to leaseholders. Were all Scindiah's districts out of lease, a very considerable increase of *pergunnah* establishment would be necessary.

34. Before submitting for approval the new system, I had seen much of the districts, and though the cultivators acquired some knowledge of the past, their wants and wishes all seemed to approve of the proposed plan, but time alone can tell the wisdom or otherwise of it.

35. It was not only that hitherto the district establishments were incomplete, the European agency was equally so, and is still insufficient. In the early years of our rule there were here, with a political agent, two assistants; one reduction after another followed, until one man (on reduced salary too) was expected to conduct all the revenue, police and magisterial duties of a tract of country extending over 3,000 square miles, and containing 1523 villages, besides the political duties of Holkar's district on the Nurbudda, the control over a jail, mainly filled with convicts from Mulva, and a general treasury. This last item involved very much trouble, frequently calling the agent to *Mundlaisir*, when he should be in the districts. In fact he was expected to do all the duties of many, and that only was done which involved his public character in the various capacities of judge, policeman, collector and accountant. To keep his papers square, and prevent arrears, thus averting reprimands from those on whose reports his advancement perhaps depended, necessarily became a primary object, for no amount of application could meet the demands of the country, were the object amelioration. The consequences are visible in the state of Nimar after about a quarter of a century of our rule.

36. One assistant was at length conceded and thus much has been gained, but there should be another stationed at *Kundash* to superintend that district, *Asseer*, and *Peeplon*. With some difficulty I was enabled to

pass one day in the last named place, and I was the only European the people had seen for ten years. There are districts I have not as yet been to, and which have scarcely ever been seen by an European.

37. As before observed, the sum of 30,000 rupees sanctioned for the management of Scindiah's districts, is now in a great measure absorbed by the salaries of pergunnah establishments; ere long it will be entirely so, and nothing will remain as a contribution towards the cost of this agency, the horse and foot police, jail establishment, medical department and sudder amlah, &c. &c. The British possessions in Nimar are very small; some years must elapse before they cover the outlay, but they are I conclude considered more in a political than in a financial sense. The salary of another assistant must fall solely on the British Government, though Scindiah's only would benefit by his exertions. One is most certainly necessary in the before named districts, but as the cost may interfere, and as I have now more assistance than my predecessors for long back enjoyed, I would for the present merely suggest an overseer of public works being allowed to the agency. I can, I believe, obtain the services of an excellent man from the Bombay Engineer corps, for 120 rupees per month, if his years of service in that presidency are allowed to count hereafter for a pension: a bachelor of energy and activity is necessary, one who can plan, survey, estimate a tank, or other public work; all matters of which I am unfortunately ignorant.

38. Masonry sluices will turn the tanks this year repaired, to the utmost account; but I now have no one capable of forming a plan of such works, nor one who can take the levels requisite before deciding on guiding a stream over a rugged country; such a person as that above intimated, could do all this, and be of the very greatest use in all new works.

39. Table No. 19 gives a roll of all the works* carried out for the amelioration of Nimar during my incumbency. Under each head much is given, but not more than was called for. The people were in most distressed circumstances; they were suffering from two exceedingly bad consecutive seasons, and were it not for the support afforded on public works, many must have emigrated from their homes, perhaps not to return. The

* 14 tanks, 8 ghats, 18 serais, &c., &c.

Government, as well as the durbars of Gwalior and Indore, met the circumstances of the people in a great degree by affording labor now, while the works executed must tend to the lasting improvement of the country. I am so intimately connected with these undertakings that I will allow the return to speak for itself, but if I may say so with propriety, I would, that it has fallen to your lot to do more for Nimar in a short space of time, than was done for it in the past 25 years. On my own part I may say, that I have from you obtained every aid and support with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces. Had there been many impediments in the way, such a number of works could not have been completed. New as I am to engineering, as well as are the amils of districts under whose immediate charge was the execution of the various works, we have often indeed experienced the want of an overseer now solicited.

40. Up to the present time, none of the tanks or weirs given in this return have sustained any injury. Some are not full to overflowing; others are; but I consider these latter not fairly tested as yet: for formed as these works in the main were of dry earth and stones, without any means of ramming them down, while experience alone can tell the amount of water likely to flow into each, I shall be rather anxious about them until the close of this, their first rains and trial. The state of poverty in the country left no option; the earthen embankments were thrown up to feed the starving; the soil was dry, for even drinking water was scarce; yet I am strong in hope, that none will burst, for there has been no paucity of pains bestowed on them. Grass and quickly shooting seeds have been thickly sown on all, as well as trees, and every species of instruction that could be thought of, was afforded the amils of districts.

41. I hope they may not be severely tried, for on their success I count much in being permitted to render of use the as yet unrepaired tanks. Yet should some burst, it would not under all circumstances cause much surprise. There was a heavy fall of rain on the 18th July, it lasted only one hour, but in that time as much water came into the Songir tank (Holkar's) as took seven days to run off in the escapement. Had the rains continued heavily falling for three hours I feel certain the tank would have burst, because there was no further room for expansion. Now we should not have risked this peril, had there been a clever overseer to take the level of the bund and the surrounding country.

42. All the earthen enbankments were made by courie labor, that is, a few couries per basket of earth; and it is really too incredible the quantity of earth that may thus be gathered for a few rupees. The immemorial usage of this province is in favor of earthen enbankments; most of those lately repaired burst some 40 years ago, when the "Mahapoor," or great fall of rain was. It is much more difficult to repair a masonry bund than an earthen one, as new and old masonry seldom join into one firmly; such is not the case with clay, while a breach in it so soon admits of the waters flowing off, that the flanks remain uninjured, the cost of repair being simply refilling with earth the breach made. But on the other hand, if the waters top an earthen enbankment, there is at once a breach; such is not the case with masonry.

43. Goods may now pass duty-free from Malwa to Bombay or the Deccan via Simrole, except at the British fortress of Asseerghur. Full information will be found on the matter in my report* on transit duties, and I hope no time will be lost in this exception being done away.

44. Among other evils we have to contend with, is the tiger. In the report lately made on this subject, I submitted a return shewing that in the past 30† months, 2003 animals, horses, bullocks and buffaloes, &c., &c., had been destroyed by tigers; in the same period 13 men were slain by them in my charge. I simply ask for the same reward per tiger as was sanctioned by the Supreme Government for Khandeish, viz. 60 rupees per head. The injury done to a poor straggling people by tigers, is not seen at a distance, but any one who mixes, as I am called on to do, with them, must see that the injury is great indeed. The allowance sanctioned until last year, was but 20 rupees per head; see the consequence; in the previous 25 years only Rs. 2,274 were granted in rewards, while on the rise of the premium, the disbursement on this score rose to rupees 2,001 in 1845 alone. Through some misunderstanding of the rights of the case, all rewards till lately were paid from the British treasury, that is, those slain in Scindiah's Nimar were charged to the management allowance of Rs. 30,000. Now however, each state rewards for the tigers slain in it, His Highness Holkar too has acted liberally in this matter.

* Foot note Statistical Table No. 9.

† Foot note Statistical Table No. 14.

45. Of the state of crime in Nimar, I can speak most favorably, and having been long in Khandeish and the Deecan as Magistrate, I speak on some information. In fact, I have never known a country so free from crime of every description, as this is. There has been but one serious gang robbery in the whole 3,000 square miles since February of last year. Nearly all (21 persons) concerned in it, were apprehended and convicted, with a few exceptions the criminals were from the neighbouring province of Khandeish.

46. Of the 141 prisoners under my custody, but 33 are of Nimar, the remainder are from Mhow, Bhopawar, Indore, Mehidpore, &c., &c. At some of the large Kusba towns, I have placed prisoners under the amil, to assist in road-making, &c., &c. in each.

47. If it be thought that I have taken an undue liberty in some of the leading paragraphs of this report, in speaking of the former Residents of Indore, I hope it will be borne in mind, that I am pleading the cause of my charge, a country I am much interested in, and towards whose improvement I have done somewhat.

48. The fruits of my labors cannot quite develope themselves during my incumbency, but I fondly count on their being felt for many years to come, and, as I hope for the means of carrying out, in the current year, many more beneficial measures, it was needful to show that nothing worthy of notice had been done as yet. That could not be, without openly and honestly saying your predecessors were to blame, and the main cause of the present impoverished state of Nimar.

49. I have seen, and inquired into the sufferings of the people; I have seen how patiently they submitted to grievous wants and deprivations, and be I right or wrong in commenting on the non-performance of duty, by your predecessors, to Government and the people of Nimar, I could not quiescently behold such endurance without giving utterance to the feelings natural on the occasion.

50. I might with ease have enlarged this report considerably, but happily the day has passed by when axioms were expatiated on.

51. We are now too advanced to admit of a tedious detail on the ability of tanks and reservoirs; the necessity, expediency, and justice, of rewarding a village patel by some return for his labor, that reward increasing or the reverse as his exertions may prove successful towards the improvement of his village. The inadvisability of making Bheels pay a "sulamee," the detriment to trade from vexatious and heavy tolls and customs, and the benefit it derives from improvement in roads and the creation of safe and snug halting places, are all points it would really be worse than useless to hold forth on. The return No. 19 is in itself sufficient, most convincing, and eloquent. A translation of it has been pasted on cloth and shall be hung up in every kutcherry in the province.

I have, &c.

P. T. FRENCH,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency, Mundlairsur,
the 7th August, 1846.*

No. 3771 of 1846.

From

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Dated Agra, the 3rd September, 1846.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated August 15th last, forwarding Captain French's report of the 7th idem, on the Nimar pergunnahs.

2. The Lieutenant Governor has perused this report with great interest, and considers that it reflects great credit on Captain French.

3. It is not surprising that these pergunnahs have but little improved, or perhaps even in some degree deteriorated since their acqui-

tion. You are aware that a great reduction in the revenue derived from the Saugor and Nerbudda territories has likewise occurred. The sudden restoration of tranquillity in the fertile and thinly peopled provinces of Central India, and the disbandment of large armies, which took place after the pacification of 1818-19, naturally caused a great reduction of prices, and required a more than usual rapid increase of population and cultivation, to maintain the revenue.

4. In Nimar, as elsewhere, the British Government was at first averse to put itself prominently forward as the direct manager of the country. Other more important matters engaged attention, and the endeavor was made through the enterprise of farmers to effect that outlay of capital and consequent improvement, which the best native Governments effect themselves. Much in the circumstances of the country at that time justified such a course of proceeding, and Captain French in his strictures on the acts of his predecessors, does not seem to have allowed sufficient weight to those considerations. There is every reason to believe that those measures were all conceived in as liberal and enlightened a spirit as now prevails, and it must be remembered that the knowledge and experience of past years must materially assist in the adoption of other measures in the present day.

5. In reviewing the farming system as explained by Captain French, it appears probably to have failed from the shortness of the leases and the absence on the part of the lessees of any permanent interest in the soil. The increase of cultivation required an outlay of capital which could not be returned for many years, and in which it was evidently not worth the farmer's while to engage.

6. It has now been determined to assume the direct management of the villages, and by the construction of expensive works for irrigation, to obtain an immediate and prospective increase of the rent roll. In fact the Government are now undertaking themselves, what it had been expected that the farmers would do.

7. The same course has been followed with much success by Major Dixon in Mhairwarrah and Ajmere. The Government is fortunate in finding an officer like Captain French, who will engage with the same

spirit in a sphere of active exertion which requires qualities that are not always to be obtained. Captain French should have all possible encouragement and assistance in the work he has undertaken.

8. It is very desirable that Captain French should have the assistance of a scientific overseer over his works; such a measure seems essential to the economical outlay of the large sums which are necessary for their execution. Some difficulty will be experienced in procuring the services of a trustworthy and efficient person. If the services of the person alluded to in para. 37, can be secured, on the terms mentioned, you are authorised to entertain him, but he should be placed for a time experimentally on trial, before he is permanently engaged. If the person mentioned cannot be obtained, efforts will be made to secure the services of some other qualified individual. You will be pleased to report the arrangement that you may make, in order that the sanction of the Supreme Government may be obtained to it.

9. Captain French insists much on the inadequate assistance he obtains in his duties. You are aware of the difficulties which oppose themselves to the appointment of more officers from the Military service to Civil appointments. If you find that Captain French necessarily requires the services of another Deputy, either Native or European, the proposal will be received. It is probable that a Native Deputy Collector and Magistrate, with a liberal salary, would render the best service in the Kham management which Captain French has undertaken.

10. As regards the establishment in general, it may be remarked that, as Captain French becomes familiar with the country and the nature of his work, and as his establishments get into training, the pressure of business will decrease. He should also remember that, in Kham management, much may be done through the agency of the pergunnah and village servants, who should always be kept fully employed.

11. It is not known on what terms we administer Scindiah's pergunnahs, but the notice of this subject in para. 37 of Captain French's report, points to an anomaly, which probably admits of explanation. In Kham management, certain expences are borne by the State, which, in farming leases, are deducted from the jumma. The gross receipts are

increased, though the disbursements may leave the nett receipts the same. It would evidently be anomalous to charge the increased disbursements arising from Kham management, against the fixed allowance of 30,000 rupees, when the equivalent allowances formerly enjoyed by the farmer, were not so charged.

12. The circumstances alluded to in para. 43, regarding the collection of transit duties at the fortress of Asseergurh, are not known, for Statistical Table No. 9 has not been furnished with your report. The abolition of the transit duties was intended to be universal.

13. It seems difficult to withstand the recommendations of an intelligent officer, like Captain French, relative to the rewards for the destruction of wild animals, and yet the objections to his proposal remain unanswered. The destruction of a tiger is an operation which any savage of ordinary adroitness can effect at no expence and with small exertion, and yet the price of 60 rupees is demanded for its accomplishment, which is a sum that would maintain in comfort, for a whole year, a man of education. It seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that either tigers are so scarce, as not to need such measures for their destruction, or that the people are so mal-adroit, as to require instruction rather than reward. When the rewards have been increased to such an enormous amount, it is not surprising that the amount disbursed on this account is large, though Captain French seems to consider the sum disbursed as justifying the measure.

14. You are requested to direct Captain French's attention to the paper of Queries appended to this letter, and to furnish his replies to them with any remarks which may occur to yourself. It is hoped that the information thus collected will be useful hereafter in determining on a permanent system of management, when the necessity for the further maintenance of Kham management has passed away. In the meantime you will be pleased to refrain from pledging the Government to the recognition of any rights, or the grant of any Mouzawar leases, without first referring the proposal for the approval of the Government.

I have, &c.

J. THORNTON,

Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.

Agra, 3rd Sept. 1846.

QUERIES.

1. Have the mouzahs, (*i. e.* villages or townships) known boundaries? have these boundaries been determined and marked off?
2. What is the definition of a field (para. 31 of Captain French's letter)? have the fields known boundaries, and are they of invariable extent?
3. What are the functions and rights of the mundloee (para. 31)?
4. What are the functions and rights of the patel (para 31)? is he the same as zemindar or district zemindar (para 12)? is the office hereditary, and divisible amongst heirs, and transferable?
5. Are all the cultivators (ryots) the same as to proprietary right, or have some proprietary rights, and others not? is their right hereditary and transferable? is it a full and absolute proprietary right, or only one of occupation?
6. Supposing there are some ryots with full proprietary rights, how do they stand with reference to the patel? is the patel a member of the same community, their representative, or entirely independent of them?
7. Who has the right to the waste land in the village? supposing several persons were desirous to bring it into cultivation, what persons would be entitled to the preference?
8. To whom do the manorial rights belong, such as the spontaneous products of the soil, the fish in the tanks, the forest products, the timber trees, the fruit trees, &c., &c.?
9. In para. 15, increased rates of payment for cultivated lands are mentioned—how many such rates are there? are they fixed by any known rule, or do they vary in different villages?
10. Supposing the Government to fix the demand at a low rate (say half the present proceeds,) and to lease the village for 20 or 30 years,

giving the lessee the benefit of improved cultivation, as well as of increased cultivation, is there any person who would be entitled to the benefits of such a lease, the Patel, or any of the cultivating community? if more than one would be entitled to such a lease, how would they divide the profits?

11. How is the measurement (para. 31) made? is there any field map made? if not, how can the field be identified and the measurement tested?

J. THORNTON,
Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.

No 125 of 1847.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.

Dated Indore Residency, the 22nd Jan. 1847.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 3771, dated 3rd September last, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying note which I shall feel obliged by your laying before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces.

I have, &c.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Resident.

*Indore Residency,
the 22nd Jan. 1847.*

Note on the Landed Tenure in Malwa, with replies to certain Queries received with Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter, No. 3771, dated 3rd September 1846.

All mouzahs in Malwa have known boundaries, but few have their boundaries determined and marked off. Formerly, boundary disputes were unfrequent, but as cultivation increased, or new villages settled, or the old villages spread out and took up new and profitable land, such disputes have increased, they are now more numerous than formerly, and will hereafter be more so. To meet this I have been endeavoring to introduce a boundary survey gradually, but there is great unwillingness to anything like a measurement of lands.

2. I annex a few specimens of boundaries which have been surveyed and settled under my orders. I have a very intelligent person (Mr. Butterworth) surveying disputed boundaries in the Mehidpore Circle, and am sanguine as to increasing his sphere of usefulness as the chiefs and people see his working, so that there may be a definition of the boundaries of interlying states and chiefships. The fields are all of a known and determined extent, and as such are entered in the village Putwarree accounts.

3. In Malwa the mundloee is as the zemindar or head of a pergunnah. There is, however, no system of Biswahdarree in Malwa, and the zemindar is not the rightful owner of any land; the Sirkar is whole and sole proprietor, and the chiefs are very tenacious of this right. They will not recognise any other as having a proprietary right in the soil, and no one seems to suppose such a right to exist in any individual.

4. The mundloee, head zemindar, or the person going by this name, has his "huqs," "ducs," "perquisites," usually about 6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Ayn jummah, this is called the "damee," which is collected and divided into shares between the mundloee and the kanoongoe, in the proportion usually of 2 to the former and 1 to the latter.

5. Many of these dues of mundloee were settled by Sir J. Malcolm, as those of Bishen Singh of Duryong, at 5 per cent.; "damee" land 4

rupees "bheint" from each village, one rupee "ghaint" on renewal of pottahs, two villages enam and one-fourth of sayer collections.

6. Pirthee Singh's mundloees, with the Dhar state, were also settled as were others.

7. A "bheint" is levied annually from each village, which differs in amount in every mahal; thus, at Indore 17 rupees per village, small or large, at Saweer 18, at Mehidpoor 14, including the Sirkaree bheints, are taken; but this latter sum is always fixed, and very little departed from. While the above are the receipts of the zemindar, his duties in the mahal are to attend the Komashdarec office, represent the cases of the several patels, to assist the poor assamees, to improve the farm of the villages should they be ruined by extortion or mishaps, by settling new assamees, and sometimes advancing money or standing security.

8. The chiefs seldom call for the aid of the mundloees. The patel, as the head man of the village, in criminal matters, conducts the police, seizes criminals, and exercises a degree of jurisdiction, hearing complaints, settling disputes, and preserving order. In revenue matters, he is distinguished from the kissan or assamee by his having some Enam land; he controls the assamees in agricultural and revenue matters as he himself is controlled by the Komashdar or Ijardar. He is bound to obey the orders of the mahal authorities; he is subject to pay the same rate of revenue as the assamees for lands not Enam, and he has no right beyond them of cultivating and paying. The Patelee is hereditary; but not divisible, or transferable.

9. There is no such right acknowledged in Malwa as that of ownership or proprietorship in the soil. The ryots cultivate as long as they please, or as long as the Komashdar or Ijardar will let them; they can be expelled from their land at any time, and their land made over to others who may come forward at the commencement of the season with an enhanced offer, or a nuzzerana. The cultivator holds under a pottah, annually renewable, and beyond the right the pottah conveys he has no tenure in the soil.

10. In this state of society there can hardly be said to be any hereditary or transferable right, for there is no absolute proprietary right, only that of occupancy for the period of the pottah.

11. The leases granted by Holkar are all for five years; they are given to wealthy individuals, retainers, or superior officers about the court. This person is styled the Komashdar and holds his lease or pottah from the State, fixing the total amount of the jumma of the mahal, the allowances for the mahal khurch, and the net revenue to be annually paid to the State, in three or four instalments. The Komashdar then sublets the villages severally to petty Ijardars under him, fixing his own jumma, and on the approach of "towzeeh" or time for paying the instalment, calls upon the Ijardar to pay in his portion of the revenues to be paid in to the State; the Ijardar in like manner fixes the jumma by a "jummabundee" upon the ryots. Some have given to patels triennial leases, but there exists a great aversion amongst intelligent persons to leases of long duration, arising from the variableness of seasons, the constant necessity for an adjustment, and the tendency to loss on bad, without any right to increases on good years. From the crop they expect their rent, and they would rather run the risk with the cultivator with an annual pottah, than be bound by a lease for a term of years.

12. Between the Komashdar and the Government the case is different, and in consideration of his making advances and taking all risks, a lease for five years is granted to him, and remission is with great difficulty obtained by him, should a season be bad.

13. The security the ryot has is of a negative character; if he is not well treated he moves off to an adjoining village under another farmer, and cultivates there until his obnoxious farmer is changed. The farmers dread a combination of their ryots, and as they (the farmers) cannot meet them by a combination amongst themselves, the orderly and industrious ryots are safe and secure; they are too valuable to the farmer to be neglected, and they know well their value and importance to suffer long any great oppression: it is an adjustment or equalization of interests by the operation of supply and demand, and a calculation of profit and loss, that keeps all together.

14. The right to waste land and to the spontaneous products of the soil, is usually conveyed in the pottah, the holder of which can form new villages; but if not so conveyed it is in the chief or sirkar who can grant sunnuds for new villages on waste lands not included in any pottah; the grass lands or grazing tracts are very valuable in some parts of Malwa.

15. On a lease being given there is a rent roll, which is called the ayn jumma; this is seldom or never increased, but the farmer realizes by "barters" or sawai jumma an indefinite amount. A patel will resist an increase to the recorded jumma of his village, whilst he will pay a very considerable addition as nuzzerana, bheint, or under other terms; it is by nuzzeranas the Ijardars profit; for these they take on granting a lease and which they retain if ousted.

16. There are three principal sorts of land in Malwa. Called, 1st, the "adan" also named the "peent" land; 2nd, the mateitroo or mabit; and 3rd, the "purrut." The adan is the best sort or soft soil situated near the banks of a nullah, a tank or a well, and used for sowing opium the staple article of this country, sugarcane, vegetables of all sorts, ginger, &c. It is irrigated and sometimes is "dofuslee," or produces two crops, mukkee and opium. The adan is divided into "kudnee," the first quality, and "rahkur," the second quality, and consequently differently assessed. The second sort or mateitroo is used for wheat, barley, gram, cotton (very little produced), til, moong, tour, rameilee or oil seed, bajra, jowar, &c. There are two crops called "*Seecaloo*" or khurreef, in which jowar, bajra, mukkee, cotton, &c. are sown, and "*Aonaloo*" or rubbee for cultivating wheat, gram, &c. The former commences with the rains and terminates towards the end of November; the latter together with opium begins in November and ends in February or March. The third sort of land is "purrut," which consists of "bunjur," burra or hilly, grass lands, &c., and when broken for the purposes of cultivation remains rent-free for the first year, pays half the rate of jumma the next, and a full jumma the third year. It is generally uncultivated or unculturable. The husbandman ploughs the khurreef land twice, he scatters the seed and gives no water, which is solely supplied by the rains. At the same time he prepares fields for "*Aonaloo*" or rubbee, ploughing them three or four times and leaving them to

The best opium is raised in succession to a crop of hemp.

suck the rains as much as they can, thus to be prepared to begin with in November when the seed is thrown. It springs up, and assisted by the moisture of the land, as well as dews, ripens without irrigation. Thus no kind of land but the adan requires irrigation in Malwa, while the production of opium takes an unusual quantity of labor and trouble. Its lands are ploughed more than 7 times, it is made very soft and without a single stone or pebble; care is taken to keep the plant free from disorder, and the operation of "nindhæe," *i. e.* breaking the upper crust of the soil formed after the irrigation, is 6 or 7 times resorted to. The head is slit, after a few hours the juice is collected and thrown into oil. This is the "cheek" or raw opium, with the collection of which the husbandman's labor terminates, and it remains subject to further preparation in the hands of the dealers, by whom it is adulterated. The following is a sketch of the quantity of seed thrown, and of that of the produce in the best crop in a beegah of land which measures 100 or 105 hands* square:—

Names of the Articles.	Quantity of seed scattered in a beegah.	Quantity produced in a beegah.
Opium,	2½ Seers.....	5 Seers Pukka.
Wheat,	1½ Kutchā Maunds..	1 Kutchā Manee.
Gram,	1 Maund.....	7 Maunds.
Jowar,	2 Seers Pukka.....	6 Ditto.
Barley,	1½ Maunds Kutchā..	2 Manees.
Toor,	15 Seers do.....	4 Maunds Kutchā.
Cotton,	10 Seers Pukka.....	4 Do. do.
Sugarcane,	2000 in No.	5 Manees of molasses.

The Ijardar realizes his revenue according to a "jummabundee" on each beegah of adan from 6 to 18 rupees, and on each beegah of "maleit" from Rs. 1-14 to 2 rupees are taken in general including the ayn jumma or land revenue, as well as "babwees" or sewai jumma. The ayn jumma is not more than a rupee or 1¼ rupee per beegah

* The vulgar mode of making a Jurreeb is, that 5 men of various sizes having been collected, the rope measured by their (5) hands of various lengths forms a "Gutha" or 20th "part of the Jurreeb."

on the maleit, and from 6 to 10 on adan, and the rest forms the amount of the babtees. These are, however, the old babtees, which have now passed for the actual jumma, but should it please the Government or the Komashdar to stick an anna or two per beegah, besides under any pretence of ahur, puttee, sewaree khurch, rung puttee, asadh puttee, or any other puttee, the poor ryots are at their mercy and must pay. The ayn jumma however cannot be altered, or at least has stood unaltered for centuries. A rupee or 8 annas only are sometimes taken on "churree" or forage for cattle, and on the new assamees; besides this, there are little though numerous additions to the jumma from sundry items, such as the price of a hide from the chumar, a small quantity of thread, or a piece of cloth from the weaver, &c. &c., but these may in some places be the right of the sirkar, and in others, the right of the zemindar.

17. If an individual will from his own resources sink a well for opium, he is usually granted a lease, nominal for the first year, 4 annas per beegah the second, 8 annas the third, one rupee the fourth, and the full rates the fifth year.

18. If an individual applies for a grant of waste land on which to establish a village, it is usually allowed by the sirkar on the application of Komashdar, the rent being very low for a series of years, after which the pergunnah rates are to be enforced. A lease of this description is transferable and can be mortgaged or used as a security for loan.

19. It cannot be said that any body has any proprietary right under which he could claim to engage or have the lease of any particular village. If a ryot default, the farmer takes all he can and gives the land to another. If a farmer default, the Komashdar takes all he can, and gives the lease to another, recovering his loss by a nuzzerana from the new farmers.

20. If a Komashdar default, the State dispossesses him, giving over the mahal to any one who will pay the balance.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

The 22nd Jan. 1847.

Resident.

REPLIES.

1. Villages and townships have generally known boundaries, though all are not defined by being marked off; some few are no doubt uncertain, and matter of dispute, but no great difficulty attends the adjustment of cases of this description.

2. The definition of "a field" does not depend upon any particular points with respect to area, quantity of the soil, or produce; it simply has reference to the portion of ground originally brought into cultivation at one and the same time, whether extensive or limited; each field has its known boundaries entered in the Putwaree records, and all are of invariable extent, or if ever altered, so very rarely as not to vitiate the general system.

3. The functions of the mundloee consist in keeping exact accounts of rents, zemindary dues, gift lands, in short of all connected with the revenue, in every village pertaining to the district of which he is mundloee. His rights are a percentage on the nett revenue varying according to usage in different localities, and probably extending from about 5 to 10 per cent.; a bhaint of one or two rupees on each village, and a village in istumrar tenure, or a portion of land.

4. The patel is not a zemindar; his functions are those of conservator of the peace in his village, protector of the ryots in their rights; he attends to their wants, decides on all petty differences and offences; he reports all matters occurring in his village, and is responsible to the Sirkar for its general good order. The office is hereditary and not divisible. The eldest son succeeds, younger brothers having a claim on him for such maintenance as his means reasonably admit of; his rights are to a portion of land or small percentage on the revenue; at times both. The patelship, where there is no heir, is transferable with the consent of the Sirkar.

5. In almost all instances, the ryots are the same with respect to proprietary rights, scarcely any possessing such; some few have occa-

sionally portions of free land, hereditary and transferable, but the latter only in default of male issue and by consent of the ruler. It is a full and absolute proprietary right under British rule: under a native government arbitrary power can at any time cancel its implied obligations. The rights of ryots in general is however simply one of occupation.

6. Ryots having full proprietary rights, would I conceive stand with reference to the patels, in precisely the same position as others not holding those rights, be equally amenable to his authority and subject to his control. The patel is one of the community, superior to but not independent of it, and one whom I consider essentially its representative.

7. If a village be leased out, the renter has undoubtedly the best rights to its waste land for the purpose of bringing it into cultivation, and should have the preference over all competitors. If Khalsa, it would probably be a question of interest, and the lands be granted to those from whom the most favorable results might be expected on their reverting to the Sirkar.

8. The manorial rights belong exclusively to the ruler, all spontaneous products of every description as well as fish, fowl, animal, are all literally his, and although the absolute right is not so insisted upon as to deny participation in the rights of Providence to a reasonable extent, by the community, still there is the right could it be enforced. The ruler can of course alienate any portion he may please, and confer it on another.

9. The rates on cultivated lands vary according to circumstances, but are or ought to be fixed: the rules by which they are ordinarily determined are on a view of the quality of the soil, its depth, proximity to markets, proportionate exemption from risk of injury to crops, in remoteness from thoroughfares, and such like considerations; and, if irrigated, from nearness to water, and difference of depth in obtaining it; in addition an increased rate can only be reasonably imposed when it is shewn an error has crept into the estimate, or when by sinking a well, or providing any means by which water is obtained, the land becomes more productive; but in neither case during the term of a lease. The

general rule for fixing rates does not itself I believe vary, although the rates themselves do in different villages, as men differ in estimating value in various matters.

10. Leases at half the present amount of assessment and for long periods, giving the lessee the benefit of increased and improved cultivation, would be eagerly sought after. The patel, I think, possesses the highest claim to the benefit of such a lease, and next to him the members of the cultivating class; much would however depend on the character of parties, in making a selection, especially for a long lease, where the comfort and prosperity of the ryot depend so much upon the consideration, justice and urbanity of a renter. It not unfrequently happens that lessees rent in partnership, but no fixed rule obtains for a division of the profits; it depends on various circumstances, such as the relative means of the parties to incur outlay, to obtain credit and confidence, &c. and is usually in cases of the kind, a bargain made between themselves, one only being held responsible to the Government. In cases of equal partition, the names of both renters would be readily inserted in the pottah.

11. A considerable portion of Nimar has, I believe, been already regularly measured, a record of the dimensions and position of every field is kept in the Putwaree village accounts, by reference to which each can at once be identified and its measurement tested: where actual measurement has not been resorted to, estimated or traditional dimensions are assigned, under the same process of record, and consequent ready reference.

F. H. SANDYS.

The 5th Jan. 1847.

QUERIES.

ANSWERS.

Q 1. Have the villages defined and marked off boundaries?

A. There are a few villages in which the boundary is unsettled, and has been so, it is said, for some hundreds of years, the land in dispute is claimed by His Highness Holkar and by us. The revenue of any portion of this land under cultivation we collect, and, with the consent of His Highness, it is disposed of in the repairs of the Simrole Pass. The amount is small. In all other cases, the boundaries are well known of cultivated villages, but not of many others.

Q 2. What is the definition of a field; have fields known boundaries and invariable extent?

A. Field simply means a khete or patch of ground. The boundaries are well known, of all under cultivation, but not so of those long the reverse. A khete may be of any extent.

Q 3. What are the rights and functions of the mundloee?

A. The mundloee is a zemindar, or chowdry. He keeps a dufter in the amil's kutcherry of all receipts, but not of outlay. He is a check on the amil, goes with him to make collections, measure land, estimate the repairs of tanks, or settle any revenue or police affairs. In fact in all matters nearly, he accompanies the amil to afford the benefit of his local knowledge, see the customs of the country are not invaded, and to be a check on the proceedings of the Government officers. His huqs vary up to 6 per cent. on land revenue, he has also a percentage on "sewai jumrah," but it varies in every pergunnah.

Q 4. Rights, &c., &c. of the patel?

A. Up to a late period the patels had no huqs, now they have 5 per cent. on the Government land revenue, and 25 Rs. worth of Enam waste land. He is the chief and head

man of the village, and the office is known in all the south of India. He is not a zemindar, properly the mundloee and kanoongoe only being such. The office is hereditary and any land or trees, &c., &c., that may belong to the pateljee, are divided among heirs, the kamdar getting a little more than the others. It is not transferable. The percentage and land lately sanctioned will of course be enjoyed by the kamdar patel. The patel and putwaree make the collections of the village. This very important village officer fell into disrepute of late years, in consequence of the leasing system, and in many instances he is not discernible from the ordinary ryot.

Q 5. Right of cultivators?

A. They are merely of occupation, and so long as the rent of the land occupied is paid, the right holds good. It is hereditary, and though the custom can scarcely be said to exist, there is no impediment to the right of cultivation being sold to another with the consent of the authorities.

Q 6. The patel in relation to proprietary ryots?

A. The nature of the ryot's rights is above given. The patel is a member of the community, is himself a cultivator and from being the chief man of the village, by office at least, is the representative of the village, as well as of the Government in it.

Q 7. Right to waste land?

A. In Khalsa villages, the right is with Government to give it in rent to any one, none having a peculiar claim. In Ijara villages, the leaseholder has the right.

Q 8. Manorial rights?

A. Any one who likes may cut wood, fish, gather the spontaneous products of the jungle.

Q 9. Increase of rates owing to increased means of irrigation?

A. This had reference to villages in lease, and the leaseholder was master of the matter, but in general irrigated land pays 3 rupees per beegah (100 cubits square) in excess of what it would otherwise.

Q 10. Right to hold villages in lease?

A. There are no persons having any particular right to the lease.

Q 11. Any field maps, and how are the measurements tested?

A. There are no field maps, nor the means of making them. The fields will be identified by their names and number in the general roll. The measurements can only be tested by many trials.

These matters will be treated of more at large, when forwarding the revenue report for this year.

P. T. FRENCH, Captain,
Political Assistant, Nimar.

Nimar Agency, Camp Nalcha,
the 11th Jan. 1847.

No. 2416 of 1847.

From

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Dated Lieut Governor's Camp, the 8th June 1847.

SIR,

With reference to my letter to your address, dated 3rd September 1846, No. 3771, I am now desired to communicate to you the instructions which the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to issue, regarding the Revenue Administration of Nimar, after having perused the replies to the queries forwarded

with my former letter, and after having enjoyed the opportunity of conferring with yourself and Captain French, and the most intelligent of the native community at Mundlaisir, during his late visit.

2. It seems to be undoubted that hitherto there has been no private property in the soil, recognized by the Government, or claimed by individuals. All are agreed that the Government is the owner of the land, and that no sale or mortgage of the land can take place without the permission of Government. Old resident cultivators possess a right of occupancy so long as they pay their rents. The pergunnah officers, *i. e.* the mundloce and kanoongoe (here called zemindars) have a right to certain dues, and the village officers, the patel and putwaree, to other dues, but none of these lay claim to more than their customary dues. The farmers, who have hitherto rented the villages, have not in that capacity any claim to proprietary right. Many of them have gladly availed themselves of permission to resign their leases; all admit the right of Government to make a new arrangement on the conclusion of their leases in such way as may then seem best,

3. This state of things has probably arisen from the paucity of cultivators, and from the abundance of good land, which requires little labor and capital to render it productive. The unsettled political state of the country for a long period prior to the establishment of British supremacy no doubt contributed to this state of things. It has been continued and confirmed by the constant pressure of a rate of assessment, which left so small a profit to the industrious cultivator of old occupied land, as to afford no sufficient inducement to the investment of capital either in the extension or improvement of cultivation. The first mentioned of these causes are beyond immediate remedy, they will gradually correct themselves. The last is in the hands of Government. It is always in their power by reducing the amount of the assessment to create a valuable property in the land, and to render the acquisition of such property a desirable object to the capitalist as well as to the mere agriculturist.

4. In a highly cultivated country, the assessment cannot be reduced so as to accomplish this object without considerably affecting the revenue of the State; the prospect of pecuniary return being only dis-

tant and perhaps uncertain. But in a thinly peopled country, where much good land is available, the partial sacrifice is immediately compensated and the State as well as the individual derives profit from the reduction of the assessment. The fixed revenue is certain and punctually paid, and new lands are rapidly brought under cultivation and rendered productive.

5. It is only necessary to be careful that the proprietary right in the soil is conferred on those, who have the best right to it, and are the most likely to use it well, and that arrangements be made for its exercise in such way as may be most for the advantage of the proprietors. The inducement also to the cultivation of new lands must not be such as to draw off laborers from the old land, or to deter the resident proprietors from the improvement of the land which they already possess.

6. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the persons best entitled to be recognized as proprietors, are the old resident cultivators, *i. e.* the *joonardars*. These persons already possess a right of occupancy, a tenant right, and there is no person over them as landlords who can advance any superior right.

7. Captain French has therefore taken the first step aright, in removing the farmers and in collecting direct from these cultivators. He leaves these persons at liberty to cultivate or not as they please, the land which they hold. He ascertains by measurement at the commencement of each year how much each man cultivates, he fixes upon the land so cultivated, a moderate money rate, varying according to the nature of the soil and the estimation of the land, and he collects the sum thus fixed from each individual cultivator. By reducing the rate on the most improved land, and by fixing a low maximum rate, he will encourage cultivators to settle on the land.

8. It will then be possible to advance a step farther. By inducing the cultivators to bind themselves to pay a fixed sum for a term of years on account of the whole land which each man is entitled to cultivate, a property in the soil may be created, and this property should be at once declared to be heritable and transferable, at the will of the owner, and without reference to the Government.

9. But the properties thus created will be small in extent, they will be liable to much fluctuation in value, according to the industry or capacity or prosperity of the owner, and it will be difficult as well as expensive for the officers of Government to make the collections from them. It remains, therefore, for consideration whether the Government may not, by some further sacrifice of immediate revenue, form a more valuable species of property, the returns from which shall be regular and certain, and the collections from which may be made without that constant and vexatious interference of the Government servants, which is necessary when many small sums have to be collected from numerous individuals.

10. The Mouzahwar system which prevails in the North Western Provinces would secure this object,

11. Under that system the boundaries of every mouzah or village would be determined, a measurement would be made of the lands of the village, and a map compiled which would serve as a permanent record of the holdings of all the cultivators.

See Directions for Settlement Officers, sections II. and III.

12. A jumma would then be fixed on the village equal to 2-3rds the present fair average annual rental, supposing the whole of the lands to be cultivated, or at more than that, supposing a portion of them to be waste and capable of cultivation.

See do. do. para. 52.

13. The village with this assessment should then be offered to the joonardar, who would distribute the Government jumma upon their holdings and agree to become severally and jointly responsible to the Government for the payment of the whole revenue.* The particulars of this arrangement might be left to themselves, as well as the remuneration to be given to their representative, the patel, and their accountant, the putwarec. The lease would run for a term of 20 or 30 years, and be renewable on similar terms, upon the then assets of the village. If all the joonardars are unwilling to accede to these terms, a certain number of them might accept them, and form themselves into a community, to whom the rest would pay as to Government under the Khalsa system.

* The tenure would be of the nature contemplated in para. 95 of the Directions for Settlement Officers.

14. It may however be useful to point out the usual way of effecting this object. Let us suppose a village to yield 100 rupees per annum as the fair average rental paid under the Khalsa system by three cultivators, A paying 50, B 30, and C 20. The annual revenue of this village under the mouzahwar system may be 70 rupees, which would be thus distributed: 35 on the holding of A, 21 on that of B, and 14 on that of C. The waste culturable land would be divided in similar proportions. Then A would be bound to pay one half the village charges, B 3-10ths and C 1-5th, whatever they might be.*

15. Supposing however that the village under the Khalsa system paid 200 rupees, and that three only of the cultivators owning the fields, as above, agreed to take the lease for 140 rupees, the other cultivators preferring to remain as in the Khalsa system. † Then A would have to pay 70 rupees, B 42, and C 28, and each would collect proportionably from the non-proprietary cultivators, enjoying his share of the profit from that source as well as from his own cultivation and from his portion of the waste land.

16. The Government revenue would be regularly paid by instalments through the patel and all interference on the part of the Government officers prohibited so long as the jumma was paid. But if a balance should accrue, it would then become the duty of the Collector to ascertain from whom it is due and to demand it from him. If the defaulter is unable to pay, his land may be offered to the others (a) on the condition of their paying the balance, or the whole village may be held Khalsa (b) or farmed (c) or sold. (d) In these latter cases all the proprietors will have to pay according to the pergunnah rates, whatever they may be, as under the Khalsa system, and they will lose the absolute proprietary right which was conferred on them at the time of settlement.

See paras. 34 and 35, Directions for Collectors.

See these several processes explained in sec. II. of Directions for Collectors.

- (a) Paras. 81-83.
- (b) Paras. 71-77.
- (c) Paras. 84-89.
- (d) Paras. 90-100.

17. Perhaps the joonardars may decline to take the village on these terms, and may be content that the patel or even some person unconnected with the village be invested with the proprietary right on

* This is a tenure of the nature mentioned in para. 95 of Directions for Settlement Officers.

† This is a tenure of the nature described in paras. 89 and 94 of Directions for Settlement Officers.

the same terms as were offered to themselves, they consenting to pay to him for their actual cultivation as under the Khalsa system. To this there would be no objection. It is only necessary that in each case the whole arrangement with all its particulars be placed on record, so as to form a complete and consistent rule for the regulation of all rights in the village.

18. With regard to the patels, it would appear that Captain French has lately allowed them 5 per cent. on the collections from the village. This no doubt is politic under the Khalsa system. It interests the patel in the prosperity of the village, and will be an inducement to exertion and industry. But it is a measure of policy, not of right. The patel, so long as he efficiently performs his duties to the satisfaction of his employers, should receive this remuneration, but he has no abstract right to its enjoyment. If he fails in his duties he may be deprived of it. If under another system his services are not wanted, it may be discontinued. Under the Mouzahwar system the community of joonardars, or the individual proprietors, may propose some other mode of remuneration or may wish to dispense with him altogether. They should be considered at liberty to do so. Under the Khalsa system it may be politic to allow the patel 5 per cent. on the collections to secure his influence and assistance, but it cannot be politic to burden the lands with this payment as a due of the patel, whether or not his services be required or efficiently rendered. Whatever may be elsewhere the rights of the patel, it is certain that in Nimar ever since the introduction of the British rule, he has enjoyed no such right, and there is no necessity for now creating it.

19. The means to be adopted for bringing waste lands under cultivation, will require some consideration. Provision has been made for the cultivation of all land lying within the limits of settled villages, but there are many uninhabited villages, and there are many culturable portions of villages, of which no Mouzahwar settlement will have been made, and for the cultivation of all these lands it will be necessary to provide. It is understood that at present culturable waste lands are given rent-free for 5 years, and that the full rates are then demanded at once, or after the interval of a year. So sudden a rise is not likely to be beneficial, but perhaps lower and fixed terms might conduce to the

more rapid cultivation of the lands. This may be left to Captain French's discretion, care only being taken that the terms be not so favorable as to allure people from the old lands to settle on the new. In the forests along the foot of the Himalayah Hills, it is the practice to give long leases of large tracts of forest lands on very favorable terms, but this plan could not advantageously be extended to Nimar. The land will gradually come under cultivation as the population increases, and as the people obtain confidence in the system of revenue management, and are convinced of its advantages. If hereafter good is likely to result from the grant of large tracts of waste land on favorable terms for long leases, a proposition to that effect will receive attention.

20. In thus sketching out the method in which it appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the Mouzahwar system may be introduced into Nimar, he is desirous to be understood as recommending rather than directing such a course. He would wish its adoption to rest on a perception of its benefits both by the officers who are to carry it into execution, and by the people who are to come under its operation. Many influences will be at work to countermine it. The Khalsa or Assameewar system affords support to a large number of subordinate officials, who thus have opened to them numerous methods of interference and of petty gain. Even the village officers derive greater power and importance, if not emolument, from being in direct communication with the Government, than from being the mere servants of the village community. But if the people can once be led to see the advantages of the system and to apply themselves to the easy task of self-government which it involves, there is little doubt but that the plan will succeed, and that property in land will become a safe and desirable mode of investing capital.

21. It must not moreover be supposed that when once a Mouzahwar settlement has been made, the Collector's work is accomplished, and a machine set in motion which will work on unaided. In the first introduction of the system especially, great care and constant attention are requisite. No ordinary degree of foresight is needed on the first settlement of a village, so to define and record the custom of the tenure, as to meet the exigencies of most ordinary occurrences. Difficulties will arise, and disputes will occur, which must be immediately examined and

decided, and their future occurrence provided against, if necessary, by some new stipulation in the village rules. All such cases are disposed of, especially on their first origin, by communication with the people and by arbitration amongst themselves. The duty of the Collector will be rather that of explanation, and of instruction, than of decision. The people themselves will be willing enough to slur over a difficulty and to be content with a temporary remedy. It will be the Collector's duty to point out to them the whole bearings of the case, to represent its possible consequences, perhaps to suggest apparent remedies, but to leave to themselves, as much as possible, the adoption of the particular rule which they will have afterwards to carry into practice.

22. Caution and patience must also be used in first introducing the system; the leaseholders of villages must not be held too strictly to their engagements, till confidence is created and the custom established. A few failures should not discourage from further attempts. Resignation of the lease should at any time be accepted till the value of the property is felt and acknowledged. The first sales must be conducted with great caution.

23. It may be useful, in conclusion, to point out the three kinds of tenures which it is proposed to introduce into Nimar.

1st. The Assamecwar, where an individual cultivator undertakes to cultivate for a fixed sum a certain plot of ground having defined limits; so long as he pays his rent, no enquiry will be made into the mode in which he manages his land.

2nd. The Mouzahwar tenure by a community, where all the community become severally and jointly responsible for the payment of the sum fixed on their village, the profits being distributed amongst them according to some recorded local rule.

3rd. The Mouzahwar tenure by an individual, where the cultivators continue to cultivate and to pay their rents as in the Khalsa system, but to an individual proprietor, instead of to the Collector.

24. It will be perceived that the first tenure may co-exist with the

third and even with the second. The proprietor of a few fields in a village, may hold under an individual or a community, in the same way as he would under the Government if the village were Khalsa.

25. It will also be perceived that a tenure of the second description, when sold for arrears of revenue to an individual, will fall into the third class, the cultivators being no worse off than they were under the Khalsa system. The Government only sells that which itself created.

I have, &c.

J. THORNTON,

Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.

*Lieut. Governor's Camp,
the 8th June 1847.*

PART III.

SETTLEMENT REPORTS.

No. 1.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAH KUSRAWUD, BRITISH NIMAR.

No. 1081 of 1851.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

To

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Govt., N. W. P.

Indore Residency, the 10th of July 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., the accompanying report received from Licutenant Evans, Political Assistant in Nimar, on the settlement of the British pergunnah of Kusrawud.

2. Political considerations led to this pergunnah coming under our management on the close of military operations in Malwa. In the commencement it was held Khalsa, and its revenue in 1817-18 was Rs. 14,752. The receipts in 1818-19 were Rs. 17,131; from 1819-20 to

1824-25 the villages were leased to their respective patels, and realized in

1819-20	.. .. .	Rs. 21,785 0 0
1820-21	.. .. .	„ 21,789 0 0
1821-22	.. .. .	„ 23,164 0 0
1822-23	.. .. .	„ 23,429 0 0
1823-24	.. .. .	„ 24,882 0 0

Rs. 1,15,049 0 0

Realization in	
1886	27,189
1887	27,374
1888	27,238
1889	27,548
1890	27,548
	5)1,36,897
Average ..	27,370
1891	23,158
1892	27,701
1893	26,285
1894	25,757
1895	26,285
	5)1,33,186
Average ..	26,637
1896	22,811
1897	18,208
1898	21,082
1899	23,565
1900	22,817
	5)1,08,483
Average ..	21,696

giving for the period an average revenue of 23,009 per annum. After these leases expired, the pergunnah was held partly Khalsa, and partly in farm for 2 years, 1825-26 and 1826-27, during which the receipts were respectively Rs. 26,476, and 27,027; in 1827-28 and 1828-29, the patels again took leases, and the annual income was Rs. 27,562 and 27,346. At the end of 1828-29 or in Sumbut 1886, leases for 5 years were granted, these were renewed on expiring, for a further period of 5 years; during this interval the villages passed chiefly into the hands of Bappoo, patel of Kusrawud; the average realization of the first period was Rs. 27,379, and of the second 26,637, showing a deficit of Rs. 742. In 1896 (1839-40) leases for 7 years were granted to the patels, on the expiry of which in 1845-46, the whole pergunnah was brought under Khalsa management.

3. During the first five years of the seven years' settlement, the average income was Rs. 21,696 per annum: but in the last two years owing to drought, bad seasons and cholera, the receipts were for 1901, Rupees 11,086 and for 1902 Rs. 8,068.

4. Resort to Khalsa management brought up the revenue receipts to Rs. 26,123 in 1903, and gave Rs. 24,160 as the average of the next four years ending with 1907. I have noticed in the margin the average receipts of separate periods, because I wish to bring to notice, what has been the income of the pergunnah, the present settlement exhibiting a falling off, the jumma on settled villages being Rs. 16,422,

1	14,752
2	17,137
3	23,009
4	26,746
5	27,454
6	27,379
7	26,637
8	21,696
9	24,160

exclusive of three villages yielding now Rs. 4,941, whose leases will expire in 1859-60.

5. The revised jumma of Kusrawud may be stated to be Rs. 21,363, which is Rs. 1,855 below the average of collections during the thirty-three years we have managed the district; a result, perhaps not to have been anticipated.

6. Lieutenant Evans may not, perhaps, explain the necessity for this loss of income, with sufficient perspicuity, nevertheless he shows grounds for the decrease.

7. From having long held the pergunnah Khalsa, its actual condition was readily ascertainable; the rates were known; they had been fixed, revised, and settled, at different periods; no culturable land is waste, and the pergunnah is to a great degree ready for the introduction of long leases, and though the actual reduction in the revenue is not so great, when compared with the average actual receipts, still such a result, after the many years the district has been under our management, is remarkable, and should not be lost sight of, when we scrutinize the administration in native states.

8. Doubtless many circumstances which make men hesitate to bring themselves under responsibility for a lengthened period, exist in British Nimar: the climate is uncertain, droughts are frequent; until very lately there were no artificial means of irrigation, and even now none are certain in Kusrawud; and the want of roads, by which produce could be conveyed to a market, is only now in course of being rectified by the construction of the Kilner and Simrole ghauts, and by the several measures detailed in my letter No. 1022, dated 27th ultimo.

9. Surrounded too, as Nimar is, by the districts of native states, in which land is obtainable rent-free (Pugrus) for 3 and 5 years, and then for a further term at a nominal rent, from which, with little labor, enough can be raised to afford a maintenance, settling down in any village in permanent occupancy, is not common; again with reference to the area, the population is most scant, and in Nimar, as in Malwa, tenants or cultivators, not land,

Holkar.
Dhar.
Scindia.
Burwani.

are the object of competition, and in this competition we have serious rivals in the adjoining native states within which the Government rule being temperate and mild, those causes which under mis-government would drive them out, or into our territories, do not exist; moreover employment is obtainable for all descriptions of craftsmen in the towns above the ghauts, few of these classes therefore remain in the valley of the Nerbudda, in which there is not any peculiar produce or manufacture to attract enterprise to Nimar, and until a vent is found, the mineral products, in which the province is rich, must remain buried within its limits.

10. In one respect a gratifying fact has been established this year. The Kuthee ghaut near Asseergurh having been made easy for carts to pass through the Sathpoora range on the north side of the Taptee, cotton has been exported on carts from the valley of the Nerbudda into Candeish for the Bombay market. Many loads of this valuable article have for the first time passed this season by this route; thus proving its value as a channel for export to the south.

11. In exemplification of the difficulty of getting produce to a market, I may mention that I found Turmeric selling in the village of Oon, in Holkar's adjoining pergunnah of Khurgoon, at 20 seers for the Hallee rupee, whilst its price at Indore was 12 seers per rupee, and at Rampoor near Neemuch, 6 seers; the weight and currency being the same.

12. An annual fair is held at Mundlaisir, another at Mooltan, which are well attended. Weekly marts or "haths" are held at Mundlaisir, Dugama, Kusrawud, Mooltan and Balsanair. At Pundana (British Scindia) one of the best weekly markets in Nimar, from 6 to 8,000 people assemble on its market day, and business is brisk. Jowarie, the ordinary food of the people, was selling in January last, when I was there, at 60 seers per rupee, varying up to 70, a price a poor man could afford, it costing him not eight annas or half a rupee for a month's subsistence.

13. I mention these facts to show the prices which produce commands in the province, and which must have its influence on rents in Kusrawud.

14 The Holkar state gave its Nimar district in lease for 25 years at

a fixed rental to one of its wealthiest and best managers, who resides at Moheysur on the banks of the Nerbudda, by whom I was informed last year, that with all his advantages and desire to make profit, he could not in Nimar succeed; nor do I think he will, until he can find means to get produce up the ghauts, or at all events out of the valley, by some better transport than bullocks; the delay, daily loading, unloading, and slow travelling of which useful animal, swell the cost price of an article at a market above or beyond the ghauts so much, as to make the return not remunerative.

15. All the disputed boundaries in Kusrawud have been adjusted; one was of very long standing (since our occupation) and intricate, with Holkar, which I am happy to say has been properly adjusted in communication with the Durbar.

16. Tuccavee advances, once so indiscriminately given, have been checked. Assistance will be limited to aid for works of permanent utility in which the people will be encouraged under proper restrictions.

17. The chowkedarce system has been regulated, and due provision made in the settlement.

18. The application of the Mundlooce, as stated in para. 24, is worthy the attention of the Lieutenant Governor, as is the proposal to pay the Canoongoes a consolidated allowance of Rs. 250 per annum, in lieu of *huqs*, which, before the settlement, brought them Rs. 275. It may be here mentioned that the chief pergunnah functionaries are the Mundlooce and the Canoongoe, both hereditary offices; there is no Cazeer, nor is there a Chowdree. The Mundlooces are a Brahmin family; they enjoy the *huqs* or dues, viz. 5 per cent. on realized revenue, 10 per cent. on Abkaree, and 25 per cent. on Gyallee, "lawaris" property; besides this 415 beegahs of culturable land rent-free. The income of the Mundlooce from these sources, was about Rs. 410 per annum, to which must be added the receipts from a village worth Rs. 300 per annum, for which he paid a "tunka" of Rs. 110 per annum. The Canoongoe is entitled to 1 per cent. on the realized revenue, and 6 per cent. on the Abkaree; he holds 1334 beegahs of land valued at 14 Rs. per annum. Besides the above both the

Mundlooe and Cañoongoe may possibly at times receive some present or voluntary fee, under some of the old heads now obsolete.

19. The patel and village priest, Pursai (usually the Putwaree) with the Bullais, and Nihal Bheels are the only Wuttundars. The patel is entitled to the " Khoont," a light transit duty on merchandise, and a fee on cattle bought or sold; also 25 beegahs of land. The Pursai receives 14 seers of grain per plough, besides money gratuity on marriages and other ceremonies. The Putwarces receive 1 rupee, or 40 seers of grain per plough. The Bullai 40 seers per plough; the carpenter and blacksmith, from 40 to 60 seers per plough. The Naic or barber 14 seers per plough; the Nihal or Bheel, the same as the Naic. The Chumar receives 26 seers per plough. These with the Dhoobee (washerman), the Coomar (potter) and a Soonar, may be said to form the village community, from amongst whom arbitrators are selected to settle the ordinary disputes, which may occur amongst the community. Not a village is held by a Mahomedan.

I have, &c.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

Resident.

*Indore Residency,
the 10th July 1851.*

Statistical Statement of Pergunnah Kusrawud for Sumbut 1907 (1850-51.)

Name of Village.	Population.	Cultivators.	Non culti- vators.	HOUSES.			Annual Jumma.
				Tiled.	Thatch- ed.	Total.	
1 Makerkher, ..	316	30	47	106	3	109	1696 2 6
2 Kuthora,	226	24	15	59	16	75	894 3 9
3 Bamungas, ..	51	32	2	8	„	8	1387 7 9
4 Mirzapoor, ..	85	14	5	2	16	18	332 3 0
5 Pengas,	131	17	5	15	9	24	390 2 9
6 Kukreca,	111	19	3	17	16	33	545 13 6
7 Bathoo,	83	20	8	15	4	19	676 6 0
8 Cheechac,	195	19	21	25	9	34	268 8 3
9 Dogawa,	388	81	46	64	23	87	2795 15 3
10 Bulgoo,	276	44	30	42	17	59	1001 14 3
11 Dhalkhera, ..	83	9	„	6	2	8	991 5 0
12 Rymutpoor, ..	„	14	„	„	„	„	310 7 9
13 Moobarkabad, ..	418	7	88	96	5	101	193 11 6
14 Santa,	83	33	5	12	4	16	1192 4 0
15 Mooltan,	806	44	71	21	106	127	683 11 0
16 Sahabad,	230	32	33	47	1	48	543 14 0
17 Heerapoor, ..	194	26	17	1	34	35	213 1 6
18 Nutheepore, ..	„	13	„	„	„	„	135 7 6
19 Ekulgurrah, ..	„	18	„	„	„	„	174 11 0
20 Dongurgoo, ..	194	21	12	25	8	33	453 14 9
21 Julainpoor, ..	8	9	1	„	2	2	86 4 0
22 Mogawah,	217	36	26	33	8	41	1599 9 6
23 Katkoot,	271	22	23	39	8	47	523 12 2
24 Sotkoot,	340	32	24	76	12	8	665 11 3
25 Mojumpoor, ..	„	11	„	„	„	„	178 10 0
26 Bhulgoo,	373	42	39	62	14	76	1288 0 3
27 Bulsamand, ..	1324	74	223	286	22	308	2601 6 3
28 Kusrawud, ..	3147	70	459	792	62	854	2338 5 0
29 Russudpoor, ..	„	31	„	„	„	„	942 4 6
30 Burgas,	326	34	22	63	2	65	1661 2 0
Total, ..	9764	878	1245	1879	394	2273	25966 6 3

No. 167 of 1851.

From

LIEUT. H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlaisir, the 31st May 1851.

SIR,

The settlement of the Kusrawud pergunnah (British Nimar) having been completed on the system laid down by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, I have now the honor, adverting to my letter to your address, as per margin, to report the general result of the arrangement, with other particulars relating to it.

No. 254, dated 23rd
August 1850.

2. The pergunnah came into our hands in the year 1817-18, its revenue for 1817-18 being Rs. 14,752. It, including Mundlaisir, was part of the jageer granted in Enam about A. D. 1760, by the Paishwa to Venkut Ram Shastry, and was taken under our direct management, mainly on account of its local situation on the high road between Khandeish and the Deccan, and of its being then surrounded by freebooters, which rendered a post necessary in this quarter. It was afterwards made over to us *in toto*.

3. For the first year it was held in Khalsa, and afterwards from Sumbut 1876 to Sumbut 1881 inclusive (corresponding to 1819-20 to 1824-25) the villages were farmed to their respective Patels. In Sumbut 1882 and 1883, half the villages were under Khalsa management, and the remainder in the hands of Davee Sing, Patel of Kusrawud. In Sumbut 1884 and 1885, the Patels again took a one year's lease, and in Sumbut 1816 leases for 5 years were granted to them of their respective villages. These were renewed on expiry for a similar term, but the leases passed chiefly into the hands of Bappoo, Patel of Kusrawud. In Sumbut 1896, corresponding to 1839-40, leases for 7 years were granted to the Patels, which expired at the end of 1902, A. D. 1845-46. Since then the man-

agement has been Khalsa. I should have excepted three villages, as per margin, which were leased for 20 years, from Sumbut 1896 to end of Sumbut 1915, and consequently are not included in the present settlement.

Kusrawud Kusba	} ... Davee Sing.
Russeepoor.....	
Burgaum, .....		Maha Sing.

4. The receipts annually, village by village, during the period of our occupation, are shewn in the tables No. 4, * accompanying. Passing over the two first years, during which, order and confidence were being restored, the average land revenue Government demand realized, has been Rs. 24,141. During the five years of Khalsa management the average receipts have been Rs. 24,671. In this period has been but one year of any thing like scarcity, the remaining four having been good or fair seasons. The last assessment, *i. e.* of Sumbut 1906 or 1849-50, was Rs. 26,507 Government demand.

5. The rainy seasons of 1844 and 1845 were very bad, the fall having been both light and untimely. The result was that it became necessary to grant large remissions, the cultivation being almost entirely dependant on the rain, the well crops bearing but a small proportion. Moreover many of the people were so much disheartened, that it became necessary to reduce the assessment, and to make considerable Tuccavee advances, the pergunnah being held Khalsa. Few indeed of the Patels were willing to re-engage for their villages, so much had they suffered.

6. On examining the return of Receipts it will be seen that the Pergunnah early attained a high degree of prosperity. This may be accounted for by the fact, that many, indeed most of the surrounding districts were in a state of great disorder, both internal and from external circumstances; and the natural result of the establishment of a strong government in Kusrawud, was that cultivators flocked from all quarters, and held a value higher than it was intrinsically worth. Hence the assessment was higher than can be realized now, when good order is in a great measure * established in the surrounding districts. There is actually more land cultivated now than there was formerly, but the assessment is lighter.

* Omitted as giving unnecessary details.

7. The Pergunnah is a small, compact, well cultivated district. It stretches east and west along the Nerbudda about 9 miles, and is about 5 miles broad from N. to S. On the N. it has the Nerbudda, on the E. the Beda river separating it from Holkar's territory. To the west is no natural boundary between it and the Dhar district of Balkhur; nor is there any exactly defined one to the S.; although the small range of hills, which runs along the whole valley, at from 2 to 6 miles distant from, and parallel with, the Nerbudda, divides it from His Highness Holkar's possessions. It is level, with here and there small hills, as near Bheelgaum, Balsamund, Dongurgaum, &c. The soil is excellent, being the black cotton. The well cultivation is small, except in five or six villages; in all those near the Nerbudda, and Beda, water is not found, except at great depth. The vicinity of the Nerbudda is a great advantage affording water for the cattle in dry seasons.

8. As regards markets for their produce, the people are tolerably well off. Mhyshur on the N. bank in His Highness Holkar's territory, is a good mart, as is Mundlaisir, to which there is a made road being now metalled and bridged from Kusrawud. Kusrawud itself is a good market town, and weekly bazaars are also held at Balsamund, Mooltan, and Dogawa, the latter having been lately instituted. The Bombay and Indore road formerly passed through the pergunnah, but now goes to the west of it. Considerable traffic, however, still passes through, towards Mhyshur, Khurgoer, &c.

9. The cultivators would, I think, be considered to be for the most part in easy circumstances by all who had had an opportunity of seeing their comfortable well built houses, and well stocked farm-yards. Their wives and children also are well dressed, most rejoice in the possession of silver ornaments, and the number of brass vessels they possess is proverbial. They live mostly in the large villages; many villages having only their Wuttundars, and one or two old cultivators living in them. They are massed in Kusrawud, Balsamund, Satkoot, Katkoot, Bheelgaum, Makurkher, Kuthora, Dogawa and Mooltan.

10. The castes of the cultivators will be seen in Table 2.* The Coonbees are the most numerous and wealthy. They are a very indue-

* Omitted.

trious, hard working set, and mostly well off. They are nearly all old cultivators. The Rajpoots are not so industrious; but the Aheers and Muthas (a class of Coonbee) are nearly as good cultivators as the Coonbees themselves. The Cachees and Bharroors (herdmen) are generally speaking good men, and the few Malloes are all a hard-working, well to-do set.

11. Of the 32 villages, of which excluding Mundlaisir, the pergunnah consists, 2* are Nankarree to the Mundloee, and Sir Mundloee on a tanka of Rs. 910 per annum. One † is held by the boatmen of the ferry opposite Mhyshur, on a fixed annual rent of Rupces 222; and 3‡, as mentioned in para. 3 are held under leases, which will not expire until 1859-60. There remain 26 villages, which were assessed in 1849-50 at Rs. 23,947 gross, or 21,230 nett, including Road Fund. The present settlement has been made, as follows, for Rs. 16,422, being Rs. 15,290 Government demand and Road Fund, § and 1132 Mundloees' and Canoongoes' *luqs*, and village expenses, the average realizations of ten years, having been Rs. 17,098-9-6 Government and Road Fund.

* Sukhungaum, Rs. 110.

Chota Kusrawud, 808.

† Mobarkabad.

‡ Burgaum, Kusrawud Kusba, Rushud-poor.

§ In this is included also rent of mango, mhowa trees, melon beds, &c.

12. I stated in my letter to your address No. 254, dated 28th August last, the way in which it was proposed to fix the assessment, being in accordance with the system laid down by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. We proceeded in the first instance to re-measure the whole pergunnah carefully, with a view to the formation of accurate records, and Shujreh maps. This work was commenced in February of last year, and owing to an error in the size of the beegah used, it had to be done twice, as regards ten of the largest villages. The person employed was one of the Deccan Revenue Survey. The work was finished by the end of February of this year, since which he has been employed measuring Kanapoor and Burreah pergunnahs.

13. There was a considerable amount of labour gone through in settling a number of old standing and difficult boundary disputes between our districts and those of His Highness Holkar's, but all have been finally and satisfactorily arranged.

14. The beegah used was the standard of this part of the country, containing 27,225 square feet. There has resulted but a very slight difference between the areas obtained by the present and by the measurements made by Captain French in 1847. What has been is in favor of Government. In Kanapoor and Burreah, therefore, we are only measuring uncultivated, culturable and waste, with a few fields selected at random as tests. In November last, Mr. Conlan and myself proceeded through the pergunnah testing the measurements, listening to any complaints of wrong measurements and assessment, as far as it had then gone; and in March visited the villages, which had not been measured at my former visit. Taking village by village, the jumma was fixed by deducting one-third of the gross rental demandable, and adding thereto the one per cent. Road Fund.

15. The total loss to Government will be 33 per cent. less the 5 per cent. paid to Patels, and the 1 per cent. Road Fund or 27 per cent, a little more than 1-4th. But the expenses of management being, as I shall show hereafter, reduced, the amount actually lost will be about 22 per cent.

16. The village then at this reduced rate was offered to the cultivators on the principle of the joint and several responsibility of all, or of a part (the old inhabitants Joonardars). They refusing to take it on these terms, as was the case in more than half, it was offered to the Patels, and their family of Wutundars, and where they refused (in 2 cases) to the pergunnah zemindars. In one case the Putwaree took a small, almost desolate village on the Nerbudda,* that no one else would have aught to say to. Mundlaisir was settled for separately in the same way.

* Zallumpoor.

17. Remissions in years of partial failure, it was plainly stated, were not to be expected, the object being to ensure a fixed revenue and enforce habits of thrift and carefulness. For works involving a larger outlay than the peasantry can commonly afford, and the interest on which, if borrowed from bankers would be so heavy as to render payment of the principal an almost impossibility, such as pucca wells, I took on myself to promise that the assistance of Government by Tuccavee advances, should not be wanting to deserving parties. It was explained that the object sought by this new settlement was not to discon-

nect Government from them altogether, and leave them unaided to their own resources, but that as heretofore an eye would be kept upon them, and such assistance, as it legitimately appertains to Government, as the landlord, to grant, would be afforded. But common advances for seed, food and bullocks, they must look to themselves to make arrangements for.

18. Notwithstanding the very great liberality of Government in thus sacrificing so large an amount of revenue, the utmost difficulty was experienced in persuading the people to take advantage of the opportunity offered them; and as it is, only 11 villages, representing not one-third of the jumma, have agreed to an Assamecwar settlement. The people of 12 villages, and those the best and largest, flatly refused to engage jointly and severally; and the patels consequently have taken the lease. Two villages the pergunnah zemindars have taken, both patels and cultivators having refused to engage for them, and one, as above mentioned, the Putwaree holds.

19. No exertion was spared to induce the Ryuts to take a more reasonable view of the matter, but to no purpose. The truth is, they like the Khalsa system; its freedom from responsibility, the assistance they receive, and the consideration that is shown them. They have been well off under it, and are reluctant to exchange it for something unknown, and untried. I do not fear that it will be supposed from our want of success, that lukewarmness has been shown by me; such is not the case, I have gone into it to the utmost of my ability, and Mr. Conlan has devoted himself to it in a manner that ought to have ensured success, had it only depended on exertion. The 11 villages that have been settled "Assamecwar" only agreed to it after an amount of persuasion that would be almost incredible could it be calculated.

20. No exertion will be spared to keep the system moving, and meantime arrangements for the two other British pergunnahs, Kanapoor and Burreah, are progressing, and they will both be settled during the current year. Puttahs for the Kusrawud villages will be issued on receipt of an answer to the present report. Of course the sooner the Puttahs are issued the better, as not till then can the people have full confidence in the system being finally established.

21. Due attention has been paid to the village chowkedaree establishment, which is now being systematically organised, and will enable

us to dispense with some burkundauses. Every huq or right of every one, whether pergunnah or village official, has been accurately recorded, after full examination. In this respect much good has been done. The village Putwarees are to come to school during the ensuing rains, and the pergunnah Mundlooe and Canoongoe will in future have to work more steadily, and regularly in the pergunnah catcherry.

22. Including the three villages on former lease, and those on tanka, the gross land revenue including Mundlaisir will be Rs. 24,796; the expenses of collection, Rupees 1,764 per annum, or about 7 per cent. as compared with a revenue of Rupees 33,160, and expenses (including patel's percentage) of Rupees 4,039.

23. The Mundlooe's receipts, being a percentage on the realized land revenue, will be much reduced, and they have made petition that the amount of Peshkushee, which they now pay, may be reduced in like proportion. I think, their request not an unreasonable one, and as such beg to recommend it. They now pay Rupees 500 per annum, and their huqs on the land revenue in Sumbut 1906 (1849-50) were Rupees 1,379. On the jumma now fixed, they will be 1,020. The proportional amount of Peshkushee, would therefore be Rupees 370. In the same way the Canoongoe who has hitherto received Rupees 275, will in future only get Rupees 204 per annum, besides some 15 Rupees on the Suwae jumma. This is so very small, that considering he will have to perform more work, than under the Khalsa system, I would solicit on his behalf also the favorable consideration of Government, more for him indeed than for the Mundlooes, whose huqs are much larger. I would recommend a consolidated allowance of Rupees 250 per annum to him.

24. The expenses incurred in introducing this settlement are as follows:

First.—1 measuring karkoon and 2 chain-men sanctioned by you temporarily from 1st February 1850 at Rs. 42 per mensem. They were employed in Kusrawud, the former from 1st and the two last from 13th February 1850, until 31st January last, since which they have been in Kana-poor Burreah. Total of their pay, Rupees 498-13-8.

Second.—An extra establishment detailed in my letter No. 226, dated 23rd July 1850, at 50 Rs. per mensem, to test the measurements and draw

up the settlement papers. These have been employed since 1st July 1850 and to the end of June, by which time all the files will be complete, will have cost Rs. 505-1-6, or in all Rs. 1,003-15-2. The extra establishment applied for, amounted to 50 Rs. per mensem, but since November last we have been enabled to do with less. Of the total amount, Rs. 288-13-8 have been passed in our monthly accounts, but for the remainder Rupees 715-1-6, sanction is now requested, as directed by letter No. 3225, dated 16th October 1850, para. 8, in reply to yours forwarding mine No. 226, dated 23rd July 1850.

25. In conclusion, I have only to say, that I shall await an answer to this report with anxiety, as I cannot help fearing that we have misunderstood our instructions, and that Government never intended that so large a reduction of revenue should be made. I have only my own apprehensions for this idea, as in letter No. 254, dated 28th August last, I reported what would be the effect according to the way in which we understood our orders, and in the reply (Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter No. 3048, dated 3rd October 1850,) no notice was taken of that part of my communication. The system if carried out in the whole of Nimar will entail a reduction of somewhere about Rs. 68,000, and I cannot help remarking that the assessment is now so light, that the people do not in fair seasons experience any difficulty in paying the amount demandable, or the greater part of it, the remission annually requested not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 per cent. except in indifferent years.

26. All the hard work, and detail of the settlement has been done by Mr. Conlan; he prepared every thing, and should it succeed, to him will be mainly due the credit.

27. The English papers have been prepared according to the forms laid down. Those herewith transmitted are as follows: 1, General Statement in acres; 2, Annual Jumma Statement; 3, Police Statement; as directed by para. 183 of Directions to Settlement Officers. The vernacular papers have been prepared precisely as directed, one copy of them is lodged in the Sudder office, and one is being prepared for the pergunnah Komasdars' kutcherry. The statistical papers accompanying may prove interesting.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

General Statement in Acres of Pergumah Kusawud, Zillah Nimar.

Villages.	Average realized Jumma Govt. demand of 5 years or Sunbut 1886 to 1890.		Do. Do. of 5 years or Sunbut 1891 to 1895.		Do. Do. of 7 years or Sunbut 1896 to 1902.		Average Jumma of past 5 years or Sunbut 1903 to 1907.		Proposed Jumma Govt. Demand.		Total Area.		Deduct Miniae.		Malgooraree.				Assessment on total area per acre.		Do. Do. total Malgooraree land cultivated and cultivable per acre.		Do. Do. on land under cultivation per acre.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
												Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		Total Cultivation.								
												Lately abandoned.		Irrigated.		Not Irrigated.								
												Cultivable waste.												
												Barren.												
												Lakhrap.												
												Acres.												
1 Akulgura, ..	..	..	..	119	160	129	479	79	177	64	..	4	155	159	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bulsamund, ..	2,365	2,951	2,208	2,669	1,813	1,952	1,952	71	362	100	..	161	1,258	1,419	..	14	10	..	1	3	1	1	1	4
3 Bulgaon, ..	631	991	714	986	672	1,560	88	709	4	..	..	..	764	764	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
4 Bothoo, ..	531	657	490	641	491	624	21	159	..	..	..	3	441	444	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 Bamungaon, ..	1,818	1,524	1,007	1,291	989	883	43	104	..	..	..	..	736	736	1	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6 Bhulgaon, ..	1,173	1,163	933	1,245	927	2,324	113	1,182	72	..	111	846	957	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
7 Chichlye, ..	301	338	252	257	219	2,193	188	1,604	169	..	36	196	232	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
8 Dogawal, ..	2,634	3,165	2,085	2,654	2,023	2,059	84	429	61	..	5	1,480	1,485	..	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9 Dongurgaon, ..	396	435	360	425	352	857	143	253	63	..	26	372	398	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
10 Dhalkeira, ..	144	167	135	177	139	581	49	305	..	..	..	..	227	227	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
11 Heerapoor, ..	238	222	120	125	208	4,002	49	2,619	912	..	18	404	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
12 Jallunpoor, ..	22	55	12	76	68	1,381	119	1,157	9	..	..	..	96	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
13 Kothora, ..	763	908	753	856	633	1,223	..	651	13	..	..	..	559	559	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
14 Kakoria, ..	610	454	313	520	377	1,434	81	872	63	58	..	..	360	360	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
15 Katcoot, ..	..	..	..	448	503	385	464	21	127	51	..	62	203	265	..	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
16 Makurkeir, ..	1,728	1,864	1,241	1,537	1,243	1,562	135	640	25	..	..	..	762	762	..	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Numbers.

17	Mogawah,	1,126	1,733	1,173	1,437	1,150	997	19	167	7	..	..	804	804	1	2	5	1	6	8	1	6	11
18	Mirzapoor,	303	302	191	318	258	1,391	58	985	63	..	..	285	285	..	3	0	..	11	10	..	14	6
19	Mouzumpoor, .. .. .	..	..	151	170	138	596	70	257	80	..	6	183	189	..	3	11	..	8	3	..	11	8
20	Mooltan,	884	542	532	597	523	2,484	178	798	579	..	14	915	929	..	3	4	..	5	7	..	9	..	
21	Nathenpoor, .. .. .	..	..	60	114	97	465	15	254	48	..	..	148	148	..	3	4	..	7	11	..	10	6
22	Ruheemthpoor,	76	196	191	276	214	700	43	432	..	..	..	225	225	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	15	3
23	Rungaon,	314	374	243	381	284	601	38	273	..	..	..	290	290	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	15	8
24	Satah,	970	1,159	963	1,177	834	800	71	76	2	651	653	1	0	8	1	4	5
25	Satcoot,	1,189	1,777	587	655	494	373	20	27	28	..	71	227	298	1	5	2	1	8	3	1	10	6	
26	Sahabad,	732	858	632	558	411	1,356	85	647	13	..	45	566	611	..	4	10	..	10	7	..	10	9	
	Mundlaiser Sudder,	18,748	21,885	15,910	19,755	15,131	33,341	1,876	15,266	2,424	58	564	13,153	13,717	..	7	3	..	14	11	1	1	8	
	Total,	2,200	2,138	1,617	1,978	1,502	1,876	98	932	57	..	108	681	789	..	12	10	1	12	5	1	14	6	
	<i>Ijjarra.</i>	20,948	23,973	17,527	21,733	16,633	35,217	1,974	16,195	2,481	58	672	13,834	14,506	..	7	7	..	15	8	1	2	4	
	Kusba Kusrawud,	3,377	3,664	1,840	2,274	2,338					The lease of these 3 villages will expire in 1915 Sunbut.													
	Rusudpoor, .. .. .	..	..	768	918	942																	
	Burgaon,	1,191	1,758	1,322	1,537	1,661																		
	<i>Istumarree.</i>																							
	Mobarkabad,	160	185	146	193	194																		
	<i>Nankaree Tanaka.</i>	4,728	5,607	4,076	4,922	5,135																		
	Kusrawud Inamee,	800	800	800	795	792																		
	Lukungson,	110	110	110	109	109																		
	Grand Total,	26,586	30,490	22,513	27,559	22,669																		

(a) The jumma of this village to Sunbut 1895 was included in Mouzah Katkoot.

(b) Vide remark opposite Akulgura.

(c) See above remarks.

(d) See remark opposite Akulgura.

(e) This village though included in the Revenue Tehseel of Pergah Kusrawud, has separate entry, being considered as belonging to Pergah Mahabur (Holkar's).

T. CONLAN,
Deputy Collector Nimar.

Mundlaiser, Nimar Agency,
the 14th of May 1851.

No. 966 of 1851.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

CAPTAIN H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

Dated Indore Residency, the 18th June 1851.

SIR,

I have received your report No. 167, dated 31st ultimo, on the Settlement of pergunnah Kusrawud.

1st.....	14,752	
2nd.....	17,131	
3rd.....	23,009	
	<hr/>	54,892
4th.....	26,746	
5th.....	27,454	
6th.....	27,379	
	<hr/>	81,579
7th.....	26,637	
8th.....	21,606	
9th.....	24,160	
	<hr/>	72,493
		9)208,964
		<hr/>
		23,218

2. I have noted in the margin the average receipts during separate periods, and wish to be informed more particularly than appears in your report, of the grounds on which your present assessment is framed, it being apparently below the average receipts, and involving a sacrifice, which I can only recommend, after full and complete proof of its necessity.

3. Your proposed jumma is Rs. 16,422, exclusive of the revenue of three villages, Rs. 4,941, which if added would make the total Rs. 21,363, but I presume there will be reduction in the jummas of the three villages on resettlement. On this point I request information.

Kusrawud.....	2338
Russeelpoor.....	942
Boregaum.....	1661

4. I wish to be informed what may have been the ordinary rates of different sorts or classes of lands, and from what cause these may differ from those adopted at the settlement.

5. Taking the whole pergunnah, the average rates of the settlement are as follows :

On total area,	Rs. 0 7 3
On „ Malgoozaree,	„ 0 14 11
On „ Cultivation,	„ 1 1 8

The highest averages are in Satcoot, where the proposed jumma is 494 Rs. which gives Rs. 1 5 2 on total area.

„ 1 8 3 „ Malgoozaree.
 „ 1 10 6 „ Cultivation.

6. In Baumungong the proposed jumma is Rs. 989 and falls on total area at 1-1-14, and on cultivated 1-3-6; there would seem to be no culturable land out of cultivation.

	Jumma.				
	1817-18	1820	1830	1840	1850
Satcoot,	447	1745	1789	709	665
Baumungong,	657	1030	1600	1420	1387
Rungong,	201	400	367	372	390

7. In Rungong the jumma is Rs. 284, giving 0-7-7 on total area, and 0-15-8 on cultivation, and no uncultivated Malgoozaree land. This village like Baumungong is on the Beda river.

8. Since the foregoing was drafted, your letter No. 178 has been received.

9. On examining the detailed statement of Mirzapoor, I find that though the jumma has been reduced 21 per cent., still the new jumma Rs. 258 is an increase over the average collections of the past ten years, Rs. 227, or about 12 per cent. Not having all the detailed statements, I should wish you to prepare an abstract showing how many instances of a similar nature may occur.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

Resident.

Indore Residency,
The 19th June 1851. }

No. 178 of 1851.

From

LIEUT. H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlasir, the 9th of June 1851.

SIR,

In continuation of my Report No. 167, dated 31st ultimo, on the settlement of pergunnah Kusrawud, I beg to forward the revised records (Misl) of mouzah Mirzapoor, the papers of which are detailed in the margin; and to submit a few additional observations, with reference to the mode in which the rates have been fixed.

<i>English Papers.</i>	
Village statement, AB, appendix No. XIII.,	1
Abstract statement of past and present jumma,	1
<i>Oordoo.</i>	
Settlement Roobukaree,	1
<i>Hindee.</i>	
Sketch of Boundaries,	1
Shujreh or Field map,	1
Jungle Khusra,	1
Khusreh,	1
Village statement, appendix No. XIII,	1
Durkhast,	1
Khutounce,	1
Wajibool urz,	1
Terij,	1
Jummahundee,	1
Dowl in Hindee,	1
Total,	14

2. The object of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., in introducing the Revenue settlement into Nimar, as explained in Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter No. 2416, dated 8th June 1847, would seem to

be fourfold; 1st, the amelioration of the agricultural community of this province; 2ndly, the permanence of tenure or occupancy of land; 3rdly, the cultivation of waste land, and 4thly, the security of the Government land revenue.

3. It is obvious that these objects would not be gained by increasing the burden of the people, and it is equally clear, that if the present assessment had been sufficiently light to enable the cultivators of the soil to pay up the whole of the Government revenue, year by year; to provide for their families; and to lay by a store to meet the demands of bad seasons, the introduction of the change contemplated by the Lieutenant Governor, with a view to gaining these objects was unnecessary.

4. Such however (as experience has shown by the fluctuations of the Government revenue) has not been the case; and it remained therefore to make such an equitable reduction on the present assessment, as should ensure the permanent occupancy of the soil by the present cultivators, and their successors;—the cultivation of waste lands;—and the security of the Government demand;—and this sacrifice the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. by para. 12 of Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter above cited, expressed himself as being prepared to accede to.

5. The lands of the pergunnah were first re-measured with a view to ascertain the exact quantity under cultivation by each individual, and the extent of culturable waste.

6. On the former $\frac{1}{5}$ of the jumma assessed in the year preceding the settlement, has been relinquished: and on the latter, an assessment according to the quality of the soil, has been fixed, and added to the demand on cultivated land. The jumma thus fixed was then offered for acceptance to the Joonardars, with what results, I mentioned in my report above alluded to.

7. The rates were fixed in the following manner:—After re-measuring all the land both cultivated and culturable waste, the rate which had been in force for many years past, which experience had shown the land could fairly pay in good seasons, and which might, therefore, be considered, as the maximum, inasmuch as it was necessary to make remissions in bad years, was taken as the guide. Deducting, as mentioned in the preceding para. from the village revenue given by it $\frac{1}{3}$, to admit of the cultivators laying by for bad seasons in which they were to get no remissions, and to induce them to cultivate the waste land, to the residue was added the one per cent. Road Fund; the result being the Government demand, including zemindars' (Mundlooe's and Canoougoe's) *luqs*.

8. In villages where the settlement was made with the community, through a sudder malgoozar, all the cultivators being jointly and severally responsible, the course that they will pursue, will be to collect, as usual according to the maximum rates, and after paying the Government share from the residue, they will pay their sudder malgoozar, and the Road Fund; and share the remainder amongst themselves, according to

their several stakes, *i. e.* according to the amount of their several holdings in the village.

9. Where the settlement has been with the Patel, who, on the Joonardars' refusal to accept the proprietary right and its obligations, was treated with as proprietor, the cultivators will pay to him according to the already fixed rates, and he will reap the benefit of the reduced demand.

10. It will thus be seen, that no alteration has taken place in the existing beegah rates generally speaking; they have merely been altered, whereas compared with those on land immediately adjoining, and of like quality, they appeared manifestly unfair; of course, due advertence being had to other circumstances, such as vicinity of roads, or markets.

11. In conclusion, I would beg to observe that although the reduction on the nominal revenue or Government demand of the 26 villages re-settled, is 33 per cent. yet on the average realized jumma of 10 years, it is only 11 per cent. Whilst therefore the proposed settlement involves so large a sacrifice of revenue on the part of Government as to induce me to (*vide* para. 26 of my report above referred to) express my fears, lest Government should not approve of it; it is yet not too favorable to the Ryuts, with advertence to the objects proposed to be gained in a district like Nimar, where the people take to the system unwillingly, and where they are exposed to the temptation offered by circumjacent Native states abounding in cheap land.

12. The village of Mirzapoor has been selected to send up the "misl" of, because, being a very small one, the papers are not so bulky, as they would be in case of a large village.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

Nimar Political Agency, Mundlairsir,

The 9th of June 1851.

No. 195 of 1851.

From

LIEUT. H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlaur, the 21st June 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your letter No. 966, dated 18th instant received yesterday.

2. The grounds for making the present assessment less than the average amount realized for the last 10 years, as noticed in your 2nd para., I explained in my letter No. 178, dated 9th instant and need not therefore again advert to.

3. The leases of the (3) three villages Rushudpoor, Kusrawud, and Burgaum, will expire in 1859-60. They will then be re-measured, as the others have lately been. Their revenue is as per margin, and the reduction will be on the gross jumma, not on the mere Government demand.

	Pucka jumma Government demand.	Cutchra or Gross Revenue.
Kusrawud,	2338	2753
Rushudpoor,	942	1078
Burgaum,	1661	1896
	<u>4941</u>	<u>5727</u>

4. The ordinary rates in the Kusrawud pergunnah on the different classes of land, are as per margin. I am preparing a return of the number of beegahs of each rate; but these vary so much, in one field being an anna or two annas more or less than in another, according to the soil, that it requires some time to prepare.

Per Beegah.	Rupees.
Barren or garden land, { By water course	5 0 0
{ By well.....	3 0 0
Gohallee or wheat land,	2 0 0 to 1 10 0
Mall or common land,	1 8 0 to 1 0 0
Khurra or inferior soil,	0 12 0 to 0 4 0
Per Acre.	
Barree or garden land, { By water course..	8 0 0
{ By well,.....	4 13 0
Gohallee or wheat land,	3 3 0 to 2 9 6
Mall or Common land,	2 6 6 to 1 9 6
Khurra or inferior soil,	1 3 3 to 0 6 6

Para. 6. 5. In Bamungaum the whole culturable area of the village is cultivated.

Para. 8. 6. In the village of Meerzapoor the present assessment

	Average realized.	Present Assessment.
Meerzapoor,	229	258
Hurapoor,	112	208
Zallumpoor,	37	68
Kukria,	376-11	377
Nuthenpoor,	84	97

exceeds the average amount annually. The same occurs in 4 other villages, as per margin. The apparent discrepancy arises from the fact, that in the first 5 of the 10 years average, there was much land uncultivated which has been since taken up, and has only lately been, or is now coming under assessment, the custom being to give new land on a "Pugrus" or rent-free tenure for 3 years, and levy one-half in the 4th, and the full amount in the 5 years. In Heerapoor especially is a very large quantity of land, which even yet has not come fully under assessment.

7. I beg to forward copies of the two following settlement papers ;
 * 1 Village statement of the Kusrawud pergunnah, including Mundlaisir.
 2 Jummabundee of do, do.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

II. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Mundlaisir, the 21st
of June 1851.*

No. 2858 of 1851.

From

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Simla, the 12th of August 1852.

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1081, dated July 10th, forwarding Lieutenant Evans' report on the settlement of pergunnah Kusrawud in Nimar.

Revenue Department.

* These are omitted as the detail contained in them was considered unnecessary in this publication.

2. The present settlement comprises 26 out of the 30 villages constituting the pergunnah, and to these is added Mundlaisir, which is part of pergunnah Muheysur, the proposed jumma stands contrasted (see general statement in acres) with the former, as per margin. This settlement is confirmed for the 20 years, extending from 1908 to 1927, or from 1851-52 A. D. to 1870-71.

Average 1886 to 1890 Sumbut Ra.	20,943
" 1891 to 1895 "	23,973
" 1896 to 1902 "	17,527
" 1903 to 1907 "	21,733
Proposed jumma,	16,633

3. The decrease of jumma, though considerable, is of no consequence. This was perhaps unavoidable on the commencement of a new system of which the people were ignorant, and to which they are averse. If the end desired by the measure be accomplished, and if a valuable heritable and transferable property be created in the land, so as to attach the people to their possessions, this object will have been cheaply attained. How far this may be the case, will depend on the assessment compared with the real productiveness of the land, and not compared with the amount at which it formerly stood.

4. The circumstance you mention in paras. 8 to 14 of your letter are quite enough to account for a low rate of assessment. When the population is scanty, waste land abundant, and the soil rich and requiring little labor to render it productive, it is evident that only a very light rent can be realized, even though the seasons continue propitious, and the climate healthy. The 26 villages of Kusrawud, which are the subject of the present Report, are said to contain 5,873 inhabitants to an area of 52 square British statute miles, or 113 souls to a square mile. The particulars both of population and area appear to have been so very carefully ascertained, that there can be no error in this statement. The only district of the N. W. P. which has as small a population, is Hissar or Hurreeah, where there are said to be only 68·2 persons to the square mile, though there is much reason to suppose it underrated. Many villages in the Hissar district are watered from the Western Jumna Canal, but on the whole the circumstances of the district may be held in many respects to resemble Nimar. The assessment of Hissar and Kusrawud stand contrasted as per margin. There is no reason to suppose the assessment of Kusrawud too light in the present state of the country, but it is

Average rate of assessment per acre.

	Total Area.	Malgoozaree.	Cultivated.
Hissar, ..	0 3 5	0 3 11	0 7 4
Kusrawud,	0 7 3	0 14 11	1 1 8

not easy to understand how it could have borne a higher assessment in former years, when the population was less numerous than at present, and the state of the country generally more backward.

5. As to the assessment itself, it may be remarked, that it has been made more a matter of arithmetical calculation than it is in these provinces, or than it ever ought to be in the nature of the case. The determination of a fair rent can never be reduced to a rule of three sum. There are a thousand circumstances affecting the amount of rent which elude reduction to a figured statement. The jumma should be the result of a fair bargain between the proprietors on the one hand, knowing the true value of his property and anxious to retain it, and the Government on the other hand desirous to take only so much of the rents, as will leave the proprietor a sufficient income. This was difficult or perhaps impossible in a country where one party to the bargain could not comprehend the existence of property in the sense in which it is understood by the Government and would make no bid for it. Probably Lieutenant Evans followed the best course that was open to him, and adhered to his numerical data. The chief risk in such cases lies in villages where there is much uncultivated land, like Mirzapoor and the four others mentioned in para. 6 of Lieutenant Evans' letter of June 21st. In the case of Mirzapoor for instance Rs. 33-12-6 is assessed on 114 beegahs and 17½ biswas of culturable land. This seems moderate, but it does not appear how it is calculated with reference to the varying rates on new lands. Evidently mismanagement on the part of the malgoozars, or misfortunes of season, may disappoint the calculation, and cause the land to remain uncultivated. There is no apparent reason why the existing leases in the three villages of Kusrawud, Rushudpoor and Burgaon, should not be at once extended at their present rates, for the same period and on the same terms as the rest of the villages, if the malgoozars are willing to enter into engagements. There does not appear to be any reason for supposing the present jummas to be so low that any great increase would be expected, when the present leases terminate; and there is no reason to lower the jumma, if the present demand is easily paid.

6. The map of the pergunnah is useful, but not so much so as might be. A pergunnah map should always show village boundaries (vide p. 42 of Directions for Settlement Officers.) The pergunnah maps in

Mr. Montgomery's Statistical Report of Cawnpore are good specimens of what is required. These may always be compiled with sufficient accuracy from the common Shujrahs. Lieutenant Keatinge's attention should be particularly directed to this. The Lieutenant Governor has now before him some very excellent maps of Talookahs in the Bombay Presidency, prepared by the revenue surveyors there, which show how much can be done without trigonometrical and scientific measurement.

7. The present report refers to 27 villages. Of these, 11 have been settled with the Joonardars, 12 with the Patels, two with the pergunnah zemindars, one (Talumpoor) was taken by the Putwaree, and it is not clear what has been the arrangement for Mundlaisir.

8. It is evident that the success of these arrangements will depend not only on the moderation of the assessment, but also on a complete understanding of the rights conveyed by the act of settlement, and the responsibilities attaching to it. Lieutenant Evans' report is defective in not explaining the means that have been taken to prevent misapprehension in this respect.

9. The general nature of the record to be formed under this head, called the administration paper, has been explained in para. 167 of the Directions for Settlement Officers, but whereas in Nimar property in hand has been created rather than defined, it would be necessary to specify at length in that document some particulars which elsewhere would be so well known as scarcely to need mention. It must be clearly stated in what the property consists, and the proprietors must be assured that they have liberty to dispose of their property, according to their free choice. The hypothecation of that property to Government for the revenue assessed upon it, must also be clearly stated and explained.

10. In the settlement made with the Joonardars * the law must be stated, according to which the profits are to be divided between them, and their affairs managed; the management including the cultivation of the waste land, and the apportioning amongst them of the Government demand.

* In the abstract statement of Mouzah Bulgaon, an Assameewar settlement of the village is said to have been made. Is this a settlement with Joonardars?

11. In the settlements made with the Patels, Mundlooees, and Putwarees, they must be especially given to understand that they will reap the entire benefit of all new lands brought into cultivation, and perhaps also of the increased rent leviable from lands raised from a lower to a higher rate. It is supposed that the persons called zemindars with whom two villages have been settled, are the persons who are elsewhere called Mundlooees.

12. You are requested to desire Lieutenant Evans to furnish translations of the administration papers in one or two of each of the above kinds of villages. You are also requested to invite him to explain his sentiments, as to the precise nature of the property vested in the proprietors by the settlement, and the condition to which they would be reduced by the loss of the proprietary right, either in consequence of their own voluntary act or by forfeiture or sale for default.

13. But it is not only essential for the security of the settlement, that correct ideas on the subjects should be entertained, both by the local officers and by the people themselves. Every effort must also be made to watch the working of the system, and to see that its operation is rightly carried on, as Lieutenant Evans has very justly observed in para. 20th of his letter of May 31st last. Judicious advances of Tuccavee may at first be necessary. In the event of unfavorable seasons, forbearance may be shown in the realization of the Government demand. Too great strictness should not be shown in holding the malgoozars to the precise terms of their engagements, or in exacting the utmost penalty for any petty infraction of their contract. No sale of a muhal should be made without the previous sanction of the Government.

14. But above all, it will be necessary that the Superintendent advise and direct the malgoozars in the management of their own concerns. Where the settlement has been made with the Joonardars, any misunderstandings or disputes which may arise amongst them, should be immediately and completely settled. It will be almost impossible at first, so to frame the administration paper, as to provide for all possible contingencies. As the advantages of their position become better understood, questions will arise regarding their rights, which if not immediately settled will destroy the peace of the community. The point in dispute

may be apparently trifling, but we are poor judges of its real importance. If the privilege, whatever it may be, is claimed by more than one party, the right to its enjoyment must be promptly determined. It would be most interesting and useful if Lieutenant Evans would keep a separate memorandum-book of all questions of this kind, which he may be called upon to decide, and of the decision thereon passed.

15. The arrangement for Chowkeydars appears to be liberal. With an efficient village Police so organized, there ought to be great security of person and property.

16. The Mundlooe and Canoongoe are understood to fill offices in the pergunnah equivalent to those of Chowdree and Canoongoe in these provinces. The former office you are aware has been wholly discontinued, and the emoluments of the latter considerably curtailed. There is no wish to reduce the apparently liberal arrangement made by Lieutenant Evans for the remuneration of these officers in Kusrawud, but there is no ground for increasing their allowances, as he suggests in para. 24 of his letter. If their emoluments suffer in some degree from the diminution of the Government revenue, they must be taught to look for compensation in the increased value given to their own property, and the prospect that is open to them of still larger emoluments, if they avail themselves with industry and intelligence of the advantages conferred on them by their position. The duties attaching to their offices must be clearly and minutely defined, and the rigid performance of their duties exacted. If the people are incompetent themselves to perform the duties devolving upon them, their place must be filled by more efficient men. Lieutenant Evans is very properly sensible of the great importance of teaching the Putwarees the duties they will have to perform.

17. It appears from some passages in Lieutenant Evans' letters that the settlement of other parts of the district is progressing, and that he is now employed on pergunnahs Kanapoor and Burreeah. * It is not known

* See para. 12 of letter of May 31.

in what state of cultivation these pergunnahs are at present. It is evident however that if settlements on the proposed plan are inconsiderately formed in pergunnahs where there is much culturable waste land, some difficulty may be ex-

perienced in maintaining the cultivation in villages that are now prosperous. A large demand for cultivators will probably arise, and those who have much culturable waste in their villages will offer land on terms which may induce cultivators to leave the old lands on which they are now located. The proper remedy to this, is either to refrain from selling such pergunnahs for the present, or in making the settlement of inhabited villages to give only a certain portion of the culturable waste, retaining the remainder in the hands of Government till a more suitable opportunity presents itself for reclaiming the land from waste. Lieutenant Evans should be requested to keep this principle in view in his future operations.

18. The Lieutenant Governor notices with satisfaction the testimony borne by Lieutenant Evans to the services of Mr. Conlan in this settlement.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. THORNTON,

Secretary to Govt. N. W. P.

Simla,

12th August 1851.

No. 294 of 1851.

From

LIEUT. H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Mundlairsir, 24th September 1851.

SIR,

I had the honor on the 28th ultimo to receive your letter No. 1270 of 23rd idem, enclosing copy of one to your address No. 2858, of 12th idem from the Secretary to Government N. W. P., being with reference to my report on the settlement of the Kusrawud pergunnah, and should have answered it earlier, had I not been absent from Mundlairsir on duty in the districts.

2. The settlement having been confirmed, leases have been made out, and will be distributed after the Dusserah.

3. The instructions regarding the description of pergunnah maps required, shall be strictly attended to. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and yourself are aware that the native measurement, now being carried on, is not a scientific one, nor even with the cross staff. It is simply a chain measurement, but made very much more carefully than was ever before done, and thoroughly tested. Those to be sent of pergunnahs Kanapoor and Burreah shall be like the specimen in the Cawnpoor Statistical report.

4. I trust to be excused for adverting to one or two portions of Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter. In his 4th para. it is stated that "it is not easy to understand how land could have borne a higher assessment in former years than now, as the population then was less numerous than at present, and the state of the country generally more backward." I would submit that the reason may be, is indeed, assigned by the people to the fact that 20 and 30 years ago Holkar's and the Dhar districts surrounding were not as well managed as at present, and many rich cultivators of theirs held lands in our districts for the sole purpose of being able to claim protection as British subjects. They both paid higher themselves, and the competition thus induced, raised the value of the land to others. Those causes no longer, or in much less force, now exist.

5. The chief, indeed only, reason of making the assessment arithmetically is, that by no other means could we get the people to see the advantage of accepting the terms offered to them. The rates on culturable waste land were calculated both by a comparison of the soil with that of neighboring cultivated land, and after estimating the means possessed by the engaging parties to bring it under cultivation. In Mirzapoor beegahs 114-17½ are assessed at Rs. 33-12-6; were they now under cultivation they would be worth 8 to 10 annas per beegah (relatively with other land) being totally jungle. Now they have been assessed at half from the commencement of the lease. But this assessment would not have been accepted had not the engaging party been a man of some substance (the Canoongoe) and able to spend money in clearing and bringing the land under the plough, and the land itself been situated near the Nerbudda

(within 4 miles) at Mooltan, 14 miles from the Nerbudda inhabited by a miscellaneous set, chiefly deserters from the surrounding districts of Holkar living from hand to mouth; it was with difficulty that they agreed to pay $\frac{2}{3}$ annas per beegah on the culturable waste, the full rate (the land is inferior) being 4 annas or perhaps less. Here the settlement has been made "Assamewar" or with the mass of cultivators, and so little do they appreciate it, that there would be little hesitation among them in throwing it up to-morrow. They would accept the settlement much more willingly were the waste land struck out, and retained, the greater part of it at all events, in the hands of Government. Perhaps there may be five men of substance in the village out of forty-two cultivators; all this seems difficult to be understood, but take the following. Deserted villages in some of Holkar's pergunnahs have been given out on leases for 20 years at a gradually increasing rate from 1 to 40 Rs. per annum, coming to the full rental in 7 years, these villages being situated not very far from settled districts and containing from 6 to 800 beegahs of culturable land, of which one-third is first-rate virgin Khurreef soil. Some are given for 4 and 5 years pugrus or rent-free, and then at almost nominal rents. Bheekumgaum is an instance in point.

Beeg. Bis. Rs. As.
922 18 . . 35 2

6. The three villages, Kusrawud, Rushudpoor and Burgaum, are farmed by Dewace Sing and Maha Sing, Patels of Kusrawud. The assessment is not high, but neither is it capable of being increased to any extent. Are not the cultivators to have the option of engaging for the village themselves, as the inhabitants of all other villages have had, *i. e.* as soon as the lease expired? or is the present holder to be continued in his lease without reference to the cultivators? The question is of no immediate importance as the farm has nine years yet to run.

7. The village of Mundlaisir has been settled with the "Joonardars," and translation is enclosed of its administration paper, and of those of three other villages, Mirzapoor, Mooltan and Balsamund, as required by Mr. Thornton's letter.

8. The rights and responsibilities attached to the act of settlement have been carefully, *viva voce*, and repeatedly explained to the people. I am convinced that they are perfectly well understood (as far as I under-

stand them myself.) I send herewith translation of administration papers of each of the different kinds of villages settled. Should these be considered deficient in any point, the deficiency shall be amended. Accompanying also is a statement, as desired by para. 12 of Mr. Thornton's letter, of what my own views are of the nature of the property conferred by the settlement, and the results that would be entailed by its loss.

9. I would beg you to assure His Honor that the instructions in paras. 13 and 14 of Mr. Thornton's letter, will be borne in mind to the fullest extent, and no labor spared to work out the system properly. The memorandum-book of cases desired shall be kept, and all questions noted therein, and the book be submitted (if wished) for inspection. It may be that the administration papers will be considered as wanting in detail on certain points; should this be so, I trust that in justice to ourselves, it will be remembered that without practical experience of the working of the system, it is difficult to know what points it is necessary to enlarge upon, and that many which may be considered of great moment are conventional, and so thoroughly understood by all here, both ourselves and the people, that to dilate on them seems superfluous.

10. The Mundloce and Canoongoe (pergunnah officers) have had their duties defined clearly, and the performance of them has been exacted strictly for some years past, especially since Captain French commenced the Khalsa system. They either themselves, or their Gomashta, write in the Cutcherry (pergunnah,) and aid in settling new lands and villages, in procuring tuccavee, &c. They have no sinecures.

11. With reference to para. 19 of Mr. Thornton's, and to para. 5 of your letter, I have the honor to state, that under all the circumstances, and availing myself of the latitude pointed out by His Honor, keeping steadily in view the necessity of not underbidding ourselves by offering culturable waste land at too low a rate, I would beg for permission to complete the settlement of Kanapoor and Burreah, and trust to be able to do so satisfactorily. In fact I had intended applying for permission to make the settlement in these pergunnahs independent of the waste lands or nearly so as possible.

12. Mr. Conlan requests me to express how much he is gratified at

having obtained the commendation of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

Mundlairsir,
the 24th September 1851.

1851.—*Translation.*

Administration paper or Wajib-ool-urz of the inhabitants (cultivators) of the villages of Mundlairsir, to wit, Roopa Patel, Bhookum Patel, and Beerjee Bhugwan, &c. assigned below. The Government for the encouragement of the Ryuts having made a settlement Assameewar, or on each man's holding for 20 years, the Jummabundee has been fixed after the late measurement as follows.

Beegas. Bis.

The whole area is, 3001 11

Deduct Lakhiraj, in Kheirat and Gardens—

	Beeg.	Bis.	
Vain Kutram Shastry,	18	2	
Balajee,	28	15	
Girdhur Bhut,	4	0	
Hurry Kurrun do,	4	4	
Rookhroo Barbood,	0	10	
Beerjee Bhugwan,	1	0	
Poorjun Koonbec,	0	10	
Hurgovind Bhut,	2	0	
Bhokum Patel,	0	5	
Mangoe Tope (new),	27	12	
Mycal Chowdry,	5	14	
Keerut Sing,	4	13	
Eedgah,	2	14	
Bhecla Poojaree,	11	6	
Carried over,	111	6	3001 11

Brought forward,	111	6	.....	3001	11
Government Mangoe Tope,	3	4			
Motee Ram Kasseira,	2	1	116	11	

*
Jageers for Service.

Patels,.....	25	0			
Kaloo Thakoor Canoongoe,	15	0	40	0	

Unculturable.

Village,	113	3			
Camp as per detail,	133	9			
Fort jail,.....	2	15			
Tank,	154	0			
Nullahs, ravines, jungle as } per detail,	1088	0	1491	7	1647 18
Remains culturable,.....					1,353 13

By last assessment Sumbut 1906, it was 1,300-9 $\frac{3}{4}$; of this 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ beegas were lost in measurement, and 128 beegas 19 biswas gained, leaving the total now 1353-13.

Detail.

Irrigated by watercourse and wells,	89	2	at 6 Rs. per beega,	Rs. 534	10
Do. by watercourse alone, ..	10	18	at 5 ,, do,	54	8
Do. by wells alone,.....	58	7	at 3 ,, do,	175	1
Do. by do of inferior quality,..	13	15	at various rates,	26	10
“Gohalee” or wheat land unwatered,	112	10	at 2 Rs. per beega,	225	0
“Mall” or khurreef land,	716	0	at various rates,....	1020	10
“Khurra” or inferior,	262	3	at do do,.....	147	8
Unsown,	90	18	at do do,.....	63	1
Total,	1353	13		2247	0

In Sumbut 1906, the assessment was Rs. 2354-2; there has been lost Rs. 226 and gained Rs. 118-14; leaving as above Rs. 2,247. Deducting one-third relinquished by Government as encouragment, viz. 749, there remains Rs. 1,498, including Rs. 200 on account of the watercourse.

Add to this Rs. 4 on account of mangoe trees and Rs. 15 one per cent. Road Fund, the amount to be paid is Rs. 1,517.

This amount year by year, from the commencement of S. 1908 corresponding to A. D. 1151-52 to the end of S. 1927 corresponding to A. D. 1870-71, in all 20 years, and thenceforward until another settlement, without claim to remission from calamity of season or deterioration of land (*afut dhurte ya akash,*) we will pay into the Government Treasury by instalments as follows :

In November,	Rs. 303
„ December,.....	„ 303
„ January,.....	„ 303
„ February,.....	„ 304
„ March,	„ 304

If any cultivator dies or deserts, or through obstinacy refuses to pay his fixed amount, we will through the Sudder Malgoozar represent the case to the authorities, have his property sequestered, and his share paid. If his share is not realised from his property, we will give his land to another cultivator, on condition of his paying up the arrears. If this plan also fail, we will all together pay it by a “bachh” or distribution on us all, in short in no way shall the Government suffer from arrears. If we do not pay our “kists” at the fixed time, it will be optional with Government to take the village from our management, and make it over to a farmer, and we shall then pay as under the Khalsa system, before the introduction of this new settlement. The tank we rent from Government at an average rate of 200 Rs. per annum, taking our chance of water; repairs required to it are to be executed by Government. There are in the village lands 26 wells going. If any one builds a new or clears out an old one at his own expence, he is not liable to pay water rent as long as the settlement lasts. The liquor, opium and other contracts are not included in this. We will not apply to Government for tuccavee (seed or food); we will manage the village through our Sudder Malgoozar. The cattle of the village are to graze in common on the unculturable waste, it is not to be broken up or divided. We have appointed Bhoo-kun and Roopa Patels our Sudder Malgoozars, and will pay them 12½ per cent. as their “Mehntana,” from which they are to pay the village expenses (gaum khurruch, dusserah, hoolee, &c.) and one per cent. Road

Fund. This $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is to be calculated on the net revenue, and to be paid out of the one-third relinquished to us by Government. If the said Patels commit any fault or give dissatisfaction, we will ask Government to permit us to change them on proving their offence.

Detail of Mehntana and Gaum Khurch.

Gaum Khurch,	Rs. 15 0 0
Mehntana to Sudder Malgoozars, inclusive of the original fee of 1 Re. on each plough,	} „ 157 8 0
One per cent. Road Fund,	„ 15 0 0
In all,..... Rs. 187 8 0	

Besides this, whatever we have from of old paid the Putwaree, Bheel, Bulair, &c. we will pay as follows :

Putwaree, per plough 1 Re. and	8 chokees* of Jowar.
Pursai,	do 2 do.
Carpenter,	do 18 do.
Blacksmith,.....	do 12 do.
Koomar to be paid according to the articles taken.	
Chumar,	8 do.
Boatmen,	2 do.
Bheel (Tracker,).....	2 do.
Bulair (watchmen,).....	10 do.
Pothdar (assayer,)	2 do.

Besides these the Patel and Putwaree have other fees as follows :

	Patel.	Putwaree.
From the renter of the Abkari, p. a. Rs.	6 0 0 ..	Rs. 4 0 0
From do. of the opium and ganja, „	1 0 0 ..	„ 1 0 0
In compensation of syer abolished, „	37 4 6 ..	„ 30 0 0
On houses sold, from the purchaser, „	1 0 0 ..	„ 1 0 0
From the Koomars, each house,.....	500 tiles.....	500 tiles.
Chumars,	1 pair shoes.	1 pair shoes.

The Chowdry of the baazaar, and others had fees paid from the syer

* The chokee is 3 seers or 6 lbs.

formerly, they are now paid from the Government Treasury (compensation.)

Kazi,.....	Rs. 5 6 0	The Chowdry of bazar,	56 12 6
Hurry Narain Bhut,	„ 6 0 0	Weighmen; (2)	72 0 0
Poorun Doss Byragee, ..	„ 12 0 0	Bhut,	3 0 0
Bheel,a Pundia,	„ 3 0 0	Bulair,.....	5 8 0

Ram Sing Turwee receives 10 Rs. per mensem from the Government and is answerable for all robberies of cattle and grain.

All, as above written, detail of management of fees and huqs that are now in force we have written this 20th day of March 1851. If the cattle of another village die within the bounds of this, the Bulair of that village will take the skin, paying nought for it. The Patels have a right to the skin of any of their own buffaloes or bullocks that may die; the Bulair takes the cows' skins. Every man has a right to his own manure, the Patel and Putwarce have no claim to it. Any cultivators cultivating land in another village may take manure into that village's boundaries.

Signed by all (41) Assamees, including Patels and the Putwarce.

True Translation.

H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

1851.—*Translation.*

Wajibool urz of the village of Mirzapoor, Pergunnah Kusrawud (British).

“Likhtung Kurrar,” written agreement entered into by Luchmun Canoongoe of Kusrawud, and Nathooram Putwarce of Mirzapoor, with the British Government, to the effect that the settlement of the above village has been made with them on the following jumabundee.

Total Area, *Beeg. Bis.*
 .. 2225 8

Deduct—

	<i>Beeg.</i>	<i>Bis.</i>
Village area,	5	15
Barren parts in fields,	17	16
Ravines, &c. of river,	345	12
Jungle unculturable,	1206	18

Zerayut or Rent-free Lands.

Nana Patel,	33	18	
Nathoram Putwarce,	25	0	
Trackers and watchmen, (Nihals)	31	14	
Sham Gir Gossain,	2	3	1668 16

Remainder culturable, 556 12

Detail—

	<i>Beeg.</i>	<i>Bis.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.
Mal or Khurreef land at various rates from 1 to 1¼					
Rs. per beegah,	225	4	=	268	14 0
Khurra or inferior land at rates varying from 4 to 12 as. per beegah,	231	8	=	119	10 0
Uncultivated culturable,	100	0	=	22	8 0
	556	12	=	411	0 0

No mangoes or melon beds.

The total assessment being Rs. 411 gross revenue, of this ¼rd as Mehntana being deducted (Rs. 137)—there remain Rupees 274.

Detail—

Government demand,	Rs. 258
Zemindarry due of Mundloee and Canoongoe,	16
	<u>274</u>

Add—

One per cent. Road Fund,	3
Total demand,	277

As above Rs. 277 year by year, from the commencement of Sumbut 1908, corresponding to A. D. 1851-52, to end of S. 1927, corresponding to A. D. 1870-71, full 20 years, without claim to remission from failure of season or deterioration of ground (*afut dhurti ya akash*) we will pay into the Government Treasury—

Detail of Instalments.

November,	Rs. 56	February,	Rs. 55
December,	„ 56	March,	„ 55
January,	„ 55		

If there be any failure in payment as above agreed upon, either from inability or other causes, it is optional with Government to take the village from us, and give it to any one else. There are not at present any wells going in this village. If any man at his own expense dig and build a well, and irrigate therefrom, we cannot as long as the lease lasts, exact water rates from him. If we at our own expense dig and build wells and irrigate, we are entitled to levy at the established rate of Rs. 3 per beegah dropping the mal rate. The Kullalee and opium contracts are not included in this lease. We will make no application for Tuccavee, seed or food, but will issue it when necessary ourselves. There is no land uncultivated besides what is included culturable in this lease. All the village cattle are to graze in the unculturable in common. We will pay the Chunda Pothdaree and Gaum Khurch (Hoolee and Dusserah) as established and as customary from of old.

Detail.

Kokeesur Bhut, of Mundlaisir, Chunda,	Rs. 1	0	0
Ram Mundur, do. do.	„	0	8
Murkuti Sungum Temple, do.	„	0	8
Gungle Swur Mahadeo, do.	„	0	8
Rugoonath Bhut, of Kusrawud, do.	„	0	8
			<hr/>
	Rs. 3	0	0

Pothdaree and Gaum Khurch.

Ink worship to Putwaree,	1	4	0
Hoolee and Dusserah,	3	3	0
Paper,	2	8	0
			<hr/>
			6 15 0
			<hr/>
			9 15 0

The village huqdar's fees are as follows :

Patel.—On each buffaloe or bullock sold, 1 anna.

On grain brought and carried away per mani of 12 maunds,
1 anna.

Putwaree.—From each cultivator on his gross jumma at the rate of 3
per cent.

(Fixed by themselves instead of one rupee per plough as cus-
tomary.)

Chittiwun.—On each buffaloe or bullock sold, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

Pursai.—On each plough 4 chokees * grain (Jowari.)

Carpenter.—Do 18 do do.

Blacksmith.—To be paid for such work as he does.

Watchman (Bulair).—On 100 Rs. rental 3 mauns of grain.

Coomar.—As blacksmith.

Boatmen.—Per plough 4 chokees of grain in stalk.

Chumar.—As blacksmith.

Nihal (tracker).—Per plough 4 chokees.

Pothdar.—Do 2 do.

As above written all is to be performed : dated 11th March A. D. 1851.

Witnesses.

Signatures of leaseholders.

True Translation,

H. L. EVANS;

Political Assistant in Nimar.

Translation.

Wajibool urz, or Administration paper of the village of Mooltan,
pergunnah Kusrawud.

Written agreement by Oonkar and Ram Sing, Patels, Mukoond
Aheer, Maun Singh Rajpoot, Runchor and others, cultivators of Mool-
tan, to the effect that the Government, having settled the jumma bundee,

* The chokee is 3 seers pukka.

has made a twenty years Assameewar settlement of the village as follows :

	<i>Beeg.</i>	<i>Bis.</i>
Whole area,	3974	11
<i>Deduct—</i>		
	<i>Beeg.</i>	<i>Bis.</i>
Jungle unculturable,.....	1195	2
Barren parts in fields,	35	7
Village area,	34	3

Zerayut lands.

Mundloes of Pergunnah,	44	14		
Patel, (1)	60	0		
Do. (1)	25	4		
Do. (1)	25	0		
Pursai, (2)	18	1		
do. (2)	40	0		
Nihal (Tracker,)	43	18		
Mangoe Tope,	4	14		
Faqueer, (2)	23	18	285	9
			1562	1

Remains, 2412 10

Detail—

	<i>Beeg.</i>	<i>Bis.</i>		Rs.	A.	P.
Watered from wells,	22	17	of 3 Rs. per } beegah, except one small field, }	64	1	0
Mal or Khurreef land,	957	16	of various rates	612	9	0
Khurra or inferior land,	465	9	.... do.	112	10	0
Uncultivated, culturable, } of very inferior qualities, }	925	10	.....	35	12	0
				825	0	0
Mangoes and Mowa trees, ..	6	0	.....	6	0	0
				831	0	0

Total jumma, 831 0 0

Deducting 1-3rd or Rs. 277, there remain Rs. 554 (2) old grants, (1) very inferior land.

Detail.

	Rs. A. P.
Government demand,	523 0 0
Zemindar's Pergunnah,.....	31 0 0
	554 0 0
Add 1 per cent. Road Fund,	5 8 0
Total,	559 8 0

As above Rs. 559 8 0, at the appointed times from the commencement of Sumbut 1908, A. D. 1851-52, to the end of Sumbut 1927, A. D. 1870-71, full 20 years, and thenceforward until another settlement, year by year, we will pay into the Government Treasury without having claim to remission from failure of season or deterioration of soil (*ajut dhurti ya akash*) by instalments as below :

November,	Rs. 112
December,	112
January,	112
February,	112
March,.....	111-8

In all Rupees,..... 559-8

If any cultivator die or desert, or through obstinacy not pay his quota, we will through our Sudder Malgoozar, bring the case before the authorities, and his property having been attached cause his arrears to be paid up. If his property suffice not, we will make over his field to another on condition of his paying the arrears. If this also should fail, we will all conjointly pay it by a "*bachh*" on our several holdings. In short in no way shall the Government suffer. If we fail in paying our revenue according to agreement, the Government is at liberty to resume and farm the village out, or make such arrangements as it pleases ; and in that case we shall pay the Kucha Jumma as hitherto. For the management of the village we have appointed for our Sudder Malgoozars Oonkar and Ram Sing Patels, Mokoond Aheer, Maun Sing Rajpoot, and Runchor Sonar, and will pay them as Mehntana 6 per cent. on the reduced revenue of Rs. 554 (the 1 per cent. Road Fund exclusive), besides the Gaum Khurch and Road Fund* inclusive, as follows :

* Road Fund mentioned above.

Detail of Gaum Khurch.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Chunda, ..	3	8	0	Pothdarce,	1	0	0
Ruggonath Bhut,	1	0	0	Hoolee Dussera, ..	1	3	0
Murkute Sungum,	0	8	0	Ink worship Put-}	1	4	0
Ram Mundur,	0	8	0	waree, }			
Mokesim Bhut,	1	0	0	Paper,	2	8	0
Gungle Saur,	0	8	0				
In all, Rupees,	3	8	0	In all, Rupees,	5	15	0

There are now in this village four wells going. If any man dig and build up a well at his own expense, or clear out an old one, he will not be called on as long as this settlement lasts to pay extra. All the uncultivated unculturable land, is to be held in common as grazing land for all the cattle of the village. We will ask for no Tuccavee (seed or food.) The Kullalee and opium contracts are not included in this.

The village huqdars fees are—

Patel.—From cultivators, nothing.

From Chumars, 1 pair of shoes per annum.

On buffaloes or bullocks sold, 1 anna per head.

Khoont on grain brought and exported, and on transit $4\frac{1}{3}$ pies per bullock.

On each cart of grain, 9 pies.

On Teak wood sold, 9 annas per 100 beams.

The Patel takes the skins of any of his bullocks or buffaloes that die.

Putwaree.—Per plough 1 maund (40 seers) grain (Jowari).

Khoont per bullock load of grain exported or in transit, $1\frac{3}{4}$ pie.

Per cart (grain) as above, 3 pies.

On teak beams, 3 annas per 100.

From Chumars, 1 pair shoes per annum.

Carpenter.—Per plough 1 maund Jowar.

Blacksmiths.—Do 14 chokees.

Coomar.—As employed.

Bulair (watchman).—Per plough 12 chokees.

Pursai.—..... do 2 do.

Nehal (Tracker).— do 6 do.

Pothdar.—..... do 4 do.

Any cattle of another village dying, the Bulair of that village takes the skin and pays the Mooltan Bulair 4 annas boundary dues.

The Kullal is to furnish one bottle of liquor at the Dusserah to water the boundaries.

Signed by all cultivators (42) of Mooltan, dated 20th March 1851.

True Translation,

H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant Nimar.

Translation.

Wajibool urz, of the village of Balsamund, pergunnah Kusrawud.

Written agreement entered into by Bourah Patel and Dhangee Patel of Balsamund with the British Government, to the effect that the settlement of the village has been made with us on Jummabundee as follows :

	<i>Beeg.</i>	<i>Bis.</i>
Total area,	3122	17
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Village area,	105	11
Jungle uncultivated,	426	7
Barren parts in fields,	46	19
 <i>Zerayuts or rent-free lands—</i>		
	<i>Beeg.</i>	<i>Bis.</i>
Patel,	29	2
Putwaree,	43	15
Nehal (Tracker,)	35	19
Ram Doss Byragee,	1	7
Balagee Bhut,	3	11
	113	14
	692	11
Remain culturable,	2430	6

Detail---

	<i>Beeg.</i>	<i>Bis.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Land under watercourse, ordinary rate,	240	17	=	546	15 0
Land under well irrigation, full rates except in a few fields,	129	8	=	361	2 0
Gohalleę or land producing corn with- out irrigation, at various rates from 1 to 2 Rs a beegah,.. .. .	153	0	=	241	8 0
Mali or Khurreef land at various rates,	1493	3	=	1608	3 0
Khurra or inferior land,	253	7	=	79	3 0
Uncultivated culturable at 4 annas } per beegah,	160	11	=	40	1 0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	2130	6	=	2877	0 0

By last year's assessment beegahs 2,346½ at Rs. 3,335 by measure-
ment. Beegahs 141-18¾ at Rs 518-2-6 have been struck off, being Rs.
391-6-9 on account of the watercourse, and Rs. 126-11-9 on account of
over assessment.

Remains, beegahs 2204 11¼ Rs. 2,816 13 6

Add increase--

By measurement do. .. 65 3¼	„	20	1	6
Capable of cultivation, .. 160 11	„	40	1	0
		<hr/>		
Remains, beegahs .. 2130 6	Rs.	2,877	0	0
Add mangoe trees,	„	5	0	0
Melon beds,	„	1	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total,.....	Rs.	2,883	0	0
The third of this, Rs. 961, being deducted, there remains		1,922	0	0
		<hr/>		
Being Government demand,	Rs	1,813		
Zemindar, Mundloce and Canoongoe, ..	109	1,922	0	0
		<hr/>		
Add 1 per Cent. Road Fund,		19	4	0
		<hr/>		
	Rs.....	1,941	4	0

As above detailed Rs. 1,941-4-0 from the commencement of Sumbut
1908, corresponding to A. D. 1851-52, to end of Sumbut 1927 A. D. 1870-71

full 20 years, and thenceforward until another settlement without claim to remission from failure of seasons or deterioration of soil, we will pay into the Government Treasury by instalments as follows :

November,	Rs. 388
December,	„ 388
January,	„ 388
February,.....	„ 388-4
March,	„ 389

Total Rupees,..... 1,941-4

In this settlement as compared with that of the preceding year Rs. 391-6-9, on account of water from the watercourse have been struck off the village rental, because it has not for the last two years furnished water sufficient for irrigation. Whenever it does run, we will pay extra at the rate of 2 per beegah for all land watered by it. We shall have no claim to any share of this extra revenue.

The Chunda Pothdaree and all other Gaum Khurch we will pay according to old custom.

Detail--

Muskuti Sungun,.....Chunda,.....	Rs. 1 0 0
Ruggoonath Bhut, .....do,.....	1 0 0
Ram Mundul Mundlaisir, ....do,.....	1 0 0
Gungle Sour, .....do,.....	1 0 0
Mokeesur Bhut, .....do,.....	1 0 0 5 0 0
Pothdaree,	2 0 0
Hooly, Dusserah and paper,.....	5 11 0
	<u>12 11 0</u>

If we fail in paying the instalments agreed upon, it will be optional with the Government to take the village from us, and make other arrangements. In this village there are now 30 wells going, if any cultivator at his own expense makes a well, we have no claim on him for extra revenue and the Government has no claim on us for more revenue. If we make one at our expense we will levy 3 rupees per beegah according to custom, deducting the mall rates formerly paid, but Government has no claim upon us. The Kullalee and opium are distinct from this

lease. We will request no tuccavee, seed or food from the Government, but ourselves make arrangements for the cultivators to whom it may be requisite.

The village huqdar's fees are—

Patel.—From cultivators; nothing.

From the liquor contractor, Rs. 3 per annum.

Coomar, 1,000 tiles do.

Chumar, 2 pairs shoes do.

On salt sold in Balsamund bazar, on each bullock load, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a chokee or $\frac{3}{4}$ seer.

Putwarce.—Per plough 12 chokees* (Jowar;) 4 do. grain in husk.

On liquor contract 1 rupee per annum.

On grain bought in the village and carried away, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per mani of 12 mauns.

Pursai.—Per plough 4 chokees Jowar, on marriages, &c. according to will and ability.

Carpenter.—Per plough 14 chokees.

Blacksmith.— . . do. 12 do.

Barber.—Per head . . 5 do.

Watchman.—Per plough 12 do.

Tracker.— . . . do. 4 do.

Chumar.— . . . do. 4 do.

Pothdar.— . . . do. 4 do.

Any land not culturable or belongs in particular to no one, all the cattle of the village are to use it for grazing in common.

Any cattle of another village dying in our bounds, its hide belongs to the watchman of that village, but he will pay our watchman 4 annas boundary due.

As above we have written. 12th March 1851.

True translation,

H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant Nimar.

* The chokee is 3 seers pukka.

Memorandum by Lieutenant Evans on the nature of the property created by the Settlement.

1. The nature of the property vested in the cultivators by this settlement, is as I understand it, as follows: 1st. When the settlement has been made with the Joonardars, or as it is called here "Assamecwar," as in Mundlaisir for instance, every holder of land who has signed the "wajib ool urz" is for the period of the settlement, *de facto* the absolute proprietor of that land, which he can sublet, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of, for that period, provided always that he pays his quota of Government rent at the stated periods, and of the Mehntana, &c. which the body have agreed to pay their Sudder Malgoozar, and that all who have contracted jointly with him do the same: whilst he enjoys this proprietary right, he pays only his share of the reduced revenue demanded by Government. For instance, a village assessed under the Khalsa system at Rs. 1,600, pays now we will suppose 1,200; a cultivator paying formerly Rs. 50 on his holding, or 1-32 of the whole amount, would under the settlement pay 1-32 of the reduced or Rupees 37-8, the balance being all profit to him, from which he pays his quota of the Mehntana. In the same proportion he has a claim to such uncultivated culturable lands as there may be.

2. Should there be any cultivators who have not agreed to the settlement, they pay the proprietors (*i. e.* those who have signed the wajib-ool urz) the full amount assessed on their holdings, as under the Khalsa system the proprietors pay to Government the sum calculated by the settlement, retaining the rest as their own profit, which they share proportionally according to their stakes in the village.

3. Whilst enjoying the proprietary right, they collect the revenue themselves, and after their own fashion; and in fact manage their village entirely themselves, Government having nothing to say to it fiscally. When they lose the proprietary right, either by their own voluntary act, or by forfeiture, or sale for default, they revert to their old position under the Khalsa settlement, paying the full, instead of reduced quota of Government rent; to quote the illustration above used, 50 Rs. instead of 37-8. They are then also liable to have any new land they may have broken up and brought under the plough, assessed and charged to them. All

these points are fully understood by the people, but on one point I confess my ignorance. On the termination of the 20 years settlement, what permanent proprietary right have the Joonardars acquired, supposing they have held their own throughout?

4. Where the settlement has been made with the Patels or Putwars (village Wuttundars as in Balsamund), there the mass of cultivators are in precisely the same situation as under the Khalsa system, except that they pay the full amount to the Patels instead of to the Government, and the Patel paying Government Rs. 1200 instead of 1500 (as quoted above) retains the difference as his profit. To him also belongs waste land, which he rents out or cultivates himself, paying to Government no more than the sum fixed in his lease. Of course a certain sum has been assessed on it, and is included in the amount for which the village is rented.

5. He can demand no more from any cultivator than the sum fixed by Government, nor can he oust him from his fields on any pretence, without instituting a suit against him, so that in this case also the cultivator has a certain proprietary right to his holding, as indeed he always has had in Nimar, both under the old lease, and present Khalsa system.

6. He collects the rent himself and pays it to Government and is bound to aid the people, where necessary, with seed and food, either giving it himself or assisting them to get it. Any profits that would accrue to Government, under the Khalsa system, from wells being dug, weirs formed, &c. do during the duration of his lease accrue to him, as proprietor, * but to no greater extent than to what Government is now entitled.

* Of course supposing him to have borne the expense of constructing them.

7. Should he lose this proprietary right either by relinquishing voluntarily, or by forfeiture, or sale for default, he reverts to his late position, cultivating as a mere Joonardar, though of course his old established huqs (not including the 5 per cent. lately granted) are not affected one way or the other.

8. Should he work out the full period of the settlement, he is entitled, should he decline to renew, or Government makes other arrangements, to 5 per cent. "Malikana" in perpetuity.

9. The same in all respects holds good where the village has been taken by the pergunnah zemindars, the mundloee or canoongoe (though as to the Malikana I am doubtful).

H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant Nimar.

No. 3849 of 1851.

FROM:

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

TO

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Sendah, the 31st October 1851.

SIR:

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1423, dated 29th ultimo, with enclosures, relating to the settlement of pergunnah Kusrawud in the province of Nimar, and in reply to communicate the following observations of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the subject.

2. The explanation given by Lieutenant Evans, para. 4, of the reason why the country could formerly bear a higher assessment than at present, is probably the true one. If indeed the character of the native Government around the territory of Nimar has been so much improved, that the British province has lost its distinctive character for superior safety to life and property, there cannot be a higher source of gratification: we may hence be stimulated to proceed more rapidly, and earnestly, in the work of improvement, when we find the Native states around us to be such apt scholars in the art of Government. The object proposed by the British Government in assuming charge of Nimar will thus be most nobly fulfilled.

3. The Lieutenant Governor sees no reason to doubt that the assessment of the waste land has been fairly and equitably made by Lieutenant Evans. He would only observe, that the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 5, show that after all, the arithmetical deduction of the jumma from the assets is more apparent than real. Too high an estimate of the assets would unduly heighten, and too low an estimate unnecessarily depress, the jumma. The appearance of calculation in the last process must not lead one to forget that the goodness of the settlement really depends on the sound discretion displayed in the first process.

4. In the three villages of Kusrawud, Rushudpoor, and Bungaum, the cultivators have no natural right to a settlement. If the villages are flourishing under the management of the Patels, and a portion of their lease has yet to run, there is the strongest reason, why they should be rewarded by the extension of the lease. It is requested that this may be done if they assent to the terms; and that the papers may be made up, as in other villages settled with Patels.

5. Lieutenant Evans' own views regarding the nature of the property created by the settlement, as contained in the memo. inclosed in his letter, are generally correct. The rule regarding Malikanah is the same in all villages. On the expiration of the present settlement the proprietors will be entitled to Malikanah if the settlement is not again made with them. Where the proprietors consist of a numerous body of cultivators, the Malikanah is most easily, and best given in the form of a reduced rent-rate.

6. In truth however the value of the property after the expiration of the lease depends on the known character of the Government for justice and moderation; no proprietors need fear that they will be illiberally treated, if they show themselves to be good managers and honest men.

7. The annexed note on the administration papers shews wherein those papers are considered by the Lieutenant Governor defective. The note is simply for Lieutenant Evans' consideration. It is not expected or desired, that he should enter into further explanation or discussion on the points, which are there noted.

8. The completion of the settlement of Kanapoor and Burreah as proposed by Lieutenant Evans is authorized, the Lieutenant Governor has every reason to place full confidence in the intelligence and discretion which that officer brings to the work.

Simlah, the
31st October 1851.

I have the honor to be, &c,
J. THORNTON,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

Note on the Administration Papers of Mundlaisir, Mooltan, Mirzapoor and Balsamund.

MUNDLAISIR.

The proprietors seem to be in number 41, all cultivators. It is supposed there are no other cultivators than those proprietors. The Government have relinquished to these proprietors 749 Rs. out of the estimated rental; of this sum Rs. 187-8 is appropriated to Mehntana and Gaum Khurch, but it is nowhere said what is to become of the balance or Rs. 561-8. Lieutenant Evans evidently understands that this is to go to reduce their payments for their several holdings; but this should be stated and the mode explained in which the reduction is to be made; we want what is often called the Khewut or Phatbundee. A specimen of this given in para. 183-187 of the English Settlement Misl, except that in a simple tenure of this kind the former would be much simpler. It need only contain columns 6 (which would be headed, "name of proprietors" and not "of puttee,") 8, 9, 10 and 11. Then it would have been seen at a glance what land each man holds and how much he is to pay.

2. The stipulation that the unculturable waste is not to be broken up or divided, is superfluous, if the description of the land is correct, and most mischievous, if it is not correct. I suspect it is incorrect and that much of the land now called unculturable waste, ought to be, and indeed will be, cultivated. This is one great source to which the community must look for increased profits. Is it wise nominally at least to bar them out perpetually from the benefit? This clause shews the mutual

jealousy of the people more than anything else. The poor men who have small resources fear that the wealthier or more enterprising will get the start of them in the occupation of the waste, and hence the attempt to prevent its being broken up at all. The attempt is vain, and here is the germ of future quarrel. Are there no sewaie items except the skins of dead buffaloes? see page 191 of English settlement misl.

3. The mode of succession to the office of Sudder Malgoozar is not stated. On the demise of one of the present men, who will succeed? Is the office hereditary or elective? divisible or indivisible?

4. The Patels have their jagheer, their mehntana, and their fees, which are no small sum; are they aware that all this, as their personal property is primarily liable for the whole revenue of the village, and that in case of default, they are liable to be deprived of the whole? such is the legal liability of the Sudder Malgoozar. It might not be necessary or wise to enforce the penalty. But the liability to its enforcement may be used as a strong stimulus to the lumberdars to exert themselves.

MOOLTAN.

5. A specification of the holdings and liabilities of the 42 proprietors is much wanted here also. There are here 925 beegahs 18 biswahs, of uncultivated culturable land of inferior quality which is assessed at 35 Rs. 12 annas, and 1195 beegahs 2 biswahs of jungle unculturable which is unassessed. The only stipulation regarding this land is that all the uncultivated unculturable land is to be held in common as grazing land for all the cattle of the village. If this means that none of the uncultivated land is ever to be brought under cultivation, the stipulation needs reconsideration. Waste land may probably hereafter attain a value, which is not now contemplated.

MIRZAPOOR.

The settlement of this village is made with the Canoongoe of another village and the Putwaree of this; what are their shares? are they equal? Is there any right of pre-emption? How are the collections to be made from the Assamees? By whom? how? and when is the Collector to ac-

count to the proprietors? The Canoongoe is probably the wealthier and more powerful man, the Putwaree is the man of more local influence, they do not meet on an equality, and unless these grounds of difference are guarded, quarrels may arise; who is to provide for the cultivation of the 100 beegahs uncultivated land on which 22-8 has been assessed, may they not divide the mouzah? There is no explanation of the rights of the cultivators, have all equal rights? They cannot be ousted as long as they pay, can they mortgage or sell their holdings at their pleasure? can their rates be raised under any circumstances besides that stated of irrigation from wells dug by the zemindars? I suppose there is a jumabundee? pp. 237 and 239 of English settlement misl.

BALSAMUND.

The remarks on the former village are applicable to this, which has been settled with the Patels of the village.

No. 230 of 1852.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlairs, 16th August 1852.

SIR,

In conformity with instructions transmitted in paragraph 4th of a letter from Government No. 3849, dated October 31st, 1851, I have the honor to submit for sanction, the settlement of three villages of pergunnah Kusrawud which were not included in the settlement of the pergunnah for Sumbut 1908.

2. These villages have been settled with the Patels whose leases had not expired, on a renewed lease of 19 years, so that the whole pergunnah may again come under settlement operations at the same period.

3. I feel it to be quite needless that any lengthened remarks should accompany these papers, as the settlement has been carried out by the Deputy Collector under instructions conveyed to him by my predecessor, strictly on the same footing as the rest of the pergunnah.

4. These three villages are as highly cultivated as any in Nimar, and contain no culturable waste.

5. Subsequent to the confirmation of the settlement of pergunnah Kusrawud by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the definite settlement of the boundary of Mooltan with His Highness Holkar, caused a slight variation in the revenue of that village and the settlement of these three villages causing a further alteration in the Government demand, I have the honor to forward a revised annual jumma statement of the whole pergunnah for the sanction of Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Political Agency, Mundlairsir,
the 16th August 1852.*

**GENERAL STATEMENT OF KUSBAH KUSRAWUD, MOUZH RUSSUDPOOR
AND BURGAUM, PERGUNNAH KUSRAWUD, ZILLAH NIMAR.**

PERGUNNAH KUSRAWUD.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Average realized Juma Government demand for five years from 1886 to 1890.	Do. do. from 1891 to 1895.	Do. do. from 1896 to 1902.	Do. do. from 1903 to 1907.	Proposed Juma Government demand.	Total area of acres.	Minhae.				Malgoozaree.				Assessment on total area per acre.	Do. on total Malgoozaree land cultivated, and culturable per acre.	Do. on land under cultivation per acre.					
								Lakhiraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Not irrigated.	Irrigated.				Total cultivation.				
1	Kusba Kusrawud,	3,377	3,664	1,840	2,274	1,602	1,793	47	543	91	..	80	1,032	1,112	0	14	4	1	7	1			
2	Mh. Russudpoor,	..	..	768	918	652	665	28	60	7	..	56	414	470	1	2	6	1	5	10	1	6	2
3	Do. Burgaum, ..	1,191	1,758	1,322	1,537	1,124	1,902	136	746	51	..	1	968	969	0	9	5	1	1	8	1	2	7
	Total,	4,568	5,422	3,930	4,729	3,378	4,260	211	1,849	149	..	137	2,414	2,551	0	12	8	1	4	0	1	5	2

(Sd) R. H. KEATINGE, *Poll. Assist. in Nimar.*
(Sd) SOOB RAO, *Dy. Collector in Nimar.*

Mundlairsir, the
20th July 1852.

No. 3645 of 1852.

From

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Agra, the 3rd September 1852

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1441, of the 19th ultimo with its enclosures, and in reply to intimate, that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to sanction the settlement of Kusba Kusrawud, and Mouzahs Russudpoor and Burgaum, in pergunnah Kusrawud, in the district of Nimar, at the jummas and for the period noted in the margin.

	Juma.	period.
Kusba Kusrawud, ..	1602	from 1969
Mouzah Russudpoor, ..	652	to 1927
„ Burgaum, ..	1124	Sumbut.

2. His Honor has also been pleased to approve of the revised jumma statement of pergunnah Kusrawud submitted with your letter.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MUIR,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

Agra, the
3rd September 1852.

No. 2.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS BURREAH AND KANAPOOR,
BRITISH NIMAR.

No. 199 of 1852.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlastr, the 12th of June 1852.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the sanction of Government, the new Settlements of the British pergunnahs of Burreah and Kanapoor.

2. Captain Evans in his letter No. 24, dated 21st January 1852, reported that before leaving the district he had directed me to proceed with the settlement of these pergunnahs which he had already begun.

3. It is not my intention to enter into any details of the measures adopted in concluding these arrangements with the landholders. As the settlement has been with one important exception (that of retaining the waste land as Government property) carried out strictly on the model of the settlement of pergunnah Kusrawud * already approved of by Government.

* See Political Agent's letters, No. 167, dated 31st May 1851; No. 178, dated 9th June 1851.

deterred the British authorities in Nimar from making a much desired road from Mundlaisir via Kanapoor and Burreah to Dhungaum, on the Boorhanpoor line. We should have to construct the road from our Road Fund, and His Highness Holkar would take the toll. These pergunnahs contain in themselves no large market; their produce is principally sold at Sunaud, a large market in His Highness Holkar's country. The weekly fair at Kusba Burreah is however steadily improving. There are no made roads in either of these pergunnahs, except the piece of the main line that passes for about a mile through Dhungaum.

9. The Lachara tank, the best work of irrigation in Nimar, is situated about two miles from Burreah: it was put in order under the superintendence of Captain French in A. D. 1846, at a cost of 5000 rupees, and has proved of inestimable value to the country for miles round. In the driest season, it contains a large body of water, and besides irrigating the lands of Kusba Burreah, it keeps the nullah full for several miles. His Highness Holkar possesses the land on the left bank of the stream, or our profit from this work would have been far greater. You will perceive that in the new settlement proposed for Kusba Burreah, I have included 100 rupees to be expended annually in the repairs of the water courses from this tank. I do not in the least expect that that sum will entirely suffice; but any expenditure in excess must be borne by the villagers, and some calverts that are required to pass the village roads over the water course must be constructed from the Road Fund.

10. These pergunnahs contain:—

	<i>Burreah.</i>	<i>Kanapoor.</i>
Acres,	29,599	32,049
Villages,	26	25
Houses,	962	650
Men,	1,406	978
Women,	1,536	1,094
Children,	1,759	686

11. In preparing the numerous papers required by Government to be got up for a settlement of this nature, I have received the most cordial aid from the Deputy Collector, Baboo Soob Rao.

12. In conclusion, I trust that this settlement, to which I have devoted all possible time and attention, will be approved of by Government, and that permission will be granted to extend a similar arrangement to Scindiah's pergunnahs in Nimar.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Political Agency,
the 12th June 1852.*

PERGUNNAH BURREAH.

This pergunnah consists of 26 villages of which 16 have been settled with the cultivators, 9 with Ijardars, the cultivators having refused the responsibility, and 1 is Enam to the Mundlooe.

2. Of the 16 villages settled with the cultivators, 7 villages have elected their Kamdar Patels to be Malgoozars, and 9 have chosen other parties, either relations of the Patel, or some respectable cultivator; in the latter cases the old hereditary Patels retain their old huqs, but lose their newly acquired Mehntana of 5 per cent.

3. In the 9 villages where the cultivators have refused the benefits of the settlement, they are to continue to pay as of late years, and the Ijardar receives the remission. The Mundlooe Futteh Sing has taken the Ijara of 5 villages, but the Government demand on all 5 will only amount to Rs. 169 in Sumbut 1909. These are all small hill villages in which the people stated that they could not get on without a leader, and such is the poverty and recklessness of the inhabitants, that the Mundlooe was the only person willing to undertake the management. Two villages under similar circum-

stances have been taken by the Canoongoe, and two by the village Patels. The Ijara villages are Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.

4. Thirteen villages in the hills, Nos. 13 to 25, have been settled on the tenure called Aout-Bundee or plough rates, by which they have formerly held their lands, and which is a singularly popular arrangement in the hills. A plough is assessed at 8 rupees, and the maximum quantity of ground to be cultivated under one plough is 32 beegahs, making an average of four annas a beegah.

5. The lands of this pergunnah have all been measured, but the nature of much of the ground is so difficult that the result must be considered rather as an approximation than an exact measurement which could be depended on at the end of 20 years.

6. The pergunnah contains 47,358 beegas 17 biswas = 29,599 acres. From which must be deducted--

Sites of villages,	250	
Tanks,	327	
		577
Also Maafee land, To Sir Mundul,	45	
Mundlooe,	48	
Canoongoe,	167	
Patels,	572	
Putwarees,	404	
Pursai,	1	
Chokeedars,	453	
Bulairs,	2	
A charitable grant to Mulla,	43	
		1,735
Leaving a balance of land under cultivation, ..	9,144	
Culturable jungle,	3,908	
Unculturable land consisting of hills, nullahs, and ravines,	14,235	
The two latter items remaining Government property.		

7. The pergunnah contains, tanks, 4; pucca wells, 10; cutcha do, Irrigation. 27, in working order; and the amount irrigated is 269 acres.

8. The following are the pergunnah establishments as they at present exist, and as I propose they should be continued; this Establishment. estimate is independent of the men of the police corps, Horse and Foot, whom the Political Assistant may station in the pergunnah, their number being regulated according to the state of the country and the requirements of other parts of the agency: there are at present in the pergunnah 2 horsemen and 13 peadas of the police corps.

Number.	Present Establishment.			Number.	Proposed establishment.		
	Designation.	Pay per mensem.			Designation.	Pay per mensem.	
1	Kamaisdar,	60	„ „	1	Kamaisdar,	60	„ „
1	Karcoon,	20	„ „	1	Karcoon,	20	„ „
3	Karcoons,	36	„ „	1	Karcoon,	12	„ „
10	Peadas,	42	„ „	1	Duffadar,	8	„ „
2	Kutcherry servants,	6	„ „	6	Peadas,	27	„ „
	Duftur Khurruch,	7	„ „	2	Kutcherry servants,	4	„ „
					Duftur Khurruch,	6	„ „
	Total,	171	„ „		Total,	137	„ „
	Per annum,	2052	„ „		Per annum,	1,644	„ „

9. The final settlement for which Government sanction is required on account of lands at present under cultivation is—
 Government demand of new settlement.

For Sumbut 1909, Rs. 5,089
 Increasing by Sumbut 1928, „ 5,542
 And establishment per annum, „ 1,644

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant Nimar.

Mundlaisir,
the 12th June 1852.

PERGUNNAH KANAPOOR.

10. This pergunnah consists of 25 villages and 1 village of the Myrdana pergunnah (viz. Nozawa,) which being in jageer to the Pooreendurry is attached to it, but is not affected by the settlement. Fifteen villages have been settled with the cultivators, and six having refused the responsibility are settled with Ijardars, and one is Enam to the Mundlooe.

11. Of the 15 villages settled with the cultivators, six have elected their Kamdar Patels to be Malgoozars, and 9 have chosen other parties, either relations of the Patel or respectable cultivators, in the latter case the old hereditary Patels retain their old huqs but lose their newly granted 5 per cent.

12. In the six Ijarah villages the arrangements are the same as in pergunnah Burreah.

13. Nos. 18 to 21 are plough rates, villages settled as in similar cases in pergunnah Burreah.

14. Nos. 22, 23 and 24 are uninhabited: a couple of fields were cultivated in Joulwanah, from another village, but were thrown up this year.

15. The lands of this village have been measured under the same circumstances as pergunnah Burreah.

The pergunnah contains 51,278 beegas 2 biswas=32,049 acres.
From which must be deducted—

Sites of villages,	Acres	214
Tanks,	,,	124

Maqfee land.

To Mundlooe,	,,	56
Canoongoe,	,,	19
Patels,	,,	540

Charitable Grants.

Putwarees,	Acres	252
Pursai,	„	6
Chowkeedars,	„	328
To Anund Rao Shastree,	„	14
Sumboo Said,	„	1
		1216

Leaving a balance of

Land under cultivation,	„	7,131
Culturable jungle,	„	6,595
Unculturable, consisting of hills, nullahs, ravines,....	„	16,767

16. The pergunnah contains, tanks, 9; weirs, 1; pucca wells, 10; cutcha wells, 33; under irrigation, 169 acres.

17. The following will show the present and proposed establishment, besides the Nimar police corps.

Present establishment.			Proposed establishment.		
No.	Designation.	Pay per mensem.	No.	Designation.	Pay per mensem.
1	Kamaisdar, share of Burreah,	20	1	Karcoon,	20
1	Karcoon,	20	1	Karcoon,	12
1	Karcoon,	12	1	Duffadar,	8
1	Duffadar,	12	6	Peadas,	27
10	Peadas,	42		Kutcherry servants,	4
	Kutcherry servants,	6		Duftur khurruch,	5
	Duftur khurruch,	7			
	Total,	119		Total,	76
	Per annum,	1,428		Per annum,	912

18. No Kamaisdar is proposed, as under sanction of Government ;
 the Burreah Kamaisdar has superintended both pergun-
 nahs for several years on a salary of rupees 60 a month,
 and the arrangement is made perfectly satisfactory.

Government demand
 of new settlement.

19. The final amount of Government demands for which sanction is
 requested is,

Sumbut, 1909	Rs. 4811
Do. 1928,	4947
Establishment per annum,	912
Subject to further increase as new lands come under cultivation.	

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant Nimar.

Mundlaisir,
the 12th June 1852.

General Statement in Acres of Pergumuh Burreah.

Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Proposed Juma Govt. demand.					Deduct Minbaee.		Malgoozaree.					Assessment on total area per acre.			Assessment on total Malgoozaree land cultivated and cultivable per acre.			Assessment on total area per acre.										
		Average Collections of 5 years from Sunbnt 1886 to 1890.	Do. Do. of 5 years from Sunbnt 1891 to 1895.	Do. Do. of 7 years from Sunbnt 1896 to 1902.	Average Juma of past five years or Sunbnt 1902 to 1908.	Sunbnt 1909.	New lands not on full Juma until 1928.	Total Area of Acres.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Cultivated immediately land prepared for cultivation.	Total Cultivation.	A. P.	A. P.	R. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	R. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	R. A. P.					
1	Kusba Burreah, ..	489	499	367	821	669	45	1,472	167	525	194	..	182	404	..	586	7	9	14	8	1	3	6	8	1	3	6	8		
2	Mouza Burrood, ..	3,059	3,355	2,557	2,630	1,879	..	2,799	119	356	273	..	42	2,009	..	2,051	10	9	12	11	0	14	8	10	9	12	11	0	14	8
3	" Nilkunt, ..	281	323	288	264	194	..	424	54	73	..	..	5	245	47	297	7	4	0	0	0	10	5	7	4	0	0	10	5	
4	" Raur cote, ..	284	308	231	273	212	..	521	47	158	38	..	1	244	33	278	6	6	10	9	0	12	2	6	6	10	9	0	12	2
5	" Bhungaum, ..	252	249	189	199	158	..	547	64	120	144	..	..	212	7	219	4	7	7	0	0	11	7	4	7	7	0	0	11	7
6	" Dhungaum, ..	512	639	412	502	443	..	1,734	71	570	392	..	10	655	36	701	4	1	6	6	0	10	1	4	1	6	6	0	10	1
7	" Bhoolgaum, ..	539	575	617	688	487	..	832	143	36	..	..	17	623	13	653	9	4	0	0	0	11	11	4	0	0	0	11	11	
8	" Chittawud, ..	404	461	437	435	318	..	723	47	269	..	..	8	392	7	407	7	0	0	0	0	12	6	7	0	0	0	12	6	
9	" Amurpoora, ..	64	70	72	71	61	..	229	47	63	12	..	1	106	..	107	4	3	8	2	0	9	1	4	3	8	2	0	9	1
10	" Neemkerree, ..	18	20	168	181	136	..	457	38	121	..	..	..	298	..	298	4	9	0	0	0	7	4	4	9	0	0	0	7	4
11	" Jaikhair, ..	..	18	52	60	54	..	389	39	244	..	..	..	106	..	106	2	3	0	0	0	8	2	2	3	0	0	0	8	2
12	" Tumoleea, ..	..	..	10	61	57	20	563	106	162	94	..	..	201	..	201	2	2	4	2	0	6	2	2	2	4	2	0	6	2
	Total,	5,852	6,509	5,400	6,185	4,668	65	10,690	942	2,697	1,147	..	266	5,495	143	5,904	7	1	10	9	0	12	10	7	1	10	9	0	12	10

13	"	Dailgaum, ..	157	118	67	80	64	6	1,234	72	694	188	..	..	155	125	280	0 11	2 5	0 4	0
14	"	Bhooleea, ..	65	96	75	58	55	10	669	78	223	108	..	..	198	62	260	1 7	2 10	0 4	0
15	"	Burreah Khoord,	26	109	93	88	68	7	1,793	78	1,217	198	..	3	251	46	300	0 8	2 5	0 4	0
16	"	Baugda Do.,	19	17	..	25	53	32	806	63	398	5	..	..	337	3	340	1 8	3 11	0 4	0
17	"	Autr soomba,	..	..	..	12	35	45	1,389	55	687	327	..	..	320	..	320	0 11	2 0	0 4	0
18	"	Bylkur, ..	..	..	..	9	42	72	2,200	67	1,111	562	..	..	431	29	460	0 10	1 10	0 4	0
19	"	Ayrba, ..	..	..	..	16	60	94	2,409	63	1,376	350	..	..	571	49	620	1 0	2 6	0 4	0
20	"	Nulwah, ..	..	..	..	1	6	24	1,588	98	1,013	387	..	..	52	68	120	0 4	1 1	0 4	0
21	"	Lachoorra, ..	97	132	..	20	7	13	1,848	46	1,670	52	..	..	37	43	80	0 2	2 5	0 4	0
22	"	Goorara, ..	..	..	..	3	15	25	1,996	62	1,599	175	..	..	160	..	160	0 4	1 11	0 4	0
23	"	Dhowree, ..	..	..	..	1	8	17	746	51	595	..	..	..	48	52	100	0 6	0 0	0 4	0
24	"	Peepalai, ..	..	..	..	1	7	28	1,675	62	1,064	409	..	..	72	68	140	0 4	1 0	0 4	0
25	"	Jamunes, ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	556	28	468	..	..	..	..	60	60	0 5	0 0	0 4	0
26	"	Baugda Boozoorg,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
		Total, ..	364	472	236	314	421	388	18,909	793	12,115	2,761	..	3	2,632	605	3,240	0 8	2 2	0 4	0
		Grand Total,	6,216	6,981	5,636	6,499	5,089	453	29,599	1,735	14,812	3,908	..	269	8,127	748	9,144	3 0	6 10	0 9	8

(a) Besides 100 Rupees for the repair of the water course deducted with $\frac{3}{4}$ rd Mehtana.

(b) This village held in Jageer by Futeh Sing Mundlooc; Jumma of the village is 200 Rupees.

(Sd) R. H. KEATINGE,
Poll. Assistant in Nimar.

General Statement in Acres of Pergumut Kanapoor.

Number	Names of Villages.	Average Collections of 5 years from		Do. Do. of 5 years from Sunbut 1891 to 1895.	Do. Do. of 7 years from Sunbut 1896 to 1902.	Average Jamma from five years of		Proposed Jamma Govt. demand.	Total Area : Acres.		Deduct Minhaee.		Malgoozaree.						Assessment on total area per acre.		Assessment on total Malgozaree land cultivated and culturable per acre.		Assessment on land under cultivation per acre.	
		Sunbut 1886 to 1890.	Sunbut 1891 to 1895.			Average Sunbut 1903 to 1908.	Sunbut 1909.		New lands not in full until 1928.	Lakhraja.	Barren.	Not included in the settlement or kept under Khalsah management.	Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Cultivated immediately for cultivation.	Total Cultivation.	A. P.	R. A. P.	A. P.	R. A. P.	A. P.	R. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
1	Kusba Kanapoor, ..	784	887	815	950	742	32	3,257	126	1,770	323	..	88	943	12	1,038	310	9	1	0	11	11		
2	Bhagawa Sessance,	736	770	660	1,015	742	..	890	53	209	..	..	..	613	15	628	13	4	0	0	1	2	11	
3	Loundee,	465	500	380	618	447	..	1,512	57	365	388	87	19	573	23	615	4	9	6	7	0	11	8	
4	Tacklee,	219	210	140	147	106	..	1,285	105	803	177	15	10	168	7	185	1	4	4	6	0	9	2	
5	Kheree,	1,004	1,045	865	956	683	..	1,293	37	610	..	..	..	614	32	646	8	5	0	0	1	0	11	
6	Rawar,	225	244	197	253	190	..	704	43	447	..	..	..	206	8	214	4	4	0	0	0	14	2	
7	Kankertia, ..	184	216	241	336	257	..	859	125	350	48	..	..	309	7	316	4	11	11	4	0	13	0	
8	Sangnee,	124	149	132	173	130	..	1,286	52	826	89	..	11	252	6	269	1	8	5	10	0	7	9	
9	Bidgeoon, ..	86	105	90	127	101	..	1,099	62	704	19	115	..	189	10	199	1	6	4	10	0	8	1	
10	Bhagama Nepance,	535	624	393	480	329	..	780	21	194	121	26	..	413	5	418	6	9	9	4	0	12	7	
11	Khatora,	322	429	305	529	407	..	2,391	51	1,406	135	..	23	765	12	800	2	9	7	0	0	8	2	
12	Tajepoora, ..	304	274	251	334	225	..	1,101	25	652	47	49	..	358	..	358	3	2	7	11	0	10	1	
13	Patchla,	62	64	59	104	78	..	593	50	447	13	..	..	77	6	83	2	1	13	0	0	15	0	

14 Dabur,	228	172	56	79	47	15	3,766	69	2,127	93	31	9	137	..	146	0	3	0	8	0	6	10
15 Khanpoora,	27	43	37	59	89	..	459	69	81	103	16	..	187	3	190	3	1	4	7	0	7	6
16 Shahpoora, .. .. .	..	234	52	46	41	..	270	36	9	135	24	..	64	2	66	2	5	2	11	0	9	11
17 Migaum, .. .. .	..	..	61	132	91	..	716	69	218	184	65	..	174	6	180	2	0	3	5	0	8	1
	5,305	5,966	4,734	6,338	4,705	47	22,222	1,050	11,218	3,175	428	145	6,042	154	6,351	3	5	7	8	0	12	0
18 Seida, .. .. .	..	..	19	25	27	13	2,359	68	1,529	602	..	..	119	41	160	0	3	0	10	0	4	0
19 Balabad, .. .. .	..	..	17	30	32	18	390	25	85	80	..	4	103	93	200	2	1	2	10	0	4	0
20 Mirzapoor, .. .. .	..	..	8	11	10	30	864	31	431	242	..	2	105	53	160	0	9	1	7	0	4	0
21 Arsec, .. .. .	..	..	12	53	37	28	2,074	42	1,050	572	150	7	253	..	260	0	6	1	1	0	4	0
	..	..	56	119	106	89	5,687	166	3,095	1,496	150	13	580	187	780	0	7	1	3	0	4	0
22 Joulwand, .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	1,464	..	916	515	33	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Jaumca, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,415	..	950	465	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Soasaida, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,261	..	928	333	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	..	..	..	3	..	..	4,140	..	2,794	1,313	33	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Dalehee, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5,305	5,966	4,790	6,460	4,811	136	32,049	1,216	17,107	5,984	611	168	6,622	341	7,131	2	6	5	9	0	11	1

(a) This village is held in Jageer by Motee Singh Mundioce.

(Sd.) R. H. KEATINGE,
Poll. Assistant in Nimar.

No. 2799 of 1852.

From

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Agra, the 10th July 1852.

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th ultimo, forwarding Lieutenant Keatinge's settlement report of pergunnahs Burreah and Kanapoor in British Nimar.

2. These two small pergunnahs are thinly peopled and poorly cultivated. They are situated in the midst of a country, where there is abundance of good unoccupied land, and where there are few cultivators. It is impossible that villages so situated should bear any but the lightest assessment. The jumma at which they have been settled has therefore been wisely fixed at a low standard.

Pergunnahs.	No. of villages assessed.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivation in acres.	Total population.	People to the square mile.	Cultivated acres to each person.
Burreah,	25	46	9,144	44,701	102	2.6
Kanapoor, . .	24	50	7,131	2,758	55	1.95

3. The jumma is evidently very light, whether compared with the actual rates upon the land, or the collections of past years. There is no reason however to consider it lighter than it ought to be. If at this assessment the land

Pergunnahs.	Total area in acres.	Malgoozaree area.		Highest jumma.	Average per acre on total area.	Average do. on Malgoozaree.	Average do. on cultivated.
		Culturable jungle.	Cultivated area.				
Burreah,	29,599	3,908	9,144	5,542	3.0	6.14	11.1
Kanapoor,	32,049	6,595	7,131	4,947	2.6	5.9	9.8

Pergunnahs.	Average receipts for 10 years, road fund included.	Net jumma of 1907 Sumbut.	Demand for 1908 Sumbut.	Demand for 1st year of settlement 1909 Sumbut including road fund.
Burraah,	6,187	6,907	6,994	5,140
Kanapoor,	5,469	6,929	6,884	4,859

Pergunnahs.	Lowest jumma.	Highest jumma in 1927 Sumbut.
Burraah,	3,089 0	0 3,512 0 0
Kanapoor,	4,811 0	0 1,947 0 0

Pergunnahs.	Former Establishment.	Revised Establishment.	Decrease per annum.
Burraah,	2,052	1,641	408
Kanapoor,	1,125	912	516

becomes a valuable and transferable property in the hands of the proprietors, the object of the Government will have been attained. The settlement of the two pergunnahs is confirmed, from 1909 to 1928 S. at the jummas noted in the margin.

4. The revised establishments, as noted in the margin, are also sanctioned.

5. The maps furnished with the

proceedings are of the description intended, and appear to be sufficiently accurate to answer every practical purpose.

6. The remarks contained in Lieutenant Keatinge's 4th, 5th and 6th paras., and the arrangements he has made regarding the culturable waste land, give rise to the apprehension that however carefully and zealously that officer has performed the duty assigned to him, he has yet failed to perceive the real nature of the operation on which he has been engaged, or to enter into its spirit.

7. The settlement now made, differs widely from the system commenced by Captain French in 1846, and ought to constitute a new era in the fiscal administration of the pergunnahs.

8. Under Captain French's system, each man was at most only the proprietor of the land he occupied at a fixed rate, or amount of assessment. Under the present system those who are recognized as proprietors have, as an heritable and transferable property, all that they can

make out of the land included within the boundaries of the village. Before, no man could extend his cultivation without the sanction of the Government, and the agreement to pay an additional demand: now every man who is proprietor may extend his cultivation as he likes, without any question or increased demand, till the whole of the culturable area within his village is rendered productive. He may moreover make what he can of the natural products of the whole area.

9. This state of things is quite inconsistent with the reservation for Government of all the unassessed waste in each village. No such reservation should be made. The Malgoozars or proprietors whoever they may be, whether the whole community or one individual in each village, should be assured that for the sum agreed upon the whole area is theirs to do what they like with, till the end of Sumbut 1928, so long as they pay the stipulated jumma. It is difficult to understand how the reservation by Government of the waste land can be supposed in any degree to diminish the "joint responsibility." If there are two or more joint proprietors, that responsibility remains precisely the same, whether there is no culturable and waste land in the village, or whether there is much. In the former case the proprietors cannot lighten their assessment, and therefore lessen the weight of the joint responsibility by extending their cultivation; in the latter case, they can. In the former case they are shut out from a great benefit; in the latter they receive a large boon.

10. The Lieutenant Governor would wish this to be explained to the people, and the clause in the administration paper (Ikrarnamah) to a contrary tenor to be altered, so as to assure them, that no enhancement of their jumma will take place during the term of settlement, however much they may extend their cultivation within the bounds of the village. At the same time every inducement should be held out to the proprietors to extend the cultivation as much as they can within the limits of their village, and thus increase their income, and lessen the weight of the Government demand.

11. There can be no doubt that as the population of the country increases, the land will become more and more valuable; and that what is now considered "an anchor round their necks," will be regarded as the reasonable acknowledgment for a valuable property, and will be rea-

dily paid, lest failure in the payment should involve forfeiture of the property.

12. If the settlement fail, it will probably be from one of three causes ; the disagreements of the co-parcenors, the unthriftiness of the proprietors, or the severity of the seasons.

13. Where there are many co-parcenors, united together by joint responsibility, there are many causes of disagreement. Where all are equally enterprising and diligent, their interests will clash, and each will strive himself to occupy, or to prevent others from occupying, desirable waste land. Where some are diligent, and others idle or extravagant, the former will be prone to oppress and irritate the latter, or to complain that the default of the latter throws upon them a heavier burthen than they can bear. These causes of dispute require the constant watchfulness of the Collector, whose object it should be, to lead them to settle such points amongst themselves. In well ordered communities they do so spontaneously ; but in new communities, unaccustomed to the obligation entailed upon them by their constitution, it may require the superior intelligence and forethought of the Collector to instruct and guide them.

14. It may be, that the proprietors are careless or extravagant, and suffer the mehal to deteriorate till it is thrown on the hands of the Government in a ruined and worthless condition. In all states of society there are likely to be improvident men who let their property run to waste. In an advanced state of society, they injure no one but themselves. The property is valuable, many are ready to take it off their hands and to restore it to prosperity. But in a low stage of cultivation, like that in Nimar, land which has once fallen waste, is reclaimed with difficulty, and it is hard to restore the waste and deserted village. The collector may do much to prevent ruin of this sort by remonstrance, and timely suggestion, and by also promptly dispossessing the mismanaging proprietor on the first opportunity occasioned by his default. But it may be hoped, that the inducements to improvement, and the large prize afforded to successful industry, may be the surest means of averting such misfortunes. There are but few, who with the means of competency within their reach, will heedlessly and recklessly effect their own ruin.

15. Calamities of season are unavoidable. Drought, or floods, or pestilence, or blight, may desolate any part of the country, and of course render it impossible that the whole or perhaps any revenue should be paid. Such disasters must be met as the exigency demands. They call forth all the prudence and vigilance and activity of a Collector. They must be met according to their degree by temporary suspension or entire remission of the demand, or by reduction of the settlement.

16. Lieutenant Keatinge asks for permission to proceed to the settlement of some of Scindia's pergunnahs. His remarks on the present occasion show that neither he nor the people fully understand the nature of the operations proposed. It would be far better that he applied himself for a time carefully to watch, and judiciously to superintend, what passes in the settled pergunnahs of Kusrawud, Burreah and Kanapoor now under his charge. When he finds that these are prospering, and that the people understand and appreciate the advantages conferred upon them, it will then be time to push forward operations into other parts of the country, with confidence. It would be better that he pause for a little till he is more satisfied himself of the effects of the system, than he seems yet to be.

17. In para. 8, Lieutenant Keatinge remarks on the intermixture of these two pergunnahs with Holkar's territory, and well illustrates his position by a separate map. So far as the revenue management of the country goes, this need not be attended with disadvantage. The retention of cultivators on the land depends on their liberal and judicious treatment. In this our officers ought not to be inferior to the managers of Holkar's lands; and if they are, they deserve to lose their cultivators. Till the country is much more highly peopled than it now is, the competition for agricultural labor will be great; and the cultivators will be able to command their own terms. The way to attach them to the soil, is to give them a valuable property, which they will not lightly renounce. It is for this very reason desirable to assess their land lightly, and to afford them the prospect of largely increased gains, consequent on their exertions, without any increased demand.

18. The effects on the police and on commerce are more serious, and deserve your consideration. Your influence with the durbar will enable you satisfactorily to adjust difficulties of this kind. The regulation

of the customs duties is of the greatest importance. It is evident that we cannot be at the cost of constructing a road merely to swell the customs revenue of Holkar. Either the durbar should be moved to renounce the duties altogether, as we have done, in consideration of the great advantages that will be derived from the increased traffic, or else the duties along the whole line of road should be consolidated, levied at one place, and appropriated in whole or in part to the repairs of the road, as has already been well arranged by you on the Bombay road to Manpoor. It is probable that an enlightened ruler like the present head of the Holkar family, could easily be made to understand, and readily to adopt one of these courses, but if it should be otherwise, the relative position of the two Governments, and the evident benefit to the whole community of some such arrangement, would warrant you in strongly urging upon him its adoption. It is believed that the British Government have already spent much labor, and some money on the improvement of the road through Dhumgaon, on the Burwai and Boorhanpoor line, if not on the Mundlaisir line. By both lines Holkar's villages will profit, and no further expenditure should be made on either till some satisfactory arrangement on this subject has been concluded with the Durbar. The Lieutenant Governor begs that you will favor him with your sentiments on this subject and separate its consideration from that of the other topics discussed in this letter. .

19. Lieutenant Keatinge engaged some time ago to furnish the Government with a map of the district of Nimar. It would be gratifying to receive some such document. The survey he has made of Kusrawud, Burreah, and Kanapoor would form a good nucleus round which the rest of the district could be placed with considerable accuracy.

20. The Lieutenant Governor desires me further to add, that in his strictures upon Lieutenant Keatinge's proceedings, he is far from intending to convey any censure on that officer. All that has been done, appears to have been well done, and to entitle those who did it to very high commendation. It is not to be expected that a person in the position of the Superintendent of Nimar would be able at once to enter into the full spirit of a system so new to him, as that which it is sought now to introduce into the country. The observations contained in this letter are intended to invite reflection on the subject, and to draw forth

discussion. If Lieutenant Keatinge thinks the people are still reluctant to receive from the Government the gift of the culturable land, which he is authorized to bestow upon them, or if he thinks that he perceives weighty objections to the measure, he is at liberty to postpone compliance with the instructions, and to state his views for the further consideration of the Government. It is in vain to look for success to the scheme unless the local authorities can be induced to enter into its spirit, and fully explain it to the people. An ignorant and timid people will of course be suspicious of any change in a system which so nearly affects them as the management of the land revenue; nor will they gain confidence till they perceive that their European superiors have their interests really at heart, and fully understand what they are doing.

21. The original enclosures of your letter are returned, copies of such as are required being kept for record.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR,

Agra, the 10th July 1852.

Secretary to Govt N. W. P.

No. 926 of 1852.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

Indore Residency, 21st July 1852.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your information, attention and guidance, the accompanying copy of a letter * from the Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, conveying the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor's remarks on the settlement report of pergunnahs Burreeah and Kanapoor in British Nimar submitted by you.

* No. 2799, dated 10th July 1852.

2. It is very desirable that you should take measures to give effect to the correct views of the Lieutenant Governor in respect to the cultur-

able but "waste" lands. Our object is to lead the people to improve their villages and themselves, it is obvious that we can gain nothing comparatively by holding such waste lands, for we cannot occupy them by tenants of our own; indeed were this practicable, we should soon find ourselves in antagonism and rivalry with those whom we professed a desire to benefit. If we make a settlement of a village it should be without any reservation of a nature possible to endanger or cramp parties coming under engagements. These were my views as known to Captain Evans; they appeared possible to involve the surrender of too much, but it is clear that any present sacrifice by the Government will add to the security and value of the property engaged for, and that we shall ultimately reap the benefit in common with the people.

3. Large grass lands retained for pasture, may bear a light assessment at settlement; but if the increasing demands for produce lead to breaking up of such pastures and their cultivation, the village proprietor should reap the advantage and profit by his enterprise.

4. I do not consider it expedient to extend the settlement to Scindia's district; and I am glad to find His Honor, without any remark from me, concurred in my views. It will be time enough to extend the system to Scindia's, when it has been worked, and is become familiar to the people in the British districts.

5. I believe you have been enabled to make a satisfactory arrangement in respect to the Holkar's syer collections alluded to in para. 8 of your report. I shall be glad to receive information on this point, that the matter may be definitively settled.

6. Your attention is directed to the wishes of the Lieutenant Governor regarding a map of the district as expressed in para. 19, and to the remarks in the succeeding paragraphs of the Secretary's letter hereto annexed.

7. The papers as requested by you are herewith returned.

I have, &c.

Indore Residency,
the 21st July 1852.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Resident.

No. 220 of 1852.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nīmar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlairsir, 29th July 1852.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 926, dated 21st July 1852, giving cover to a letter from Government No. 2799, conveying the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor's sanction to the settlement of pergunnahs Burreah and Kanapoor; and his remarks on the papers submitted.

2. His Honor disapproves of the opinion expressed in paras. 4, 5 and 6 of my letter, to the effect that the present settlement was intended as a continuation of the settlement made by Captain French in 1846; and on again reading my letter I find that those paragraphs do not convey the meaning I had intended.

3. I perceive that they read, as if the whole spirit of the settlement had been based on the operations of 1846; whereas I had intended them merely to refer to the assessment of the land, not to the proprietary right, or internal economy of village management.

4. The assessment of fields made in 1846 and subsequent years, has been made the basis for the Government demand of the settlement now under discussion; but beyond that point, the instructions of Government, conveyed in the voluminous correspondence on revenue matters this office contains, have been the only rules consulted.

5. Para. 20 of the Secretary's letter invites discussion on the subject of the culturable waste land, and grants me permission to postpone its gift to the people, which I was enjoined to bestow in para. 10.

AA

6. In a former letter His Honor stated, that the people of Nimar must be considered in a state of pupilage; and such is particularly the case in Kanapoor and Burreah. The task of governing their own lands, collecting their own revenue, and granting advances for seed, food and bullocks to the poorer members of the community, are new duties which they have this year entered on for the first time: what an addition to their task then it will be to have the management of culturable jungle to the extent shown in margin added to their other responsibilities.

	Culturable jungle in acres.	Culturable area in acres.
Burreah,	3,908	9,144
Kanapoor,	6,595	7,131
Total,	10,503	16,275

7. In Burreah for instance five villages, viz., Baugda Khoord, Bulkhar, Ambu, Nalwut and Peeplai, having altogether refused the responsibilities of management, were settled as reported with the Mundlooe; these villages contain in the aggregate a cultivated area of 1,680 acres.

8. Culturable jungle 1,713 acres as reported, but probably much more. To arrange for the cultivation and improvement of this tract of land, is I can confidently state, far beyond the powers of the Mundlooe, with whose circumstances I am intimately acquainted. He is anxious as a zemindar to gain all possible influence in his pergunnah, and would I am sure at once accept the gift; but I fear that the result would be either his ruin, or that the land, which under Government management will slowly but surely come under cultivation, would remain untilled, and the gift once made, could not be recalled. The same remarks apply to two villages taken by the Canoongoe, three by Kama Patel and Thakoor Lall Putwaree, and two by Kunia Putwaree.

9. Government seems to be of opinion that the present inhabitants of the village will be able to extend their cultivation, so as greatly to increase the area under the plough. Experience however shows that the increase in cultivated area principally occurs from new settlers in the district. The khamaisdars and zemindars have always been glad to be able to make a favorable report of the area under cultivation, and consequently have never stinted individuals in the amount of land they wished to possess; the result has been, that in the villages near the hills, which would be the most affected by the grant of the culturable waste, each

individual has a considerable amount of land of that nature within his holding, and I believe that the present inhabitants will find ample occupation for several years in bringing their own lots into good order, and in taking up the land of those who die and desert.

10. I will now discuss the question as regards the competition that is likely to occur between proprietors of villages having a large amount of waste land at their disposal, and their neighbours who have smaller and more highly cultivated lands in their immediate vicinity. Is it not certain that the former will, to the best of their power, induce, if not the proprietors themselves, at least their agricultural servants, to leave their servitude and accept land on Maafee or "Pugrus" tenure in the neighbouring village?

11. For years past it has been customary, that whenever an Assamee threw up his fields in our portion of Nimar, without arranging for their occupation, he was refused land in any other part of the district; and whenever emigrants from Holkar's districts in our immediate neighbourhood requested land, but were proved to have absconded from that territory under disgraceful breach of contract, the same course was pursued; these measures have had a most happy effect in checking the wandering propensities of the people; and I look I confess with distrust on the result of putting these needy Malgoozars in competition with one another, and with the neighbouring states, as it is scarcely to be expected, that they will be scrupulous in their manner of obtaining labour for their waste land; and as I have before stated, those proprietors who are now settled have sufficient work before them on their own holdings, and in taking up lands thrown out of cultivation.

12. It is of course intended that each Assamee who takes land in a village, should join the community on the same footing as his neighbours. His ground having been assessed, and given over to him, he pays his jumma to the Sudder Malgoozar, and takes his share in the responsibility of village management with the rest of the community. Even since my report was made, a considerable number of people have settled in Kusba Burreah; they are now proprietors of their own lands, on the same terms as those with whom the original settlement was made, and the Sudder Malgoozar receives from them $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per cent. on the assessment of

the properties which have been granted to them; this arrangement of course in no way hinders original proprietors from obtaining additional grounds in their own village, and the fact that they will have to pay for them from the beginning at a proper assessment, will, I believe, be the best preventive of one evil the Lieutenant Governor mentions as likely to occur, viz. a struggle for the first possession of waste land.

13. In conclusion I would beg to recommend, that the culturable jungle be retained as Government property. Firstly, because the people have already undertaken as much as they are capable of performing, and secondly, because the struggle for agricultural labour, which will occur unchecked, as it is sure to be by the moderation of a Government competition, will unsettle the people, and give rise to much litigation between themselves, and with their immediate neighbours in Holkar's territory.

14. Having thus expressed my opinion on this question without the least reserve, I have but to add in conclusion, that should Government not approve of the view I have taken of the matter, they may count on my most earnest exertions for the success of the scheme on the plan proposed in the letter under acknowledgement.

I have, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

Mundlairsir,
the 29th July 1852.

No. 4109 of 1852.

From

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Agra, the 11th October 1852.

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated August 9th, forwarding Lieutenant Keatinge's further Revenue Department.

observations on the settlement of pergunnahs Burreeah and Kanapoor, contained in his letter of July 29.

2. Lieutenant Keatinge still apprehends injurious results from the gift to the people of the culturable jungle, within the boundaries of their several villages; and takes advantage of the opening afforded to him in the orders of July 10th last, to express his sentiments at some length on the subject.

3. Lieutenant Keatinge apprehends that the proprietors will be overburthened by the additional labor imposed upon them by "the management of culturable jungle to the extent shown in the margin, added to their other responsibilities."

	Culturable jungle in acres.	Culturable area in acres.
Burreah,	3,908	9,144
Kanapoor, ..	6,595	7,131
Total, ..	10,503	16,275

No such apprehension need however be entertained. The management entails no additional responsibility upon them. The advantage is theirs if by good management they can cultivate: but if their management is not so good as to effect this, they are in the same state regarding it, as they would be if it

had not been made over to them. The gift once made certainly cannot be recalled during the currency of the settlement, if the zemindar pays his revenue. It is possible that the collector might be able to bring tracts under cultivation, which the proprietors cannot do, but this is a contingent advantage which the Government renounces, in order to stimulate the proprietors to exertion.

4. The effect of the proposed measure will certainly be to create competition for cultivators. The Assamees will always be disposed to move from a cultivated to an uncultivated tract, whenever the lower rent of the latter over-balances the increased labor and expenditure of capital necessary for its reclamation. There is good reason to believe that the advantage to an industrious cultivator of maintaining his hold on the field he has long cultivated is much greater than is at first supposed. He will most probably stay as long as he is well treated, and the good treatment of the cultivators is the main object of all revenue management. Such is found to be the case in many of the settled provinces, such as Goruckpoor, Rohilcund, Saharunpoor, Hurrianah, where abundance of good waste land is to be had for almost nothing. There is no apparent reason, why it should not be the case in Nimar.

5. It is quite a mistake to suppose that every "Assamee who takes land in a village, should join the community on the same footing as his neighbour," and if the Superintendent has enforced such a state of things in Kusba Burreah, he has acted contrary to the whole spirit of the settlement. The person or persons, who engaged for the villages, have been constituted proprietors, and if after settlement any new cultivators wish to obtain land, it rests entirely with the proprietors to determine the conditions on which they shall have land assigned them. If the proprietor is willing to place the new comers in as favorable a position as himself, in order to secure their more vigorous exertions, and greater contentment with their position, he is at liberty to do so; but if he finds that he can secure their good services, and yet keep them in any degree dependant on himself, he will probably find it advantageous to do so. In general persons introduced into a village by the proprietor, do not become themselves proprietors but are cultivators at fixed rates or at will.

6. The apparent practice of the Superintendent regarding emigrants from foreign districts, is not conformable to the general principles on which the British Government acts. Cultivators should not be tempted to emigrate by any specially favorable offers; but when they do migrate, they should never, because of their migrations, be denied land in the same terms on which others can receive it, nor should they be prevented from accepting offers of land made to them by proprietors; this is a principle to be observed and enforced in all communications on such subjects with foreign states.

7. You will observe from the above remarks, that the Lieutenant Governor is not disposed to suspend, nor to draw back from the orders he has already passed regarding the full recognition of the proprietary right of those with whom the settlement has been made, within the whole area of the village. It may be, or it may not be, that the Superintendent's own management of the village waste lands would be more successful than that of the proprietors, in bringing the lands into cultivation. That is not the question. The Superintendent has ample field for his own exertions in other parts of the district. In the settled pergunnahs every effort must be made practically to show the proprietors, that the Government has invested them with an absolute and a valuable right, in

order to induce them more vigorously to labor, and more confidently to invest capital on the land made over to them upon easy terms. Several passages in Lieutenant Keatinge's letter show, that, with every desire fairly and fully to give effect to the order of the Government, he is still unable fully to comprehend the nature of the measure or to concur in its design. It is hoped that these remarks may assist him in his effort, and that he will not hesitate any longer cordially to execute the instructions which have been furnished to him.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR,

Secretary to Govt. N. W. P.

Agra,
the 11th October 1852.

No. 3.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAH KHUNDWAH.

No. 81 of 1854.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

SIR R. HAMILTON, BART,
Agent Governor General in Central India, Indore.

Mundlaistr, 26th April 1854.

SIR,

In a letter from Government, No. 1634, dated 5th May 1853 conveyed with yours No. 481, dated 9th May, permission was granted to me to proceed with the settlement uniformly and uninterruptedly. I ent camped at Chegaon on the 4th November and at once entered on the settlement of pergunnah Khundwah, and have now the honor to transmit for sanction the first part of my proceedings.

2. Pergunnah Khundwah is the largest and best district of the Nimar agency: It was ceded by Scindiah in consequence of the misrule of the native Local Government, and was taken charge of by Colonel Delamain on the 28th December 1823, and from the letters written at that time, it is very evident that the British officers in Khundwah as elsewhere in Nimar calculated on an increased revenue to an extent which never took place, and this miscalculation on their part caused the whole of this district to be over-assessed. Until the year 1845 no provision of any sort was made for executing or keeping in repair any works of irrigation or intercom-

munication, and the country was further shut up till nine years ago by an extremely heavy transit duty. The consequence of these unfortunate circumstances, is, that I have no immediate increase of land revenue to propose.

3. Khundwah is the residence of a Deputy Collector who is in charge of the pergunnahs of Khundwah, Ascer, Peeplode, and Bhanghur. The treasure of these pergunnahs is kept at Khundwah under a guard of the Gwalior Contingent, and an Hospital and Dispensary has lately been established, it is in fact the sudder station of the southern portion of Nimar.

4. The pergunnah is divided into five zillahs consisting in all of two hundred and forty-five villages.

Khundwah,	42	villages.
Pundaniah,	45	do.
Roostumpoor,	43	do.
Mokalgaon,	58	do.
Jawer,	57	do.

The Kamanisdar resides at Khundwah, and has a Mahalkurry at each zillah : these officers correspond to Tehseeldar and Naib Tehseeldar.

5. Until the year 1846 the whole district was leased out to farmers ; at that period a number of leases fell in, and an invitation was given to all who wished to relinquish their farms. The result was, that most of the villages fell under Kham management and have continued so ever since.

6. In zillah Pundaniah however a great many villages were continued in farm, the engagements ending this year ; and, as from this circumstance, less of the details of this zillah were known to the Government officers than any other portion of the Agency, I took advantage of the commencement of the season to begin operations in it, and have now the honor to submit the result for sanction.

7. Should the settlement be approved, I will send in the papers of the other four villages in succession, those of Roostumpoor and Khundwah are in a forward state.

8. My proceedings have been guided by the ample instructions conveyed to this office with reference to the settlements of pergunnah Khusrawud, Kanapoor and Burreca. My last settlement was approved of by Government with the exception of the arrangements for waste lands. In the settlement I now submit, the orders of Government, as conveyed in Mr. Secretary Muir's letter No. 2799, dated 10th July 1852, and No. 4109, dated 11th October to your address, have been fully carried out, and the waste lands handed over *without reserve* to the village communities for the period of the settlement.

9. The question of the Government establishments in pergunnah Khundwah, I reserve for the end of the settlement. They now are economical, and will not admit of much retrenchment.

10. I have so far conducted my operations through the permanent establishments of the Agency, by putting on carcoons of the lowest grade, receiving Rs. 10 a month, to conduct the measuring operations and compile papers. But the direction of their labours has lain with the Deputy Collector and pergunnah establishment. I have the honor to request sanction for their pay from the 4th November to the present time; and until the settlement operations are concluded, eleven carcoons at 10 Rs. each, Rs. 110 per mensem, from the 4th of November 1853.

11. Should the general plan of my operations and the amount of the assessment, be considered satisfactory by Government, I hope to transmit all the papers for pergunnah Khundwah early next season.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Political Agency, Mundlaisir,
the 26th April 1854.*

ZILLAH PUNDANIAH

is divided as follows:—

Tuppah Kharwah,	11	villages.
do. Ghattee,	19	do.
do. Dewal,	3	do.
Separate villages,	9	do.
Tanka or quit rent,	2	do.
Enam,	1	do.
	—	
Total,.. .. .	45	
	—	

2. Tuppah Kharwah was formerly a talookdaree estate under its Thakoor, but feuds amongst the members of the family and misgovernment, have quite broken it up. The present Thakoor is poor, of good character, and intelligent. He is proposed as manager of five villages, the others being in possession of his relatives. He claims, and no doubt with justice, proprietary right in all, but knows that the branch of the family who have from time to time got their villages separated, would never work under him, and he is quite satisfied with the arrangement in contemplation.

3. Tuppah Ghattee has been managed and kept together by its Thakoors as long as the tradition of the people reaches, and the estate seems to have been recognized under titles from the Mahomedan kings, but the Sunnuds were destroyed, (some small fragments alone escaping) when the Sar descended from Asseerghur and burned Ghattee in A. D. 1804: papers dated from A. D. 1744 to 1800 from Scindiah's Government, have been filed with the proceedings.

4. The district has been farmed out for very short intervals by the local Governments but the farmers seem never to have been able to contend with the Thakoor successfully, and since the time of our taking

possession, the family has held possession with but one year's interruption. The present Thakoor, Hummur Singh, is one of the most active and intelligent zemindars in Nimar : he possesses the greatest influence over the people, a very large proportion of whom are Bheels, some of whom have reached a degree of civilization and industry unequalled by men of their tribe in any other part of the district. The Thakoor holds the village of Bare Khera in enam for life. It was granted by Government in A. D. 1841, for services rendered on the occasion of a large band of dacoits plundering the village of Dewal.

5. Tuppah Dewal consists of three villages which have been settled with the Thakoor Hutteh Sing, who has managed them since before we took possession of the country. He is not as intelligent a man as the other two Thakoors I have mentioned.

6. The nine separate villages in this zillah have been settled with Patels and other parties, who from their long connection, where no stronger claim existed, seemed the persons with most claim to be constituted heads of the communities.

7. Zillah Pundaniah contains all sorts of soil. It extends on the south into the Satpoora hills north-west of Asseerghur, where it is scarcely capable of cultivation, and to the north it spreads into an undulating plain of which the upper parts are formed of decomposed rock or morum, and the lower of black cotton soil, though the latter is seldom very deep.

8. One of the most difficult enquiries connected with the settlement, has been the determination of the amount of enam land to be allowed under the old farming system. An agreement was made, that when new land came into cultivation, twenty per cent. of the revenue derived from it, was to go to the farmer, and the remainder to Government. But this was altogether avoided by the Thakoors' allowing their innumerable relations to cultivate for nothing, saying " it is my enam or ziraut which I have given to him." The old book of Zirauts, which was compiled when we first took charge of the district in 1823, was taken as the standard, but it was necessary to make allowances in the case of the many villages which were deserted and covered with jungle at the time

the ziraut book was compiled, and in which consequently the zirauts were not enquired into. The result of my investigation has been

Zirauts in old book,	Acres	3,371
Do. unclaimed now,.. .. .		7,361
Do. allowed in settlement,		4,859

R. II. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

Extract paras. 1, 2 and 4 of a letter from Secretary to Government N. W. P. dated the 11th July 1854, No. 3184.

Para. 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 753, dated the 22nd May, with enclosed report and statements submitted by Lieutenant Keatinge regarding the settlement of zillah Pundaniah, pergunnah Khundwah, in the district of Nimar, and by direction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to communicate the following orders.

2. His Honor has been pleased to confirm the proceedings now reported, of which the abstract is given in

No. of Villages 41, Total 44,193 area;
Jumma from 1911 to 1930 Sumbut, 9,580
Rs.
Exclusive of one maafee estate assessed
at 150 Rs.

the margin; the jumma of Rs. 9,580 being settled for twenty years, from 1911 Sumbut.

4. The Lieutenant Governor observes that it is not quite clear upon

• Their total is stated at 4859 acres which is above the lakiraj entry in the general statement, viz. 4516 acres.

what footing the ziraut lands alluded to in the concluding paragraph of the appendix have been placed. If these have

been released as rent-free,* the general grounds on which they have been declared exempt from revenue should be stated, or if not, it should be explained in what the peculiarity of the tenure consists.

Extract paras. 1 to 10 of a letter from the Political Assistant in Nimar, dated the 26th September 1854, No. 141.

Para. 1. In continuation of my letter No. 81 of 1854, I have the honor to transmit the settlement papers of zillah Roostumpoor, pergunnah Khundwah.

2. You will perceive that this zillah consists of detached villages and is not divided as zillah Pundaniah (that last reported on) into separate tuppahs or estates.

3. The general history of these villages contains no subject of interest to dwell upon. They were unexceptionably leased out to the highest bidder until A. D. 1845-46, when the greater part of them came under Khalsa management and have continued so ever since.

4. You will perceive that generally the assessment has been fixed on the same scale as that adopted in the settlements already sanctioned by Government.

5. In Mr. Secretary Muir's letter to your address No. 3184, dated 11th July 1854, para. 4, information is requested as to the nature of the "ziraut" lands.

6. The term ziraut in Nimar is applied only to enam or rent-free lands. Those that pay any small or fixed rent being called tanka. In the districts under British management as well as in all the native states, it is customary for some one of the pergunnah zemindars to have a ziraut or rent-free field in most of the villages of their Bheet, or division, and these zirauts have been handed down in hereditary succession with the zemindarce huqs from beyond the period to which any records in our possession extend. But zirauts as charitable allowance, or for the maintenance of temples, are exceptions to this rule, and are only allowed when supported by Sunnuds and when they can be continued in conformity with the detailed rules for guidance furnished in your letter No. 210, dated 15th February 1853.

7. In the matter of zirauts I have carefully abstained from giving any sort of sunnuds or promise for the future, but have merely entered the name of the field as a certain person's ziraut in the village papers.

8. The amount of ziraut land in acres seems very large; but it yields the holders incredibly small incomes: many, from the difficulty of procuring cultivators, letting out their lands at such rates as one anna a beegah.

9. In zillah Roostumpoor there were—

Zirauts entered in the old book,	.. .. .	Acres 1,796
Do. new claimed,	.. .. .	2,957
Do. of which were allowed,	.. .. .	2,208

Out of which 735 are grants of land by order of Government to patels, putwarees and chowkedars for village service granted since the ziraut book was compiled.

10. Zillah Roostumpoor contains forty-three villages of which thirty-three are inhabited and ten are cultivated from other villages.

Extract paras. 1 to 4 of a letter from the Secretary to the Government N. W. P., dated the 19th December 1854, No. 2558A.

Para. 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 23rd October last, No. 1048, with enclosed report and statements submitted by Lieutenant Keatinge regarding the settlement of zillah Roostumpoor, pergunmah Khundwah, in the district of Nimar.

2. In reply I am desired to state that His Honor has been pleased to confirm the proceedings now reported, of which the abstract is given in the margin; the jumma of Rs. 11,385 being settled for twenty years from 1911 Sumbut.

No. of villages 44; Total area 34,922;
Jumma from 1911 to 1930 Sumbut, 11,385
rupees.

3. With reference to your 3rd para. I am desired to state, that the Lieutenant Governor would desire to have farther information as to the nature of the proprietary tenures to which the right of holding ziraut lands is considered by ancient custom to attach, and whether, in villages where the putteedaree tenure prevails, or upon occasions of succession by inheritance, the ziraut fields are held liable to division, and in accordance to what rule.

4. You are requested in submitting the reply, to report your own opinion on the mode of dealing with these lands.

No. 34 of 1855.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, BART.
Agent Governor General for Central India, Indore.

Camp Peeplode, the 16th March 1855.

SIR,

I have this day received your letter transmitting Mr. Secretary Carmichael's communication No. 578, dated 17th February, requesting an early reply to the requisition of the Government of the N. W. P. for information regarding the nature of the proprietary tenure of "ziraut" lands in Nimar.

2. I had intended making this reply in submitting the final settlement papers of pergunnahs Khundwah, which I hope to do at the end of this month.

3. The Nimarees class under the head of "ziraut," all rent-free lands, but the "zirauts" may be divided into the following heads :

A. Lands granted as charitable and religious hereditary pensions.

B. Lands held by zemindars from beyond the time that the traditions of the country extend to.

C. Land granted since our taking possession of the country in payment of certain fixed duties to be performed.

4. The class A. from its nature only descends from father to son and the lands are entered in the books in the name of the family only. Much abuse had crept in with reference to the charitable allowance lands and money payments, but under the instructions contained in your letter No. 113, dated 22nd January 1853, these pensions have been thoroughly revised.

5. The customs with reference to class B have been (without any orders from Government) in a transition state since we took charge of the country. In the olden days the zemindars looked upon themselves as at liberty to do almost what they liked, not only with their "ziraut" lands but with all the lands on which they received zemindarce huq, as long as they paid the Government share; and in consequence of this changes such as the following took place.

Rajghur tuppah, which was part of Nulawel (Holkar's), was given for the maintenance of the family of a concubine of one of the zemindars, and now forms part of Asseer (British Scindiah's), so Bawee pergunnah (Indore) is said to have been transferred as a marriage portion from Burwae (British Scindiah); though of course at the time when these transfers took place, it is to be supposed that all were under the same supreme Government. Since the conquest of the Deccan, all such wholesale transfers have ceased, but still fields have been given by the zemindars from their "zirauts" as marriage portions, as rewards for special service, and more frequently still, as life pensions to widows of the family, and in some instances they have (though seldom) alienated their "zirauts" altogether. But their so doing has always been a cause of dispute and remonstrance in the family.

As the lands became more subdivided, and from the settled state of the country more valuable, irregular transfers of "ziraut" property have become rare, and are at once appealed against by the parties who think themselves aggrieved. It is becoming the custom to look upon all such holdings more in the light of payment for duty performed, and less as private property, than used to be the case. In the "ziraut" book compiled on our taking charge of the country, the different fields were entered with the names of the parties bonâ fide holding them at the time, and they have continued in the same families since then, being divided like other property amongst the sons. But where a "ziraut" holder died without heirs, his land has been given up to the head of the family, and where he was not nearly related, it has been resumed by Government.

The duties of zemindars in Nimar are, I believe, the same as those in other parts of India. The head of the family should attend constantly, either personally or by his Mookhtear, in the Cutcherry, and keep

a copy of all revenue cases and payments that take place, and thus act as a check on the proceedings of the Government servants, and as referee in cases of dispute between them and the ryots of the pergunnah. The zemindar is always available for punchayet duty and to accompany the Government officials through the pergunnah, and it is his special duty to be intimately acquainted with all questions of tradition and old custom.

A very large quantity of land called "Mocud" is held by Patels on a fixed rent, generally slightly under the average pergunnah rate, but which in former days must have been a very small tax indeed compared with the high rates then prevailing.

This land is supposed all to have been originally rent-free, but to have had this tax imposed on it during the disturbances that preceded the conquest of the Deccan. The "Mocud" lands have become much subdivided, and their partition still continues according to the Hindoo law of equal division amongst all the sons of a family. The "Mocuds" are included amongst the "zirauts."

6. The class C has been granted to patels, putwarees, and chowkedars, (by order of Government) in consequence of the village huqs not being enough to support them. They are considered payment for village duties performed, are hereditary, but not capable of subdivision, or partition, and in case of change in the person holding office they are transferred to the new incumbent.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Political Agency,
Camp Peeplode, the 16th March 1855.*

No. 53 of 1855.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, BART.
Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

Mundlaisir, the 23rd April 1855.

SIR,

On the 26th April 1854, I had the honor to address you in letter No. 81, submitting the settlement papers of one zillah of Khundwah, and giving some details of the pergunnah, and I now write in continuation of that letter.

2. Of the five zillahs into which Khundwah is divided, the settlement of two has been sanctioned, and I now transmit the papers of the other three.

3. Though not perhaps necessary, I think it will add completeness to this document to annex a copy of Colonel Delamain's report* on assuming charge of pergunnah Khundwah from Scindiah's Government on the 28th of December 1823, as it contains much interesting information.

4. The general manner in which Khundwah is sub-divided, has been stated in my letter No. 81 of 1854.

5. The Booscuttah family, who hold the title of Sir,—Mundul Sir,—Kanoongoe, are Deccanee Brahmins, and received their zemindaree from the Paishwah.

* Omitted from this collection as the former history and the state of the entire province of Nimar, are given in the "Historical Retrospect," Part I.

The Booscuttah receives 4 rupees per cent. on land revenue, and has one village enam; he also receives percentage on sewai jumma, value about 170 rupees per annum, besides five-hundred and nine acres of ziraut land.

6. Two persons holding the title of Gumbeer Rao, who originally received their zemindaree from the Mahommedan emperors, receive between them one per cent. on land revenue, and one on Abkaree, and hold eighteen acres of ziraut land.

7. There are four separate families of Mundlooes who receive between them Rs. 4 per cent. on land revenue, and about Rs. $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on sewai, and have 1760 acres of ziraut land. The four divisions are as old as the traditions of the country, three of the families are Nagur Brahmins, one is Dakur Bunya. They claim to have received their zemindaree from the Mussulman kings.

8. The same is stated by the pergunnah Canoongoes who receive two rupees per cent. on land revenue, two rupees two annas on sewai, and hold 1,111 acres of ziraut land. They are divided into three families or "Bhuts," and are by caste Cayets, they originally came to Khundwah from Maheswur.

9. The manner of dividing the huqs is complicated, but the result when all the zemindaree is clubbed, is that 11 Rupees per 136 rupees, is the amount of zemindaree, or about eight per cent.

10. I now wish to draw your attention to the pergunnah establishment, and to ask your sanction to place it on the following permanent scale:

Present Establishment.				Proposed Establishment.			
<i>Khundwah.</i>				<i>Khundwah.</i>			
1	Kamaisdar,	Rs.	100 0 0	1	Kamaisdar,	Rs.	100 0 0
1	Head Karcoon,	„	25 0 0	1	Head Karcoon,	„	25 0 0
1	Karcoon,	„	20 0 0	1	Karcoon,	„	20 0 0
1	Do,	„	15 0 0	1	Do,	„	10 0 0
1	Do,	„	10 0 0				
1	Duffadar,	„	10 0 0	1	Duffadar,	„	8 0 0
	Carried forward	Rs.	180 0 0		Rs.	163 0 0

PERGUNNAH KHUNDWAH.

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Present Establishment.		Proposed Establishment.	
<i>Khundwah.</i>		<i>Khundwah.</i>	
Brought forward,	Rs. 180 0 0	Rs. 163 0 0
9 Burkundazes, at 5 Rs. each, ..	45 0 0	3 Burkundazes at 5 Rs. each, ..	15 0 0
4 Do Do, 4 Rs. ..	16 0 0	6 Do Do, 4 Rs. ..	24 0 0
1 Furash,	2 0 0	1 Furash,	2 0 0
1 Mushalchee,	3 0 0	1 Mushalchee,	3 0 0
1 Mehtur,	1 0 0	1 Mehtur,	1 0 0
Oil,	2 8 0	Oil,	2 0 0
Paper,	12 0 0	Paper,	12 0 0
	261 8 0		222 0 0
<i>Roostumpoor.</i>		<i>Roostumpoor.</i>	
1 Mahul kuree,	Rs. 30 0 0	1 Mahul kuree,	Rs. 30 0 0
1 Karcoon,	15 0 0	1 Karcoon,	15 0 0
2 Burkundazes, at 5 Rs. ..	10 0 0	2 Burkundazes, at 5 Rs. ..	10 0 0
3 Do, .. at 4 ..	12 0 0	4 Do, .. at 4 ..	16 0 0
Oil and paper,	2 0 0	Oil and paper,	3 0 0
	69 0 0		74 0 0
<i>Janer.</i>		<i>Janer.</i>	
1 Mahul kuree,	Rs. 30 0 0	1 Mahul kuree,	Rs. 30 0 0
1 Karcoon,	15 0 0	1 Karcoon,	15 0 0
3 Burkundazes, at 5 Rs. ..	15 0 0	2 Burkundazes, at 5 Rs. ..	10 0 0
4 Do, .. at 4 ..	16 0 0	4 Do, .. at 4 ..	16 0 0
Oil and paper,	2 0 0	Oil and paper,	3 0 0
	78 0 0		
<i>Pundaniah.</i>		<i>Pundaniah.</i>	
1 Mahul kuree,	Rs. 30 0 0	1 Mahul kuree,	Rs. 30 0 0
1 Karcoon,	15 0 0	1 Karcoon,	15 0 0
2 Burkundazes, at 5 Rs. ..	10 0 0	2 Burkundazes, at 5 Rs. ..	10 0 0
3 Do, .. at 4 ..	12 0 0	4 Do, .. at 4 ..	16 0 0
Oil and paper,	2 0 0	Oil and paper,	3 0 0
	69 0 0		74 0 0
<i>Mokulgaon.</i>		<i>Mokulgaon.</i>	
1 Mahul kuree,	Rs. 30 0 0	1 Mahul kuree,	Rs. 30 0 0
1 Karcoon,	15 0 0	1 Karcoon,	15 0 0
3 Burkundazes, at 5 Rs. ..	15 0 0	2 Burkundazes, at 5 Rs. ..	10 0 0
1 Do, .. at 4 ..	4 0 0	4 Do, .. at 4 ..	16 0 0
Oil and paper,	2 0 0	Oil and paper,	3 0 0
	66 0 0		74 0 0
Total,	543 8 0	Total,	518 0 0

Besides which there are stationed throughout Khundwah, one jemadar, eleven sowars, and fifty-four burkundazes of the police corps, but they are unconnected with its establishment, being relieved from time to time from Mundlaisir ; there is also at Khundwah itself a treasury guard of one native officer and thirty-five rank and file of the Gwalior Contingent infantry. The present pergunnah establishment, you will perceive, costs Rs. 543-8-0 per mensem, that which I propose will cost Rs. 518, or Rs. 6,216 per annum. I believe it is the smallest with which police efficiency could be maintained, not to speak of other duties. But I must request some months time to arrange for the reduction, or great hardship might occur to some of the burkundaz, whose pay would be reduced without any fault on their part having been committed.

11. The *General Statement* shows at a glance the proportion the present jumma bears to the collections of the last 25 years. But it is necessary to state that during a great portion of that time, the majority of the leaseholders did not make a fair profit of one rupee from the villages they managed.

The allowance for the collection of revenue amounted on the average to but Rs. 5,000 for the whole pergunnah, of which a very small part was ready money, land being allowed instead. In the present settlement Rs. 18,340-7-6 in ready money, is the total mehntanah or allowance for management and collection.

12. Sanction for 539 rupees on account of establishment for the settlement, from 7th November 1853 up to 31st March 1854, has been already received, and I would now request sanction for the settlement expenditure from that period to the 31st March 1855, amounting to Rs. 894-15-3 as per separate account. But as all the papers are not completed, two Karcoons on an aggregate pay of Rs. 25 are still employed, and will require a couple of months more to finish their work.

13. Having the entire Government of Nimar to superintend, I could of course give the settlement but general supervision, so that I entrusted the work particularly to Mohommed Lall Khan, the Deputy Collector.

Certain parts of the arrangements, however, I investigated myself in

all their details, viz. the allotment or rejection of ziraut lands. The selection of patels to manage villages, and the question of huqs for village service, as I considered these as most important matters.

14. In the general statement of zillah Pundhana submitted last year, a mistake of Rs. 4-8 was allowed to creep in, adding, though the jumabundee and other detail papers are correct. I have now amended the general statement to agree with the jumabundee, but I find it necessary to mention this circumstance as you will perceive this slight difference between the amount now entered, and that for which sanction was given; the former is Rs. 9,573½, the latter was Rs. 9,580, Rs. 9,573½ being the correct sum.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency,
Mundlaisir, 23rd April 1855.*

No. 1427A.

From

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

SIR R. N. C. HAMILTON, BART.
Agent Governor General, Central India.

Head Quarters, the 7th July 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 21st May last, No. 760, with reports and statements submitted by Lieutenant Keatinge regarding the settlement of three remaining zillahs of pergunnah Khundwah, in the district of Nimar.

2. In reply I am desired to state that His Honor has been pleased to confirm the proceedings now reported, of which the abstract is given in the margin, the jumma of Rs. 51,458½, including the divisions of Roostumpoor and Pundaniah, the settlement of which was confirmed in orders of 11th July and

	No. of villages	Total area.	Jumma from 1911 to 1930 S.
Khundwah,	42	31,778	10,228
Mokulgaon,	62	57,761	11,850
Jawer,	59	37,965	8,422
Pundaniah,	41	11,493	9,573½
Roostumpoor,	44	34,922	11,385
		Total, ..	51,458½

19th December last, being sanctioned for 20 years from 1911 to 1930 inclusive. The alteration of the jumma of zillah Pundaniah from Rupees 9,580 as before sanctioned, to 9,573½ as shown in para. 15 of the Superintendent's present letter, is confirmed.

3. The Lieutenant Governor observes that in the general remarks on zillah Mokulgaon, it is stated that there "remains one village, Chegaum, on the zemindar's list, which has however been alienated and become a British village"; and that the question of its possession is pending before the Home Government. His Honor desires me to enquire from what Government the correspondence regarding the grant, and the resumption of this village, was submitted to the Home authorities, and on what footing the Superintendent treats the establishment, pending the determination of the question.

4. In the memorandum for the several zillahs, a very considerable amount of the ziraut land has been noted as "service." After deducting from the several sums the number of acres allotted for the police, there

Zillah.	Service lands.	Police.	Difference.
Mokulgaon,	1,383	498	885
Jawer,	611	106	505
Khundwah,	935	131	804

remains a large balance as entered in the last column of the marginal statement. The Lieutenant Governor will be glad to be informed of the nature of the service for which this land is assigned.

5. With reference to the police statements generally, the Lieutenant Governor remarks that the allowance assigned for the support of the chowkedars and bullahurs, appears in some cases to be very inadequate. The peculiar circumstances of the country, and the customs of the

people, may of course affect these arrangements in a manner of which the Lieutenant Governor has no immediate means of judging. But His Honor relies with confidence upon the Superintendent, that his measures for the support of the village police are framed upon efficient principles and are well adapted to local wants. The Lieutenant Governor will be happy to receive any remarks which the Superintendent may desire to offer on the sufficiency of the present police allowance, with your opinion on the subject.

6. In zillah Mokulgaon three villages, and in zillah Jawer, nine, have been entered in the statement as "deserted," and unassessed. The Lieutenant Governor requests to be informed of the position and circumstances of these estates, and whether means might not be devised for concluding a settlement at such light rates as might encourage the resort of cultivators to them.

7. In zillah Khundwah two estates are entered "tanka." The circumstances and nature of this tenure should be stated.

8. In zillah Mokulgaon two villages, of which the farmers have not consented to submit to revision of settlement, have been entered in the statements; the present arrangements extend in Robonall to Sumbut 1914 and in Altur to 1917. These should either have been excluded from the Settlement statements, or an assessment prospectively fixed for them, to take effect after the expiration of the farming leases.

9. It is observed that in the other "villages on lease now brought under settlement by request of the leaseholders," the assessment has, in some cases, been considerably enhanced. Care should be taken to ascertain that the arrangement has been entered into voluntarily by the leaseholders. It might have been advisable to allow the jumma of the leases to continue unchanged till the close of the farms, when the new assessment might have been imposed. But if the consent of the leaseholders has been entirely spontaneous, it may not be advisable to make any change in the arrangements concluded by the Superintendent; a report is requested on this point.

10. The huqs deducted from the Government revenue appear to be as follows.

	Percentage on the revenue.
Booscuttah family,	4
Gumbheer Rao,	1
Mundlooes,	4
Canoongoes,	2

11 per cent., besides

rent-free lands, and a percentage in the Sewai and Abkaree collections. The Lieutenant Governor desires that the Superintendent may be requested to submit a report upon the validity of the claims to these allowances, which do not appear ever to have received the sanction of the Government. It should also be stated whether any and what services are rendered in consideration of the huqs.

12. His Honor observes that, in his letter of the 26th April 1854 the Superintendent has given an assurance that the settlements have been carefully framed in conformity with the principles communicated from time to time for his guidance by the late Lieutenant Governor; and that the waste lands have been unreservedly settled with the several villages to which they belong. The Lieutenant Governor looks with much interest to the result of this experiment, as it may be shown in the improvement of the country and in the increase of cultivation. The Superintendent will, in his annual reports, make special reference to this subject, and to the general success of the zemindaree system as applied to his district.

13. His Honor has been pleased to sanction from the 1st November next, the entertainment of the pergunnah establishment proposed by Lieutenant Keatinge in his 10th para., amounting to Rupees 518 per mensem.

14. Sanction is also given to the expenditure of Rupees 894-15-3, on account of extra settlement establishment employed from 31st March 1854 to 31st March 1855.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MUIR,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

*Head Quarters,
the 7th of July 1855.*

*Statement of the parties by whom the ziraut lands in Pergunnah
Khundwah are held.*

Holders' Names.	Held by the head of the family.	Held by the relatives of the family.	Total.	Of which is only for the life of the present incumbent.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sirmundul Booscuttah,	509	..	509	..
Gumbeer Rao (Deis Mook,)	18	..	18	..
Mundlooes,	1,608	152	1,760	..
Canoongoes,	980	131	1,111	..
Village patels,	446	1,717	446	24
Thakoors,	2,481	..	4,258	71
Putwarees,	3,624	..	3,624	39
Pursais,	786	..	786	102
Chowkedars,	1,696	..	1,696	34
For Garden,	34	..	34	..
For Charity,	1,354	..	1,354	371
Total,	13,536	2,060	15,596	641

R. H. KEATINGE,
Poll. Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency,
Mundlaisir, the 20th April 1855.*

No. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENT PAPERS.

No. 304 of 1853.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

Indore Residency, 12th March 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a report and statement from the Political Assistant in Nimar for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., and with reference to the approaching survey, would recommend the extension for 3 or 5 years of all leases which may expire in Sumbut 1918, by which time the survey operations may probably be completed.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

*Indore Residency,
12th March 1853.*

Resident.

No. 35 of 1853.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlaisir, the 3rd March 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a table showing the number of villages, &c. in the pergunnahs of the Nimar Agency that have not undergone settlement operations, and would beg your attention to column 5, showing the number of villages that will fall out of lease at the end of Sumbut 1910, A. D. 1853-54.

2. The lapse of these leases will in most cases not affect the general arrangements of the pergunnah. But in pergunnahs Khundwah, Dhurgaum and Assair, the number is comparatively large, and the zemindars and village holders have already made several enquiries as to what arrangement Government intend to make.

3. I was about to address you on this subject, when I received your letter No. 188 of February 10th 1853, enclosing a copy of the Resolution of Government with regard to the survey of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and my district.

4. I take it for granted that Government will prefer putting off any settlement operations till the survey has been completed, and I should consequently suggest that the leases be allowed to continue till that object has been attained. As far as my knowledge extends, I am inclined

to believe that in general the profit to the holders on these estates is by no means large, but that at the same time they would gladly continue their holding for a few years more, even though the time should be uncertain ; but if they were permitted to continue their leases until " further orders," and were liable to be deprived of them at a few months' notice, it is not to be expected that they would either expend capital, or endeavor to procure new cultivators ; so that I would suggest that Government should name a certain date with reference to the survey operations, and give me permission to extend the present leases to that period.

5. Should any holder of a village lease insist on giving up his contract at the end of Sumbut 1910, (and probably some three or four may) the village could always be added to the Khalsa list.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency,
the 3rd March 1853.*

List of Villages in the Pergunnahs of the Nimar Agency that have undergone settlement operations.

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.	Total of Villages.	Khalsa.	Tanka.	Ejarah.	Villages that will fall out of lease in Sumbut 1910.
1	Khundwah,	236	175	4	57	42
2	Burwai,	102	68	2	32	10
3	Dhurgaam,	32	13	..	19	19
4	Bhanghur,	34	31	..	3	3
5	Peepode,	45	42	..	3	..
6	Sailanic,	30	17	1	12	6
7	Attoda,	20	11	..	9	..
8	Moondee,	29	20	..	9	5
9	Poonassa,	31	25	..	5	..
10	Assair,	66	39	97	27	17
11	Sutra Bustee,	18	15	..	3	..
	Total,	643	456	104	179	102

R. H. KEATINGE,
Poll. Assistant in Nimar.

No. 1056 of 1853.

From

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

*Resident at Indore.**Agra, the 24th March 1853.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 304, dated the 12th instant, with its enclosures, recommending the extension of the lease of certain villages which have undergone settlement, for two or three years.

2. The Lieutenant Governor has no objection whatever to the continuance of the leases as you propose, so far as the limitation thereby imposed on the Government demand is concerned. But he is very reluctant that the proprietary right should remain in abeyance, longer than is required by the currency of the present lease. If on the principles which it is hoped are now understood and recognized in Nimar, the present leaseholders can be recognized as proprietors, and not as mere farmers, the leases may at once be extended. But if the present leaseholders are mere speculators, with no permanent right or interest in the land, the Lieutenant Governor considers that the extension of their leases would be attended with no benefit. In order to induce the leaseholders to invest their capital in the improvement of the land, it is necessary that they feel assured of the possession of a permanent and definite interest in it. Without this assurance, the limitation of the Government demand for another year or two, will be comparatively valueless, and can only be advocated on the ground of utter inability to determine the question of right.

3. The Lieutenant Governor is willing to hope, that the principles on which proprietary right is to be recognized, or conferred in Nimar, are now so well understood, that no great difficulty will be experienced

in determining this question in the 102 villages which will fall out of lease in Sumbut 1910 (1853-54). If this can be done, no hesitation will be felt in extending the leases for any fixed number of years, otherwise they may be renewed from year to year, till a proprietary settlement can be made.

4. I am further desired to observe that if a proprietary settlement on the assets is otherwise desirable and practicable, it should on no account be delayed for the professional survey. The Khusreh survey is the true basis of settlement, and may be conducted at any time by the local officer; the sooner the better.

5. With these observations, the Lieutenant Governor leaves it to Lieutenant Keatinge to make such proposal, as under all the circumstances of the case he considers best.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MUIR,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

Agra,
the 24th March 1853.

No. 65 of 1853.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Mundlaisir, 16th April 1853.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter transmitting Mr. Secretary Muir's letter, No. 1056 of 24th March 1853, concerning the 102 villages of the Nimar Agency that fall out of lease at the end of Sumbut 1910 (1853-54.)

2. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has expressed his desire that if the question of proprietary right in these villages can now be decided, the settlement should proceed at once, without reference to the professional survey of the country that is expected to take place in a few years.

3. In reply I would beg to submit a sketch of the revenue history of pergunnah Dhurgaum, which may be fairly taken as a type of the others, and which will, I trust, induce Government to grant me permission to proceed with the settlement of the district regularly by pergunnahs, and not merely in the case of these 102 villages.

4. Pergunnah Dhurgaum has, for a long series of years under native rule, been let to mere farmers, of whom some took single villages, others small clusters; and in one instance an individual rented the whole pergunnah for a year. In Sumbut 1896, A. D. 1839-40, the 32 villages of which the pergunnah is composed were given in lease for 15 years, and consequently should fall in at the end of Sumbut 1910. But in A. D. 1846, the Political Assistant with a view to a re-adjustment of the revenue, (which was excessive and in consequence of which many cultivators were leaving the district,) issued a circular of which a partial translation is annexed, in consequence of which 13 village leases were given up, and that number are now on Kham management. From this you will perceive that the difference of system in the pergunnah only dates from 1846. As all, up to that time, held their villages on the same tenure, but as no proprietary right was sought by the people, or conferred by the local Government, at that period, those who found their villages pay well, retained them, and those who lost by them, gave them up. The 13 villages having been placed on Kham management, the Wuttunder Patels were next sought to conduct the Patailee of the community, and enjoy the Government allowance of Rs. 5 per cent. In seven instances these were the same persons who had just relinquished the lease: in the six remaining villages the Patels were found cultivating as mere Assamees, but were traced by their parentage or by their holding Maafee lands.

5. It is obvious that it will be as easy to ascertain the persons who have most claim to proprietary right in these 13 Kham villages, as in the

19 still in lease; and as I feel convinced that the pergunnah will profit, the expenditure of time and money in the settlement will be less, and the reduction of the increased establishment of 1846 more complete, by subjecting the whole pergunnah to settlement operations, I would earnestly request permission to do so.

6. Though in the settlement of Kanapoor Burreah I was so unfortunate as to misunderstand the wishes of Government with regard to the waste land, yet I feel confident that I have a clear general view of what is wished to be introduced; and seeing the benefits of the new settlement in Mundlaisir, where several idle cultivators who held ground near the town have now sold it to Bunnias who are building pucca wells and laying out gardens, I am anxious to see the movement as generally extended as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

*Nimar Agency, Mundlaisir,
the 16th April 1853.*

Political Assistant in Nimar.

Translation.

Extract of a Circular Order, No. 224, of 31st January 1846, from Captain P. T. French, Political Assistant in Nimar, to the Komasdurs of pergunnahs in Nimar.

Orders have already been issued that Assamees who do not wish to cultivate their fields, or who wish to proceed to other localities, are not to be interfered with. But this order has not been fully carried out in all places, so it is again ordered, that if any person wishes to go to any place, or give up his ground, he is not to be oppressed, but let go where he likes, and in consequence of this order if any village farmers wish to relinquish their leases, you must receive and transmit their petitions here, on receipt of which, orders will be passed to that effect. Several farmers have already petitioned to relinquish their villages, and

have had permission granted them, and the same course will be pursued in future cases.

(Sd.) P. T. FRENCH,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

True Translation.

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

No. 1634 of 1853.

From

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Agra, the 5th May 1853.

SIR,

Revenue Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 430 of the 22nd ultimo, with its enclosure from the Political Assistant in Nimar, soliciting sanction to complete the settlement of the province.

2. The Lieutenant Governor authorizes the prosecution of the settlement uniformly and uninterruptedly, provided that strict faith be kept with the farmers whose leases have yet to run : such persons cannot of course be disturbed till the expiration of their leases unless they of their own accord resign their farming tenures.

3. The Lieutenant Governor notices with satisfaction the favorable testimony which Lieutenant Keatinge bears to the effect of the survey, wherever it has been as yet introduced.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MUIR,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

Agra,
the 5th May 1853.

PART IV.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE PROVINCE OF NIMAR.

No. 1.

REPORT FOR 1846-47.

No. 1201 of 1847.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt., N. W. P.
Revenue Department.

Indore Residency, the 9th August 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit for submission to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, the accompanying report from the Political Assistant in Nimar, of his proceedings during the year 1846-47, and on the present fiscal condition of the province.

2. As full details under separate heads are given in the tables which accompany the report, and as Captain French has remarked upon all the principal points, little remains for me to notice.

3. Although there was partial loss from frost, which, where it fell, was very destructive, especially in the Asscer pergunnah, still the season

on the whole was above an average one. Owing to the scarcity in Kan-deish in the Deccan, and the short supply during the three preceding years, the stores and granaries had been exhausted, prices therefore ranged high and maintained a figure which the cultivators in Nimar, as I had observed in Malwa, turned to their advantage in a peculiar and clever manner.

4. As is common throughout India, the crop is raised on advances from the village banker or bunniah, who takes the produce at a rate very profitable to himself, though barely remunerating to the producer. Such has been the demand for grain in this quarter, that the producers in Malwa, and also in Nimar, have sold their reserved grain at the rate of the day, and having come upon the village banker to supply the seed for the sowings, have stood out successfully, that the old (and heretofore) course of repaying in kind, and not in cash, shall be followed.

5. In Malwa and in great parts of Nimar wheat is not an irrigated crop, its produce depending on the abundance of the rains. The drought which has prevailed has turned attention in Nimar to raising wheat on irrigated lands, there not being opium to require all the energies of the cultivators; the increase in tanks, reservoirs, wells, and the means of irrigation, has consequently in Nimar become a most important object, and to that great attention has been paid by Captain French with every prospect of advantageous results; time however is required to develop the success of what we have been doing in this way, and also in opening roads to increase the revenues of this tract of country which once must have been well populated and well cultivated, judging from the remains and sites of old towns and the ruins of embankments and reservoirs.

6. The income from land revenue of the last three years is given in

• Total revenue.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.
British Nimar,	46,741 14 0	46,819 14 0	45,086 7 0
Scindiah's ,,	1,30,557 3 3	1,31,407 15 0	1,24,614 13 6
Total Balance,.. ..		•	
British Nimar,.. ..	19,800 13 6	— (a)	none
Scindiah's ,,	54,262 11 6	— (a)	1,538 15 3

a Not capable of accurate return.

the margin.* A glance will show the better system already introduced by referring to the unrealized balance at the close of each year during a similar period.

7. There is no outstanding balance in the British districts, whilst the amount under that head in Scindiah's, is only Rs. 1,538-15-3, the writing off this sum must be sanctioned.

8. The cultivated area in British Khalsa districts during the Sum-but year 1902(1845-46) was returned as beegahs 46,628-6-6, the measurement and inquiries this year caused a reduction of 5,198 beegahs, leaving a total of 41,171 as the quantity of land which was cultivated during both years.

9. To meet this decrease, however, we have to set off 4,222 beegahs of new cultivation, but it must be remembered that whilst there is an apparent decrease of 976 beegahs, we have now the certain fact that 45,393 beegahs have actually been cultivated, and yielded a revenue of Rs. 44,021-11-3, which has been paid up in full, instead of the fictitious returns of former years.

10. In Scindiah's Khalsa districts, the cultivated area was as follows :

	Total in 1902 (1845-46),.. .. .	1,23,804																					
	Thrown out in 1903 (1846-47),	15,519																					
		1,08,285																					
	New lands,	6,125																					
		1,14,410																					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Khundwah, 373</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Burwee, ..</td><td style="text-align: right;">80</td><td style="text-align: right;">9 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Attode, ..</td><td style="text-align: right;">17</td><td style="text-align: right;">13 0</td></tr> <tr><td>Moondee, ..</td><td style="text-align: right;">80</td><td style="text-align: right;">3 0</td></tr> <tr><td>Asseer, ..</td><td style="text-align: right;">976</td><td style="text-align: right;">6 0</td></tr> <tr><td>Bhanghur, ..</td><td style="text-align: right;">10</td><td style="text-align: right;">12 0</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">Total, ..</td><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1538</td><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">15 3</td></tr> </table>	Khundwah, 373	4	0	Burwee, ..	80	9 3	Attode, ..	17	13 0	Moondee, ..	80	3 0	Asseer, ..	976	6 0	Bhanghur, ..	10	12 0	Total, ..	1538	15 3	yielding a revenue of Rs. 73,382-6-9, on which only Rs. 1,538-15-3 are irrecoverable, a small amount considering the severity of the frost.	
Khundwah, 373	4	0																					
Burwee, ..	80	9 3																					
Attode, ..	17	13 0																					
Moondee, ..	80	3 0																					
Asseer, ..	976	6 0																					
Bhanghur, ..	10	12 0																					
Total, ..	1538	15 3																					

11. The rent roll of districts in Ijara was in 1902 1,78,307 13 0
 Whilst in 1903 the receipt was 1,75,181 15 1
 Showing a deposit of 3,125 13 11

12. The accounts of each village are now clear ; there is no outstanding debt, no arrear to be paid off out of coming collections : that which next year may be over and above the Government demand, will belong to the cultivator and at his disposal, not required by the amil or teh-seeldar to pay off a balance. We have then a healthy state of accounts,

and having attained this, we have laid the foundation for future prosperity, which under proper encouragement from Superintendents, with not adverse seasons, will gradually it is to be hoped re-populate some of the 809 deserted sites, and restore the province to a semblance of its former flourishing condition.

13. It will be seen that the rate on land irrigated from wells has been fixed at 3 Rs. per beegah. I was induced to approve of this rate from the enquiries I had made in my late tour, and from the information laid before me by Captain French. It is the rate fixed by our revenue officers in the adjoining province in Candesh. I felt it was necessary to determine a rate so as to encourage all parties to increase the means of irrigation, and being satisfied that the measure was judicious I approved of it. I trust His Honor will concur in my views.

14. Captain French's proposition, in para. 22, to lease the villages in pergunnahs Sylanee, Poonassa, Attode, Moondce, Bhamghur and Peeplode to the patels, for a term of 20 years, at slightly increasing rates, has my support, and I hope will be approved by His Honor.

15. Captain French's remarks on the importance of the office of patel, the advantage of retaining it in its unimpaired and entire state, are worthy of serious consideration. Of its importance in the estimation of the natives, there can be no question. Both Holkar and Scindiah clung to their patelships, and the Rajah of Dhar is now urging his claims to be admitted in perpetuity rather than be restricted to a thirty years' grant, which has been tendered to him of the patailee of Kotah his native village. Since however this subject will be separately brought under consideration at a future period, I do not think it necessary to enlarge on it here, but I must say that I should be sorry to see the influence and responsibility of the Patel broken up and destroyed by any sub-division of shares in the definition of created rights.

16. I had an opportunity in March last to see many of the works executed by Captain French, and to be able to collect much valuable information during my tour with that officer, and I can safely say that both judgment and economy have been greatly exhibited by Captan French, and that there is every prospect of his expectations being realized.

17. It is my hope yet to make our administration of Nimar a pattern to surrounding states ; to bring its condition to that pitch which will permit me to draw the attention of the several native courts and chiefs with whom I am in constant communication, to it, with some feeling of gratification at the example held out. Through the indefatigable exertions of Captain French much has been done, and the basis laid for much more, which a steady perseverance in a systematic and well digested scheme of operation will doubtless greatly accomplish. My best attention shall continue to be devoted to the consideration of all plans connected with the improvement and advance of this province. I only trust that the exertions of Captain French as far as they have gone, will be deemed such as to obtain for him the approbation of Government.

18. The roads which have been opened out have already been most beneficial, others have been designed with a view to facilitate traffic both internal and external. The removal of transit duties has put an end to vexatious interference with travellers ; but I doubt whether this might not have been attained by a well digested scheme of tolls and duties at frontier or fixed posts, the receipts from which would have formed a fund for the repair of roads, construction of bridges, and other works connected with the ease and comforts of travellers and merchants.

19. With reference to Captain French's remarks as to the cost of prisoners, I must observe that it has been the practice to send prisoners sentenced by the Resident for dacoitees, plundering, thuggee, &c. to the jail at Mundlairsir, previous to their removal to Agra where they have to undergo their sentences, there being no suitable jail at Indore : but I will arrange so that this practice be discontinued, as I cannot recommend or support any such scheme for the employment of prisoners at Mundlairsir as that proposed in para. 49.

20. The question of the Nimar Horse is now before the Governor General of India ; it is a body of a purely political character, but its remodelling has been proposed, and should the arrangements suggested be sanctioned by the Government of India, the charge on this account will not appear in the shape it has hitherto, as solely against the revenues of the Nimar district.

21. In concluding this report on the province, I may mention that Lieutenant Evans, Deputy Bheel Agent, is now occupied on making a survey and passage of the Nerbudda, no European having ever attempted it during the rains when the river is full. I have no hopes of the river being navigable or capable of being so made even at an enormous expense on account of locks and dams, its greatest registered rise height at Mundlaisir is 72 feet, but it is possible that coal which has been found about 40 miles from its banks in the Satpoora range may be floated down on rafts, and by being transhipped at the falls, conveyed to Baroche so as to be available for the Bombay steamers.

Experiment on Coal sent by R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., to Bombay, made in the dock-yard engine on the 28th May 1847.

	Govt. Coal.	Nerbudda Coal.
Time in getting up steam,	minutes. 60	minutes. 56
Coal consumed,	lbs. 56	lbs. 77
Time in evaporating,	32 gallons. 30 minutes.	37 gallons. 30 minutes.
Coal consumed,	lbs. 32	lbs. 34

(Sd) R. OLIVER,
Superintendent I. N.

22. I have noted in the margin a report on the trial, at the dock yard, of two cart loads I sent to Bombay in April last, the result is very encouraging and it is worth the experiment now intrusted to Lieutenant Evans, for Bombay at present is wholly dependant on England for its coal.

23. Captain French adverts to the possible introduction of railroads. I can only repeat an often recorded opinion that the introduction of this rapid means of inter-communication is daily becoming more politically and commercially imperative, and must sooner or later be carried into effect. Every month's delay I look upon as a vast sacrifice of capital, and a hindrance to the prosperity and to the development of this country.

24. The Bombay line will pass by Asseerghur, to the Nerbudda, and within a short distance of the coal forests.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

Resident.

Indore Residency, }
the 9th August 1847. }

No. 88 of 1847.

From

CAPT. P. T. FRENCH,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Camp Poonassa, 19th April 1847.

SIR,

When lately at Attode Kusba, I investigated a charge against the Mahalkurree and Karkoon of that pergunnah, of depriving a patel of his berth and placing another man in his situation. The charge was proved and the criminals sentenced to imprisonment.

2. I also made the jumwabundee of the district. The villages are all Khalsa, but a plough rate of 5 Rs. the plough, generally prevails in lieu of a Bigottee one. The ploughs are this year on half, and will next year be on full jumma, but as the people are generally Bheels, Goands, Bhelalas or Purdessees, that usually flee when their land is coming on full jumma, after pondering over the matter, I gave out some (five I think) leases of villages securing the full jumma in the coming year, with a slight increase in future ones, for 20 years, to their respective patels at their request.

3. This measure I should have sought your authority for, had there been time to procure it, so as to enable me to issue the kowls while at Attode. It is however a small matter, for the whole pergunnah yields under 500 Rs. a year. In fact as to poverty and to peculiarity of inhabitants, pergunnahs Sylanee, Moondee, Poonassa and Attode are pretty much on a par. In these four pergunnahs I beg for your sanction to granting leases of villages to their patel for 20 years on a fixed sum for each year as done at Attode, leaving to the leaseholder the full advantages of his exertions beyond the sum fixed. Former leases only gave him a percentage on the increased cultivation his exertions begat.

4. It seems to me that we must trust to getting these four Oojar pergunnahs somewhat "Abad," to stirring men of the cultivating classes, more than to the exertions of Brahmin Mahalkurrees or Karkoons. I therefore propose for your consideration, paying the Mahalkurrees' salary (30 Rs.) to two or more stirring patels who will bring recruits for the plough from Malwa and other parts where they can be spared.

If this be attended with good results the appointment of Mahalkurree may after a year or so be abolished, and the salary be saved, I beg favorably to recommend the idea.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

P. T. FRENCH,

*Nimar Agency, Camp Poonassa,
the 19th April 1847.*

Political Assistant in Nimar.

No. 89 of 1847.

From

CAPT. P. T. FRENCH,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Camp Moondee, the 21st April 1847.

SIR,

The revenue this year in British Nimar from well watered land where the rate is above 3 Rs. per beegah, is 627 Rs. * and this is mainly in the Kusrawud pergunnah. That of the same description in Scindiah's Nimar, I am as yet unable to state, but of course it is much more.

* That is, Rs. 627 is the sum paid above what would be on the present lands, were they assessed at 3 Rupees the beegah

2. I shall in June or July be enabled to lay before you full information on this subject, but in the meantime I beg to propose that the highest rate of "Motustul" or land watered from a well, be 3 Rs. the beegah, such is the highest rate in Khandeish, where I recollect it was 5 Rs. some ten years back.

The reduction proposed is of course to have effect in the coming and not this Sumbut year.

3. The public works in the past and present years have given the country, or will do so at least, a good number of reservoirs, affording strong hope to the cultivator of some return, be he at the expense of sinking or repairing a well. A crop from irrigated land amounts to nearly a certainty, while khurreef crops are nearly the reverse. This year on the close of the rains all that can be, will be, done to make the village bunds up to the wet nullahs in their vicinity, so as to afford an additional supply of water.

4. By now intimating that the rates on well-watered land will be reduced to 3 Rs. the beegah, many will reserve their land for rubbee, repairing wells, &c. &c. instead of trusting to the uncertain khurreef; and thus I anticipate the reduction in the rate being nearly met in Sumbut 4, and more so in coming years by khurreef lands being converted into rubbee. Much might be said in favor of the project, but with which you are already acquainted. Land directly watered from a tank by a canal has no reference to the above of course.

I have the honor to be, &c.

P. T. FRENCH,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency, Camp Moondee,
the 21st of April 1847.*

No. 60 of 1847.

From

CAPT. P. T. FRENCH,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Mundlaisir, 10th July 1847.

SIR,

I now propose proceeding with my jummabundee and general report on Nimar, for the year 1846-47, Sumbut 1903, and beg to take

this early opportunity of expressing regret that I should have been understood by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to have in my former report made any strictures on my predecessors. It was my intention to have shewn that your predecessors, and not mine, were mainly the cause of this province being in the state I described it.

2. With regard to the revenue of the year under review, the accompanying return, No. 22, will be found, I hope, on a little study, to convey a clear view of it in all its bearings. The season on the whole was good; but in the Asseer pergunnah much injury was done to the rubbee by cold, and the cultivator was rewarded by high prices, while the reductions made in the land tax of Khalsa villages, and there being no outstanding balance of former years to make up, he in a great measure recovered the prosperity lost in the two previous very bad seasons. That great work, the Simrole ghaut, proved of essential use in inviting the traders of Malwa to resort in unusual numbers to Nimar for the purchase of grain. While the tanks and suraees made and repaired in the previous year, and those in hand in this, with other measures of amelioration, gave the ryot and people in general, confidence now, and hope in the future.

3. Without further preface, I now beg your attention to return No. 22. In the Sumbut year 1902 when all the villages were in lease the pucca jummabundee was

British,	Rs.	46,899	14	0
Scindiah,	„	1,31,407	15	0
		<hr/>		
Total, ..	Rs.	1,78,307	13	0
		<hr/>		
That of this year is 60,673 British, ..	Rs.	45,686	7	0
Scindiah,	„	1,24,614	13	6
		<hr/>		
Total, ..	Rs.	1,69,701	4	6
All of which has been paid, minus (and for which I beg authority for writing off column 27,)		1,538	15	3
		<hr/>		
Land revenue of Sumbut 1903 paid, ..	Rs.	1,68,162	5	3
Column 64 gives the average cash payments of the past seven years at Rs 1,24,750-13-6, so that the actual increase in cash after deducting the outstanding, is Rupees,		43,411	7	9

in the present, on the average of the past seven years paid to Government. But to this should be added payments from the collections not made in those years, as follows :

	Columns 50 and 51. To Mundlooes of Kanapoor and Burreeah, their huqs restored Rs.	694	1	7
Resident's letter No. 569, dated 6th April 1846.	and the five per cent. on Sirkar's huqs to patels in Khalsa villages,			
column 52,	.. .. .	6,325	8	3
	Total increase of receipts on past year, Rs.	50,431	1	7

4. The Ijara jumtabundee of Sumbut 1902, was given above,	Rs. 1,78,307	13	0
That of Sumbut 1903, minus the outstand- ing, at	Rs. 1,68,162	5	3
Paid Mundlooes,	694	1	7
Patels of Khalsa villages,	6,325	8	3
	1,75,181	15	1
Difference between Sumbut 1902 and 3,	Rs. 3,125	13	11

5. The above will be thought, I hope, very favorable, giving as it does an increase of *actual* receipts on the past seven years of Rs. 43,411 or of Rs. 51,431 counting huqs restored. But it will be thought yet more favorable, when it is borne in mind that it leaves no debt hanging over the industry of the ryot in the coming season. That as far as the 315 Khalsa villages (column 3) are concerned, it refers only to land actually under cultivation (all other land having been struck off,) and considering that the assessment has been made by a punchayat of the neighbouring patels and ryots in the presence of each cultivator whose field is borne on the return.

6. It will also be seen that in addition to the rent of land, Tuccavee to the amount of Rs. 23,890-6-3 (columns 1, 2, 8 to 31) has been repaid, so that there is neither an outstanding balance, nor interest on advances to draw on the produce of the plough this year. Many however did borrow of Sahoo-kars, paying with interest grain for grain, and this as the prices were at the receiving and repaying time, proved cheaper than loans of tuccavee, as the money borrowed fetched but few measures of grain, while when the prices fell, many had to be disposed of to realise the tuccavee.

7. I beg your attention to the contents of the columns under the headings "Khalsa villages"; from them the cause of increase and decrease in every way will be seen. They represent matters as they are, containing the land only under the plough: column 5 shews that 16,049 beegahs in Abâd villages have been struck off. Hitherto they, though waste or "purrit" paid rent in good seasons, thereby making a fearful inroad on the produce of land actually in cultivation (for all the villages were in Ijara), and in bad or indifferent ones, the whole rent of "purrit" was remitted. Thus the jumabundee was fictitious. Column 9 gives a loss of Rs. 2,035 by rubbee being converted into khurreef, but in the year the increase in this particular will more than counterbalance this loss, I believe.

8. I shall not further refer to this portion of the return, as an half-hour's study will suffice, and not, I hope, be denied it. To fully dilate on the subject, would fill this report with figures.

9. The outstanding tuccavee is all recoverable. The main portion of it was given out in March and April, these advances were made from the amount and do not appear in the accounts sent to the Audit office. I therefore beg authority for entering the sum now remaining outstanding in my annual accounts, viz. Rs. 7,966-12, column 32. This sum shall be collected before the land rent.

10. Column 31 shows that nearly 2000 Rs. have been advanced for new, that is tiled houses, and column 80 that there are nearly 8000 tiled houses in the province. The return to be prepared in the coming year will, I hope, contain a great accession to this number, for vast losses are sustained through fire, and nothing tends more to retain a cultivator in his village than a snug tiled house.

11. This return contains some interesting information: (Column 69,) that there are still in the province 842 villages totally deserted; (column 75,) that we lost by cholera in the year 1903 upwards of 1000 of our very thin population, and, (column 78,) that nearly 20,000 mango and mowah trees were destroyed by the drought of the two previous years.

12. Columns 76 and 77 shew that 7 men and 754 head of cattle were in the same period killed by tigers, and, notwithstanding the handsome reward for the destruction of those beasts, that but Rs. 2,225 were granted, column 81.

13. The reward for killing a full grown tiger is 60 Rs., a large sum truly, yet be the 754 head of cattle taken, one with another, at a valuation of 20 Rs. each, the loss sustained by the owners is 15,080 Rs. and the estimate per head is no exaggeration.

14. It will be seen by columns 79 and 80, that we have 2,290 wells at work, and 2,568 unemployed; but I am strong of hope, that there will be a great increase to the former number, and to irrigation by canals or pâts in the next return, for the tank made in the past year will come into operation, because we have now in most villages, patels whose income and respectability mainly depend on zeal in their office, especially in bunding up the rivulets that run in the vicinity, by the hands of the whole village, but mainly because of a late reduction,* making 3 Rs. the maximum rate per beegah on land watered from wells.

* Resident's letter
No. 619, dated 3rd
May 1847.

15. From a note to Appendix B. it will be seen that the rent on well-watered land, rated above 3 Rs. the beegah, is Rs. 3,230-15-6, a sum that I count on being more than met by increased irrigation, be the season tolerable. A good year would put the matter beyond doubt; but with our many tanks and the number of little streams I count on being bunded through the instrumentality of the patels, even a tolerable one will meet the wants of well-irrigation in a great degree.

16. In Khandeish, where the Khalsa system only is known, 3 Rupees is now the highest rate on well-watered land. It and all rates were much higher a few years back than they now are, but at last the worse than folly of a fictitious jummadundec with its concomitants and outstanding balance and remissions in bad seasons, a good one leaving little to the ryot, were duly appreciated, and the sum of 3 Rs. fixed as the maximum on well-watered land.

17. Appendix B. of this return No. 22, I now solicit your attention

to. Columns 4 to 19 in the body of the return give the cause of increase and decrease in revenue, and here will be seen at one view, the Bigottee rates of the past year, Sumbut 1903, under each head.

18. The canal or pāt irrigation this season we hope to extend. The highest rate levied is 6 Rupees, but a little lower down the column, you observe that well-watered land paid as high as 8 Rs. the beegah, and that down to the 4 Rs. the extent of irrigation is small indeed.

19. The reduction to 3 Rs. as a maximum rate per beegah before noticed, must inevitably, in coming years, lead to all the now unworked wells being repaired. It was not altogether a paucity of population that prevented those wells being worked. The operating cause was the land rent and the absence of reservoirs to feed the wells. The former is now removed, and towards the removal of the latter very much has been done.

20. The high rates that head the khurreef land return are on fields that yield rice and wheat * without being artificially watered: these high rates may with advantage be lowered at the next settlement.

21. Then follows land that will, if the cultivators all remain, come in full jumma this year; and then plough rates. These latter are mainly in Sylanec, Poonassa, Attode, Moondee, Bhamghur and Peeplode pergunnahs; all fine districts; but very scantily populated and chiefly by Bhilalas, Bheels, Purdesees, and Goonds, all fickle and unsteady races, as well as very indifferent cultivators; but it is hoped that the roads being made through, and the suraes and wells in their localities, will do much to attach them to the soil. When it can be, they shall also on security get advances for tiled houses, with the same intent.

22. In the pergunnahs just named, I beg for authority to giving villages in lease to their respective patels, on a slightly increasing rent for 20 years, as suggested in my letter No. 88, dated 19th April last. It will be long before these pergunnahs are flourishing, unless indeed the projected railroad is made, it would run through or near all.

23. The Moondbundee rates next follow in this Appendix. They

* Wheat is a Rubbee crop.

are fields on fixed rates, granted by former Governments as a favor, at what was then considered low rates; but which are now the reverse. On our assuming the government of the country considerable reductions were made in the Moond rent, yet they are still high in some places.

24. Pugrus lands conclude this Appendix. Pugrus or Istawa means land taken up rent-free for three or four years, then coming on half, and the next year on full jumma. The system is very objectionable, from its tending to perpetuate the roving habits of the tribes named a little back, but it is the system of the neighbouring states, and it may not be altogether departed from. I have been endeavouring to introduce rent-free one year, and a next to nominal rent the second, increasing imperceptibly almost to the full jumma. But this, like all else, must take years to be of much avail. I have now done with return No. 22.

25. The land assessment this year, it will be recollected, is the first made on the Khalsa system; many instances of interruption tended to create some haste and confusion, but any errors there may be will on the coming settlement be removed, and in the interim the ryot has the benefit of them. Many of our amils, and karkoons were new to the work, and all had in addition tanks, suracs, roads, &c. &c. to look to. We are now I hope better able, in every sense, to make an equitable settlement.

26. The fields were, each in presence of the cultivator, measured by a karkoon and assessed by a punchayet of the neighbouring patels, &c. &c. They fought and talked of course much in the usual noisy but harmless manner, and in the great majority of cases, settled the rate per beegah amicably. Any non-contents laid their cases before the amil, and if he could not settle the differences they were referred to me, when the whole village came to me at the Roogwat or final settlement time. This began in November. I had a roll in English of the ryots, the various sorts of land, with extent and rates, each held in cultivation. This was gone over man by man in presence of his patel and putwaree, as well as the punch that fixed his rent. All complaints were then heard, and if of over-assessment, the punch was referred to, and a fresh investigation was ordered, when it appeared on reference to the patel and fellow villagers of the complainant, that it was called for. If of over-measurement, the land was re-measured, and every encouragement was

given the ryots to look well to their own interests. Many of them in person by paces tested the karkoon's measurement; but the great majority forgot how many beegahs they held in rent. Some too, from a strange perverseness would say "Ask the putwaree," although they well knew the number of their beegahs and biswas. While the Roogwat was being made, each man told how much he had received in tuccavee; the amount and the portion of his rent paid: they produced their little powtees or receipts, and were, over and over, told to ascertain that the full sum was entered.

27. This being over, an hour's conversation with the community generally followed, as to the capabilities, &c. &c. of the village; what could be done for its improvement in regard to future assessments, tanks, wells, &c. &c. An entry was made in the jummabundee book, of the number of wells working and the reverse in the lands of the village, the amount of waste land, &c. &c. while care was taken by attention to the patel, to restore him to the place and consideration lost through an Ijara system, with the very many points which such an interview naturally suggests.

28. This process having been gone through with each village, a day was fixed on for all the patels and putwarees, with such of their respective villagers as they chose to bring, assembling in my tent, in presence of the amil and zemindars (mundlooes and canoongoe) of the pergunnah. This day was devoted to conversation. All that Government had done in the past year in the remission of outstanding balances; the construction of tanks, weirs, roads, wells and suraes; the abolition of transit duties and many vexatious taxes, &c. &c. were duly and often brought before the assembly. The patels were told that if the lands they held free when we came, were attached, they now enjoyed five per cent. on the sirkar's huqs, with waste land to the value of 25 Rs. and that very much would be expected of them as police officers in apprehending thieves, as revenue officers in increasing cultivation, and generally, as the head men of their localities, in keeping people in good humour, bringing to the notice of the amil, the zemindars, or myself, aught that would tend to the benefit of the subject. To prevent being not understood by all, some intelligent patel was made to repeat what I said. The good deeds of Government having been thus made the most of, the assembly

was invited to offer any suggestions it liked. That done and talked over my schemes for the future were expounded and advice sought. The day concluded by paun, sooparee—and all went home.

29. These prosy descriptive paras. may for once be pardoned. They tell how we proceeded, and my view of the best mode of action in the case. The conferences with the patels were very amusing and instructive as to the native character, their hopes and wishes as cultivators. Such interviews when there is good-will on both sides are not soon forgotten. I had to detail a long string of benevolent deeds by my Government for the benefit of my hearers, feeling certain of carrying out any feasible suggestion they might make. The favorable impression is, I hope, mutual.

30. I made the jumabundee of pergunnahs Kusrawud, Kanapoor, Burreeah, Durgaum, Burweye, Sylanee, Poonassa, Attode and Moondee. The native Deputy Collector who resides at Khundwah, of the remainder, but of those two I had the patels, &c. &c. in, and had interviews as above described.

31. The importance of the patel as a police and revenue officer, as well as headman in the village community, in this and the southern parts of India, is not, I humbly submit, sufficiently appreciated by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., judging at least by Mr. Secretary Thornton's communication of the 8th ultimo, No. 2416, para. 18. That letter I shall reply to, some months hence, when stating the result of my endeavours to introduce the system it adverts to. In the meantime I am of opinion that, constituted as the village communities are here and all to the southward, I see not how under any circumstances this important officer can be dispensed with. He is the hereditary revenue and police officer, the general referee, and in fact the "ma-bap" of the village. No officer is more respected by a native Government than the Pateljee, and the office is even now in name held by Holkar, Scindiah and other Princes of Deccan origin.

32. It has been mentioned that through some strange misapprehension all the lands held rent-free by the patels or claimed by them were on our advent resumed, or rather confiscated, on the perhaps true impres-

sion that they held more than was their due. Rules and principles strange and unsuited to the genius of the people were introduced, and the hereditary patel, instead of acting as chief of his village on behalf of ruler and ruled, was put aside, deprived of authority and income, to be replaced by a lease-holder without the prestige of birth and its countless accompaniments, in most countries among the ignorant, while his profits were not regulated by any regard for the place or people.

33. In the Deccan and Khandeish the patels' huqs are far greater than the percentage sanctioned here, because there they have Chiller kurch, Gaum kurch, &c. and besides a percentage which in Khandeish is

5 per cent. on villages yielding Rs. 500 revenue.

2½ .. do. .. do. from 500 to 1000 „

2 .. do. .. do. 1000 to 2000 „

1½ .. do. .. do. 2000 to 3000 „

1 .. do. .. do. 3000 to 4000 „

and on all above, 4½ per cent.

34. It is requisite that some provision be made for the putwarees. Here they have merely a plough rate, but returns of income are being prepared and will ere long be laid before you. In the meantime I may record that in the neighbouring provinces of Khandeish, putwarees are allowed as follows :

5 per cent on villages producing Rs. 1000 revenue.

4 .. do. .. do. from 1000 to 2000 „

3 .. do. .. do. 2000 to 3000 „

2 .. do. .. do. 3000 to 4000 „

and one per cent. on all above. The putwaree like the patel in many places suffered by the Ijara system. He was put aside by the leaseholder and Government confiscated all the land he held, rightly or otherwise.

35. I now solicit your attention to return No. 23 of statistical tables. It shews that in the past official year, Sumbut 1903, fifty-eight weirs and tanks have been made or repaired at an outlay by the British Government of Rs. 11,318, and by the Durbars of Indore and Gwalior, of Rs. 11,585 and 9,600 respectively, which added to 47 similar works by the

three Governments in the previous seasons, gives a total of 105 tanks and weirs costing Rs. 69,958-5 in two years.

36. The great majority of these works, as the cost of making or repairing denotes, is small, yet the least sized of them is of the utmost importance to its locality, absorbing in the four months of the rainy season a large body of water and thereby through percolation feeding the wells in the vicinity. On the other hand, some, though now repaired for a few hundred rupees, must originally have cost thousands. The great Burreeah tank or lake (No. 4 in last year's return) which was repaired for 5,000 Rs. must in the original construction have cost five times the entire sum spent by the three Governments in the past two years on all their tanks and weirs. When engaged in the repair of that work last year, we had in the month of May to dig for drinking water in its bed, but six weeks after, the water in it though not within three feet of the top of the escapement, extended over a circumference of 3 miles, being very deep too, and being enough, if not replenished, for two years.

37. The tanks made last year have as yet made little direct return. We did not allow any of them to fill. The usual closing showers of the monsoons we had not, and the soil was parched by the two previous indifferent seasons; none of them burst and all have been repaired. Those made this year are of course, as yet nearly dry, but one has burst, Kiralla, No. 35 of this return. It was a bund I had great suspicion of.

38. Many of the small tanks were repaired through the patels of their villages, Government paying, and the work was cheaper than if a karkoon had been on the spot to defray the daily outlay. All the bunds are cutcha, of earth well rammed by elephants and the work-people passing over them. The mounds were raised by baskets or kowree-work, and before breaking up my camp on returning to this on the 22nd May last I saw the progress made in each. I am strong of hope that all will stand this monsoon, though there are two or three I am suspicious of.

39. The sum of nearly 70,000 rupees expended on tanks (including the outlay by Holkar) in two years though large is all so spent. It will be well to again state that in the past 25 years of our rule of British or Scindiah Nimar, (I may here also remind you that in the years previous to

Sumbut 1903, A. D. 1846-47 the remissions in the former were Rupee 84,639, and in the latter 2,24,816 on account of drought, that is, there was but one year in which no emissions were granted; there was no reproductive outlay, and here I give the consequences; but a few more years like the two past, of investment by Government of capital in tanks and weirs will enable the province of Nimar to raise its head and double its revenue.

41. The next point to be noticed in this No. 23 return, is the erection of 38 new suraes on the chief road, and in the principal villages by the three Governments and private individuals, costing Rs. 11,733-13-10 which, with those of last season, gives a total of 59 new suraes at an outlay of Rs. 17,867-1-5; erected between April 1845 and the present time

42. The return No. 19, of suraes built in 1845-46, gave but three erected by private individuals, but here you will see a vast improvement for in many instances the village community, at their sole cost, raised up a surae. In other cases it added to the sum granted by Government and six have been made by as many public-spirited characters.

43. In the hope of further encouraging this spirit as well as to make all in the districts well versed on that score, a translation into Hindee, pasted on cloth, will be hung up in each pergunnah cutcherry, of this return, and also of the jummabundee. Last year this was done of the public work return only.

44. The last point to be noticed in this statement is the subscription raised for making a cart road from Burwye (near and north of the river,) to Oonkar Mandhatha, a place resorted to by Hindoos from all parts of India, and where a great fair is held in November annually, besides three minor ones. Our aspirations were first very small, indeed, not extending beyond cutting a clear road through the jungle, and removing the stones from it. But great success has attended the undertaking and the result will be very great eventual benefit to Nimar, for our funds enabled us not only to carry out the views of the subscribers, but to make the various roads, clearances, wells, &c. &c. given in the table of outlay, and they are all in a commercial point of view of moment to the province, being on the high road from Khandeish, through Asseerghur

to Malwa viâ Burwye, so that the devotee and trader alike benefit by the gifts of the devout Hindoo subscribers.

45. I have now done with these returns, and may take this opportunity of saying, with reference to Colonel Sutherland's notes of a tour through Nimar in 1836-37, that were that officer (under whom I had the honor to serve in Rajpootana) to now revisit this province, he would see a great change for the better, though to my conception he reviewed its condition then in too favorable a light. He would see a people in a great measure taxed by themselves, a good cart-road made up the then nearly impassable Simrole Ghat. He would ride over the then very bad little "Kuttee Pass" near Asseerghur, without being aware of the difficulties it once presented. He would see that the worst piece of road from Bombay to Agra probably, that from Boorhanpoor to Asseerghur, was being made a good commercial way; that there are no difficulties for the trader or traveller on the whole line from the last named city to Malwa, and that in almost every village on it, will be found a good surae with a plentiful supply of water at hand. He would find too that now each year revenue stands on its own merits, and that the farmer's industry was not blighted by a recollection of an outstanding balance against him; that the rates have been reduced and no kist demanded until the produce of the farm was ready for the market. The 105 tanks and weirs then unmade or in disrepair are now ready to perform their allotted task; that 59 new suraes have come into existence since then; that some new bazars have been established, all transit duties abolished, and that by reducing the rate on well-watered land, that best of all irrigation is being much encouraged. He would see along the main roads new tiled stables for police horsemen; the establishments of districts increased to the point of efficiency nearly, in number and salary; and in the office of each amil he would find nearly all the above detailed in a map in the language of the country, hanging beside Tassin's map of India in Hindee. He would learn that the European establishment has been increased to the strength of former years, and that no longer was the sole officer in a province of 4000 square miles, obliged to leave his duties in the district and repair to head quarters to despatch monthly accounts; and he would learn with pleasure how much of this was due to you.

46. This summary of all that has been done I should apologise for,

but I am sure yourself and the Lieutenant Governor will derive pleasure from perusing the detail.

47. With a good season, as might be expected, there has been a decrease of crime, though, as noted in my last report, I have never known a place in which there is so little as Nimar. The people are very simple and easily managed, but devoid of enterprise, slow at adopting improvements but little addicted to robbery.

48. The prisoners here and in the districts (in No. 170) are chiefly from Malwa, there being but 28 of the whole Nimarees. The jail is a general government one, and to it criminals are sent from Mhow, Indore, Bhopawur and Mehidpore on account of crime committed in Malwa. The cost of the keep of all such foreigners now falls on the British Government, a fact worth mentioning, should any finance committee ever sit and count up the cost of Nimar to Government.

49. Prisoners sentenced to hard labor cost here at least more than the work repays; the bill for Burkundazes alone being generally 125 Rs. per month. I therefore beg to propose the erection of a large shed and enclosure outside but adjoining the jail, and therein working the prisoners at any trade they know or we can teach them. The cost of the building will be about 3000 Rs. and an allowance of 30 Rs. per month will be required for instructors in handicraft. This arrangement will in less than two years repay the cost of the building, even should the prisoners' work make no return, for the Burkundaze charge may then be discontinued.

50. But the non-employment of prisoners on the road will also facilitate the reduction of the police horse of Nimar, of whom some 12 or 14 are now daily with the convicts when so employed, provided the detachment of the 5th Irregular Cavalry serving here, is increased to its former strength, for it would not do to have the place denuded of horse *in toto*.

51. The detachment of 5th Irregular Cavalry may perhaps be increased to its original strength, one resallah, and in that case a reduction of 30 of the mounted constabulary force of the province may be made, which, as each horseman receives 20 Rs. salary, would be attended with an an-

nual saving of 7,200 Rs. The 30 horses that I say might be reduced, includes Kesra Naicks 3, and Gosayn Naicks, one horse. They reside in Holkar's country and if not transferred to His Highness, might perhaps be sent to the customs receipts on the Scindwah and Ukbarpoor road near which they are serving. This would make the reduction in numbers of those now available, 26 horse.

52. Should these men be discharged, I hope some consideration will be extended and a gratuity granted them.

53. As much of the outlay and increase of establishments noted in former paras. originated with me, I feel bound in duty to state where reductions may reasonably be made. Already the detachment of Regular Infantry here has been reduced from two companies to a Soobadar's party, that at Khundwah from a Subadar's to a Havildar's, and that at Buhadurpore from a Lieutenant's to a Havildar's.

54. In conclusion I beg to state that we have now pluviometers to gauge the fall of rain at each amil's thanah, and to express a hope that your endeavours in behalf of the repair of the long-neglected, but very important Pass of Adjunta, may be attended with success, and to solicit Rs. 500 for the purchase of books for our schools.

I have the honor to be, &c.

P. T. FRENCH, *Capt.*

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency,
Mundlairsir, the 10th July 1847.*

(True Copy)

W. F. EDEN,

First Assistant to Resident.

Jummabundee Return of Nimar, British

Names of Pergunnahs.	Kucha Jummabundee of S. 1902, A. D. 1845-46, when all villages were in Ijara.			Kucha Jummabundee S. 1902, A. D. 1845-46.				KHALSA Decrease in								
				Beegs in cultivation, villages now Khalsa.		Land Revenue.		Villages being deserted.		In Abad Villages.		Revenue of.				
	1			2		3		4		5						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Beeg.	Bis.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	Beeg.	Bis.	Rs.	A.	P.	
British Nimar.	Kusrawud,	31,508	2	0	22,673	14	25,759	14	0	..	..	2,129	1	1,464	7	0
	Mundlaisir,	2,032	14	0	1,336	11	2,032	14	0	..	..	71	19	60	2	0
	Kanapoor,	7,705	11	0	8,316	9	7,705	11	0	..	..	1,248	0	835	13	6
	Burreca,	8,166	15	6	9,207	15	8,166	15	6	..	..	1,347	9	1,023	3	0
	17 Villages,	2,514	12	0	2,474	10	1,042	4	0	..	..	19	10	25	0	0
	Nagaun,	574	8	0	600	13	574	8	0	..	..	36	8	22	11	0
	Chegaun,	1,346	4	0	760	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,346	4	0	..	..	12	0	12	0	0
Total,	53,849	2	6	46,369	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,628	6	6	..	..	4,864	16	3,443	4	6	
Scindiah's Nimar.	Khundwah,	80,222	3	0	86,161	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	54,547	14	0	36	9	6,967	10	5,572	15	3
	Burwai,	15,146	5	3	9,971	6	12,749	9	6	..	756	2,515	19	1,953	8	9
	Dhurgam,	14,702	3	0	3,756	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,438	3	9	..	..	112	8	104	14	3
	Syllance,	3,669	10	0	1,293	2	1,045	11	0	..	..	290	0	137	11	0
	Poonassa,	743	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attode,	430	0	0	..	..	430	0	0	..	..	..	..	115	0	0
	Moondee,	3,705	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Asscer,	32,329	7	0	7,631	0	4,500	8	0	..	..	400	15	337	6	6
	Peeplode,	9,073	3	0	9,787	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,849	11	0	..	279	451	10	400	11	0
	Bhamghur,	6,337	0	0	5,204	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,159	12	0	..	..	447	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,292	4	0
Total,	1,66,358	14	3	1,23,804	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	84,721	5	3	36	1044	11,184	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,814	6	9	
Grand Total,	2,20,208	0	9	1,70,174	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,31,349	11	9	36	1044	16,049	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,257	11	3	

and Scindiah's for S. 1903, A. D. 1846-47.

VILLAGES

Revenue and cause of, in Beegas and cash in S. 1903 on that of previous year.

Swamped in Tanks.	Revenue of.			By measurement.			Revenue of.			By decision of Panchayet.			From Rubbee to Khurreef Crops.			By new roads.			Revenue of.			Total Beegas thrown up, &c.			Revenue of.		
	6			7			8			9			10			11											
	Bg.	Bis.	Rs. A. P.	Beeg.	Bis.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Beeg.	Bis.	Rs.	A.	P.				
5	13	13 0 0	133	2	113 9 0	1,041	11	0	31	15	0	..	..	..	2,268	4	..	..	2,664	10	0	..	..	..
19	19	24 0 0	14	8	20 6 0	5	2	0	..	..	..	3	14	4	110	0	..	..	113	10	0	..	..	..
15	11	9 14 9	74	5	72 9 0	528	15	3	99	5	6	..	..	..	1,337	16	..	..	1,546	10	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	57	5	50 1 9	656	7	3	12	0	0	..	..	..	1,404	14	..	..	1,741	12	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	38	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	10	..	..	63	9	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	9	3 1 0	50	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	17	..	..	76	10	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	0	6 4 0	24	8	0	20	10	0	..	..	..	18	0	..	..	63	6	0	..	..	..
41	3	46 14 9	288	9	265 14 9	2,346	2	6	163	14	6	3	14	4	5,198	2	..	..	6,270	3	0	..	..	..
9	0	9 0 0	1,751	0	1,398 2 9	3,752	14	3	1,402	7	0	..	..	..	8,762	10	..	..	12,174	7	3	..	..	..
36	18	60 10 0	165	17	204 4 3	1,047	8	9	413	15	3	..	..	..	2,718	14	..	..	4,437	15	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	38	13	48 5 0	121	7	6	19	3	7	..	..	..	151	1	..	..	293	14	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	11	0	8 8 0	35	8	0	4	13	0	..	..	..	301	0	..	..	186	8	0	..	..	..
..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	0	0	..	..	..
..			
..	..	..	2,286	15	..	142	11	3	18	0	0	..	..	..	2,687	10	..	..	498	1	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	336	6	0	8	0	0	..	..	..	451	10	..	..	1,024	1	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	221	9	9	5	3	0	..	..	..	447	12	1/2	..	419	0	9	..	..	..
45	18	69 10 0	4,253	5	1,661 4 0	5,708	1	6	1,871	9	10	..	..	..	15,519	17	1/2	..	19,169	0	1	..	..	..
87	1	116 8 9	4,541	14	1,927 2 9	8,054	4	0	2,035	8	4	3	14	4	20,717	19	1/2	..	25,439	3	1	..	..	..

Names of Pergunnaha.	Land of Sumbat 1902 in cultivation in S. 1903.	Revenue of.		REVENUE			
				By new Villages.		In old Villages.	
				Revenue of.	Revenue of.	Revenue of.	Revenue of.
	12		13		14		
	Beeg. Bis.	RS. A. P.	No.	RS. A.	Beeg. Bis.	RS. A. P.	
British Nimar.	Kusrawud,	20,405 9	23,095 4 0	..	..	291 3	81 3 0½
	Mundlaisir,	1,226 11	1,919 4 0	..	..	42 12	57 15 0
	Kanapoor,	6,978 13	6,159 1 0	..	..	1,843 14	817 13 0
	Burreea,	7,803 1	6,425 3 6	..	..	738 15	224 12 0
	17 Villages,	2,455 0	978 11 0	..	..	..	..
	Nagaun,	560 16	497 14 0	..	..	163 5	79 1 0
	Chegaun,	1,742 1½	1,282 14 0	..	..	164 12½	71 4 0
Total,	41,171 11½	40,358 3 6	..	..	3,244 1½	1,332 0 9	
Scindiah's Nimar.	Khundwah,	77,399 2½	42,373 6 9	..	..	2,351 0½	242 13 0
	Burwai,	7,252 12	8,311 10 6	23 15	5 3	637 12½	465 3 3
	Dhurgam,	3,605 15½	4,144 5 5	..	..	225 16	54 3 6
	Syllanee,	992 2	859 3 0	..	..	58 0	28 0 0
	Poonassa, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attode, .. ..	..	295 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Moondee, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Asseer,	4,943 10	4,002 6 3	..	..	276 13	30 4 0
	Peepode,	9,335 12½	3,825 10 0	..	..	..	..
Bhamghur,	4,756 7¾	1,740 11 3	..	..	204 19¾	85 13 0	
Total,	1,08,285 2½	65,552 5 2	23 15	5 3	3,755 0½	856 4 9	
Grand Total,	1,49,456 13¾	1,05,910 8 8	23 15	5 3	6,999 2½	2,188 5 6	

(continued.)

VILLAGES.
Revenue and cause of in beegahs and cash in Sumbut 1903 on that of previous year.

By measurement.		Revenue of		Khurreef to Rubbee.		By Panchayet.		Lapsed to Government.		Revenue of.		Pugrus to jumma land.		Land on batta.		Tank land.		Revenue of	
15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24	
Beeg.	Bis.	rs.	A. P.	Beeg.	Bis.	rs.	A. P.	Bg.	Bis.	rs.	A.	rs.	A. P.	rs.	Beeg.	Bis.	rs.	A.	
455	10	140	6 0	46	10	355	14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	2	22	12 0	435	10	0	0 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	14	140	8 9	85	3	293	14 9	..	..	27	9 0	..	17	14	27	10	..	..	..
178	15	87	6 0	89	7	367	14 3	..	..	15	6 0	..	28	3	53	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	0 0	..	..	16	15 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	8	30	6 0	..	..	15	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	0	36	8 0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
932	9	457	4 9	666	14	1,066	0 0	..	..	59	9 3	..	45	17	81	1	..	..	..
1,575	0	1,510	12 3	283	12	2,268	15 3	..	..	632	11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	2	110	10 0	77	7	109	7 6	8	10	10	10	54	4 0	105	..	..	..	..	..
285	4 1/4	204	9 7	116	4	22	10 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	89	9 0	..	..	10	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	0	5	0	7	8	194	6 0	59	15	70	0	77	11 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	483	9 9	..	..	75	14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	157	4 9	..	..	24	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,278	6 1/4	1,830	15 10	484	11	3,325	15 0	68	5	80	10	1,141	8 9	105	..	..	..	..	..
3,210	15 1/4	2,288	24 7	1,151	9	4,391	15 0	68	5	80	10	1,201	2 0	105	45	17	81	1	..

Names of Pergunnahs.	Total increase of beegahs.		Revenue of.			Total No. of beegahs under cultivation.	Total revenue of Sumbut 1903 from land in Khalsa villages.	Revenue of villages in Ijara.							
								No. of Khalsa villages.							
	20		21						23	24					
	Beeg.	Bis.	R.R.	A.	P.	Beeg.	Bis.	Beeg.	Bis.	No.	No.	R.R.	A.		
British Nimar.	Kusrawud,	746	13	624	1	6	21,152	2	23,719	5	6	27	..	..
	Mundlaisir,	108	14	517	0	0	1,335	5	2,436	4	0	1	..	..
	Kanapoor,	2,020	2	1,392	10	6	8,998	15	7,551	11	6	21	..	..
	Burreca,	945	13	837	15	0	8,748	14	7,263	2	6	16	..	..
	17 Villages, .. ..	..	..	48	15	9	2,455	0	1,027	10	9	2	..	..
	Nagaun,	196	13	25	1	0	757	9	622	15	0	1	..	..
	Chegaun,	204	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	12	0	1,946	14	1,400	10	0	1	..	..
Total,	4,222	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,663	7	9	45,393	19	44,021	11	3	69	..	..
Scindiah s Nimar.	Khundwah,	4,226	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,938	11	6	81,626	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,312	2	3	153	4	1,438	2
	Burwai,	781	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	937	10	0	8,034	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,249	4	6	43	..	..
	Dhurgam,	511	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	397	11	10	4,116	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,542	1	3	9	..	..
	Syllance,	58	0	127	12	0	1,050	2	986	15	0	3	1	125	
	Poonassa, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attode, .. ..	..	..	249	0	0	..	..	544	0	0	16	..	..
	Moondee, .. ..	..	..	17	0	0	..	..	17	0	0	1	..	..
	Asseer,	342	0	384	13	9	5,235	18	4,387	4	0	12	..	..
	Peepode, .. ..	..	..	559	7	9	9,335	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,385	1	9	21	..	..
Bhamghur,	204	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	217	14	9	4,961	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,958	10	0	8	..	..
Total,	6,125	7	7,830	1	7	1,14,410	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,382	6	9	246	5	1,563	2	
Grand Total, ..	10,347	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,493	9	4	1,59,804	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,17,404	2	0	315	5	1,563	2	

Revenue of Villages in Ijara.			Total kucha jumma-bundee of S. 1903.		Land revenue out-standing and irre-coverable S. 1903.	Tuccavee advanced and recovered.						
Number.	Revenue of		Khalsa and Ijara.			For food and seed.	For cattle.	For new ploughs.	For new houses and houses destroyed by fire, &c.	Balance.	Unrecovered.	
	25	26		27								28	29	30	31	32
No.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.
3	5,747	4	29,466	9 6	..	2,293 1 9	889	..	50		124	..
..	..		2,436	6 0	..	125 0 6	84	..	..		..	..
..	..		7,551	11 6	..	1,760 0 0	909	..	..		523	..
..	..		7,263	2 6	..	1,808 0 0	87	..	..		250	..
11	1,488	0	2,515	10 9	..	168 0 0	..	..	..		..	..
..	..		622	15 0	..	50 0 0	213	..	..		213	..
..	..		1,400	10 0	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
14	7,235	4	51,256	15 3	..	6,204 2 3	2,182	..	50		1,110	..
81	24,235	11	72,985	15 3	373 4 0	6,228 4 0	1,129	..	575		3,537	4
27	2,520	8	11,769	12 6	80 9 3	929 8 0	40	1,474	800		1,968	..
23	10,350	9	14,892	10 3	..	467 8 0	..	..	326 8		332	8
19	2,497	6	3,609	5 0	..	124 0 0	86	..	18		76	..
15	805	3	805	3 0	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
..	..		544	0 0	17 13 0	147 0 0	12	..	..		11	..
21	3,788	4	3,805	4 0	80 3 0	17 0 0	..	..	..		..	..
49	28,220	0	32,607	4 0	976 6 0	1,585 8 0	564	..	180		732	..
12	4,202	12	8,587	13 9	..	396 8 0	..	..	..		..	..
22	4,245	12	6,204	6 0	10 12 0	154 8 0	..	200	..		200	..
269	80,866	1	1,55,811	9 9	1,538 15 3	10,049 12 0	1,831	1,674	1,899 8		6,856	12
283	88,101	5	2,07,068	9 0	1,538 15 3	16,253 14 3	4,013	1,674	1,949 8		7,966	12

Names of Pergunnahs.	Transit duties.		Kullalee.		Opium.		Boat Men.	Bait.	Fines.	Mowah.	Mangoes.		
	33		34		35		36	37	38	39	40		
	Rs.	P. A.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	No.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	A. P.	
British Nimar.	Kusrawud,	23	2 9	1,374	0 0	183	8 0	..	38 0	..	1 0	13 0 0	
	Mundlaisir,	3	5 6	1,359	0 0	220	0 0	..	4 0	214 6	..	8 0 0	
	Kanapoor, .. ..	..	..	190	12 0	9	12 0	..	18 0	..	..	34 0 6
	Burreea,	0	11 0	528	10 0	30	8 6	..	15 0	..	1 0	4 0 0	
	17 Villages,	10	6 3	227	15 0	6	3 0	..	..	..	..	20 4 0
	Nagaun,	26	0 0	1 0
	Chegaun,	73	0 0	8	0 0
Total,	37	9 6	3,779	5 0	457	15 6	..	76 0	214 6	2 0	..	79 12 0	
Scindiah's Nimar.	Khundwah,	7	8 9	3,629	12 0	465	12 0	..	..	15 0	..	..
	Burwai,	11	10 6	1,000	0 0	197	5 4	60	13 0	25 0	5 14	38 12 0	
	Dhurgam,	1	2 3	381	4 0	53	12 0	..	32 0	1 15	3 0	49 0 0	
	Syllanee,	0	10 0	462	2 0	48	4 6	..	20 0	..	..	..
	Poonassa, .. ..	..	..	46	12 6	9	11 3	..	9 0	..	..	..
	Attode, .. ..	..	..	102	10 0	17	1 0	..	2 0	..	..	..
	Moondee, .. ..	..	..	328	0 0	65	15 9	..	6 0	..	..	19 0 0
	Asseer,	40	8 0	3,682	3 0	104	8 0	..	89 8	..	..	46 6 9
	Peeplode,	3	0 0	1,258	8 0	21	8 0	..	..	..	44 1	23 9 0
Bhamghur,	1	3 3	742	4 0	59	3 9	..	..	..	..	27 5 0	
Total,	65	10 9	11,633	7 6	1,043	1 7	60	171 8	41 15	52 15	..	204 0 9	
Grand Total,	103	4 3	15,412	12 6	1,501	1 1	60	247 8	256 7	54 15	..	283 12 9	

(continued.)

Pallege.	Gyaltee.	Posikussee.	Takha.	Seebundee Khurch.	Custard apples.	Attachments.		Chitraurun.	Singsjee's Jutra.	Bheel Salame.	Total
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.
34 2 0	22 8 9	500	110	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,099 5 6
..	284 14 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,093 11 11
..	9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262 0 0
14 3 3	52 15 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	647 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	9 12	..	..	..	..	..	274 8 3
..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 0 0
48 5 3	370 6 5	500	110	800	9 12	..	..	..	..	..	6,485 9 8
..	835 13 9	500	..	..	..	310 13 1	..	475 2 6	..	..	6,239 14 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,351 9 10
..	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	552 1 3
..	14 9 0	..	..	..	..	1 3 0	..	16 14 0	..	..	563 10 6
..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	0 2 2	..	9 3 0	..	..	75 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	4 3 5	..	1 10 0	..	..	127 8 5
..	81 5 0	..	..	..	..	13 1 6	..	54 7 3	..	..	567 13 6
17 0 0	570 0 9	53	..	..	1 0	7 9 9	705	12 12 9	..	..	5,320 9 0
..	27 0 0	..	..	..	..	171 3 9	..	154 5 6	..	13 10	1,716 13 3
4 8 0	72 1 0	50	..	..	..	23 7 0	..	49 15 6	0 4	..	1,030 3 6
21 8 0	1,631 1 6	603	..	..	1 0	531 11 9	705	774 6 6	0 4	13 10	17,554 4 4
69 13 3	2,001 7 11	1,103	110	800	10 12	531 11 9	705	774 6 6	0 4	13 10	24,039 14 0

Names of Pergunnahs.	Total land revenue Ijara or Khalsa, Sumbut 1903.		Total sewaj jumma, Sumbut 1903.		Grand total of all descriptions, Sumbut 1903.		Expenditure						
	53		54		55		Gam Khurch.		Chunda.		Pohdar.		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	
British Nimar.	Kusrawud,	29,466	9 0	3,099	5 6	32,565	15 0	241	1 0	84	4 6	22	0
	Mundlaisir, .. .	2,436	4 0	2,093	11 11	4,529	15 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kanapoor,	7,551	11 6	262	0 0	7,813	11 6	124	7 0	..	..	..	..
	Burreca,	7,263	2 6	647	0 0	7,910	2 6	114	12 0	..	..	..	..
	17 Villages,.. ..	2,515	10 9	274	8 3	2,790	3 0	53	3 3	32	1 0	6	8
	Nagaun,	622	15 0	28	0 0	650	15 11	15	0 0	..	..	..	..
	Chegaun,	1,400	10 0	81	1 0	1,481	10 0	44	14 0	..	..	2	0
Total,	51,256	15 3	6,485	9 8	57,742	8 11	593	5 3	116	5 6	30	8	
Scindiah's Nimar.	Khundwah,	72,985	15 3	6,239	14 1	79,225	13 4	1,214	11 0	997	8 0	172	8
	Burwai,	11,769	12 6	1,357	9 10	13,121	6 4	135	4 0	..	..	..	..
	Dhurgam,	14,892	10 3	552	1 3	15,444	11 6	241	4 0	..	..	..	..
	Syllance,	8,609	5 0	563	10 6	4,172	15 6	85	8 0	..	..	..	..
	Poonassa,	805	3 0	75	1 0	880	4 0	42	8 0	..	..	..	..
	Attode,	544	0 0	127	8 5	671	8 5	10	12 0	..	..	..	..
	Moondce,	3,805	4 0	567	13 6	4,373	1 6	124	13 0	61	4 0	10	12
	Asseer,	32,607	4 0	5,319	9 0	37,936	13 0	531	15 6	237	12 0	37	14
	Peeplode,	8,587	13 9	1,716	13 3	10,304	11 0	141	10 6	246	8 0	..	..
Bhamghur,	6,204	6 0	1,030	3 6	7,234	9 6	87	9 6	137	8 0	16	0	
Total,	1,55,811	9 9	17,554	4 4	1,73,365	14 1	2,616	0 3	1,680	0 3	237	2	
Grand Total,	2,70,068	9 0	24,039	14 0	2,31,108	7 0	3,209	5 6	1,796	13 6	267	10	

Sumbut 1903.

Putta.	Huck Mundloee.	Huk Canoogoe.	Huq Patchi.	Huq Putwarrie.	Huq Surrundai.	Huq Sirkareé Canoogoe.
59	60	61	62	63	64	65
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
313 10 0	1,503 14 6	279 15 6	1,155 9 1	..	..	..
..	..	..	123 6 3	4 6 3	..	..
..	351 6 5	192 4 1	328 4 0	..	..	..
..	342 11 2	217 8 1	316 4 9	..	..	..
137 12 0	89 5 0	..	91 2 3	126 13 9	..	..
..	17 14 9	7 13 3	27 6 0	..	11 0 0	..
..	37 0 0	37 0 0	71 12 0	..	52 0 0	..
451 6 0	2,342 3 10	734 8 11	2,013 12 9	963 0 0	63 0 0	..
1,477 7 0	2,864 5 6	1,716 2 6	2,075 5 9	2,446 13 3	2,446 15 3	328 15 6
192 3 9	2,669 2 4	..	346 7 3	..	..	..
1,458 3 0	1,207 7 3	..	193 14 9	..	..	..
189 12 0	587 8 9	..	38 5 0	116 3 3	116 3 3	12 13 9
116 8 0	152 3 6	..	..	31 4 6	31 4 6	2 2 3
..	62 8 6	..	21 12 0	40 4 6	40 4 6	2 7 0
238 4 0	78 10 11	135 1 8	12 0	133 5 10	133 15 10	18 4 5
1,729 0 0	1,358 9 6	..	1,405 15 9	..	..	..
210 0 0	1,052 12 9	..	156 11 0	396 9 9	396 9 9	38 4 6
277 0 0	977 4 0	..	728 8 0	230 3 9	230 3 9	20 12 6
5,388 5 9	11,010 9 0	1,851 4 2	4,311 11 6	1,862 4 6	3,394 14 10	423 11 11
6,339 11 9	13,352 12 10	2,585 13 1	6,325 8 3	1,993 8 6	3,457 14 10	423 11 11

Names of Pergunnahs.	Expenditure, Sumbut 1903.		Total from Land Revenue.	Total from Sewai Jumma.	Total expenditure Sumbut 1903.	Huq sirkaree or pucksajumma-bundee of Sumbut 1903, 1846-47, Land and Sewai.	
	Huq Paralkur.	Sirkaree Beit.					
	66	67	68	69	70	71	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
British Nimar.	Kusrawud, .. ..	.. ..	3,343 9 6	156 13 6	3,500 7 0	29,065 8 0
	Mundlaisir, .. ..	.. ..	116 0 0	11 12 6	127 12 6	4,402 3 5
	Kanapoor, .. ..	.. ..	970 10 6	25 11 0	996 5 6	6,817 6 0
	Burreea, .. ..	.. ..	929 9 6	61 10 6	991 4 0	6,918 14 6
	17 Villages, .. ..	.. ..	502 14 9	33 14 6	536 13 3	2,253 5 9
	Nagaun, .. ..	.. ..	70 2 0	3 0 0	79 2 0	571 13 0
	Chegaun, .. ..	.. ..	231 10 0	13 0 0	244 10 0	1,237 0 0
Total, .. ..	.. ..	6,170 8 3	305 14 0	6,476 6 3	51,266 2 8	
Scindiah's Nimar.	Khundwah, .. ..	.. ..	12,703 7 3	590 8 0	13,293 15 3	65,931 14 1
	Burwai, .. ..	.. ..	3,014 11 0	328 6 4	3,343 1 4	9,778 5 0
	Dhurgam, .. ..	.. ..	3,013 9 3	87 3 9	3,100 13 0	12,343 14 6
	Syllanee, .. ..	.. ..	902 3 0	127 15 9	1,030 2 9	3,142 12 9
	Poonassa, .. ..	.. ..	324 0 0	20 10 3	344 10 3	535 9 9
	Attode, .. ..	.. ..	109 0 0	28 12 0	137 12 0	533 12 5
	Moondee,	200 13 11	895 3 0	106 14 0	1,002 1 9	3,370 15 9
	Asseer,	82 8	6,634 3 0	609 12 3	7,243 15 3	30,692 13 9
	Peeplode,	1,960 1 9	282 6 9	2,242 8 6	8,062 2 6
Bhamghur, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,640 6 0	180 7 9	1,820 13 9	5,413 11 9
Total,	200 13 11	82 8	31,196 12 3	2,363 1 7	33,559 13 10	1,39,806 0 3	
Grand Total,	200 13 11	82 8	37,367 4 6	2,668 15 7	40,036 4 1	1,91,072 2 11	

(continued.)

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Particulars of last column.		Average receipts from Land Revenue in the past 7 years.	No. of Villages.		Villages.			Houses.	
From Sewai.	From land.		Sirkaree.	Jagheer.	Abad.	Pykhaet.	Oozar.	Tiled.	Thatched.
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
2,942 8 0	26,123 0 0	20,011 7 0	30	2	26	6	..	1,675	422
281 15 5	2,320 4 0	1,574 10 3	1	..	1	..	..	578	36
236 5 0	6,581 1 0	4,720 0 2	24	1	19	3	3	267	291
585 5 6	6,333 9 0	5,022 3 3	25	1	12	7	7	418	395
240 9 9	2,012 12 0	1,265 13 6	36	..	11	2	23	16	298
25 0 0	546 13 0	234 7 7	1	..	1	..	..	40	13
68 0 0	1,169 0 0	509 0 10	1	..	1	..	..	125	50
6,179 11 8	45,086 7 0	33,937 10 7	118	4	71	18	33	3,119	1,505
1,649 6 1	60,282 8 0	45,276 1 11	275	3	184	61	33	4,000	4,573
1,023 3 6	8,755 1 6	7,527 13 0	197	18	70	14	131	873	755
464 13 6	11,879 1 0	8,628 7 5	32	2	21	13	..	809	110
435 10 9	2,707 2 0	2,137 4 0	88	9	33	3	61	285	598
54 6 9	481 3 0	224 5 9	77	7	16	..	68	4	276
58 12 5	435 0 0	188 8 3	24	2	15	1	10	5	256
460 14 9	2,910 1 0	1,833 1 4	47	3	21	4	25	106	501
4,719 13 9	25,973 1 0	16,064 6 9	157	2	53	10	96	936	1,924
1,434 6 6	6,027 12 0	5,577 15 1	359	17	141	1	334	436	717
849 11 2	4,564 0 0	3,355 3 5	77	8	27	7	51	358	664
15,191 2 9	1,24,614 13 6	90,813 2 11	1,333	71	481	114	809	7,892	10,373
23,370 14 5	1,09,701 4 6	1,24,750 13 6	1,451	75	552	132	842	11,011	11,878

KK

Names of Pergunnahs.	Population.			Death by cholera in Sunbut 1903.	Killed by Tigers.		Trees, Mangoes, and Mow killed by drought.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.		Men.	Animals.		
	82	83	84		85	86		87	88
British Nimar.	Kusrawud,	3,281	3,268	3,123	62	..	30	74
	Mundlaisir,	1,001	926	1,053	42	..	6	3
	Kanapoor,	816	850	1,205	25	..	38	63
	Burreca,	1,111	1,241	1,273	27	..	55	327
	27 Villages,	397	427	527	..	..	17	652
	Nagaun,	73	88	89	..	..	..	..
	Chegaun,	285	319	328	..	..	2	125
Total, ..	6,964	7,119	7,598	156	..	148	1,242	
Scindiah's Nimar.	Khundwah,	13,075	14,480	16,058	576	3	97	8,616
	Burwai,	2,750	2,646	2,853	17	1	172	61
	Dhurgan,	1,326	1,404	1,742	23	..	48	..
	Syllance,	1,358	1,392	1,687	5	1	72	10
	Poonassa,	414	449	558	20	..	20	20
	Attode,	386	415	495	58	..	72	40
	Moondee,	892	989	1,166	55	..	10	26
	Asseer,	3,884	4,347	4,452	62	..	32	7,677
	Peepode,	2,040	2,207	2,384	89	..	68	1,480
Bhamghur,	1,494	1,651	1,885	19	2	15	11	
Total, ..	27,616	29,980	33,280	921	7	606	17,941	
Grand Total, ..	34,580	37,099	40,878	1,077	7	754	19,185	

(continued.)

Wells.		Rewards for the destruction of Tigers in S. 1903.	Fall of rain at Mundlairsir in 1846 Sumbut 1902.								
Abad.	Oozar.		June.		July.		August.		September.		
			Date.	Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	Inches.	
89	90	91									
209	30	12	9	0.50	1	0.92	1	0.19	2	0.44	
34	..	..	12	0.50	2	1.32	3	0.61	5	0.27
69	79	24	26	3.27	4	0.11	5	0.50	6	0.95	
82	120	80	27	0.70	6	0.34	6	0.36	7	0.38	
42	254	50	29	1.82	12	0.53	11	0.90	8	0.16	
1	..	..	..	..	13	0.12	12	0.48	9	0.56
31	6	..	..	..	14	0.18	13	0.46	10	0.25
			..	..	16	2.45	18	0.26	13	0.42
468	489	166	..	..	17	0.96	..	..	14	1.31
			..	..	19	0.70	..	..	15	1.00
914	473	264	..	..	27	6.20	..	..	16	0.47
94	326	225	..	..	28	0.27	..	..	17	1.46
137	127	8	..	..	29	3.61	..	..	18	0.13
77	47	391	..	..	30	2.45	..	..	..	..
23	78		..	..	31	0.60	..	..	..	..
10	36		..	..					
61	65	250	..	6.79	..	16.20	..	2.50	..	7.86	
388	770	325									
57	61	233									
61	96	355									
			Grand Total,								33.35
1,822	2,079	2,059									
2,290	2,568	2,225									

Rate per Beegah.	British.		Scindiah.	
	Beegahs.	Biswas.	Beegahs.	Biswas.
6	153 10	921 3		
4	90 10	361 13		
	21 2	63 5		
Total, 3	265 2	1,346 5		
8	..	..	17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 0
7	..	..	12 12	80 6
6	..	..	39 9	236 8
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	29 10	162 2
5	27 8	135 0	350 11	1,751 14
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 14	212 4	50 0	225 6
4	399 14	1,604 5	1,400 6	5,603 14·6
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 6	466 15	215 0	755 15
3	635 6	1,913 6	888 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,663 14
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 15	77 1	160 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	398 14
2	17 14	35 7	157 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	315 12
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	53 12	85 3
1	8 0	8 0	11 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 1
..	..	..	7 0	10 0
Total, 13	1,303 17	4,482 6	3,392 15$\frac{5}{8}$	12,447 13·6
5	..	..	28 15	143 12
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	2 0	9 0
4	..	..	408 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,632 13·6
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5	18 8	18 8	38 19
3	39 9	118 5·6	322 19	966 4
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 17	205 14	167 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	412 4
2	705 5	1,410 5	1,944 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,877 2·6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,365 11	12,274 8·3	3,417 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,131 15·6
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,059 18	3,812 9	3,728 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,658 3·3
1·2	2,716 4	3,086 8	251 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	281 11·3
1	5,604 9	56 10	910 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,101 5·6
14	3,222 9	2,808 6·6	844 17	748 14
12	4,311 6	3,211 15	7,480 15 $\frac{5}{8}$	5,553 2·3
10	3,225 10	2,010 13	4,441 3	2,786 4·6
8	4,419 7	2,211 12	16,293 4·4	8,108 2·9
6	2,242 19	828 53	8,069 4	2,886 10·6
4	4,827 5	1,201 2	30,688 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,112 8
2	409 5	51 0·6	14,628 16 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,857 14·9
Total, 18	42,287 19	37,863 11	101,858 2$\frac{1}{4}$	5,4402 0·3

Land now on half jumma and which will come on full jumma in S. 1904.

Appendix B. (continued.)

Rate per Beegah.	British.		Scindiah.	
	Beegahs.	Biswas.	Beegahs.	Biswas.
1·8	..	..	6 10	91 2
10	70 8	45 0	5 15	9 1
8	..	..	25 10	12 12
6	15 0	5 10	10 12½	3 8
5	73 7	23 13·6		
4	..	..	182 12½	44 6·6
3	..	..	27 15	5 2
2½	10 0	1 9	88 17½	10 6·9
1½	90 10	8 7·9	116 10	11 6·9
1	40 0	2 8	132 14½	9 3
Total, 10	299 5	86 0·3	596 17	114 14
		Plough rates on full jumma.		
10	..	..	24½ Ploughs	246 9
8	..	..	51½ "	408 4
7	..	..	27 "	189 0
6	..	..	16 "	93 0
5	..	..	76 "	380 0
Total, 5	..	..	194 ¾	1316 13
		Plough rates on half jumma.		
4½	..	..	4 Ploughs	17 0
3½	..	..	4 "	14 8
2½	..	..	97 "	242 0
1	..	..	2 "	2 0
Total, 4	..	..	107 "	275 8
	526	Moonbundee or fixed rates on fields.		
		244	5126 6½	3720 6
Lands on a Buttai Settlement for the Sumbut 1903. 105 0				
	Land in Pugrus or rent-free now and the year they will pay revenue.			
S. 1904	36 7	..	956 7¾	
" 5	172 5	..	1,020 2¾	
" 6	467 4	..	1,407 7	
" 7	36 0	..	52 9	
Total,	711 16	..	3436 6½	*
Grand Total,	45,393 19	44,021 11·3	1,14,410 9½	73,382 6·9

(Sd.) P. T. FRENCH,
Poll. Assistant Nimar.

(True Copy.)

R. H. KEATINGE,
Poll. Assistant Nimar.

Note. Revenue in excess of 3 Rs. the beegah on well watered land. British, 612-3, Scindiah's, 2618-12-6; Total, 3230-15-6.

No. 4010 of 1847.

From

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Head Quarters, the 14th of October 1847.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1201, dated the 9th August last with its enclosures, being a report from the Political Assistant in Nimar, of his proceedings during the year 1846-47 on the present fiscal condition of the province.

2. The Lieutenant Governor considers this report, and the results which it describes, to be highly creditable to the industry and zeal of Captain French. The irrecoverable balance of 1538-15-3 is remitted, and may be written off the accounts.

3. But whilst the Lieutenant Governor is most anxious to do credit to Captain French's zeal and ability in prosecuting the scheme he has adopted, there does not appear to be any reason for altering the opinion expressed in my letter of June 8th last. The former system of indiscriminate farming was very faulty. The present Khalsah system is well administered and is a valuable advance to something better. But still it is in itself radically defective, with less energy and patient industry than Captain French's, it would certainly fail. It involves a great degree of labor, and the employment of a vast number of officials who can only be kept in control by unremitting vigilance. No reason has been shown why the maintenance of this system is necessary, and the Lieutenant Governor trusts that before long the village system will be introduced in its place.

4. Captain French (para. 4) is alive to the great advantage derived from fixing a maximum *rate* of 3 Rs. per beegah on land watered from wells,

and it is evident that the benefit to be derived from fixing the amount of the demand on entire villages will be the same in nature, but infinitely greater in degree.

5. It may be apprehended that if this system is maintained longer than is absolutely necessary, many interests will be created on the part of officials and of huqdars which will be productive of future inconvenience. These men will be opposed to the introduction of any change, however beneficial in itself, which may be at variance with their own interests.

6. Captain French proposes (para. 22), that, in the thinly-peopled pergunnahs of Sylanee, Poonassa, Attode, Moondhee, Bhamgurh and Peeplode, the villages be leased to their respective patels for 20 years, and you (para. 14) support the recommendation. To this the Lieutenant Governor has no objection, if he only receives a satisfactory explanation of the extent and nature of the leases which it is proposed to grant. It will be necessary to show that the boundaries of the land included in each lease are known and recorded, and that the precise rights and liabilities both of the leaseholders and the other cultivators, are defined. If the proprietary right is already vested in the patels or can be conferred on them without prejudicing the just claims of others, the arrangement entirely coincides with the views detailed in my letter cited above.

7. The process of land assessment described in paras. 26 to 30 is interesting, and was no doubt well performed by Captain French. But the system which entails the necessity for annually going through the same process, appears to the Lieutenant Governor open to very strong objection. However prosperous the country may be, however industrious the people, and however desirable it may be from special causes that the local Government officer should abstain from minute interference, there is no power or opportunity afforded the people for governing themselves. Each year the Government officer must come amongst them, and with more or less care, judgment and liberality, determine the amount of their payment to the Government.

8. In paras. 31 to 33 Captain French has noticed his proceedings regarding the patels. In theory there are strong objections to the here-

ditary nature of the office. Wherever, as in the Deccan, its hereditary character rests upon long usage, and established customs, respect must be shewn to this feature of the office. But the same can scarcely be the case in Nimar, where, if the office ever existed, it has been for 30 years in abeyance. Capt. French is striving to create it, and to invest it with the privileges it elsewhere possesses, because it is convenient in the working of the Khalsah system. For this very reason the Lieutenant Governor views the measure with apprehension, and deprecates the use of such a word as huq which implies an inherent right in the recipient. It undoubtedly is wise to give to the person of most influence in the village a percentage on the collections, so long as it is held Khalsah, and to this there is no objection, provided he is not invested with right which shall stand in the way of other preferable arrangements which may be hereafter made. The annexed passage * in Captain French's letter of April 19th, is deserving of remark.

* When lately at Attode kusba I investigated a charge against the Mahalkuree and Karkoon of that pergunnah, of depriving a patel of his berth, placing another man in his situation. The charge was proved and the criminals sentenced to imprisonment.

It may be questioned whether the displacement of a patel by a Government officer is a crime which can be justly punished by imprisonment.

9. The putwarees (para. 34) as the village accountants, whose functions are essential to the very existence of the community, should certainly be adequately remunerated. The proposed remuneration does not appear to be too high.

10. The public works executed by Captain French (para. 35 to 44) whether for irrigation or for improving the means of communication, are deserving of the highest commendation and cannot fail materially to improve the condition of the people, and to accelerate the reclamation of the country from its present waste and impoverished condition.

11. The Lieutenant Governor is not aware what is the nature of the objection you entertain (para. 19), to the arrangements for prison labour, which are proposed by Captain French in para. 49 of his letter. Those who have most studied the subject are now agreed that in-door labor is in itself better for the prisoners than out-door labor on the road, at the same time that it costs less to the state.

12. With reference to para. 48 of Captain French's letter. I am directed to forward to you a copy of a dispatch,* from the Secretary to the Government of India Financial Department, on the subject of the expense incurred by the British Government in taking charge of prisoners from foreign states. You are requested to make arrangements in future that the expense of such prisoners shall be charged to the state to which they severally belong.

Dated 28th May
1847, No. 1178.

13. Lieutenant Evans' survey and examination of the Nerbudda will no doubt be highly interesting and important. The Lieutenant Governor will be glad to learn that it has been productive of good results, in facilitating the transmission of coal to Bombay. The importance of supplying that port with coal from the continent of India, cannot be over-rated.

14. The original inclosure of your letter is returned, copy being kept for record.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. THORNTON,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

*Head Quarters,
the 14th October, 1847.*

No. 2.

REPORT FOR 1847-48.

No. 888 of 1848.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

C. ALLEN, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

Indore Residency, 21st August 1848.

SIR.

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. the accompanying report on Nimar for the past year, received from Lieutenant Evans, the Political Assistant.

2. The total demand on account of the seven British districts, was Rs. 59,110-11-10, from which deductions on account of miscellaneous charge, (as per page 17 of tabular statements), amounting to Rs. 6,569-3, being made, leaves Rs. 52,541-8-10 as the demand from Nimar : of this sum Rs. 45,579-4 is on account of land revenue demand, and Rs. 6,961-14-10 on account of "sewai." A balance of the former remained at the close of the year, amounting to Rs. 89-3, of this Rs. 41-4 is returned as recoverable, leaving the sum of Rs. 47-15, for remission of which authority is requested.

3. I beg to draw attention to the abstract comparative statement * submitted, to show the results of the year's proceedings, and to refer to Lieutenant Evans' report, in which some interesting details are supplied.

4. It would in future statements and reports greatly simplify matters were British and Scindiah's affairs separately reported. In respect to the latter, the Agent for Scindiah's affairs and the Durbar require to be informed, and, though the administration is uniform, still to transcribe the whole seems unnecessary: yet, if the reports are not separate and distinct, there is a chance of confusion and error.

5. It seems to me that the sooner we can give up the Khalsa system and create an interest in others to improve the villages, the greater stability in improvement would be insured; at present we are fortunate in having Lieutenant Evans as the successor to Captain French, yet we should not be so dependent on the individual exertions of the head officer of the district.

6. Under this view I cannot but think leases on easy terms for a number of years varying from 5 to 20 may be granted to parties who may desire to engage, without conferring any new right to parties so engaging beyond those conveyed in the lease, and which will extend only for its duration.

7. The parties to be admitted to engage in the event of competition, should be those who may establish the greatest claim from inheritance, possession or residence. Before however any claim to engage be invited, the jumma should be fixed, so that nothing like bidding be allowed, and parties informed that those whose claims may be rejected will be permitted to institute a suit which can be adjudicated and decided on its merits.

8. I do not anticipate that there will be many claims advanced under this provision, though I deem it advisable to draw attention to the subject.

9. Lieutenant Evans' proposal in para. 10 refers to lands in Scindiah's districts, and will be attended to.

* Not given.

10. The provision for putwarees by assignments in land, alluded to in para. 18, will, I hope, be approved.

11. The explanations furnished by Lieutenant Evans in para. 19 and the succeeding ones, will, I trust, exonerate him from any wilful misconstruction of His Honor's views.

12. The Licutenant Governor's decision in respect to the Sunnuds is required.

13. The Nimar Horse has, under the sanction of the Government of India, been re-modelled and placed on an efficient footing. I have requested Lieutenant Evans to examine the footmen with a view to their being organised and formed into a regular police.

14. I request the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor to a charge of Rs. 214, the amount expended on wells in Kanapoor (British), that the item may be struck out of the inefficient balance.

15. The works for irrigation completed and made during the past season, afford a promise of good results.

16. To re-establish transit duties is out of the question, though I think a well-digested scheme of turnpike tolls worthy of consideration.

17. Lieutenant Evans advocates the institution of the Pandur dues (para. 29), as a local municipal tax for local municipal purposes, the tax might become a sanitary measure of great importance, and, as such, worthy of attention.

18. Much has been done in Nimar for the convenience of travellers or persons visiting villages, by repairing and constructing dhurmsalas and other suitable buildings as described in paras. 31 and 40. Sanction is required for the charge of Rs. 485 on account of the Asseer dhurmsala, and 100 for the Satkote, total Rs. 585, which I hope will be accorded.

19. I beg to recommend a compliance with Lieutenant Evans' proposition in para. 32,—the payment of Rs. 219 to Zalim Sing of Sylanee, as compensation for transit duties abolished.

20. The Lieutenant Governor had an opportunity of examining the Jail at Mundlaisir; since then a system of labor has been introduced, the prisoners classified, and much improvement carried out.

21. To carry out the plan, new workshops, alterations and additions were necessary to render the jail suitable for the purpose; the cost on this account will be Rs. 3000, and I propose that one-half be paid by Scindiah's Government and the other by us; and I hope His Honor will sanction the arrangement.

22. I beg His Honor will be pleased to determine the rate of reward for killing tigers and leopards to be paid henceforward.

23. The surveying operations under Lieutenant Keatinge are progressing favorably.

24. The zeal and energy which Lieutenant Evans has displayed in the administration of the district, will, I hope, obtain for him the approbation of the Lieutenant Governor, and that the report now submitted will be received as creditable to his assiduity and industry.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

Resident.

*Indore Residency,
the 21st August 1848.*

No. 237 of 1848.

(Copy.)

From

LIEUT. H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlaisir, 15th July 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the jumwabundee and General Report on Nimar for the Sumbut year 1904, A. D. 1847-48.

2. As far as regards the revenue, I think I may call the facts exhibited by the accompanying return satisfactory. The season was good: the heavy rain early in November, when some 7 inches, and in Asseer 10, fell, did no doubt much harm to the khureef, to the joowar and cotton crops in Asseer especially; but this in most places was compensated for by the fine rubbee crops afterwards raised. A small balance of Rs. 2,152-3-9 remains unpaid; of this Rs. 307-8 will in all likelihood be realized before the Dusserah: some has been paid already, and regarding the remainder, Rs. 1,844-11-9, I beg authority to strike it off as irrecoverable.

British,	89	3	0
Scindia,	2063	0	9
	<hr/>		
	2152	3	9

3. From the reduction of rates on well-watered lands, to a maximum of Rs. 3 per beegah, there has been a loss of Rs. 606-1-6 in the British, and Rs. 2,199-6-6 in the British Scindiah, districts. This has been more than met in the former by the increased quantity of land brought under irrigation, but not so in the latter, where the rates were formerly very high.

The pukka jumwabundee then of the past year is,

British,	..	Rs.	45,579	4	0
Scindiah,	..	„	1,23,693	13	6
			<hr/>		
Total,	..	Rs.	1,69,273	1	6

Brought forward,	Rs. 1,69,273	1 6		
Deduct not paid, for which			British ..	Rs. 45,331 5 0
remission required,	1,844	11 9	Scindiah ..	„ 1,21,897 0 9
Realized jumma,	1,67,428	5 9	Total, Rs.	1,67,428 5 9

being Rs. 733-15-6 less than that realized last year, and for which the reduced assessment on land watered by wells would alone account. I count confidently on a considerable increase in irrigated lands this year, be the season favorable.

4. I anticipate in time much good from the measure sanctioned by you of granting leases for 30 years to cultivators, digging wells and building them up pukka on the rate of assessment already prevailing. This rule is in force in Khandeish, into which province it has been recently introduced; and the policy of encouraging superior cultivation as well as of making the crops less dependent on the monsoon than they now are, is too obvious to need my expatiating on it. These wells nourished by tanks, serve in a drought to render some part of the revenue at all events more certain.

Resident's letter of
11th Nov. 1847.

5. Captain French has fixed pathusthul* rates at a maximum of 6 Rs. per beegah. This I think should be reduced to 5 Rs., as, when irrigation becomes much extended, the difficulty of procuring manure is much increased, and taking the motusthul† rate as our guide the latter should scarcely be assessed at only half the former.

* Land irrigated by water-courses from a tank, or weir, river, or nullah, "pat", (a water-course.)

† Lands watered from wells "mot."

6. In Asseer (Scindiah) next year, there will be considerable decrease caused by Ijara villages becoming Khalsa. In all of these the assessment is very high, and this has caused these villages to gradually deteriorate. In some, there was 100, some, 200, and in one (Biroda) 300, Rs. worth of land Purrit.* Of the Baki†, in the Asseer pergunnah, out of Rs. 1195-6-6 Rs. 960-6-6 are on account of Purrit. In the Khundwah Scindiah I calculate on an increase, as its assessment is very light. Burwai (Scindiah) exhibits a small increase, so does Dhurgaum (Scindiah), whilst the British districts show an improvement of Rs. 412-9, likely to be still more this year.

* Land fallen out of cultivation within a few years.

† Amount of Government land revenue unpaid.

7. The whole of the tuccavee advanced during 1846-47 and the payment of which was due this year, has been recovered. I cannot mention an instance of default. In consequence of many villages having this year become Khalsa, and an influx of cultivators from the neighbouring districts, the amount of tuccavee issued has considerably exceeded that of the past year, the total remaining outstanding on the 30th April being

Rs. 25,423-10-6; * of this Rs. 19,122,† is repayable during the present year. The whole has been advanced and is on the security of the patels and zemindars. I have had the honor of stating to you my objections to the system of tuccavee carried to such an extent, several times, but under the present management, Government being the landlords, the making advances is unavoidable. The whole or nearly all is perfectly safe, as far as man can provide, but what effect a bad season might have it is hard to say.

* Scindiah, 19,318-14
British, 6,104-12

† Scindiah, 15,766-14
British, 3,355-5

8. One thing has troubled me much. It is the proneness of the cultivators to wander, and desert their villages, for any or no reason. Formerly any man so leaving, was sent back by the Government of that State into which he might have fled. This rendered him the slave of the soil, and the custom was abolished by Captain French, as not consonant to our principles; and now in the thinly-peopled districts, cultivators roam about to the native States, in the hope of bettering themselves, by getting pugnus or rent-free tenures, large advances, &c. Of course any man abandoning his field without cause in one of our pergunnahs, would not be allowed to settle in another.

9. In the list of rates of assessment will be observed some 125 beegahs of land watered by wells, rated at above 3 Rs. per beegah. These are vineyards, gardens, paun gardens, &c. the rates on which I did not consider to come within the spirit of the rule of reduction. They are mostly near the city of Boorhanpore and the amount is paid with ease.

10. In the Khundwah and Asseer pergunnahs, many of the patels hold Moondee lands, or lands on a fixed assessment that has been unaltered since they were first granted. They were originally, I fancy, given at rates much lower than those prevailing generally, but with time the latter have decreased, and the Moond lands are, some of them, now most disproportionally rated. I would beg permission to assess them the same

as all other land. This was referred to by Captain French in the 23rd para. of his report of last year. These grants are of very old standing, some 200 years and more. The number of beegahs held on this tenure is 7,875.

11. Although the short time I have had the management of the district, scarcely perhaps qualifies me to give an opinion worth much, I respond to the wish expressed in your letter to my address of 27th October last, that I should give the result of my observation on the working of the Khalsa or Kham system of management. It seems to me then, that while it has its advantages in bringing the cultivator into direct communication with Government, instead of every thing being filtered through a middle man, and in calling on him for payment of only so much land as he actually cultivates, it is open to some equally grave objections. These I need not trouble you with a detail of, as you have yourself recorded them in your letter No. 442, dated 20th March 1846; suffice it to say that a permanent settlement, either mowzahwar, by a community, as recommended by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, if it be found possible to introduce it, or Ijara to individual, would, I think, be beneficial, and the list you wish made out is being gradually prepared. Nearly all the British villages are now Khalsa; the three that remain in lease, the holders are not willing to give up.

12. I would not, to other objections, add the extra labor entailed in making the jumabundee and collecting the revenue. As to one who takes an interest in his districts, it is of no moment. The same system precisely as related by Captain French in his report last year, was pursued by me.

13. The Mouzahwara system, as laid down in Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter of 8th June 1847, would be all that could be desired, but the population here is so scanty, and land so abandoned, while few of the villages possess old inhabitants (even such as may have passed two generations in one spot, not hesitating to shift their quarters on the least occasion,) that I doubt the possibility of introducing it. Captain French had translations made, and himself, as well as through Mr. Deputy Collector Conlan, endeavoured to persuade the people to try it as an experiment. The answer invariably was that they would cultivate their own lands,

and be severally responsible for them ; but as to a joint and several responsibility, it was out of the question ; each declining to answer for the other.

14. One great advantage looked to, I fancy, in this system, is the securing a certain fixed revenue, unaffected by the ordinary vicissitudes of the seasons. Now most of the communities down here would have no objection to the plan in good years, but if called upon to pay up in bad years, I fear the result would be in no wise different from what it would be under the present, still no effort shall be spared to get it adopted even, as I said before, as an experiment only.

15. The old Ijara system offered the leaseholder very little inducement to improving his village by expending on it either labor or money. If by getting new settlers, advancing them grain, money to build houses and buy bullocks, he succeeded in increasing the cultivation and raising the Lownee by 100 Rs., he received Rs. 10 merely as his share ; a fraction of the whole so trifling as to effectually destroy all energy and enterprise. It would, I submit, seem to be only fair that when a man by expenditure both of money and labor has raised the rent, he should for the period of the lease receive the full benefit thereof. Many leaseholders have been ruined. They have had to pay every fraction on account of Assamees dying, deserting, or neglecting to cultivate, and received only a tenth part of the addition they had toiled to make to the village revenue. They have suffered all the loss and reaped only a decimal of the profit.

16. In the 6th para. of Mr. Thornton's letter of 15th October, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor calls for information as to the extent and nature of the leases proposed to be granted in the thinly peopled Scindiah's pergunnahs of Sylanec, Poonassa, Attode, Moondee, Bhamgurh and Peeplode. This is best shown by a translation of Sunud * granted by Captain French as reported in his letter, No. 88 of 19th April 1847, and sanctioned by yours No. 568 of 24th idem, subject to His Honor's approval. The boundaries of most of these villages are known and acknowledged. In some few, in Poonassa and Peeplode, they are doubtful. The precise rights and liabilities of both leaseholders and cultivators are in all cases clearly understood. The Patel is the person who has re-settled the village in most cases, and brought

* No 1.

the Assamees. He is the old Wutundar and only one, and as far as I can understand, has the proprietary right.

17. Many Gond families have this year come into the Peeplode Pergunnah from the Nizam's districts on the southern side of the Tapti. There were previously some 21 villages of the tribe in this Pergunnah. They are an interesting class, capable of being made much more of, I think, than the Bheels. I requested permission in letter No. 197, dated 19th ultimo, to give them Tuccavee to the amount of Rs. 1000; and considering the answer, No. 735, dated 21st idem, as sanction, have issued, after most careful enquiry, Rs. 500 amongst some 50 or 60 families. I trust that, with care, some good may be done to this poor people.

18. The Lieutenant Governor, in the 9th para. of Mr. Thornton's letter of 14th October last, sanctioned a provision for Putwarees proposed by Captain French. This most useful class of men were to receive a money payment, but the land revenue being already much burthened, I requested your leave in November last to attempt to remunerate them by assignments of waste land, and you consenting (No. 69 of 15th January,) I have been carrying out the scheme, with what success will appear next year.

19. I now approach a subject on which I fear that I shall have incurred the displeasure of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. I will not recapitulate the arguments adduced by Captain French in favor of Patels, as he has laid them down far better than I could; you also look favorably on the plan of restoring the class to the position it held formerly, and of making the Patel's berth a responsible one. Captain French was in hopes that eventually sanction would be obtained for what he proposed, viz. 25 Rs. of Bunjur land given in enam, and 5 per cent. on the realized Government collections. Under this idea he prepared sunnuds, and forwarded one to you for approval in letter No. 204, dated 2nd September 1846; your answer No. 1327, dated 7th idem, was that you could at present give no definite reply, and there the matter seems to have rested for the present.

20. Mr. Thomason, in the letter of June 8th 1847, had expressed his opinion, regarding the policy of granting the Patels what has been above

mentioned, as a due in perpetuity, but Captain French meanwhile, trusting that sanction would be granted, and knowing you favorable to the plan, had the sunnuds prepared. These I found on my taking charge, and at the jumma bundee proceeded to give them out, issuing them to 137

No. 2. out of 623 claimants, of course after strict enquiry into each case separately. A translation of one is appended.

21. It is true that the Lieutenant Governor, in Mr. Thornton's letter of 14th October last, decidedly objected to any arrangement tending to confirm in perpetuity huqs *only recently created*; and that I should have disregarded this direct prohibition must appear to every one most strange and unaccountable. But it did not occur to me for a long time, that I was doing not only what was not sanctioned, but what was in fact strictly prohibited. Immediately I became sensible of this, I discontinued giving out the sunnuds.

22. I am aware that this explanation must unavoidably appear lame and insufficient; but I trust for His Honor's indulgence. I imagined myself carrying out a plan of my predecessors commenced by him; and it being one, in which, I acknowledge I shared his sentiments fully, I was less cautious than I ought to have been in examining the grounds I had to go upon. It is thus that I have most unintentionally committed both myself and partly the Government under whom I serve. The sunnuds are not specifically stated to be in perpetuity, but I fancy the holders consider them as such. It is expressly understood that incapacity or untrustworthiness form grounds for their resumption, and that they are for duty to be rendered. In urging all this, I beg I may not be understood as defending the inadvertence I have been guilty of. It is for His Honor to determine what course is now to be adopted, and whatever it may be, will be to the best of my ability carried out.

23. A plan for reducing the Nimar police horse, some time before Government, was sanctioned last April, and brought into effect. From the 1st of last month (June 1848) 27 men have been struck off; of these all but two were bargeers, and consequently suffered little, as they all received according to your sanction, a gratuity of 3 months' pay. Of the 2 Silladars one was unfit from leprosy, and the other receiving 60 Rs. (3 months' pay) as gratuity, and the offer of service as peadah, is not much

injured. None of the discharged, accepted the offer of waste land, made at your suggestion. The effect of this reduction will be to save Rs. 8,776-8 per annum.

24. Bucktawur Sing, Ressaldar, who has chiefly suffered in this reduction, has, as you are aware, deserved no commiseration by his obstinately-persevered-in bad conduct.

25. A list of the works executed during the past year, is in the Return which accompanies this Report. The works on the Simrole Ghaut, for which we had funds in hand, are not yet completed. Lieutenant Keatinge, by whom the major part of the Ghaut was originally planned, has been engaged in finishing the lower part, where was a very steep ditch. The importance of opening thoroughly the important line between Boorhanpore and Indore, cannot be too highly estimated. At the other end the hilly and rocky country, stretching some 10 or 11 miles both sides of Asseergurh, has been traversed by an excellent fair-weather road, at a cost to Scindiah of Rs. 3,719. In constructing this, Lieutenant Kennedy of the Bombay Engineers, has rendered great and important assistance.

Marked A.

26. Both these, the Simrole Ghaut and Asseer Pass, will, of course, require careful attention to keep them in repair. But when promptly attended to, the repairs cost but little, and the 1 per cent. Road Fund will, I hope, enable it to be done without troubling Government.

27. The nullahs in many parts offer, until December, serious obstruction from their muddy nature. We are endeavouring to remedy this, by causeways formed by continually casting in stones of large size, until by reaching the bottom, they become firm; morum over the top completes the way. The water percolates slowly through them, but they still form very tolerable dams, and a coating of morum applied to the inside, would render them water-tight. The water of the nullah when full, flows over them without doing much damage. Several of these have been completed on the Indore and Boorhanpoor line.

28. I regret the abolition of the transit dues. If applied to the construction of roads, the mode of collection having been modified, one of the

most crying wants of the country, viz. good roads, would be easily supplied. Captain French admitted latterly that the native states, with whose territories our own are so much intermixed, not having followed our example, the abolition of the transit dues had not had the beneficial effects he anticipated; unfortunately to re-impose them would be a difficult and invidious measure.

29. The Pandur dues* also abolished at Captain French's recommendation, might, I think, be advantageously restored; and with the free consent of the people, provided they were regarded as municipal dues, and the expenditure of them in that manner authorized. At present the utmost difficulty is experienced in keeping the towns clean. It must be remembered that these dues did not press on the poorer classes, but on the bunneas and traders who, paying no transit dues, are better able than formerly to pay these. The average for 5 years, of pandur dues, is Rs. 4,292.

* Dues leviable in towns on houses, shops, &c. municipal dues in short.

30. The mention of the Transit and Pandur dues led me away from the subject of works executed in the province during the last year. My endeavours have been applied chiefly to securing what were already made, and making use of them. A water-course for irrigation has been carried out for a distance of 3 miles from the Katkote Satkote river, watering 210 beegahs. We have been weiring the nullah that issues from the Shahabad tank, and which already weired at one spot, aided to fill a small tank, near the town of Kusrawud. From this small tank, supplied from the greater, we are carrying out a water-course, calculated to water 120 beegahs.

The Burreah tank (Lachora) we are doing in the same manner, and although it is a much larger work, I hope next year to show a good result.

The same with Jeitwai.

Two weirs in Khundwah I have raised by 2 and 2½ feet, finding the elevation already attained did not give sufficient command.

The new weirs in the Choolee nullah have not been made as I intended, circumstances having prevented it.

The Goul tank (new), now about half finished, promises well. All the other weirs and tanks are in good order. I have personally visited every one several times over.

Borood Burreah.

31. The plan of building dhurmsalas in every respectable village on a high road, where the inhabitants are willing to pay half, or a proportion, of the expense, is one which I trust may be favorably looked upon. The dhurmsala is a place not only where travellers and strangers may find shelter, but where the villagers may meet on great occasions, hold their caste assemblies, and at jumabundee time it is the kutcherry. In some few places I have ventured, at the earnest request of the inhabitants, they volunteering to pay half or otherwise assist, to direct the works to be commenced, and hope they may be sanctioned, as well as where the work has not yet actually been commenced, but the construction of which I have promised to apply for. Those commenced before my taking charge, I have of course carried on and completed.

32. In framing his estimate of compensation to zemindars, &c. for their shares of the abolished transit dues, Captain French inadvertently omitted the river dues which form, it is true, but a small item, but are as much entitled to receive consideration as the others. Zalim Sing, the head of the Seylanee Buckutgurh family, has on an average of 5 years, realized per annum Rs. 219, and I beg leave to include this in the amount of compensation from the 1st May 1847.

33. In the jail the plan of indoor-work, introduced by Captain French, has been carried out steadily. The object sought for has been to keep the prisoners employed on some work, which, whilst useful and sufficiently remunerative to clear all expenses, might yet not be of a description to entail a competition with the honest labourer. Carpets and rugs, the former not as yet very good, coarse cloth for clothing the prisoners, and do-sootee, are manufactured. The latter is an article not I believe made anywhere else in Malwa, and meets with a ready sale. Your letter of 15th January last authorized an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 for building workshops; these are now approaching completion, and at the end of the present year a statement will be prepared exhibiting the results.

34. In the current year the rule laid down by you regarding Scindiah's prisoners, will come into operation. The effect will be that 9-10ths of

the prisoners will be classed as Scindiah's. All from Indore, Mehidpore, or Bhopawar, unless otherwise specified, will come under this head.

35. I would beg leave to retain, at the annual time of dispatching to Agra criminals under sentence of imprisonment for long periods, such as have endeavoured to learn the work (in-door) on which they are employed, and shown willingness and docility; supposing of course that no very urgent reason exists for sending them out of the country. This will act as an inducement to good behaviour and diligence, and I think it will be conceded that they are as usefully employed here, as they would be elsewhere.

36. Regarding the Government schools I have little to say. The instruction afforded by them is almost entirely elementary. They are tolerably well attended. I reported shortly upon them in my letter No. 88 of 24th March last; but connected with them is a subject to which as an auxiliary, too much importance cannot I think be assigned; I allude to the establishment of native libraries in all the chief towns in Nimar. For this the Nimarcees are indebted to Captain French, whose exertions to effect it, were unwearied. It must be borne in mind that Nimar is a poor country, and this remembered, the sum subscribed purely by the natives, Rs. 1396-14, will appear a large amount. The selection of the books was mainly made by the subscribers. They are to be kept at the several cutcherries, free access under certain rules being had to them. I did trust that Government would have rendered some aid, either by donations of money or books, from your kindly taking up the cause, and applying in our behalf to the Bombay Government; and although we have been unsuccessful in that quarter, I do not despair, with your assistance, of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in learning that the people themselves show such willingness, lending us a helping hand.

37. The introduction of a lithographic Press lately set up, will enable us to multiply the number of school books, of which at present there is a sad want. But as regards these latter, Captain Cunningham's remarks on the want of a set of vernacular school books, on a comprehensive and uniform design, are most applicable. Without good books the teacher's labours, supposing him even thoroughly competent, are insufficient. It is impossible he can teach without a system.

Vide General Report
on Public Instruction
in the N. W. P.

38. It is requisite in this report to notice the result of the high rates of rewards for killing tigers, which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was, on Captain French's urgent recommendation, pleased to sanction. Last year's return exhibited a total of 7 men and 754 head of cattle destroyed by these ferocious beasts, whilst Rs. 2,225 had been issued as rewards for 66 tigers. This year's return exhibits the favorable result of the war waged with them. No human lives have been lost in the 12 months, and but 392 head of cattle, or little more than half the number of last year. The amount issued in rewards is Rs. 1425, in both British and Scindiah's Nimar. These facts speak for themselves and need no comment from me.

39. Lieutenant Keatinge is continuing his map of Nimar. It is necessarily a work of time; and for three months of the working season, his karkoon, the only one competent to render him any efficient assistance, was detached with Mr. Johnstone on the coal expedition. This has naturally retarded progress, but the work is going on as fast as it can.

40. Re-adverting to the subject of para. 30 I have the honor to solicit sanction to the items noted, as requiring such, in the return of works executed. The Asseer dhurmsala was ordered by Captain French 18 months since. It was much wanted, travellers and merchants having been accustomed to put up in a part of the town unprotected, and dangerous from its proximity to the ravines. The cost is Rs. 485. The Satkote Katcote (pergunnah Kusrawud) dhurmsala is merely just commenced; it is estimated to cost Rs. 170, of which the inhabitants have subscribed Rs. 70. The remainder are all in Scindiah's districts, and full details are given in the return. For charging the amount, Rs. 585 British, and Rs. 2,570-12 Scindiah, in my next account, sanction is requested.

41. In conclusion, I beg to tender you my thanks for the way in which you have, since my taking charge of this district, assisted and enabled me to carry on the duties in a manner satisfactory to myself; and for the consideration with which you have received such proposals and suggestions as I have from time to time offered.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

B.

Return of Works executed in Nimar during the year Sumbut 1904 for which sanction is required.

Pergunnah.	Villages.	Amount.	Date of authority.	Explanation.
British.	Dhurmsalas.	100	Sanction re- quested.	Building. The inhabitants have agreed to pay the balance which is calculated at 70 Rupces.
Kusrawud.	Satkot katkot.	485	do do	Finished in the town. The want of it has long been felt.
Asseer.	Town of Asseer,	585		
Scindiah.	Dhurmsalas,	395	do do	Finished. These are villages at so many ghats in the Nerbudda where traffic exists.
Seylancee.	Bhampoora,			
"	Billora,			
"	Goul,	70	do do	In all the inhabitants have subscribed.
Asseer.	Billoda,	41	do do	Building. The inhabitants have subscribed an equal sum. It is on the main road to Hurda.
do.	Bou,	150	do do	Finished. A village in a pass leading from Nimar to Khandeish. It is inhabited, and the road is frequented by Banjaras. The pass was notorious a few years since for the many robberies taking place in it. The inhabitants have subscribed Rs. 40.
do.	Bou,	150	do do	Not commenced. A once large village at the entrance of the pass above alluded to, recently resettled. Here the inhabitants, all new comers, have subscribed nothing.
Khundwa.	Bhowana,	180	do do	Finished. The people subscribed Rs. 159. It is pucka. It is at the place where the annual Khundwah Mela is held.
do.	Bhojakeerie,	150	do do	The first is finished, the second building on the high road from Indore to Boorhanpore and Adjunta. They are substantially built. The people subscribed by labour and carriage.
do.	Chehgaum,	125		
Burwai.	Korawud,	75	do do	Building on the above road. The people bring the stones, earth, timber and lime, and give their labour gratis.
Asseer.	Town of Asseer,	75	do do	All finished last year, the buildings already existing were totally unserviceable. They have been substantially rebuilt. Billoda and Sewul are in the wildest parts where good shelter is necessary to health.
do.	Billoda (new,)	100		
do.	Sewul, (do) .	75		
do.	Buhadurpore,	160		
Khundwa.	Dewul,	150	do do	The first just commenced. The others finished. Dewul is in a very wild part.
"	Khundwah,	70		
"	Churwell,	50		
Asseer.	Karkoons Thana,			
Asseer.	Billoda,	120	do do	Finished last year. A karkoon was placed at each to draw the Bheels to cultivation, and check plundering.
Asseer.	Borie,	75		
Khundwa.	Buldee river, Chowkey,	143	do do	Finished last year. On the road from Khundwah to Hurda, a spot where many robberies have taken place; since its completion now 10 months, not a case has occurred. A Bheel (wurtundar) and two sepoy (one pergunnah) are posted there.
Piplode.	Kusba Tank,	200	do do	Amount sanctioned Rs. 350, 200 expended over and above. It was finished in May of last year.
Athode.	Kusba, Thana & Dhurumsala,	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do	Amount sanctioned Rs. 400, Rs. 66-12 has been expended in excess. It was finished in June last year.
	Total .. Rs.	2,570 $\frac{3}{4}$		

Mundlaiser,
15th July 1848.

H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

No. 5085 of 1848.

From

C. ALLEN, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. of the N. W. P. Agra.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

*Resident at Indore.**Agra, the 16th October 1848.*

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 888, dated August 21st 1848, regarding the revenue administration of Nimar, for Sumbut 1904, A. D. 1847-48.

Revenue Department.

2. There does not appear to be any advantage in separating the reports for British and Foreign Nimar. Both are equally under the management of British officers, and the local Government is equally responsible for the good administration of both. The accounts of both are further adjusted in the Agra accountant's office on the same principles.

3. The results of the administration of the year under review scarcely vary in any respect, from those of the preceding year.

	Sumbut 1903. A. D. 1846-47.	Sumbut 1904. A. D. 1847-48.
Land revenue,	1,69,701	1,69,273
Sewai jumna,	21,371	22,316
Total demanded,	1,91,072	1,91,589
Collections,	1,89,533	1,89,436

LANDS UNDER KHALSAH MANAGEMENT.

	Beeegahs.	Rupees.
Jummabundee of Sumbut 1903,	2,19,136	1,48,816
Decrease in 1904,	23,473	17,263
Increase in 1904,	23,810	15,178
Jummabundee of Sumbut 1904,	2,19,473	1,46,731

In the Khalsah lands the quantity of land under cultivation and the revenue demandable therefrom have remained nearly the same. It may, however, be remarked that the outstanding amount of Tuccavee has risen from 7,967 at the end of 1903 to 25,424 at the end of 1904; during the latter year, 30,805 having been advanced and only 13,318 recovered. Considering that the season was on the whole a good one, the result cannot be said to be demonstrative

of the advantages of the Khalsah system. But it may be very true that the foundation of future prosperity has been laid and the further progress of the experiment will be watched with interest. The Lieutenant Governor is fully assured that Lieutenant Evans will omit no effort to obtain success.

• British, . . . 47 15 0
Scindiah's, 1,796 12 9
Total, 1,844 11 9

4. The irrecoverable balances, as per margin, are remitted.

5. In para. 8 of his report, Lieutenant Evans laments the proneness of the cultivators to wander. This is the natural result of scanty population, abundance of good land, and the absence of all proprietary right in the soil. The two former causes will gradually correct themselves. Too great eagerness to extend cultivation by the offer of terms unduly favorable, will tend to draw cultivators from the lands now occupied, and will retard the progress of improvement. The last of the three causes, is immediately within the control of the Government. The grant of small tenures, as heritable transferable property, for a term of years and for a fixed sum, as proposed in para. 8 of Mr. Thornton's letter of June 8th, 1847, will create a permanent interest in the soil, and securely attach a cultivator to his land.

6. Let it be supposed that a cultivator occupies 20 beegahs, for which he is to pay this year 26 rupees, as follows :

2 Beegahs at	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Rs.
2 do at	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	„
8 do at	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	„
8 do at	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	„
20 Beegahs.									26 Rs.	

It is evident that this man knowing that the improvement of the 16 beegahs, which are assessed at a low rate, will lead to a higher assessment, may hesitate to improve them, and may even contemplate a move elsewhere, to land, which he can get at lower rates. If, however, the whole 20 beegahs be given him on a fixed lease for 20 or 30 years; for 26 Rs. more or less, according as the land is capable or otherwise of improvement; if, moreover, 5 beegahs of adjoining waste be given him without any additional demand, as a stimulus to exertion; and, if the whole be

constituted a heritable and transferable property, he will now have the greatest possible inducement permanently to fix himself on the land, and improve it to the utmost.

7. This is the foundation of the change, which it seems most desirable to introduce into Nimar; and no reason for objecting to its introduction has yet been advanced. It involves the introduction of a system of survey and registration for the properties thus farmed, both of which can be completed without any difficulty.

8. If the 7,875 beegahs of moond lands, which are mentioned in para. 10 of Lieutenant Evans' report, as having been held "*on a fixed assessment*" by certain patels in the Khundwah and Asseer pergunnahs, for a term of 200 years, be of this nature, the assessment on them should on no account be raised, however much it fall below the pergunnah rates. If, however, the assessment be not permanent, but only leviable from lands under cultivation, the holders may perhaps fairly be called upon either to retain the whole for the fixed sum, or to pay for what they cultivate, at the usual rates; under any circumstances, land which they leave uncultivated, should afterwards be subjected to the usual rates.

9. Whether it may be possible to go beyond the step mentioned above, and introduce the Mouzahwar system, as set forth in the 9th and following paragraphs of Mr. Thornton's letter, may admit of doubt. Lieutenant Evans' evidence (para. 13) as to the repugnance of the people to any joint responsibility, is conclusive against that mode of uniting several small holdings.

10. The old Ijarah system of farming leases, without proprietary right, has been tried and failed, and holds out so little prospect of permanent improvement, that its general re-introduction cannot be contemplated.

11. The sunnuds given by Captain French to the Gond settlers in Scindiah's pergunnahs of Seylanee, &c. (para. 16) confer in fact a proprietary right, or a zemindaree right, as it would be called here, only that this is not specified. There is no apparent reason, why the village thus assigned to the patel, should not be at once declared his heritable

and transferable property, liable to descend according to the usual law of succession to lands. At the expiration of the lease, the settlement would be open to renewal on equitable terms, or the proprietor entitled to Malikana if he did not agree to the terms. But there should be no doubts about the boundaries of any of the villages. Nor is it enough that the precise rights and liabilities of both leaseholders and cultivators, should be "*clearly understood.*" They should be known, specified and recorded.

12. The assignment of waste lands (para. 18) as a remuneration to Putwarees, is approved.

13. With reference to paras. 20 to 22, of Lieutenant Evans' report, it certainly was not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor to create any new huqs, as of right to patels. Captain French's proceeding in this matter shows most clearly that it was to be a new grant from the Government, and not the judicial award of a right in abeyance. This when unsanctioned or prohibited by the Government, was clearly beyond his competency; as these grants are not in perpetuity, they may be considered personal to the present holders, and open to revision on succession. No more of the sunnuds should be issued, and the qualified sanction that has been given, should be explained to all who are concerned.

14. It must be clearly understood, that there is no objection to the amount of remuneration, so long as the patel is employed as an officer of the Government, under the Khalsah system. The sole objection is to the creation of a right in perpetuity, to the maintenance of which the Government will be pledged under any system that may prevail.

15. Nor is there any objection to the grant of this, or even a larger profit if the patel were made a proprietor, as is proposed in pergunnah Seylanee, &c.; such an arrangement would not be inconsistent with the existence of subordinate proprietary right of the nature contemplated in para. 6. There is no apparent reason why such a scheme should not be carried into effect. Its operation would, at once, terminate all difficulties arising from the unauthorized pledge conveyed in Captain French's sunnuds.

16. The works of irrigation completed during the last year, as shown in Lieutenant Evans' statement A. are very creditable to the energy of the local officers, and may be expected to prove highly beneficial.

17. The revival of custom and pandree duties cannot now be entertained.

18. The establishment of places of refreshment for travellers in all villages along the road, is very desirable; but it may be observed that none but Hindoos are usually admitted into what are designated Dhurmsalahs. If that be the case in those erected in Nimar, the Lieutenant Governor feels some hesitation in contributing to them from the public funds. If, however, satisfactory assurance is given, that they will be open to all travellers, the proposals contained in your 18th para. *will be sanctioned.*

19. The sum of 219 Rs. per annum is allowed to Zalim Singh of Seylanee, as compensation for transit duties abolished, on the same understanding as in the cases previously sanctioned.

20. An expenditure of 1,500 Rs. on account of the British Government, for building workshops in the jail, is sanctioned, a similar amount being contributed by Scindiah's Government for the same purpose.

21. With reference to paras. 36 and 37 of Lieutenant Evans' report, any proposal regarding education had better be separately made. Regarding the village libraries, information should be furnished, as to the books of which they consist, and the degree in which they are used. If assistance is desired, it should be fully stated how it can best be rendered, whether in books or money. It is certainly unexpected to find institutions of the sort appreciated in villages.

22. The grant of the rewards for the destruction of tigers is continued for another year.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Agra,
the 16th October, 1848.

C. ALLEN,
Offg. Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

No. 3.

REPORT OF 1848-49.

No. 935 of 1849.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P. Agra.

Indore Residency, the 12th August 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a report from Lieutenant Evans, Political Assistant in Nimar, of his operations during the past year.

2. The unusual lightness of the rains caused a great scarcity of water, which has led to some loss.

3. The demand and collections were as follow :—

	British.			Scindiah's.		
Total demand, ..	54,644	5	9	1,43,171	10	4
Total collected, ..	45,204	6	6	1,31,772	12	4
Balance,	9,439	6	6	11,398	14	0
Recoverable,	633	10	6	734	14	9
Total deficit,	8,805	12	0	10,663	15	3

4. The deficit is considered irrecoverable and I must request sanction to write it off accordingly; it would have been much larger but for the means of irrigation and influence on wells derived from the tanks and bunds.

5. It is gratifying to perceive that the cultivators are beginning to rely somewhat more on themselves, and to assist each other with advances rather than be wholly dependant on the Government officers; the more this can be extended the greater will be the benefit not only to the people themselves, but to the Government.

6. I trust that the means in progress to induce the wild Gond tribes, and the encouragement given to them by educating some of their children, will result in a larger proportion of these interesting people leaving their hills and becoming occupants in the plains; caution and patience alone can overcome their suspicions and prejudices. A beginning has been made which, it is to be hoped, will eventuate favorably.

7. The orders of the Lieutenant Governor are requested on the proposal in para. 35 to re-assess some of the Moond lands, in which loss is sustained.

8. The revision of the Police Horse has been carried out, and a saving effected amounting to Rupees 8,776-8 per annum. I request that on the revision of the police, Nujjees be sanctioned, as proposed in para. 38; no additional expense will be incurred, whilst greater efficiency will be secured; the present cost is 1,385 rupees, and that of the proposed 1,344 rupees; the surplus 41 rupees to be devoted to pensions for life to twenty of the present old and worn-out men.

9. The union of the superintendence of the two pergunnahs of Kanapoor and Burreah seems judicious; as well as the abolition of the office of Malkurry in Sewul Asseer (para. 36.) They are recommended for approval.

10. In my letter No. 782, dated 2nd ultimo, I brought the subject of a Dispensary to His Honor's notice. Lieutenant Evans in para. 37 of his report refers to this matter, which will require the orders of Government.

11. Lieutenant Keatinge has continued to devote much attention to the construction of works for irrigation as well as carrying on the survey. My dispatch No. 934, dated 10th instant, placed before His Honor a detailed report on the roads in Nimar.

12. I trust that sanction will be granted to the two items entered in para. 43, namely Rupees 142-3-3 and 284-12-6; being the cost in excess of subscription, for erecting native reading rooms and libraries in Burwae and Bahadurpoor.

13. It is satisfactory to know that 591 boys are receiving an useful education in this heretofore wild and neglected tract of country; and that though slowly a steady advance has been made during the past year, reflecting credit on Lieutenant Evans who has had charge of the administration, and who has devoted himself to his duties with untiring zeal and assiduity.

14. As the report and statements are submitted in original, I must request their return when no longer required in your office.

I have, &c.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

*Indore Residency,
the 12th August 1849.*

Resident.

No. 203 of 1849.

From

LIEUTENANT H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Mundlaistr, the 28th July 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to, herewith, transmit my annual report, jum-mabundee return, &c., of the district of Nimar, for the past year, Sumbut 1905, A. D. 1848-49.

2. I must commence by observing that the year in question has been, what may be fairly termed, a bad one. The total amount of rains, from May to October inclusive, was 15 inches only to Mundlaisir. In the Khundwah and Asseer districts it was something more; but the pergunnah rain reports are too manifestly incorrect to be relied upon; indeed they scarcely gave more than an approximation. The rain gauges, however, have been compared with that of Mundlaisir and corrected.

3. The rubbee crops were partially saved by the latter rain in November, December and January; otherwise from the wells being dry, there would have been but little irrigation. Indeed so heavy was the fall in January towards Asseergurh, that some injury accrued to the wheat from blight; and the requested remissions in Khundwah, Peeplode and Asseergurh are partly on this account, the khurreef crops having in that part, as in the bordering province of Khandeish, come in pretty fairly, generally speaking; whereas in Kusrawud, Dhungaum, Kanapoor, Burreah and Seylanee, it suffered severely; especially in the two former pergunnahs, where many fields of the latter sown grains never came into ear. Much land also, (6,280 beegahs) prepared for wheat, grain, &c. cold weather crops, was never sown; the cultivators seeing their wells, even in November nearly dry, not choosing to risk the almost certain loss of seed and labor.

4. Without further preface then the result is as follows;

Land revenue, assessment, Government demand—

British,	.. .. .	Rupees,	45,908	0	3
Scindiah's,	.. .. .	„	1,24,195	15	0

Total Rupees, 1,70,403 15 3

As compared with Rupees, 1,69,273 1 6 of the previous year showing an increase in the whole of Rs. 1,130-13-9. Of this there has been realised Rupees 1,49,565-10-9, leaving a balance to the end of April of Rupees 20,838-4-6; which, with the exception of Rs. 1,368-9-3 in the whole district, is unrealizable. The

British, Rs.	9,439	0	6
Scindiah's,	11,398	14	0
Total, Rs.	20,838	4	6

abstract of Government demand, receipt, and balance, attached to the jum-mabundee report,* contains full details.

5. I was in the districts the latter part of July and the whole of September, and can personally bear witness to the poor state of the rain crops. I also myself witnessed the great injury done to the cold weather crops. In the balance due in Kusrawud and Mundlaisir are included Rupees 1,090-6-3, on account of land irrigated from the Mundlaisir tank and Satkoot Katkoot weir. The former of these never, during the whole monsoon, had three feet water in it; and the latter never filled sufficiently to permit of the water-course being available; whereas in the previous year irrigation was carried on from both until March. I beg the sanction of Government for the remission of the unrealizable balances. *

• British,	8,805	12	0
Scindiah,	10,663	15	3
Total,	19,469	11	3

6. In addition to the Government revenue, the sum of Rs. 24,156-10-6 tuccavee has been repaid, leaving due Rupees 12,701-12-0. For a detailed account of tuccavee exhibiting amount advanced in this, the previous and former years, amount recovered, and due, vide the statement in jummah return. † It will be observed that, in the past year, Rupees 10,158-4-0 only on all accounts were advanced as tuccavee, compared with Rupees 30,805-6-0 in that preceding; or about one-third. Of this Rupees 6,942 were for seed, food, and bullocks.

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7. I have been compelled, much against my will, but the case admitted of no alternative, to again this year apply for permission to issue a certain amount of tuccavee for seed, food, and purchase of bullocks. Where the cultivators are very poor, or belong to the Bheel, Bheelala, or Gond tribes, soucars will not now lend them money. Under the Ijara or farming system, advances were often made on the farmer's security, the lender being assured of the recovery of a portion at least of his debt, even in bad seasons, from the produce of the land; the whole of which ought properly to be considered as available to satisfy the Government demand, theirs being the first right. When the cultivator was unable to pay, both the advance, including heavy interest, and his propor-

* Omitted, not being considered necessary.

† Omitted: details not being regarded as necessary to their publication.

tion of revenue, the latter account, generally speaking, suffered. Either the former paid the amount short, or else obtained a remission from Government, pleading bad crops. A year like the past would have been, under the old system, peculiarly favorable to such a proceeding. That the fall of rain was scanty was indisputable; and by good management the farmer could always make it appear that the loss was greater than it really was; the establishment maintained being utterly inadequate to exercise an efficient supervision, and check the claims preferred for remissions. But many leaseholders were ruined by their assamees (cultivators). They were forced to pay the banker the sum for which they had stood security, and which they could not recover from their people. Did they press them, the cultivators refused to plough. Population is thin, other cultivators could not be obtained, and the farmers were forced to yield to the conditions required. I can mention many instances of individuals ruined in this way.

8. I trust His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will believe that I have done my utmost to carry out his views and opinions regarding the system of making advances. The very amount issued last year, as compared with that in the preceding, will show that I have not been remiss on this point.

9. I may observe that the Patels have themselves this year voluntarily, many of them, given the poorer villagers, advances from the 5 per cent. allowed by Government.

10. In the Asseer pergunnah I mentioned last year in my report, that I anticipated a considerable decrease. There was, however, only a deficiency of Rupees 174-2, in the Government demand, as compared with the jumabundee of 1847-48; losses having been met by corresponding increase in newly settled villages, and Government being credited with the difference, being between the patels' percentage and the sum allowed to leaseholders for expense of management, in villages this year brought under Khalsa management. But the pergunnah depends entirely upon the city of Boorhanpore for its prosperity; and as the latter is rapidly and surely deteriorating, so will the pergunnah revenue fall, by rent coming down to the average of other land. The disturbance between the Hindoos and Moosulmans in October last; in which such a la-

mentable loss of life took place, followed up by the great fire in April, has caused very many people to leave the city; and the lands surrounding it, formerly cultivated by people from within, have fallen out of cultivation. Many of these lands were held, and only nominally cultivated, by people, who wished to be considered as British subjects, and thus claim our protection in times of difficulty. This system, however, ceased some four years since, but the lands they held before, they continued to hold, until the late events above enumerated.

11. Khundwah, Burwai and Peeplode present a slight increase, likely in the two former to advance yearly, by lands lately brought under cultivation coming, gradually, under full assessment. Poonassa also shows a small advance; and as efforts are now being made systematically to resettle the pergunnah, (once, and not 100 years since, a most flourishing district worth a lac of Rupees per annum gross rental,) I trust year, by year, to show an improved state of things. Attode also is progressing; but it is, as well as Seylanee Billora, a poor pergunnah, never capable of yielding much. In Moondee and Bhamgurh there is a slight decrease owing to Ijara villages becoming Khalsa, in which land had fallen out of cultivation. Dhurgaum is only capable of advance from improved cultivation, *i. e.* irrigated instead of rain crops, there being scarcely a beegah of waste land in the pergunnah.

12. The British districts present an increase of Rs. 328-12-0 in the whole. In Kanapoor and Burreah there are now only two villages unsettled; and these I trust to see occupied this year. Those settled within the last three years require only a good season to set them up; and this there seems every prospect of their now obtaining.

13. In all the above remarks relative to the comparative amounts of the last and previous year's jummandee, I beg to be understood as referring to the amount of Government demand as exhibited in the "abstract of Government demand, receipts and balance, &c." The jummandee return gives the gross demand including deductions, such as zemindars' shares, ditto to patels, compensation for saycr dues, and many other items.

14. I do not honestly think that, under the old Ijara system, the

amount of revenue this year realized would have been collected. With all its disadvantages, the Khalsa system, from its bringing the cultivators more immediately under the observation of the authorities, gives greater facilities for collecting the revenue, without the danger of, in bad years like the past, pressing them too hard. The assessment now prevailing, tested as it has been for three years, is, I can confidently affirm, exceedingly fair and evenly distributed.

15. The great object, therefore, contemplated in the recourse to Khalsa management, viz. a fair and even distribution of the burthen of taxation, has been obtained. Out of 658 villages inhabited in Nimar, 520 are now under Khalsa management; and every facility having been given to farmers to cancel the unexpired period of their leases, it is reasonable to conclude that where such permission has not been availed of, the burthen does not press heavily on either farmers or cultivators. Were it felt oppressive by either they would soon make it known.

16. That the assessment then, as far as any taxation can do, gives satisfaction, I can testify to, having for two years personally made the jummabundee of the British districts, and of Burwai, Dhurgaum and Seylanee, Attode, Moondee, and Poonassa (British Scindiah pergunnahs); and having reviewed it in Khundwah, Asseer, Peeplode and Bhamgruh, where it had been originally made by the deputy collector, Mahomed-Lall Khan. This last year it was very easy, there were but few complaints, and those proved mostly unfounded; but all made were on the spot immediately by myself inquired into. The jummabundee was actually on the holdings, each man being required to pay the same as in the previous year; the beegahs and rates were referred to only when the amount total was disputed.

17. The position of the cultivators having thus been secured, their complaints attended to, and, where just, satisfaction afforded, the field is clear for Government to introduce such system on its part as may be most consonant to its views and wishes, and at the same time not disagreeable to the people. It must be remembered that the inhabitants of Nimar are a simple and ignorant and therefore suspicious race. The country having been for years overrun both by plunderers and by the armies of contending powers, had become in many parts quite desolate, in others

tending to and not far from that state. The present cultivators, therefore, are many, or most of them, new comers; they have no local ties to bind them to the soil; but came on peace being restored, to where a strong Government promised them safety, and where they obtained land on tolerably fair terms; almost the only "wutundars" were the patels, who, under all circumstances, clung to their villages; even if compelled to abandon them, being ready on the first favorable opportunity to re-settle them.

18. It is obvious that much mutual confidence cannot exist in a society so constituted; in a country, where land, if not close at hand, is yet procurable at so few miles distance, as to render it not a very arduous undertaking for a dissatisfied man to leave his present location, and enter into more favorable engagements elsewhere. Should any location be so abandoned, it is no easy matter to fill up the place of the emigrant.

19. Such, combined with poverty, were the causes that prevented the first arrangement desired by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and explained in Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter No. 2416, dated 8th June 1847, from being carried into effect. The cultivators had not sufficient confidence, the one in the other, to become jointly and severally responsible; even though thereby getting rid of nearly one-third of the burthen of taxation. The main objects, I conclude, contemplated by the proposed arrangement were fixity and certainty of revenue, and reduction of the present establishment; as well as the desire that the people should be as little as possible subject to the interference of Government officials. It would also have gone far to relieve the Government from the necessity of making advances (tuccavee) on many accounts; from being in fact the bankers of the poorer classes of cultivators; a necessity from which, under purely Khalsa management, I see not how Government can entirely free itself.

20. But as this plan proved impracticable from the causes mentioned above, the system of granting leases, of their holdings to individual cultivators on favorable terms, was by Mr. Secretary Allen's letter, No. 5085, of 16th October last, directed to be entered on. It was hoped that, by the grant of a lease for a long period of years, with the addition where practicable, of a piece of waste ground, rent free, attachment to the jail

might be created, and the cultivator find it his interest to improve his land.

21. I accordingly commenced in Kusrawud, not perhaps the most favorable locale, but being British, I was desirous to first settle it, and other British pergunnahs. Moreover it was close at hand. In nearly all the villages of this pergunnah there is no waste land, and it having been always well inhabited, the cultivated area is fully assessed; moreover from the proximity of many of the villages to the river Nerbudda, the construction of wells for irrigation is impossible. The people then when leases were proposed to them replied promptly—"Will you reduce our rent? if not what have we to gain by leases; why should we hang an anchor round our necks?"

22. As for reducing the rent, that I did not consider myself authorized to engage for. The reduction would not have a whit relieved us of the necessity of making remissions in years of scarcity, as we are, at present, obliged to do. The cultivators are not enough men of substance to make one year pay for the other, *i. e.* a good one for a bad one. The remainder of their answer was, I conceive, dictated by a suspicious apprehension that the leases were only a prelude to some further attack on their purses. I do not by any means despair of introducing leases even in Kusrawud; elsewhere it will, I think, be easier. Everywhere the way has been paved by the last year's jumabundee having been upon holdings; I only fear to do harm by hurrying. It is to those pergunnahs, however, where there is much waste land that I conceive His Honor the Lieutenant Governor meant chiefly to allude, where attachment to the soil has to be created. In the better peopled districts, of course, competition supplies in a measure the place of attachment, and the cultivators are less prone to wander.

23. But now comes the village lease question; where the cultivators or a majority of them, have accepted leases, and there is waste ground in the village from which the patel can raise a profit he will, in almost every case, eagerly take a lease, at the present amount which the village yields; indeed in some places even at an enhanced amount. The reimbursement for expenses of management, petty leases, &c. &c. was before 10 per cent. on the gross rental. The patel now receives 5 per cent. for

doing very much the same duty, except that as leaseholder he provided tuccavee, either giving it himself, or disbursing it from bankers on his security. In case of his becoming again a leaseholder, he would, I suppose, receive as before.

24. Where again there is no waste land from whence the patel can derive a profit, he will even then in many cases take the lease, for the sake of the respectability it confers on him. And a more powerful reason still, that at the expiry of the lease his proprietary right might be established, as stated with reference to the sunnuds granted in Seylanee, Bhamgurh, Moondee, &c. alluded to in para. 11 of Mr. Allen's letter before adverted to.

25. It would, I fear, result in a loss to Government were 25 or 30 per cent., as laid down in Mr. Thornton's letter above alluded to, allowed the village leaseholder (patel) to make good years pay for bad. He would willingly accept the difference in good, but most unwillingly pay it in bad seasons; indeed I fear that it would be impossible to realize balances in bad years, with any regard to future arrangements.

26. Such a settlement then as will put the revenue on a perfectly fixed tenure for a number of years, would not seem likely to be effected by the plans above mentioned. And only a fixed revenue, irrespective of remissions on account of bad seasons, would enable the large Government establishments to be reduced, inasmuch as the chief necessity for maintaining such large establishments is to afford help in determining the actual loss to each village in cases of failure of the crops. These failures are of not unfrequent occurrence; and it is only men of respectability, perfectly acquainted with the people, and the artifices brought into play on these occasions, who are fit to be entrusted with the necessary enquiries.

27. But if after the individual cultivators have been settled with leases of their several holdings, for a fixed term of years as before detailed, the village be farmed to the patel (when willing) and a banker or bunneea associated with him; or when the patel is unwilling, if the village be given to a respectable banker, the reduction of 25 or 30 per cent. may I think be safely made, and the remainder be considered as fixed revenue.

As a class, patels are too poor and improvident for such an arrangement to be safely made with them alone, but associated with a banker, there would be no risk.

28. The patel's "malikana" might be included in the 25 or 30 per cent. deduction allowed, he, as now, rendering service for it. The tucavee difficulty would be entirely got rid of. The cultivator's rights would be secured, and in no danger of infringement. It may be asked, how the question would be settled as to what remission the lessee should make to his cultivators in bad years. This difficulty I would meet by refusing to interfere between them, in which case I am confident that the lessee would come to some arrangement with his people, sooner than allow them to desert the villages which they infallibly would do, if pressed too hard.

29. I must add that the people generally speaking do not relish the idea of any alteration in the present mode of management. They like the Khalsa system. Under it more consideration is shewn to them, they communicate direct with the officers of Government instead of through a third party, and have a claim, *i. e.* the poorer class, by far the largest section, to be assisted by the Government with advances free of interest, a great charm to a native, and indeed to any one.

30. If, however, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor should think that the delays and difficulties as mentioned above, that present themselves in carrying his wishes into effect arise from my inexperience and want of knowledge of the subject, I would suggest, and in so doing, trust to be held guiltless of presumption, that some one versed in the system be sent down here, to try it in Kusrawud or Dhurgaum, or Khundwah, well cultivated and inhabited districts, and I pledge myself to afford every assistance and aid in my power to effect what is desired.

31. We have during this past year seen the benefits afforded by tanks for the first time fully. The two previous seasons had been good ones as regard the fall of rain; water was plentiful in the jungles for the cattle, and the wells, generally speaking, retained water as long as was necessary for irrigation. But after the scanty fall of last year happy were those whose village was situated near a tank. The cattle of

12 villages used to come to Jeitwai. Lachora supplied Burreah with water, as well for human beings, as for cattle, besides irrigating 164 beegahs. Dusbe was resorted to from Kanapoor and all the surrounding villages; even those tanks that soon dried up were under ground extending their influence, keeping wells full, and so benefiting the country.

32. It will be observed that we have, this past year, lost as many cultivators as in the previous, but have not gained in the same proportion. Had it been desirable I could have obtained at once 150 or 160 men from the Zynabad and Edulabad pergunnahs (Scindhia's), but I have exercised great caution in admitting new men, and giving them advances. Hence the small number that appear in the return.

33. In my last report I detailed fully the circumstances connected with the issuing sunnuds to the patels. I feel deeply the consideration with which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor viewed this proceeding unwarranted, indeed forbidden as it was. I explained as fully and openly, and before the same people in whose presence the sunnuds had been given, the mistake committed and the instructions issued in consequence by the Lieutenant Governor. No misunderstanding took place nor any misapprehension. All felt conscious that to their own exertions they must look for future consideration to be shown their children, and all felt assured that to the deserving such consideration would be shown.

34. I visited the Gond districts in April last, and found very satisfactory progress made by the new settlers adverted to in my last report (para. 17). A very considerable difficulty in the way of preserving, over these wild people, that superintendence without which no improvement is to be looked for is the unhealthiness of the climate. The only karkoon I had conversant with the Gond language, died last November. The Deputy Collector, Mahomed Lall Khan, however, has been successful in inducing the parents of 4 boys, aged from 10 to 13, to permit their children to be taken to Peeplode, for the purpose of being educated at the school, and rendered capable of keeping the village accounts. Should the scheme answer it may be a means of doing further good; should it fail, no harm is done, but the attempt reflects the highest credit on the Deputy Collector.

35. The assessment on "Moondee" lands adverted to in para. 8 of Mr. Allen's letter No. 5085, dated 15th October last, is fixed and permanent, and the holders pay whether they cultivate or not. It is for this reason that I requested permission to re-assess them, as the rate on many of them is now much in excess of that prevailing on adjoining lands.

A. D. {	Asseer, ..	191	13	6
1847-48 {	Khundwah,	69	7	6
		261	5	0
A. D. {	Asseer, ..	235	2	0½
1848-49 {	Khundwah,	148	6	0
		383	8	0½

In consequence of this high assessment some have fallen out of cultivation, and arrears remain due each year, even in the best seasons. I do not wish for permission to re-assess the whole of them (9895 beegahs,) but only those in which loss is sustained, viz. beegahs 1865 and 9 biswas.

36. During the past year, *i. e.* from the 1st June 1848, the reduction of the police horse has come into effect, involving a saving of Rs. 8,776-8-0 per annum to the British Government. Within the same period also in-door work has produced a clear profit of Rs. 533-1-11, besides enabling us to dispense with the services of some of the road burkundauze allowed for guarding prisoners when at their work. The full number is drawn for monthly, but the pay of nine has been carried to the credit of Government since 1st January last, previously to which that of sometimes 4, sometimes 5, 6 and 7, had been credited. Finding also that the labor of management of the two British pergunnahs Kanapoor and Burreah was not more now than one individual might be reasonably expected to execute, and an opportunity presenting itself, I have placed the two pergunnahs under one man, the amount of Rs. 28 monthly being carried to the credit of Government in my monthly accounts. From the 1st May last, I have also struck off the mahalkany of Sewal in the Asseer pergunnah (British Scindiah,) the appointment appearing after 3 years trial, perfectly unnecessary, no good results having accrued from his entertainment. By an arrangement effected with the post office for conveying the pergunnah dawk between this (sudder station) and the Khundwah and Asseer districts, I trust to be able to effect a saving in the establishment of pergunnah Peedahs, a number of whom were employed in carrying the dawk. The reduction under this head will not be less than 60 Rs. per mensem.

Rs. 8,776-8 per annum.

Rs. 533-1-11.

Rs. 450 on this account from 1st May 1848 to 1st May 1849.

Rs. 330 per annum.

Rs. 360 per annum.

Rs. 720 per annum.

37. In contrast with the above the only new item of extra expenditure prospectively, is for the establishment of a dispensary at Khundwah, regarding which I had the honor on the 29th June last of addressing you, and for which I was sincerely glad to perceive you had addressed the secretary to Government North Western Provinces. That His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will receive the proposition, favorably, is my earnest hope, no extra expense on account of the pergunnah Poonassa, newly taken under Khalsa management, is requisite, with exception of 5 Rs. per mensem for stationery and oil.

38. I have experienced much difficulty in attempting to get rid of the old and inefficient members of the police corps (foot), in fact that object has yet in a great measure to be attained. Your letter of 7th August last, directed that the old men should be struck off; and in case of their having no sons or other relations to serve in their room, that the newly enlisted should receive 4 Rs. per mensem, the balance of 1 rupee being paid to the discharged; and on their death the 4 Rupees men should succeed to the vacancies. But to a man, old and infirm after 30 years' service, 1 rupee a month is a very small pittance, and yet for less than 4 Rs. satisfactory service cannot be expected from any man. I submitted to you in April last in the course of conversation, a plan for forming the

<i>Proposed establishment.</i>	
Each company.	Rs.
1 Jemadar,	30
1 Naib ditto,	20
3 Duffadars, at 9,	27
3 Lace ditto, at 7,	21
70 Peedahs at 5,	350
<hr/>	
78 men,	448
or 3 Companies.	
234 Rupees,	1,344
<i>Present establishment.</i>	
	Rs.
2 Jemadars at 30	60
1 Duffadar,	20
5 ditto at 10,	50
30 Peedahs at 6,	180
215 ditto at 5,	1,075
<hr/>	
253 Rupees	1,385

police corps into three companies armed with fusils as per margin; my plan embracing the creation of more commissioned and non-commissioned officers, the want of some supervision having long been felt. The amount saved, Rupees 41 per mensem, I proposed requesting permission to apply in pensioning the old and worn-out men; some 20 in number. But this last part of my plan offered objections, though should it be deemed capable of being carried out with modifications, I would submit details in full.

39. But few works have been executed during 1848-49. Lieutenant Keatinge has nearly finished a water-course for conveying water from the

Lachora tank to irrigate lands for which irrigation had been hitherto considered impracticable. This involved some difficult work, but the chief part has been got over. Several weirs, Kharwar, Taklee and that on the Sookhta river, have been altered and improved. Acting upon the permission given by para. 18 of Mr. Secretary Allen's letter above quoted, Dhurmsalas have been built at several places* half the costs or thereabouts having been defrayed by the inhabitants. All four are on well frequented roads.

- * Ahmedpoor, pergunnah Khundwah (British Scindiah).
- Soolgaum, .. ditto .. Dhurgaum (ditto ditto).
- Bygaum, .. ditto .. ditto (ditto ditto).
- Mohamkabad, ditto .. Kusrawud (British).

40. Rupees 1,200 were sanctioned by your letter No. 506, dated 16th April 1847, for four mahalkurries' thannahs at Jawar, Rustompoor, Pundhana, and Mokulgaum in the British Scindiah pergunnah of Khundwah. The amount sanctioned had been exceeded when I inspected them in November 1847, and I found it absolutely necessary, to secure their lasting for any length of time, to direct certain alterations and additions. These were not finished at the time of closing accounts last year, though they more properly belong to it.

41. The Lachora tank and the weir expenses have been carried to account under their several heads. The amount sanctioned has not been exceeded, but the works are not completely finished, though I anticipate their being so within the mark. But for the Dhurmsalas, and the Thannah expenses as given at length in the "list * of works executed," I have the honor to request that sanction may be obtained.

42. But the chief works, and towards the completion of which every exertion is now being used, is the road from Indore to Boorhanpore, passing for a distance of 108 miles through Nimar. The two most difficult, *i. e.* the Simrole Ghaut and Asseer Pass, have been, the former nearly, and the latter quite finished, though of course their annual maintenance in repair will cost money. The next most difficult part is between Deisgaum and Dhungaum 16 miles, at present under construction. The importance of this line is great, leading as it does from Malwa to Khandeish and Berar; and I trust that eventually it will become a road pass-

* Omitted, not being considered necessary.

able at all seasons for travellers and merchants. The soil is favorable generally speaking; there not being, I think, above 25 or 30 miles of black soil altogether, chiefly in the Khundwah pergunnah. Morum is also near and good. It is a line much frequented, more so now than formerly; the bounty of Government has provided serais in our districts, and H. H. Holkar has followed the good example, and done his part; robberies are seldom heard of; and should the railway come, as was at first, I believe, intended, to Nusseerabad in Khandeish, its importance will, it is evident, be immensely increased. It is very desirable to have a survey of the whole road made, from Indore to the Tapy, and Lieutenant Keatinge will commence it after the rains.

43. By No. 245, dated 9th March last, to your address from the offg. Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, permission was accorded for assistance towards building reading rooms for the native libraries in Nimar, and books were also promised. I have the pleasure of informing you that in Burwai and Buhadoorpore (British Scindiah,) the people have subscribed respectively Rupees 60 and 150, and neat read-

Burwai, ..	142	3	3
Bahadoorpore, 232	12	0	

ing rooms have been erected at a cost as per margin. For the amount in excess of that subscribed,

I have the honor to request sanction. These native libraries are a source of much promise, and evince an appreciation on the part of the people of the means of education afforded them. The schools are tolerably, indeed very well attended, considering the population, the average attendance being 591 boys. Money towards building reading rooms has been subscribed in several other places.

44. I beg to bring prominently to notice the gratifying fact that in the past, as in the previous year, no human lives have been lost by tigers. Thus for two years has Nimar escaped this scourge. In 1846-47 seven lives were lost, and this was about the average of previous years. Forty-three tigers have been killed in 1848-49, at a cost to Government of Rs. 1,116 only. In July last the reward was reduced to Rupees 25 in Holkar's districts, but I have great hopes that the durbar may be induced to reconsider their decision, advertng to the benefits derived from the destruction of these animals, and to the chance that the inducement to destroy them being so much lessened, they may shortly become as great a pest as heretofore, in the Maharajah's districts.

45. The criminal returns of the district are favorable. Crime is not common, at least of the more serious description, and the same may be said of petty offences. There are now in confinement 54 individuals, inhabitants of or belonging to Nimar, vide page 27 of jumabundee return showing offences for which incarcerated, and periods of imprisonment.

46. Lieutenant Keatinge is making such progress with the map of Nimar as his limited establishment will permit, though such an undertaking of course will take long to finish. He is now, during Mr. Conlan's absence, in charge of the jail; the treasury I have taken myself. I am happy to be able to conclude by adding that the present season has commenced most favorably, about 15 inches having fallen to the present date; the tank and weirs have all stood the sudden and heavy fall excellently, and are already tolerably full; every thing in short promises well. I trust next year to show a better balance sheet than this, in which there have been several items, which may be fairly classed as "extra," such as Rs. 3,000 for prison workshops, the same for the Edulabad and Bodur bungalows, and 600 rupees for boats at Bhamgurh and Moondee; besides large arrears of land revenue.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. S. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Political Agency,
Mundlaisir, the 28th July 1849.*

No. 3318 of 1849.

From

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Head Quarters, the 9th October 1849.

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th August, reporting on the civil administration of Revenue department. Nimar during the year 1848-49.

2. The accounts for the year, contrasted with those of the preceding year, stand as per margin. The demand exceeded that of the preceding year by more than 6,000, chiefly under the head of Sewai jumma, but the collections fell short by 12,459 Rupees.

	St. 1904 A. D. 1847-8.	St. 1905 A. D. 1848-9.
Land revenue,	1,69,273	1,70,404
Sewai Jumma,	22,316	27,412
Total demanded,	1,91,589	1,97,816
Collections,	1,89,436	1,76,977

3. The quantity of Khalsa land under cultivation and the revenue demandable therefrom, show some increase of land thus managed, but a decreased demand therefrom.

	Beegahs.	Rupees.
Jummabundee of 1904,*	2,47,758	1,64,778
Decrease in 1905,	8,346	4,340
Increase in ditto.	15,146	4,847
Jummabundee of 1905,	2,54,556	1,65,278

4. The outstanding amount of tuccavee has been reduced from Rs. 25,424 at the close of 1,904 to Rs. 12,702, which is very satisfactory, as is also the reduced amount of Rs. 10,158 granted within the year.

* It is not immediately apparent how this can be reconciled with the jummabundee furnished with the last year's report, which gave beegahs 2,19,473 and Rs. 1,46,731.

5. The season is represented to have been unfavorable, and the remission of the irrecoverable balance noted in the margin is recommended. This is sanctioned.

• British,	8,805	12	0
Scindiah's,	10,663	15	3
	<u>19,469</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>

6. The circumstances stated in para. 34 of Lieutenant Evans' report, regarding the improvement of the good settlers, is encouraging. It does not, however, appear why the establishment of a school in the midst of them, would not be a better means of educating the children, than the persuasion of a few of the number to repair to the school at Peeplode.

7. The reduction of the assessment on the Moondee lands in Khundwah and Asseer, wherever it is excessive, is sanctioned.

8. The revision of the police Nujeeb establishment, as proposed in para. 38 of Lieutenant Evans' report, is sanctioned; but the saving which results cannot be given in pensions to the discharged men, as this is opposed to existing rules. The remodelled force must not be armed in any new way, which will involve additional expense on account of arms or accoutrements.

9. The arrangement (para. 36) for uniting pergunnah Kanapoor and Burreah is judicious. The saving of one person on a salary of 28 Rupees per mensem which results hence, as well as that of 30 Rupees arising from the reduction of the mahalkurry of Sewul in Asseer, making in all Rs. 696 per annum, should be shown as reduction of establishments.

10. The establishment of a dispensary at Khundwah has been sanctioned by the orders of the 22d ultimo.

11. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to find that attention continues to be directed to the construction of works of irrigation and of roads. It is in seasons of difficulty, such as that which has lately passed, that the value of these works is most felt. The circumstances stated in para. 31 of Lieutenant Evans' report, regarding the benefit derived from the tanks at Jeitwai, Lachora and Duslee, are very gratifying. The supply of water for both men and cattle conduces essentially to the good of the

country in such cases, and is not to be the less valued, because the precise return in augmented land revenue cannot be immediately stated in figures.

12. Sanction is given to the expense incurred for the reading rooms at Burwai and Bahadoorpore, over and above that subscribed by the people.

	Burwai.	Bahadoor- pore.
Expense,	142 3 3	282 12 6
Subscribed,	60 0 0	150 0 0
To be paid by Government, ..	82 3 3	132 12 6

13. The average attendance at the schools of 591 boys, is as large as could well be expected, considering

the scanty population and the ignorant and impoverished state of the people.

14. The review of the year's administration is highly creditable to Lieutenant Evans' care, diligence and devotion to his public duties. Nothing however which is stated at all induces the Lieutenant Governor to alter his sentiments as to the objectionable nature of the system pursued. It may answer, as a temporary expedient, amongst a poor people in a wild part of the country, but for permanent adoption it is beset with many imperfections. The sooner it can be laid aside, the more likely is the country to become prosperous.

15. The object of the system of revenue administration should be, not to levy from the actual cultivators the maximum, which the soil can produce in any year, without intrenching on the fair wages of the laborer, but to give landed property a high value, to promote the investment of capital in land, and to encourage agricultural industry by affording it an immediate and evident reward.

16. This would be politic under any circumstances. In a highly cultivated and fully peopled country, it would be desirable so to fix the assessment, and to regulate the terms on which the land is held, as to bring about this result, even at some immediate sacrifice of the state income. But in a thinly peopled and ill cultivated district like Nimar, the advantage is immediate and palpable. More land is brought into cultivation, the population rapidly increases, and the foundation is quickly laid for a rapid increase of the wealth of the people and consequently of the income of the state.

17. Lieutenant Evans seems to be so much engrossed with the grateful result of his own labors amongst the people, that he overlooks the far higher object, which he should place before himself: he should seek, by the introduction of improved principles of action, to make the people in some measure independent of the peculiar character of the superintending officer. He should aim to make them prosperous, not because of the bearing of his individual exertions upon the agricultural operations of the year under review, but because the measures he introduces, and the position in which he places the people is one calculated under all ordinary circumstances to draw forth their exertions to the utmost, to bear hard upon the idle and improvident, and to stimulate the industrious and enterprising.

18. Lieutenant Evans remarks in paras. 22 and 25, regarding the impossibility of realising the revenue with punctuality in unfavorable seasons, and in para. 26 on the fallacy of expecting any reduction of the Government establishments on the discontinuance of the Khalsah system, are mere assertions, which show how much he has prejudged the question in his own mind. Facts do not bear out his supposition. The season was considerably below the average in the old settled districts of the North Western Provinces as well as in Nimar. In the latter district under the Khalsah system, when the Government makes disbursements for works of irrigation, advances capital largely to the cultivators, and has the services of a most active and intelligent officer with a strong establishment, there is yet an irrecoverable balance of about 10 per cent.

Total demand, . . . 1,97,816
Irrecoverable balance, 19,470

on the total demand. In the former case with no direct assistance from the Government to the people, with no picked agency, and with but very little minute interference with the agricultural concerns of the people, the demand of Government is realized with surprising punctuality, the irrecoverable balance being scarcely 1 per cent. on the actual demand.

19. It is true that it may be long before the district of Nimar is as rich and prosperous as the Doab; but Nimar was once wealthy and highly cultivated, and the state of the Doab was not always as flourishing as it now is. There is no apparent reason, why the employment of judicious measures may not raise the rich lands bordering on the Nerbudda

to the same state of fertility and productiveness as that which now characterizes those on the banks of the Ganges and Jumna.

20. An idea seems to have been entertained (para. 21) of abandoning the Khalsah and introducing the proposed system in Kusrawud; but the attempt was discontinued, because the people did not at once understand the change, and because a loss of revenue was apprehended.

Total demand, .. 30,398
Irrecoverable balance, 5,824

The Khalsah system was maintained and the Government is called upon to sanction the remission as irrecoverable of 19 per cent. of the demand.

21. If it be correct, as appears to be implied, that Kusrawud is so fully cultivated that no probable improvement of cultivation will add to the maximum demand now fixed, then certainly that maximum will not be realized under any system; and it is far better that the reduction be made in the form of a more moderate demand for a term of years, than in occasional large remissions, in years of less than average productiveness. If, however, it be granted that the reduction of demand necessarily resulting from the change of system were to lessen the average receipts of the Government for a long term of years, from this particular pergunnah, the benefit might be great in the increased wealth of the people, and in the more rapid improvement of the other less cultivated pergunnahs from the example of moderation thus held out to them. The objection raised by the people only shows that they are ignorant, and that sufficient effort was not made to explain the subject to them.

22. In para. 27 the selection of the person with whom the engagement is to be made, is treated entirely as one of expediency and not of right or superior claim. If the patels are now a poor and improvident class, it may be expected they will, under a more hopeful state of things, grow richer and more thrifty; but the idea can never be countenanced of obviating the present defect, by the authoritative association with them of bankers.

23. It has already been remarked in para. 2 that the chief item of increase in the demand for the year under review, had been in the Sewai jummah. In the fully assessed pergunnah of Kusrawud the increase under this head had

1847-8 .. 22,316
1848-9 .. 27,412

been from 3,438 to 4,138. It is not easy to understand from the headings, what is the nature of the several items, that make up the total. Many of them appear to be very petty and fluctuating in their amount. They are therefore apt to be the cause of much vexation to the people, and extortion on the part of the officials. An essential feature of an improved system would be to consolidate the Mal and Sewai, and leave to the people the petty profits they might make from their mango and mhowah trees or their custard apples.

24. In para. 30 Lieutenant Evans suggests that "if any change of system" is to be effected, some one versed in what "is proposed be sent down to try it." The desired change is no intricate measure, which can be effected by certain rules, and where the course followed in one part of the country can be necessarily adapted in another. The change is a simple one; perfectly within the comprehension of an officer of Lieutenant Evans' attainments. If ever successfully made, it must be by the influence and arguments of the officer in charge of the district, and by his judiciously availing himself of the opportunities presented to him. No subordinate could effect it contrary to the opinion or expectation of his superior, and it is not supposed that Lieutenant Evans desires by this expression to divest himself of the charge of a district, in the management of which he evidently feels a just pride and pleasure.

25. The observations in para. 22 of the report afford better promise. "He does not by any means despair of introducing leases, and only fears to do harm by hurrying." This is wiser and more hopeful language. No undue hurry should on any account be shown. Full authority is given so to adjust the demand, even at some immediate loss, as to suit the expected change of circumstances. Alarm must not be felt if some of the first efforts are unsuccessful. The change, however beneficial it may ultimately prove, cannot be effected but gradually, and judiciously; nor can it be effected at all against the ignorance on the part of the people, and self interest on the part of the subordinate officials; which it is likely to meet with, unless the officer in charge of the district bring a willing and determined spirit to the execution of the duty.

26. I am desired to observe that no information is possessed regarding the size of the beegah in Nimar. It is requested that this may be

stated in the next report, and that in the column (the last in paragraph 12) showing the total jumabundee of the current year, the cultivated area may be given in English acres as well as in the local beegah.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. THORNTON,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

*Head Quarters,
the 9th October 1849.*

No. 4.

REPORT FOR 1849-50.

No. 1032 of 1850.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

Indore Residency, the 26th July 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report * on Nimar received from Lieutenant Evans, the Political Assistant, with its several enclosures.

* 1849-50.

2. The statement shews an increase of Rs. 1181-5-3 in revenue demand, which may be ascribed to increased cultivation and improvement. The annual demand, on account of the British districts, was Rs. 46,351-8-3, of which only the sum of Rs. 760-7-3 remain unrealized. In British Scindiah's districts the demand was Rs. 1,25,233-12-3, of which Rs. 4,464-4-3 formed the balance.

The total demand was,	∴	∴	∴	Rs. 1,71,585	4	6
And the total balance,	∴	∴	∴	8,953	10	6
So that the collections were,	∴	∴	∴	1,62,631	10	0

RR

3. Of the balance,	8,953 10 6
There had been realized,	3,728 15 0
Leaving a deficit of,	5,224 11 6

of which the sum of 3,444-2 is considered irrecoverable and recommended for remission, as also the sum of Rs. 121-12-6 remaining unrealized, in Khundwah pergunnah, of the recoverable balances of last year. The total receipts of the year were Rs. 1,89,314, which is an excess of Rs. 12,336 over the revenue collections of the preceding year.

Asscer,	2,797	8	3
Peeplode,	579	1	9
Kusrawud,	67	8	0
	<u>3,444</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

4. In para. 7 Lieutenant Evans notices the assessment in Bahadoor-poor Tuppa as requiring revision, which measure may be authorized; the current rates of assessment were fixed 12 years ago, and have not since been interfered with.

5. The Lieutenant Governor will observe with satisfaction the decrease in tuccavee advances. The amount under this head at the close of the year was only Rs. 9,271-8-6, all of which is considered safe, though some granted to the Goonds may be doubtful.

1847-48..	25,423	10	0
1848-49..	12,701	12	0
1849-50..	9,271	8	6

6. Pergunnah Kusrawud has been made over to the Deputy Collector Mr. T. Conlan, who has commenced preliminary operations. The boundaries have been adjusted, and, with one exception, all such disputes have been settled. Of those between the British and Holkar districts, one only was peculiar, owing to the acknowledged existence of the dispute for years before our coming into Nimar. The principle for the settlement of this has however been arranged between myself and the Durbar on the basis of possession, and the statu quo in 1818. I do not expect that further discussion will be raised by the local officer.

7. His Honor's instructions are required on the point raised in paragraph 10. In the event of not one of the three modes of settlement being practicable, Mr. Conlan enquires whether a lease to a stranger farmer may be granted, or whether the village shall be continued under Khalsa management. Lieutenant Evans advocates the latter course, which perhaps had better be the one pursued until after the completion of the settlement, when the future management of villages so circumstanced can be determined on more certain data than now possessed.

8. The beegah in Nimar contains 27,225 square feet, or 3,025 square yards, the English statute acre is 4,840, a fact to be considered in estimating and comparing rents and produce.

9. As the Deputy Collector's work will greatly increase after the rains when the settlement commences, the application for a temporary increase to establishment, to the extent of 50 Rs. per mensem, does not appear improper, and may be sanctioned "during settlement operations."

10. A very neat specimen of a village map is annexed, which is very creditable to Lieutenant Keatinge in charge of the survey. My views coincide with Lieutenant Evans, that all village maps should be so constructed that, on being united, the whole should form a correct pergunnah map.

11. Where tracts of jungle or hill intervene between villages not belonging to either, if only one point be fixed, the extent of land so circumstanced, should any be found, can at once be determined. I hope the Lieutenant Governor will allow Lieutenant Keatinge's working establishment in the field to be strengthened as may become necessary, if suitable and qualified persons can be procured.

12. On a point noticed in para. 15, Lieutenant Evans awaits His Honor's instruction. I do not think the stipulation can be yielded, and question whether the applicants will press it if they are informed that the disposal of land so left lapses to the party under agreement, or to the general community under their own arrangements.

13. I see no objection to the adoption of any one of the three modes of settlement according to the wishes of each village community; an uniform mode throughout a pergunnah, however desirable, cannot be imperative.

14. It is a gratifying fact to find deserted villages resettled; and the report made on this head is most encouraging. A main object is to encourage and extend by all proper means the cultivated area.

15. With this view I detached a party from the Malwa Bheel corps to Poonassa, so as to form a small post in this tract of country: a party

of prisoners were also lodged in the old Fort. On this nucleus a village has arisen, which I trust will lead to the restoration of this once flourishing pergunnah.

16. The success in this instance is so encouraging, that I am prepared to renew the experiment. A healthy site, with good water, is however indispensably necessary in these wild tracts, where fevers of a most prostrating type prevail: protection at night and good food are the chief causes of healthiness of the detachment and of prisoners.

17. His Honor will observe great attention has been paid, and is constantly devoted, to the opening out of roads and facilitating the means of intercommunication. From such measures the most beneficial results may safely be anticipated. These roads are all auxiliaries, and should some day a main line of rail-road cross the valley of Nimar, an outlet for its produce will be obtained, and its prosperity materially advanced.

18. Lieutenant Evans in para. 27, notices that the dates on which the four revenue instalments fall due, are earlier than the period at which the cultivator can realise the produce of his labor in the market, and suggests therefore that they be hereafter, 15th December, 1st February, 15th March, and 15th May. An objection to the last date especially is, that its income will not appear in the year's accounts made up to 30th April.

19. The several items of Sewai junma are noticed in para. 36. It remains for the Lieutenant Governor to direct the remission of any that may appear obnoxious. The income from mangoe and mowa trees, not private property, was Rs. 909-9-3 last year; custard apple trees, 18-6-6. These at settlement may go to the parties engaging. Phallege, the rent from melon lands in beds of rivers, varies; it was 125-5; this is so fluctuating that it might be left to those who engage. Tarkushee, the duty on the gold wire monopoly in Asseer, amounted to Rs. 372. This might be given up. Bât Chuppa, the fee on registering and stamping weights in Asseer, was only Rs. 5-3; this may be relinquished. The Chittiaun may be converted into a toll; it yielded Rs. 1,560.

20. The state of the frontier on the Taptee is adverted to in para. 37, and has formed the subject of reference to, and correspondence with

the Resident at Hyderabad and the Agent Governor General for Scindia's affairs. I am in hopes some efficient measure of frontier police will be organized.

21. I need not bring to the notice of His Honor the zeal and ability which Lieutenant Evans devotes to the duties intrusted to him. It is fortunate that we have an officer who is so thoroughly acquainted with the people, their habits, and the country generally; and one who so fearlessly, as regards his health, visits all parts of his charge. In this latter respect I have been compelled to urge greater caution, for I regret to say, Lieutenant Evans is, and has been suffering more or less from the effects of fever contracted in the performance of his duty to the State.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

Resident.

*Indore Residency, }
the 26th July 1850. }*

No. 226 of 1850.

From

LIEUT. H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Camp Indore, the 23d July 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit my Annual Report on the district of Nimar, for the past year Sumbut 1906 or A. D. 1849-50.

2. The assessment, as compared with that of the previous year, shows

Land Revenue: Govt. demand.					
1848-49	{	British,	45,908	0	3
		British Scindiah, 124,495	15	0	170,403 15 3
1849-50	{	British,	46,351	8	0
		British Scindiah, 125,233	12	3	171,585 4 6
Increase,					1,181 5 3

	Beegas.	Rs. *
Jummabundee of 1905, ..	3,04,845	2,06,171
Decrease,	5,148	3,916
Increase,	11,406	5,088
Jummabundee,	3,11,103	2,07,343

* Balance remaining due on 1st July, 1850.

British,	760	7	3
British Scindiah,	4,164	4	3

an increase of Rs. 1,181-5-3, arising mainly from new lands that have just come under assessment. Of this were realized up to the end of April Rs. 1,62,631-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,953-10-6. In the month of May and June Rs. 3,728-15-0 have been collected; so that the total amount now due* is Rs. 5,224-11-6.

3. The season of 1849-50 as regards the fall of rain was very good,

Collection Govt. demand.	1848-49	1849-50
Land Revenue,	1,70,404	1,71,585
Siwaae Jumma,	27,412	26,683
Total demand,	1,97,816	1,98,268
Collections,	1,76,978	1,89,314

but in that part of the Asseer pergunnah bordering on the Sath-poorah hills, and in the forest tract of Peeplode (the Goondwana district) the rains were so very heavy

that the Khurreef crops were totally ruined. Having been at Boorhanpoor in September and November, and during October moved all over the four pergunnahs of Khundwah, Bhamgurh, Peeplode, and Asseer, I was a witness to the damage in the two districts above mentioned, where the Jowari never attained the height of 1 foot. Hence the balance in these

* Asseer, 2,797 8 3
Peeplode, 579 1 9

pergunnahs marked off "irrecoverable."* In Kusrawud the Katkoot Satkoot weir did not furnish enough water for the number of fields laid out for water-course irrigation, and I am therefore obliged to recommend the remission set down.†

† Kusrawud, 67 8 0
All or most of the remainder I consider to be recoverable, at any rate I would not now recommend its remission.

4. Damage was no doubt done in April to the grain stored at the threshing floors, but not to any great extent; not enough to give any claim to a remission.

5. I have mentioned the Katkoot Satkoot weir and water-course. Seeing the advantages derived by us, Holkar's people weired the nulla last season in two places above our village, and hence the scarcity of water.

6. The recoverable balance of 1848-49 has been all realized, with exception of Rs. 121-12-6 in the Khundwah pergunnah, and which was erroneously set down as recoverable. Its remission I beg to recommend.

7. Bahadurpoor Tuppa of the Asseer pergunnah is that between the Sathpoora hills and the Taptee, and in it is situated the city of Boorhanpoor. There is always a balance remaining due in this Tuppa (vide margin) and the assessment is heavy, ranging as high as 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. per beegah on unirrigated land. The reason of the land being able to bear this high assessment is, its proximity to the city of Boorhanpoor, which affords ready market for produce of all kinds. But several villages are far too highly taxed, and a revision of the rates would seem to be absolutely necessary. The cultivators are bad, generally speaking; fonder of living from hand to mouth, by cutting wood and grass, and letting out their bullocks and carts for hire, than of steady cultivation. For this the heavy assessment may be to blame.

S. 1903,.. 885-12-0
S. 1904,.. 751- 1-9
S. 1905,.. 1,653-10-0
S. 1906,.. 2,354- 3-0

8. As regards Tuccavee, the statement* will, I trust, be deemed satisfactory. At the close of 1848-49 the amount remaining due was Rs. 12,701-12-0; at the close of the past year it is 9,271-8-6. During 1849-50 three deserted villages have been resettled in the British pergunnahs, and there now remain but four unsettled as per margin, the number of them having been 13 at the close of 1844-45. The Sathra Busti of Asseer is not included with the British pergunnahs, it being nearly all desolate, but three of its villages have been resettled. Tuccavee advances for new ploughs are of course always necessary, but we have been singularly fortunate in meeting with no losses hitherto, though, to some slight extent, such are to be usually looked for. In the British Scindiah districts 85 villages have been resettled since the close of 1844-45; not a rupee of Tuccavee has been lost, and the only parties regarding whose ultimate repayment of the advances made I have the least doubt, are the Gonds of the Peeplode pergunnah; even of them I have but little apprehension.

Kanapoor, 2
Burreeah, 2

9. As I mentioned was my intention in my letter to your address

* This statement has been omitted, its details not being regarded as necessary for this publication.

No. 303 of 22nd November last, the Kusrawud pergunnah was made over to Mr. Conlan for resettlement on the plan laid down by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor. The first thing to be done was to accurately define all boundaries, a task of some difficulty as there were disputes to be settled, some of them of many years standing, (20, 25 and 30 years) between our villages and those of Holkar and Dhar. Five of these have been settled by Mr. Conlan, and are finally disposed of, and but one remains, which, however, is one with three divisions, and likely to give considerable trouble before it is settled. The land is all in course of re-measurement, which it is expected will be finished in the ensuing cold weather, and the work of giving leases will then commence. Mr. Conlan's letter to my address No. 72 of 22d May, gives an account of his proceedings, and a copy accompanies.

10. Mr. Conlan wishes to know (vide para. 12 of his letter) whether in the event of the three modes of settlement laid down by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, viz. the Assameewar (with leases), the Mouzawara tenure by a community, and the Mouzawara by an individual proprietor, failing, through the Joonardars refusing to enter into engagements, he is at liberty to accept the tender of a farmer, or is the village so refusing to be still held under Khalsa management. It is unlikely that the first, "the Assameewar with leases," will be refused, involving as it does a reduction of rents. With reference to it my fears have not been for the cultivators but for the Government. In the event, however, of all three modes failing, continuance of the Khalsa system would seem most advisable; though feeling uncertain as to what might be His Honor's opinion, I have deferred replying to Mr. Conlan's query until an answer can be received.

11. By the 26th para. of Mr. Secy. Thornton's letter, No. 3318, dated 9th October last, information is required as to the size of the beegah in Nimar. It is divided into 20 biswas, each biswa being 5 cubits measured by 5 men indifferently chosen, with the breadth of a thumb between each cubit. It averages 165 feet, which gives an area of 27,225 square feet.

12. Mr. Conlan wishes for an increased temporary establishment as per margin. The present temporary measuring establishment will be transferred to Kanapoor and Burreeah, when their work in Kusrawud is finished; and I would

1 Head Mohurrir,	25
1 Testing Kurkoon,	13
1 Asst. Karkoon,	12
	<hr/>
	50

beg to recommend that Mr. Conlan's request should be complied with that the record of what is now being done may be as full and complete as it is possible to make it. I should of course test the measurements myself in every village.

13. I beg to enclose a map of the village of Kheree, Pergunnah Kanapoor, done by Lieutenant Keatinge. The village boundaries, *i.e.* boundaries of village lands, are done by compass and chain, and the interior of cultivated areas would be filled up by the Putwarecs. It would be unnecessary to color it I presume. These village maps joined will make a pergunnah map on a large scale, and immediately after the termination of the monsoon Lieutenant Keatinge will commence the Kusrawud pergunnah, should the specimen now forwarded be approved of. The villages in Kusrawud lie close together, and afford great facilities for such operations. This work will, of course, interfere with the progress of the maps of Nimar, as it would be impossible for the two works to go on together for want of hands.

14. With reference to the above Lieut. Keatinge is at issue with me. He does not consider that these village boundary maps are particularly wished for by Government, and thinks his establishment insufficient for such a duty. The latter part of his argument, I am disposed to concur in to a certain extent; but the settlement would not be as complete without the maps as is to be desired, and of course in estimating the amount of work done, the strength of establishment is always taken into consideration. Whilst employed on this, Lieutenant Keatinge would be relieved from other duties.

15. The village of Kheree was selected for mapping for the following reasons. During the jummabundee of pergunnahs Kanapoor and Burrecah, which was this year made by Lieutenant Keatinge, the cultivators gave an urzee requesting a lease of the village on the terms below-mentioned.

1st. Lease for 30 years at present rate less 25 per cent.

2nd. No remission to be claimed on account of any cultivator throwing up his field on a deficiency of rain.

3rd. No fields to be allowed to remain untilled. Government to interfere on representation being made of any cultivator being lazy, and permitting his lands to go to waste. Such lands to be taken from the defaulter and made over to the community.

4th. Cultivators dying and leaving no heirs, Government to shew consideration.

This last stipulation I objected to, as it was the object of the Government in granting village leases to substitute certainty for uncertainty, to make over the village to the cultivators "in toto;" the remission of so large a portion as 25 per cent. being intended to allow for all contingencies, deaths, desertions, bad seasons, &c. But on this point they were for the time immovable, and I await instructions before giving them a definite answer, or arguing the point further with them.

16. Some 7 or 8 villages in the Kanapoor and Burreah pergunnahs are ready to accede to the same arrangement as that proposed by Kheree; but its introduction in the remainder does not at present seem likely. Would there be any objection to there being in the same districts two or more modes of settlement? I mean (referring to Mr. Thornton's letter, No. 2416 of 18th June 1847, para. 25,) that should some villages be willing to accept the second whilst others agree to the first mode, would a compliance with their wishes be considered inadvisable?

17. As soon as Kusrawud is finished, Kanapoor and Burreah will be commenced upon, and one, if not both I hope will be completed this season. For the recently settled villages the leases granted in the thinly peopled pergunnahs of Bhamgurh, Seylanee, Moondee, Peepode, &c. by Captain French, and approved of by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor (para. 6 of letter from Secretary to Govt. N. W. P. No. 4010, dated 14th October 1847,) would be most suitable, inasmuch as they are as yet scarcely ready for any arrangement involving self dependence. There is very much waste land also in them, and to get this taken up, and brought under cultivation, the exertions of the Government officers are requisite.

18. The slight decrease in the Burreah pergunnah (Rs. 148-8-6)

has been caused by land submerged in the Jeithwaie tank. This will be all and perhaps more than met next year by revenue on new land already taken up. I am anxious to retain as much water as possible in the tank, not so much for direct irrigation, as for the sake of having what may be called a treasury of water, both for cattle in bad years, and to influence the wells around. The tank has been doubled in size since this time last year. We were doubtful of the bund standing the pressure at first, and only permitted the water to rise gradually as assurance was obtained of the pressure being too great. The loss in Moondee of Rs. 29-6-0 is from Ijara villages becoming Khalsa.

19. In all the other pergunnahs, except Peeplode which is stationary, there is an increase more or less.

20. The Poonassa pergunnah is the most easterly of Nimar, and is bordered by the Hoshungabad district, and the Nurbudda. It was formerly a very rich pergunnah, producing (according to tradition, as all records have been lost) some 60 or 70,000 Rs. per annum, and this account I can easily credit after seeing the number of wells about every village which evidence the extent to which the former inhabitants had carried rubbee cultivation, the most profitable and farthest advanced stage of agriculture. For the last 30 years, however, it has remained almost entirely desolate, some few villages only having been occupied by Bheelalas, Bheels, Koorkoos and other wandering and unsettled races.

21. With the measures adopted to resettle the pergunnahs you are well acquainted, and it is needless for me to recapitulate them at length, although a short resumé of them may be desirable. Firstly, it has not been by any means a part of my scheme to bring cultivators away from settled into desolate and forest districts, to which they were unaccustomed, and with the peculiar kind of labor required in which, they were likely soon to be disgusted. It has rather been my aim to make something out of the Koorkoos and Bheelalas, encouraging them to better and more extended cultivation, to clear out wells, and build better habitations than they at present occupy.

22. To cultivators deserting their fields and seeking more favorable terms in Poonassa, of course no encouragement has been offered, such

a proceeding would be entirely opposed to good policy. But some few have come from Holkar's territory, and I have settled them in the hopes of their setting the example; acting in fact as instructors to these wild races, whose general style of agriculture consists in simply scratching up the ground with a rude plough, often indeed only with a harrow, and casting in the seed for rain crops; of manure, irrigation, rotation of crops, &c. they are mostly utterly ignorant.

23. Several wells have been cleared out for which you have sanctioned advances: several Patels (Bheelalas) have taken advances for carts and tiled houses, and 114 new ploughs have been set going in the pergunnah. As a temporary measure I have, with your sanction, left the Serishtadar of my office at Poonassa to carry on what has been commenced. He is a very active, energetic man, well accustomed to Bheels and other jungle tribes, having been employed long in the Ahmednuggur and Kunhur Bheel agencies, and was most anxious to take the work in hand: as his "locum tenens" I have taken the Seylanee Komasdar, and the management of the new district is thus provided for without any increased establishment being rendered necessary. By the aid of the prisoners (there are now 35 at Poonassa) the jungle has been cleared partially about the town, and the road rendered passable, and less dangerous from wild animals. The men of the detachment of the Malwa Bheel corps too, mixing with the inhabitants, give them confidence, and indeed assist materially by their expenditure.

49 without advances.
65 receiving advances.

24. Although a dense jungle it is not unhealthy; this is attributed much to the soil and water being so impregnated with iron; whether this be the case or not, certain it is that last year the sickness was not more than, scarcely as much indeed as, in other more open and populous districts. The Bheel corps and prisoners escaped entirely, the former as natives of the jungles, and the latter I suppose from having plenty of employment, as those engaged in sedentary occupations are always most liable to fever. What illness there was came on in December and was attributed to the extreme cold so unusual in Nimar.

25. Much good may be anticipated from the road, the commencement of which you have sanctioned, the expenses being borne proportionably by Holkar and Scindiah. From Indore to Hurdah, &c. is a line

of road much traversed, but one which at present offers singularly few facilities. Very much grain, wheat, gram and rice, is brought up to Indore, and yet in the whole range of ghats eastward of Simrole, extending to a distance of some 80 miles, there is only one pass practicable for carts (laden), and that not a very good one, the Dhuntalow ghat. The bullock tracks are numerous but bad, water is scarce, the jungle thick; and not a hut to be seen for more than 20 miles from the foot of the Peerawee ghat, and then only a few Koorkoos. The first village deserving the name, is at the Kharee river, 34 miles.

26. The road proposed via the Peepuldah ghat will save 10 miles distance; will lead through a better country, and offers greater facilities for being rendered passable. The Peepuldah ghat is easy, from thence Katkoot (Holkar's) is jungle, but a travelled road. Katkoot is inhabited, and has bunneahs' shops. Thence Buckutgurh on the Nerbudda inhabited by Bheels, a good ghat. Here one of the chiefs of the Seylanee Buckutgurh family in our service will reside. From thence crossing the Nerbudda to Poonassa, all three easy stages; and water is plentiful, villages will be met at not less than 3 coss. The jungle is being cut along the line, and I shall shortly examine the Peepuldah ghat, and make an estimate as you desire of the probable expense of rendering it easily passable for laden carts. From Poonassa onwards to Hurdah is already a passable cart road, requiring but little beyond cutting the jungle, and sloping the approaches to nullahs. The chief expenses will be—First, the Peepuldah ghat; Second, the crossing of the Kumnar river; Third, the ascent and descent of the Nerbudda banks. After more carefully examining the ghat I shall be prepared to estimate the probable expense of the whole. Doing the work gradually I do not anticipate that the cost will be very large.

27. By the arrangement at present in force, the revenue is paid by four instalments or kists commencing with the month of November. The first is therefore paid before the 25th November, to enable it to appear in the accounts for that month. To enable him to pay at this early date the cultivator must either borrow on security of his standing crop, or sell the expected produce at a rate which depends on the amount of rain that has fallen, the appearance of the crops, &c. and other contingencies. It is impossible that he can pay his rent from the current

year's produce, inasmuch as it has not as yet come to hand. Were the period for the first instalment deferred for one month, the cultivator would be able to pay from his receipts instead of being dependant on bankers.

28. In short what I wish to recommend for favorable consideration,

Rule 21st. The revenue should be collected by fixed instalments, without reference to the proportion of early or late crops grown in any one year, and consequently no field inspection for the purpose of obtaining such information should be made. In districts where early crops prevail, we recommend the collections to be made in four equal instalments, falling due on 15th December, 1st February, 15th March and 1st May; and where the early and late crops are nearly equal, or the latter predominate, we also recommend four equal instalments, but respectively falling due a month later, viz. on 15th January, 1st March, 15th April and 1st June.

and if approved of, adoption is the rule proposed by the superintendents of the Deccan revenue survey (vide their letter to Revenue Commis-

sioner, dated 2d August 1847) as per margin. Their suggestion was approved of by Mr. Clerk, then Governor of Bombay, vide extract marked No. V.

29. The only inconvenience would be the last kist* not being realized in time enough to be included in the Treasury ac-

*Payable on 1st May.

counts for April, and therefore not in the yearly account. However the last of each year would come into the accounts of the year following. No actual loss would be involved, indeed all that could be apprehended from the adoption of the measure would be that the poorer and least honest portion of the cultivators might forestal Government, and either sell or otherwise dispose of the produce of their fields before the time arrived for payment of their rents. But this can be guarded against; the more respectable cultivators would stand security that no such loss should accrue to Government from the boon desired being granted.

30. In the 6th para. of Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter of 9th October 1849, No. 3318, it is remarked with reference to the Gonds of Peeplode, and some of them having been induced to send their children to Peeplode for instruction, that it does not appear why the establishment of a school in the midst of them would not be a better means of educating the children. The reason why the plan suggested is not adopted is the deadly unhealthiness of the Gond country, which makes it almost certain death to any one not a Gond to reside in it from August to January inclusive. Two or three days' residence even seems sufficient. The office of Karkoon for the Gond district is one I find it difficult to obtain any candidate for, and, except in the hot months to live there altogether would be impracticable.

32. The arrangements for revision of the police corps have not yet been carried out, as I have been in the district during the whole season from September to May ; but they will now be commenced upon.

33. The Khundwah dispensary is finished and ready for reception of patients: I am about to proceed to Khundwah with Dr. Strover in a short time, and shall from thence do myself the honor to submit a separate report regarding it. The native doctor, whose entertainment I reported in my letter No. 281 of 27th October last, has been exerting himself very creditably during the prevalence of cholera in that part of the country.

34. The tanks and weirs are all in good order. Our road work has been confined mainly to the trunk line between Indore and Boorhanpoor. The Simrole ghat road is now finished, but of course its repairs will require some continual expenditure. This is provided for by the toll of two annas per bullock, (including all articles, grain excepted,) and with the surplus the road towards Burwaie has been commenced, the plan being to lay it down with kunkur, levelling inequalities, widening and straightening it, and causewaying (with large stones and kunkur) shallow but muddy nullahs. Bridges may come in time. The bad hilly part between Dhungaum and Deisgaum, 16 miles, has been under repair since 1st June 1849. For six miles the old line was kept, but for the remainder, passing all through jungle, a new line was taken by Lieut. Keatinge to avoid a river which had to be crossed seven times ; this has saved nearly one mile and passes over a better country. To this Holkar and Scindiah have contributed. The Asseer road and pass have been kept in repair from the tolls, which however do no more than just cover the expenses.

35. This road is daily more and more travelled, both on account of its freedom from duties and from there being less jungle to pass through. Many European travellers from the upper provinces also take this route, and viâ Adjunta and Aurungabad towards Bombay. I hope it may eventually be a good kunkured road from Simrole or Indore to Boorhanpoor. The survey of it mentioned in my report of last year as about to be undertaken, has been commenced by Lieutenant Keatinge.

36. In para. 23 of Mr. Thornton's letter the nature of the items mak-

ing up the Sewaie jumma is adverted to. I had the honor in letter No. 121, of 10th November last in the Account Department, to offer an explanation regarding them, and perhaps it might not be out of place to recapitulate it here in part at least. Kullalee and opium explain themselves as do "fines" and "Gyallee" or unclaimed property. "Mangoe and Mhowa trees" are those for the most part situated not in fields, but in the jungle and about villages; not private property. The same remark applies to "custard apples"; the rule laid down regarding these will be attended to in carrying out the new arrangements. "Phallege" is rent of melon beds in rivers, and is not included in the jumma bundee because it varies every year. "Peshkushee," "Tanka" and "Sebundy Khurch" are fixed charges payable by zemindars and jaghirdars. The amount for which the monopoly of manufacturing gold wire is formed in Pergunnah Asseer only. "Bāt-Chuppaic" is the fee levied on stamping bunneas' weights, in pergunnah Asseer only. "Huck Gumbheer rao Kanoongo" is a portion of the zemindary share of this family, which was resumed by the native Government before the country came into our hands. The whole share is deducted from the revenue, and this portion of it recredited to Government. "Chittawun" is what its name imports, a fee on receiving the "chit" or pass, after paying the transit dues. These dues have been abolished, but the fee remained. It is levied only in British Scindiah's districts and the British villages of Asseer. Being a fixed fee of an anna on each cart, and $\frac{1}{2}$ or a $\frac{3}{4}$ anna on each bullock (loaded,) it is not liable to be perverted, and when the road has been made, and a toll is legally leviable for keeping it in repair, the chittawun can be easily converted into a toll for that purpose. Indeed such might be done now to furnish funds to make the road, the 1 per cent. fund not going very far.

37. The unsettled state of that portion of the Nizam's territory, which is divided from Nimar by the river Tapti, has been productive of no little injury to our people. There had not been a dacoity in Nimar since September 1845 when one took place in the Peeplode Pergunnah committed by the Khandeish Bheels of the Sathpooras, 23 of whom were apprehended and convicted; but in January last (29th,) the house of a wealthy Patel of the Peeplode Pergunnah (Poonjraj, Patel of Kalpat,) was attacked by a large body of dacoits and plundered of property, ready money and bullion to the estimated amount of 14,000 Rs. On the 16th March also another dacoity took place at Paraittee, also in the Peeplode

Pergunnah, in which Rs. 374 worth was carried off. Both of these were by large bodies of men, armed, some with matchlocks.

38. Regarding the first, the names of 5 of the reputed leaders have been made known to me, truly or falsely cannot be known, as they have not been seized. A party from the Thuggee and Dacoity office have been sent after them by you, but they were reported to be in great strength, so much so that the Amil of Akot (Berar) had strengthened himself with a party of 50 Arabs; these same dacoits having perpetrated an extensive dacoity to the amount of a lack of Rs. at Harunj in Berar. The second I reported fully regarding, in letter No. 103 of 2d April last. The police Karkoon and his two peedahs showed considerable courage in taking up and carrying on the trail, and shewing fight when they came up with the robbers after 16 miles tracking. Some small articles (brass pots) they recovered, and the traces were carried on into Scindiah's Zynabad pergunnahs across the Taptee. The Zynabad people carried them on to the Jeithghur hills on the borders of Berar, from whence no doubt the band had come. According to the custom of the country, Scindiah's people are responsible, having failed to make over the track or apprehend the robbers.

39. I am exceedingly anxious to trace out and apprehend these dacoits, as, if in these two cases they succeed in escaping detection, it may, I fear, lead to a repetition, and the facilities are very great for such operations. Pursuit, after they have crossed the Taptee, is vain. The late disturbances at Mul Kapoor (Nizam) between Hindoos and Mussulmans, have thrown a number of idle and needy men on their own resources, some of whom are reported to have been engaged in the first dacoity above alluded to.

40. Lieutenant Keatinge's map of Nimar now comprises all our districts except the eastern jungle pergunnahs, *i. e.* except Poonassa, Moondee, Peeplode, Bhamgurh and part of Asseer (vide his letter para. 5,) but very much yet remains to be done; and the progress during the ensuing season will, necessarily, be slow, if not entirely stopped, if the establishment is to be employed in the construction of the village maps alluded to in paras. 13, 14 and 15.

41. In conclusion I trust that both yourself and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will give me credit for being anxious to do my best to introduce the revenue system desired, with as little delay as possible. Some difficulty and delay there naturally will be, but of course it is inseparable from the introduction of anything entirely novel.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency, Camp Indore,
the 23d July 1850.*

No. 72 of 1850.

From

J. CONLAN, ESQUIRE,

Deputy Collector in Nimar.

To

CAPTAIN H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

Mundlairs, the 22d May 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 155 of the 21st instant, calling for a succinct account of my progress in introducing the system (of revised settlement) desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., into pergunnah Kusrawud, and beg to state as follows.

2. On my return from leave of absence on the 30th November last, I was honored by receipt of your letter No. 302 of 22d idem, and in compliance with the 3d para. there of, received temporary charge of pergunnah Kusrawud, for the purpose of introducing the settlement above referred to, &c. To enable me to make a commencement I requested, in my letter No. 130 of the 3d December 1849, to your address, to be furnished with all the Government correspondence bearing thereon, which I subsequently received.

3. On the 29th December 1849 I addressed a letter to Lieutenant Keatinge, Assistant Superintendent in Nimar, who had hitherto been in charge of the pergunnah, to furnish me with a list of the villages, their admeasurement (separately in statute acres, or beegahs)—irrigated, un-irrigated, cultivated and uncultivated, culturable and unculturable soil and any other information, he might have in his possession, so as to obtain sufficient data, to enable me to form the basis of a settlement.

4. Lieutenant Keatinge, in his reply of the 3d January 1850, having stated that the survey he had been making of Nimar was “merely with a view to determine the relative position of the villages and natural features of the country,” it remained for me to make a Khusreh survey for revenue purposes, about which I demi-officially wrote to you.

5. Meanwhile I proceeded into the district with a view of making the Tehseel establishment, and cultivating community, acquainted with the wishes of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., as set forth in Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter No. 2416, of the 8th June 1847, and of explaining to the former the several appendices attached to “Instructions of Settlement Officers,” more especially Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, which it was absolutely necessary should be accurately complied before a settlement could be commenced.

6. Having to the best of my ability also properly explained the above to a surveyor who was formerly in the Deccan revenue survey, you were pleased to obtain sanction from the Resident of Indore, and set him to work from the 1st February 1850, from which period the survey of the pergunnah has been uninterruptedly going on; the surveyor referring to me whenever any difficulty occurs, and I, to the best of my judgment, directing him how to proceed.

7. On the 15th February I received from you the papers of a boundary dispute between the village of Mirzapoor, pergunnah Kusrawud, and one of Holkar's villages named Kusrawud, with directions to adjust the same; and finding on enquiry that besides this, there were several other boundary disputes in existence in this pergunnah, I applied to you to make over to me all the papers and documents connected therewith in view to their being settled prior to the villages being measured.

8. Being made aware in the month of March of the number of disputes existing in Kusrawud, I proceeded to the several boundaries, and by the end of April, held proceedings in eight cases, five of which were after some persuasion amicably adjusted by the parties themselves, and three I decided on merits, in conformity with section 10 of Instructions to Settlement Officers. But as the dispute to which my proceedings referred pertained to villages belonging to Holkar's Government, His Highness' officers who were present objected to abide by my decision, and entered a protest to that effect that their master was not bound by our rules and regulations, and requesting that the three disputes (to the settlement of which they objected) might be settled by the usual process of Gunga Toolsee, or carrying an undressed hide over the boundary.

9. The above protest I submitted to you with copies of my proceedings on the 6th May, and you referred the matter to the Resident of Indore, who having ruled that the request of His Highness' people is to be complied with, I am prepared to proceed whenever you may see fit to carry out those instructions.

10. With regard to the spirit in which the people regard the new settlement, I may safely say, that they are generally well disposed towards it; and that it will not be difficult to introduce it on the terms mentioned in para. 12 of Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter above cited.

11. Up to this date there have been five villages measured, and their field maps prepared and sent in; and by the end of September next I trust the whole pergunnah will be ready for settlement.

12. Should, however, in any case, the three modes of settlement laid down by His Honor, viz. the Assamecwar, the Mouzahwar tenure by a community, and the Mouzahwar tenure by an individual proprietor, fail through the recusancy of the Joonardars to enter into engagements, I beg to know if I am to accept the tender of a farmer, or if the village so refusing is still to be held under Kham management.

13. The pergunnah of Kusrawud is comprised of 30 villages yielding an aggregate jumma of Rs. 26,242-14-9; of these 30 villages, three are held on leases which will expire in about 9 years.

14. To enable me satisfactorily to reply to your query, regarding the probable effect of the new settlement on the revenue, it will be necessary to take a retrospective view of the demand and receipts of the revenue for the past five years, as well as charges of collection and other incidental expences.

15. The nominal yearly revenue of Kusrawud for the past 5 years (in round numbers) averages Rs. 26,481; of this sum the average amount collected is Rs. 21,239, leaving a deficiency of Rs. 5,242 per annum, or Rs. 26,210 in 5 years. The charges of collection are included in the following items, viz.

Salaries of Tehseel establishment,	12,466	or p. ann.	2,493
Miscellaneous,	1,236	or do.	247
Total,	13,702		

16. Prior to the official year 1846-47 the annual salaries of Tehseel establishment amounted to Rs. 1,728. In that year owing to the pergunnah being held under Kham management, the expenditure rose to Rs. 2,700 or Rs. 972 in excess, which in five years would amount to Rs. 4,860. The net revenue, after deducting the additional charges for establishment incurred under Kham management (Rs. 972), will, therefore, average Rs. 20,267 per annum.

17. Assuming the gross revenue at Rs. 26,481 on the introduction of the present revenue settlement, granting that there is no culturable waste land in Kusrawud (which however is not the case,) and that every village in the pergunnah will be entitled to an uniform deduction of $1\frac{1}{3}$ of the present fair average annual rental; or Rs. 8,827, as laid down in the 12th para. of Mr. Thornton's letter, this would leave the net income realizable by Government Rs. 17,654 or Rs. 2,613 per annum less than what was collected under Kham management, it being of course understood, that the salaries of the extra establishment shall cease, with the exigency that caused its entertainment.

18. For the present I have confined myself to answering the queries put to me in your letter under acknowledgment, but on commencing the revised settlement I shall be prepared to enter more fully on the subject.

19. In conclusion, I beg to be allowed to entertain an extra establishment at an expense of 50 Rs. per mensem, while engaged in introducing the revised revenue settlement into the pergunnah of Kusrawud; as my regular establishment is unable to get through the work, having to perform the ordinary duties of the Deputy Collector and Magistrate's office. The records also get mixed up and I am anxious to keep them distinct.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. CONLAN,

Deputy Collector in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency Office,
the 22d May 1850.*

From

LIEUT. R. II. KEATINGE,

Assistant Superintendent in Nimar.

To

CAPTAIN H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

Mundlaisir, the 3d July 1850.

SIR,

Having been honored by a perusal of a draught of your Annual Report for A. D. 1849-50, I feel anxious to make a few remarks with regard to para. 13.

2. You propose my making boundary maps of our villages, and joining them into pergunnah maps on a large scale; we have had constant conversations on this subject, and though I have never been able to see that the least advantage can arise from such outline maps, unconnected with a regular revenue survey, the expense of which Government have stated they are not willing to incur, still you will, I trust, do me the credit to believe that the following remarks arise from no unwillingness on my part to enter into this or any other duty you may point out.

3. But as I consider that my being confined exclusively with my present establishment to such a survey, would be, from its inefficiency occasioning a loss to Government, I feel bound to represent the case to you, and then leave the matter in your hands.

4. My separate establishment consists of a surveyor, a Hindee Karcoon, and six chupprasees, who carry instruments, &c. &c. The surveyor, Hurry Punth, was educated at the Poonah college and is a young man of good general education, but till he joined me was totally unacquainted with any branch of surveying or engineering. When I was stationed at Poonah, Captain French tried through me to obtain the services of a good surveyor; but as I could hold out no expectation of high pay or promotion, no one was willing to join except this lad. He has however learnt to triangulate with compass and theodolite, to use the chain, and plot his survey, but is unable to finish a map or plan, so that duty I have to perform myself. The instruments we have, are two small Schmalcolder's theodolites, levelling staves, chains and prismatic compasses.

5. I have now been three years in Nimar, and have, during that time, kept the surveyor almost constantly at work, making a map of our districts; we have worked on triangles of from about six to nine miles, besides marking all the inhabited, and almost all the uninhabited, villages, but the detail of small streams and boundaries generally remains to be collected; the work accomplished contains, besides a good deal of Holkar's country, all our district except the eastern jungle boundary, that is, except Poonassa, Moondee, Peeplode, Bhamgurh, and part of Asseer. I have always managed from time to time to meet him and correct his work.

6. During this period I have, besides my general duties as your Assistant, superintended almost all works undertaken since my arrival; have levelled and carried out watercourses from all our tanks and weirs containing water enough for irrigation, and constructed some miles of new road through jungle. Whilst thus employed I had no occasion for a surveyor or draughtsman, as the work was light, or, at all events, fatiguing only for a short time.

7. If however next season a regular system of village surveying is

to be commenced, on which to a great extent the settlement is to depend, and to which I am to be exclusively devoted, I feel that a new establishment is absolutely necessary; as a survey, consisting of a Superintendent on Rs. 500 a month, and one surveyor on Rs. 30, would be ruinously inefficient, and my office a sinecure. A surveying establishment is in this part of India most difficult to collect, so I feel myself bound thus early to bring the matter to your notice, that no delay on my part may occur when the season opens; but at the same time to repeat my conviction that the settlement can be perfectly well carried out without any such system of maps and its attendant expenditure; and it is to be hoped that on the expiration of the 30 years' leases about to be issued, the district will be able to bear the expense of a regular revenue survey.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,
Assistant Superintendent in Nimar.

Mundlaisur,
the 3d July 1850.

Extract from a Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk, dated 16th November 1847.

41. Regarding the objection raised by the Revenue Commissioner, southern division, to this most important rule, I have obtained the opinion of Captain Wingate, and as the arguments he uses appear to me conclusive, I cannot do better than quote in his own words—"The interval of six weeks, required by this rule instead of one month, between the periods when the instalments fall due, will give the Ryuts more time to arrange for the sale of the portion of their produce necessary to make up the amount required. Produce will not be forced on the market to the same extent as at present, and consequently will fetch better prices. With every postponement of the period for collecting the instalments, hitherto introduced, the revenue has been realized with greater ease and certainty than before; just in proportion to the extent the Ryuts have thereby been enabled to substitute bona fide sales of produce in the market for usurious loans from the village

“ bankers, as a means of obtaining money for the payment of their dues to
 “ Government. The greater interval of six weeks between the instal-
 “ ments and the postponement of the last to the 1st of June, in the
 “ case of districts where late crops are an important part of the harvest,
 “ would give the cultivators great additional facilities for obtaining
 “ money for the payment of their rents, and by so doing would add as
 “ much to the certainty as to the ease with which the collections would
 “ be made. The saving to the agricultural class by the proposed altera-
 “ tion would exceed a hundred-fold any possible loss of revenue to Govern-
 “ ment, from the deaths of individuals by cholera in April and May, and
 “ it may safely be concluded, that the method of collection which is the
 “ cheapest to the Ryuts, is also the best for Government in the end, as
 “ the extent of land in cultivation, and the security of the revenue, must
 “ ever be dependent on the amount of agricultural capital in the country.

“ Another important object of the rule is to prevent the amount
 “ of the instalments fluctuating with the proportion of early and late
 “ crops sown in each year by individual Ryuts, as at present is the case
 “ in some Collectorates, and the continuance of which is recommended
 “ by the Revenue Commissioner. The latter practice offers great facili-
 “ ties for the exercise of favoritism or oppression by the village officers,
 “ into whose hands it places unchecked, the power of making the early
 “ instalments heavy or light, and this power is now very frequently
 “ abused. But by making the instalments of invariable amount, and to
 “ fall due at stated periods, under all circumstances, the cultivator will
 “ have a certain prospect before him, and be made to trust to his own
 “ exertions, without reference to the likes and dislikes of the village
 “ officers, for being able to meet his liabilities. The certainty of the one
 “ plan will promote habits of foresight and economy, the uncertainty of
 “ the other tends to paralyze exertion, and induce an indolent reliance
 “ on fortune instead.

“ There is only a difference of one month between the periods fixed
 “ by the rule for the instalments of early and late districts, so that no
 “ great inconvenience could possibly be occasioned to the cultivators,
 “ should a failure of the monsoon rains require an unusual proportion
 “ of the late crops to be sown in any of the former districts.”

True Extract. (Signed) II. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

Abstract of Government demand, Receipts and Balance in each district (British and British)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Sumbut 1905 or 1848-49.							
	Land Revenue Government Demand.	Sewai Junma.	Total Government Demand.	Collections.	Amount of balance recoverable of S. 1904 realized.	Balance land revenue.	Amount balance recoverable.	Amount balance irrecoverable.
Kusrawud,	20,454 8 9	3,943 5 3	30,397 14 0	24,008 8 6	0 0 0	0,380 5 6	565 3 3	5,824 2
Mundlaisir,	2,245 15 0	2,920 8 0	5,166 7 0	4,084 13 6	0 0 0	1,081 9 6	52 5 0	1,029 4
Kanapoor,	6,662 12 6	437 0 3	7,099 12 9	6,020 4 0	8 0 0	1,079 8 9	5 4 0	1,074 4
Burreah,	6,621 11 6	698 11 3	7,320 6 9	6,699 1 3	34 8 0	621 5 6	0 0 0	621 5
17 Villages in Asseer,	1,983 7 0	510 0 9	2,493 7 9	2,386 9 0	3 8 0	106 14 9	0 0 0	106 14
Nughoo,	613 1 6	134 0 0	747 1 6	649 2 0	0 0 0	97 15 6	0 0 0	97 15
Chegaum,	1,326 8 0	92 12 0	1,419 4 0	1,356 9 0	0 0 0	62 11 ..	10 14 3	51 12
Total, ..	46,908 0 3	8,736 5 6	54,644 5 9	45,204 15 3	46 0 0	9,439 6 6	633 10 6	8,805 12
Khundwah,	61,093 12 0	7,626 3 6	68,719 15 6	65,375 7 6	0 0 0	3,344 8 0	595 14 6	2,748 9
Burreah,	9,039 7 9	1,160 4 9	10,199 12 6	9,717 2 6	0 0 0	482 10 0	0 0 0	482 10
Dhurgaum,	12,049 10 0	775 0 0	12,824 10 0	9,129 7 0	0 0 0	3,695 3 0	47 11 6	3,647 7
Seylancee and Billorah,	2,684 9 0	748 5 0	3,432 14 0	2,790 7 0	0 0 0	642 7 0	5 8 0	636 15
Poonassa,	610 12 0	252 11 0	863 7 0	817 14 0	65 4 0	45 9 0	16 0 0	29 9
Attode,	619 12 0	132 3 0	761 12 3	753 8 3	0 0 0	8 4 0	0 0 0	8 4
Moondee,	2,845 2 0	693 11 6	3,538 13 6	3,384 9 9	0 0 0	154 3 9	0 0 0	154 3
Asseer,	25,039 11 0	4,768 0 1	29,807 11 1	27,667 14 1	0 0 0	2,239 13 0	59 12 9	2,080 0
Peepode,	6,213 15 3	1,535 5 3	7,739 4 6	7,163 8 3	0 0 0	585 12 3	10 0 0	575 12
Bhangurb,	4,289 4 0	984 2 0	5,275 6 1	4,972 14 0	201 0 0	300 8 0	0 0 0	300 8
Total, ..	1,24,495 15 0	18,675 11 4	1,43,171 10 4	1,31,772 12 4	266 4 0	11,398 14 0	734 14 9	10,663 15
Grand Total, ..	1,70,403 15 3	27,412 0 10	1,97,816 0 1	1,76,977 11 7	312 4 0	20,838 4 6	1,368 9 3	19,469 11

Scindiah) in Nimar for the Sumbut year 1905 and 1906 or A. D. 1848-49 and 1849-50.

Sumbut 1906 or 1849-50.											
Land Revenue Government Demand.	Sewai Junna.	Total Government Demand.	Collections.	Realised of recoverable balance of S. 1905.	Grand total of collections in S. 1906.	Balance due of land revenue S. 1906.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Balance of Sumbut 1905.		
26,507 13 9	3,849 2 1	30,356 15 10	29,855 10 0	620 9 6	30,476 3 7	501 5 9	433 13 9	67 8 0	0 0 0		
2,241 15 9	2,137 2 0	4,379 1 9	4,291 7 9	98 7 3	4,389 15 0	87 10 0	87 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
6,859 5 9	407 8 9	7,266 14 6	7,093 11 6	5 4 0	7,098 15 6	173 3 0	173 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
6,765 3 3	642 14 9	7,408 2 0	7,365 7 0	0 0 0	7,365 7 0	42 11 0	42 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
2,003 4 0	413 0 6	2,416 4 6	2,230 7 9	0 0 0	2,230 7 9	185 12 9	185 12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0		
645 5 9	30 0 0	675 5 9	675 5 9	0 0 0	675 5 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
1,528 8 0	128 12 0	1,457 4 0	1,414 4 0	24 13 6	1,439 1 6	43 0 0	43 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
46,351 8 3	7,608 8 1	53,960 0 4	52,926 5 10	749 2 3	53,675 8 1	1033 10 6	966 2 6	67 8 0	0 0 0		
61,426 8 0	9,583 13 4	71,010 5 4	67,656 1 4	474 2 0	67,630 3 4	3,854 4 0	3,854 4 0	0 0 0	121 12 6		
8,890 15 3	939 13 11	9,830 13 2	9,756 8 5	0 0 0	9,750 8 5	80 4 9	80 4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0		
12,213 9 9	639 9 6	12,853 3 3	2,828 6 0	82 0 6	12,910 6 6	24 13 3	24 13 3	0 0 0	0 0 0		
2,709 11 0	680 14 4	3,390 9 4	3,357 3 4	5 8 0	3,362 11 4	33 6 0	33 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
680 3 0	171 0 1	851 3 1	825 12 1	16 0 0	841 12 1	25 7 0	25 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
675 6 0	123 4 0	798 10 0	798 10 0	0 0 0	798 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
2,815 12 0	620 4 0	3,436 0 0	3,436 0 0	0 0 0	3,436 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
25,215 0 0	4,040 11 9	29,255 11 9	26,192 5 6	59 8 9	26,250 14 3	3,063 6 3	265 14 0	2,797 8 3	0 4 0		
6,212 15 3	1,303 2 0	7,516 1 3	6,754 2 6	10 0 0	6,764 2 6	761 14 9	182 13 0	579 1 9	0 0 0		
4,393 12 0	971 9 9	5,365 5 9	5,288 13 9	0 0 0	5,288 13 9	76 5 0	76 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
4,25,253 12 3	19,074 2 8	1,44,307 14 11	1,36,387 14 11	647 3 3	1,37,035 2 2	7,920 0 0	4,543 6 0	3,376 10 0	122 0 6		
1,71,585 4 6	26,682 10 9	1,98,267 15 3	1,89,314 4 9	1,396 5 6*	1,90,710 10 3	8,953 10 6	5,809 8 6	3,444 2 0	122 0 6		

(Sd.)

H L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

* Some of what was considered irrecoverable was afterwards realized.

Fall of Rain at Mundlaisir in Sumbut 1906.

	June 1849.		July 1849.		August 1849.		September 1849.		October 1849.		December 1849.	
1	—	—	—	68	—	28	—	22	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	54	—	55	—	49	—	5	—	—
4	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	18	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	69	—	54	—	—
9	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	63	—	10	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—
12	—	93	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
13	—	10	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1	87	—	—	—	54	—	13	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—
19	1	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
20	—	22	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
22	—	59	1	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	20	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	1	42	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
30	—	10	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	30	9	93	4	23	8	19	—	75	—	20
Grand total fall of rain,										31	..	60

Description of Grain, &c. sown in the District of Nimar.

Names of Grain, &c.	British.		Scindiah.		Total.	
	Beeg.	Bis.	Beeg.	Bis.	Beeg.	Bis.
Joar and Bajra,	29,616	19	1,26,404	6	1,56,021	5
Toour,	6,490	16	27,001	5	33,492	1
Tillee,	3,769	11	13,937	19	17,707	10
Ganja,	4	18	554	14	559	12
Cotton (Kuppas,)	1,702	11	13,482	0	15,184	11
Rice, (Sále,)	418	18	5,726	9	6,145	7
Oord, Moong and Indian Corn, &c., small grain,	5,246	15	35,111	15½	40,358	10½
Sugar cane,	169	9	474	10	643	19
Wheat,	2,657	2	7,058	16	9,709	18
Gram,	4,669	17½	6,977	7	11,647	4½
Opium,	151	6	785	10	936	16
Vegetable, &c.	407	7½	4,296	4	4,703	11½
Unsown,	1,971	5	12,021	10	13,992	15
Grand total,	57,276	15	2,53,826	5½	3,11,103	0½

No. 3225 of 1850.

From

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

*Resident at Indore.**Head Quarters, the 16th October 1850.*

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated July 26th last, forwarding the report on the revenue administration of Nimar for the year 1849-50.

Revenue Department.

2. The accounts for the year contrasted with those of the two preceding years stand as per

	S. A.D. 1904.1847-48.	S. A.D. 1905.1848-49.	S. A.D. 1906.1849-50.
Land Revenue,	169,273	170,404	171,585
Sewaie Jumma,	22,316	27,412	26,683
Total demand,	191,589	197,816	198,268
Collections,	189,436	176,977	189,314

margin. The year 1848-49 was avowedly an unfavorable one. The collections in 1849-50 are not quite equal to those of 1847-48, though the demand is much greater. It is to be hoped that the wealth and comfort of the people have increased, though the financial return to Government is the same.

	Beegas.	Rupees.
Jummabundee of 1905,	2,54,586	1,65,974
Decrease in 1906,	4,564	3,412
Increase in do.,	9,572	4,744
Jummabundee in do.,	2,59,595	1,67,307

3. The jummabundee of Khalsah lands in 1906 Sumbut, is shewn in the margin, contrasted with that of the same lands which were Khalsah in 1905.

4. The balance of tuccavee has been reduced from 12,702 to 9,272 Rs., and the amount advanced within the year is Rs. 7,037 instead of 10,158, which was the sum in the former year. This is satisfactory.

Asseer,	2,799	8	3
Peepldde,	579	1	9
Kusrawud,	67	8	0
Total on demand	<hr/>		
of 1906,	3,444	2	0
Khundwa, do. of	121	2	6
1905,	<hr/>		
Total,	3,565	14	6

5. The remission of the irrecoverable balances noted in the margin is sanctioned.

6. The rates of assessment in Tuppa Bahadurpoor, Pergunnah Asseer, should be revised if they are evidently too high, but it would appear from para. 3 of Lieutenant Evans' report that the large balance of 1906 was attributable to excess of rain which

Para. 4. injured the Khurreef crops.

7. The Superintendent is of course at liberty to make over the settlement of Kusrawud, as well as any other part of his duties, to his subordinate Mr. Conlan, but the responsibility for the right performance of the work thus made over rests with him. If the settlement cannot be made in either of the threestipulated methods, it may be either farmed or continued Khalsa, as may seem best. In the former case the cultivators must be secured against any augmentation, by the farmer, of the terms on which they are allowed to cultivate the land they hold.

Paras. 6 and 7.

8. Kusrawud appears a small pergunnah in which the Khalsa system must have required large establishments, and have led to a very perfect knowledge of its resources and capabilities. The necessity therefore for an extra establishment for its settlement is not apparent, especially as it lies in the immediate neighborhood of Mundlaisir. The anticipated effect of the settlement is a reduction rather than an increase of establishment. The Lieutenant Governor however authorizes you to sanction such temporary assistance as you find on enquiry to be absolutely necessary, and requests that, on the conclusion of the settlement, you will state the entire sum for final sanction.

Para. 9.

9. The map of Kheree prepared by Lieutenant Keatinge is inadequate for the purposes of the settlement, for which a Khusreh or field map alone is requisite. A professional village survey can only be undertaken advantageously with a large and well-trained establishment, and so as to embrace the whole of the country. The Lieutenant Governor therefore is desirous that no attempt be made to furnish village maps by a scientific survey like that of Mouzah Kheree.

Para. 10.

The Khusreh maps, if well prepared, can be easily put together, so as to furnish a Pergunnah map sufficiently accurate for all fiscal purposes.

10. As regards Mouzah Kheree itself, the 4th stipulation is quite inconsistent with the principle of the proposed settlement. Para. 12 of Resident's letter; 15 of Supdt's do. The community are to take the village and manage it themselves according to any rule or law they may themselves lay down. The Government will not interfere with them so long as they punctually pay the demand. If they fall into arrears, the Government will endeavour to realize the balance according to the village law, and, failing that, it will cancel the settlement, and either farm or hold Khalsa.

11. There is no objection to settling a few villages in any pergunnah in one or other of the proposed methods. It is only desirable that the whole of a village should be so settled. It might be inconvenient to have different modes of management or settlement prevailing in the same village.

12. The attempts made for the restoration to prosperity of Pergunnah Poonassa are judicious and laudable. There is every Paras. 14 and 17. reason to hope that steady perseverance in them will be crowned with success.

13. It needed not a reference to the proceedings at Bombay to support the expediency of postponing payment of the Para. 18 Resdt's letter. „ 17 Supdt's do. kists till after the crops have been reaped and sold. This practice has long been in force in these provinces. The derangement of the accounts by throwing the collections into the following official year is a question of no consideration; more weight attaches to an objection to which Lieutenant Evans alludes in para. 29, viz. that when the Government, by its postponement of the kists gives up its lien on the crops, it loses the only security for its revenue, in a country where landed property has no value. If the security of substantial cultivators for the ultimate repayment is taken, there is no objection to the measure. Under the new system of settlement, where the settled village may be considered a valuable property, it is specially desirable that the kists be so timed as to fall after the last crops have been cut and brought into the market, and

that no collateral security be demanded. The ready grant of this boon may be held out as an additional inducement to acceptance of the proposed terms.

14. Of the articles of Sewaie jumma, the tax on Mangoe and Mowah and Custard Apple trees, the Peshkushee, Tanka, Sebundy Khurch, and Huck Gumbheer Rao, Canoongo, may gradually be incorporated with the land revenue. Chittiwun may advantageously be converted into a toll on the roads. The relinquishment of Tarkushee and Bât Chuppae is sanctioned, on the expiration of the present forms.

Para. 19 of Readt's letter.
" 36 of Supdt's. do.

16. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to find that Lieutenant Keatinge has made some progress in the compilation of a good map of the territory, and begs that a copy of it may be furnished as far as it may be completed. It can be lithographed now in Agra at a small expense, and even if imperfect the multiplication of the copies will materially conduce to the correction of the errors contained in it.

17. The Lieutenant Governor cordially concurs with you in your high estimate of Lieutenant Evans' zeal and energy, and dwells with peculiar satisfaction on that officer's assurance that he is anxious to do his best to introduce the revenue system desired, with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. THORNTON,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

*Head Quarters, }
the 16th October 1850. }*

No. 5.

REPORT FOR 1850-51.

No. 1231 of 1851.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

Indore Residency, 14th August 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., the Annual Report on Nimar, received from the Political Assistant, for the year A. D. 1850-51, Sumbut 1907.

British, ..	51,902-1-0
Scindiah,	1,45,500-5-2
	<hr/>
	1,97,402-6-2
Collection,	1,89,707-0-0
	<hr/>
	7,695-6-2

2. The total demand for the year was Rupees 1,97,402-6-2, of which the sum collected was 1,89,707, leaving a balance of 7,695-6-2.

Received in No. 972
dated 9th April 1850, from
Secy. to Govt. of India.

3. A diminution in the Government demand of Rs. 2,122-9-9, arose from the restoration to the Poo-rundury Jagheerdar by order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 15, dated 22nd May 1849, of the vil-lages of Chegaum, Rs. 1,328-8, and Nogaum, Rs. 645-5-9.

4. Of balances of former years the sum of Rs. 4,441 has been realized; the major part of the remainder, Rs. 4,468-6-9, is considered irrecoverable, and as such the arrears noted below are recommended for remission :

Pergunnah.	Amount.	Year.
Asseer,	Rs. 2,799 8 3	for 1904
Peeplode,	,, 579 1 9	,,
Khundwah,	,, 67 8 0	,,
Khundwah,	,, 121 12 6	for 1905
	Rs. 3,567 14 6	

5. The arrears of the current year amount to Rs. 7,695-0-0, of which 1,744-12-3 are in the British, and Rs. 5,950-3-9 in Scindiah's, managed districts. By collections since the close of the year, this amount has been

British, ..	463 2 9
Scindiah, ..	4,332 1 6
Total, ..	4,795 4 3
Realized, ..	2,899 11 9
Total arrears, ..	7,695 0 0

reduced to Rs. 463-2-9 in British, and Rs. 4,332-1-6 in Scindiah's districts; total in both districts Rs. 4,795-4-3 three-fourths of which may be considered irrecoverable, though at present no application is made for any portion being relinquished.

6. The account of tucavee advances shows an arrear in the British districts of Rs. 2,950-12-6, and Scindiah's of Rs. 7,214-2-6; of this latter Rs. 2,134-7-6 are on account of advances in the

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
British,		762 12 6	260 4 0	707 8 0	1,220 4 0
Scindiah,	214 " 0 0	801 8 6	298 12 6	1,725 12 0	4,174 1 6

Poonassa pergunnah, in which satisfactory progress towards restoration may be reported.

7. Lieutenant Evans in paras. 14 to 19 reviews the results of the Khalsah system, and, whilst asserting that every aid had been afforded, admits the results have not been very satisfactory, nor do I think they can be otherwise; private interference and individual exertions will always effect more in agricultural concerns than any agency the Government can bring to bear, backed as it may be by the delusion of protection, or any other of the specious modes of propping up a bad system.

8. The great want in Nimar as in Malwa and Central India, general-

ly, is the means of conveying its produce rapidly to a market. The wheat of Goondwana, the cotton of Malwa, and the other products of its fruitful soil, are left on the hands of the producers. Grain is plentiful in some districts in the valley of Nimar, when it is selling at Indore at five times the local price, and in Candeish and Meywar at eight and ten times, owing to the producer being unable to transport it to a market beyond the limits of his village.

9. Opium alone can bear the present cost of transport, and the trade in this drug exemplifies the value of a passable road. Opium has not ceased to be exported during any month of the present rainy season, and is now passing the scales at Indore for exportation, having the Agra and Bombay road by which to carry it on carts to Bombay.

10. There is a growing anxiety in the commercial community for the introduction of railway communication between Bombay and the table land of Malwa. Prejudice fast disappears as personal adventure advances. The Hindoo who has been on a steamer from Bombay to China may now be met on the Indore change, expressing regret that it almost takes more days to reach Bombay from Indore, than from Hong Kong; and this Hindoo is received as any other amongst his brethren.

11. Lieutenant Evans will be requested to suspend any alteration in respect to the Tarkushee and Butchappa duties until his report has been submitted.

12. When last at Boorhanpoor the merchants told me that the Government duty and stamp gave a guarantee to the manufacturer, which they would rather pay for, than give up; as it gave a confidence to purchasers. The Soobeh also observed, that there were objections to removing the duties which he thought weighed heavier than the amount of the duty pressed on the manufacture. As the question can with advantage be separately considered, a compliance with Lieutenant Evans' proposal does not seem open to objection.

13. I request sanction may be granted to the charge of Rupees 4,110-11-3 as detailed in para. 27 of Lieutenant Evans' report.

14. It is satisfactory to know that by the timely occupation of certain posts on the right bank of the Taptee, our districts have been saved from irruptions from the turbulent subjects of His Highness the Nizam; not a single case of dacoitee or outrage having occurred.

15. The time appears to me to be approaching, if not to have arrived, for the introduction into Nimar of a regular constituted Civil Court for the trial and disposal of Civil suits. As a commencement a Sudder Ameenship might with advantage be established, concurrent with which stamp paper should be introduced; the general regulations and acts of Government being the guide, to which such local rules as might be deemed expedient could be added, so as to adapt the court to the requirements of the people, disarm them of their alarm, and lead the people to comprehend and estimate the advantage of a regularly constituted tribunal.

16. Lieutenant Evans has continued unwearied in his labors to improve and ameliorate the condition and prospects of the province, and his exertions will, I am persuaded, receive the just acknowledgement of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

Resident.

*Indore Residency, }
the 14th August 1851. }*

No. 240 of 1851.

From

LIEUTENANT H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

of

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

*Resident at Indore.**Camp Simrole, 7th August 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to make my Annual Report on Nimar for the past year Sumbut 1907, A. D. 1850-51, and to forward herewith the usual jummabundee statement.*

	S. 1904. A.D. 1847-48.	S. 1905. A.D. 1848-49.	S. 1906. A.D. 1849-50.	S. 1907. A.D. 1850-51.
Land revenue Govt. demand,	1,69,273	1,70,404	1,71,585	1,68,774
Sewai Jumma,	22,516	27,412	26,683	28,629
Total demand,	1,91,789	1,97,816	1,98,268	1,97,403
Collections,	1,89,436	1,76,977	1,89,314	1,89,707

	Land Revenue Govt. Demand.	
	1849-50.	1850-51.
British,	46,351	44,144
British Scindiah,	1,25,234	1,24,630
Total,	1,71,585	1,68,774
Realized,	1,62,632	1,61,079

	Beegahs.	Rupces.
		(a)
Gross Jummabundee of 1849-50, ..	3,08,116	2,05,045
Decrease,	10,094	6,991
Increase,	12,975	6,151
Jummabundee of 1850-51,	3,10,997	2,04,205

(a) In this Chehgaum and Nogaum are of course not included.

2. In the margin is a statement of the revenue of the present, *i. e.* that now reported on, and three preceding years. The Government demand, Land Revenue, as compared with that of the year shows a decrease of Rs. 2,207 in British and of Rs. 604 in British Scindiah Nimar. This arises in the former mainly from the restoration to the Poorundury Jagheerdar, of the villages of Chegaum and Nogaum, resumed by us in 1840, and whose land revenue Government demand in 1849-50 was Rs. 1,974.

* Omitted.

	Land Revenue Govt. demand.	Sewai Jumma, Govt. demand.
Chogaum,	1,328 8 0	128 12 0
Nogaum,	645 5 9	30 0 0
Total,	1,973 13 9	158 12 0

The remainder of the loss is from the diminution of irrigation from the Satkot Katkot weir (the water course from which did not this year run at all) and the

Mundlaisir tank ; the Choollee tank from whence Mundlaisir is supplied having been made over to Holkar's authorities,* the supply of water given

* Vide my letter No 222, dated 16th July 1850.

by them was not enough to irrigate as much land as in former years. But for this, there would have been an increase, slight but something at all events. In Kanapoor and Burreeah, there has been an increase from new villages in the first, and from irrigation in the latter ; and in the Asseer 17 villages a decrease of Rs. 134-7-3 from cultivators deserting.

Kanapoor, ..	104	15	9
Burreeah, ..	210	6	6
	<u>315</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

3. Scindiah's districts all present an increase except Khundwah,

Khundwah, ..	638	4	0
Asseer, ..	752	4	0
Moondee, ..	16	4	0

Asseer and Moondee, in which there is a slight loss ; about 1-3rd of this is from reduction of assessment or " Moondee lands" as explained in former letter No. 3318, dated 9th October 1849. I shall revert to this subject hereafter, and endeavour to show what seem to me the causes which have led to this decrease of revenue.

4. If to the total Government demand land and Suwai, the realization of the balance of the years previous be added, the total amount realized will be Rupces 1,94,148.

Total Govt. demand realized,	1,89,707
Add realized of 1848-49 & 49-50,	4,441
	<u>1,94,148</u>

5. Of the balance of the year 1849-50 now remaining unpaid, Rs. 4,468-6-9, I do not consider any recoverable. Sanction was given by para. 5 of Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter No. 3225, dated 16th October last for remission of balances as per margin. I stated in my report of last year (para. 3,) I was not then prepared to recommend the remission of more ; but I find now that more than what has already been, is not likely to be recovered, unless with much dis-

Asseer, ..	2,799	8	3
Peepode, ..	579	1	9
Khundwah, ..	67	8	0
Total, ..	3,444	2	0
			on demand of 1906.
Khundwah, ..	121	12	6
			do. 1905.
Total, ..	3,565	14	6

In anticipation of the remission above alluded to as sanctioned.	Kusrawud,	147	8	6
	Kannpoor,	153	0	9
	Burreah,	30	0	2
	17 villages in Asseer,	112	2	0
	Khundwah,	734	1	6
	Asseer,	2,731	15	3
	Bhamgurh,	45	4	0
	Peepode,	469	5	6
	Poonassa,	7	3	0
	Seylanee and Billora,	13	14	0
	Burwah,	14	15	9
	Dhungaum,	8	14	0
Balance of S. 1906 A. D. 1849-50,	4,468	6	9	

stress and suffering, I therefore beg to recommend remissions as per margin.

6. The season was a fair one last year generally speaking, but the fall of rain was not enough to fill the water courses that are used for irrigation in the Kusrawud, Khundwah and Asseer pergunnahs. Of the balances now remaining in

Khundwah 1,722 Rs. are on account of water rates and not recoverable. As regards the remainder, there has been paid during the months of May and June Rs. 2,899-11-9, leaving a total now remaining due of Rs. 463-2-9 in the British and Rs. 4,332-1-6 in the British Scindiah districts, or Rs. 4,795-4-3 in all. Of this I do not think that more than 1,000 or 1,200 will be recovered. In the Khundwah pergunnah, the rice suffered much from the long continuance of dry weather in July.

7. I have mentioned above in my 3d para. that I would state what I conceived to be the causes of the decrease in the Khundwah and Asseer pergunnahs. I think it may be ascribed principally to the smaller amount of tuccavee issued both for seed and food and new ploughs, in the past two years. Such also is the opinion of the khomasdars and zemindars, whose judgment may be considered to carry more weight, when it is remembered that both these parties dislike the great trouble and responsibility attaching to tuccavee issues, and are unlikely therefore (the zemindars especially who have to stand security,) to recommend them unadvisedly. Under Khalsa management, the Government is the landlord and has the "lien" on the crops. Soucars are therefore less willing to lend to the poorer and less industrious cultivators; and these, without advances for seed and bullocks every season, cannot cultivate. In both Asseer and Khundwah are many Bheel and Bhulala cultivators, and it is almost entirely amongst these that the loss has taken place.

8. Another reason assigned is that Puggrus or rent-free tenures for two or three years have been almost entirely discontinued lately.

9. The tuccavee statement will, I trust, be considered satisfactory. The balance remaining due at the end of Sumbut 1906 was Rs. 9,271-8-6. The issue in the past year has been Rs. 7,614-4-0, making a total of Rs. 16,885-12-6; of this has been recovered Rs. 6,720-13-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,164-15-0, which includes the large sum of Rs. 2,134-7-6 for Poonassa. I am happy to say that I am not aware of any bad debts in the tuccavee account, unless it may be amongst the Gonds of Peeplode, and then to a very small extent, perhaps 200 Rs., but even this I do not by any means look upon as lost.

10. I visited, last January and February the whole of Gondwarrah (Nimar), stretching eastward of Boorhanpoor nearly 60 miles along the Tapy. It is a most fertile district, but the climate is deadly, so much so that no one but a Gond, or one acclimated from youth, can live there during the months from August to January. I found a young Brahmin teaching the children of a Gond patel. As he was acclimated, I took him and put him to school at Mundlaisir to learn a little more than he already knew; and in the cold weather he will return to Gondwarrah and resume his teaching. These people must be taught in their jungles, they will not leave them to attend a school; some children that I got to Peeplode after much trouble, having pined so much that it was necessary to send them back to their homes.

11. In Poonassa we are making progress and I hope permanently so. My Serishtadar, who is the acting komasdar, is most active and zealous, and takes much interest in the work which he himself volunteered to undertake. All is being done through the Bheels, Bheelalahs, Koorkoos and other jungle tribes. They are being led to adopt a better system of agriculture; to dig wells and cultivate rubbee crops; to construct tiled houses, and live more comfortably. A short time sufficed to show us the impossibility of restoring the pergunnah to prosperity by the emigration of cultivators from the inhabited districts. These speedily lost heart; they could not bear up against the labor of clearing the jungle where its growth was that of a century and upwards; nor against the ravages committed by wild animals amongst their crops and cattle. With the wild tribes the case is different. They use the axe like an American backwoods-man and at night watch their fields, matchlock, or bow and arrow in hand, and have the additional advantage of having no scruple

in eating what they kill. I am about now to visit Poonassa and see the progress made: both in the road through it from Indore towards Hurda and in cultivation.

12. Regarding the progress made in the new settlement, I have fully reported. When it is ascertained what the sentiments of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. may be regarding it, I shall know how to proceed. Both Kanapoor and Burreeah (the two British pergunnahs) are now completely measured and ready for settlement; and Dhurgaum and Burwai (British Scindiah) will be measured by the end of the official year.

13. Whilst carrying out the settlement, I trust to be able to make up a full statistical account of the district, and have in fact commenced it with Kusrawud. The want of something of the kind is always most sensibly felt by a new comer, who is of course utterly ignorant as to where, or to whom, to turn for information on the many points, regarding which he must for a considerable time remain partially or entirely uninformed.

14. As the Khalsa system will, in British Nimar at all events, in all likelihood come to an end this year, it is advisable to look back, and see the results it has produced during the 5 years it has been in operation. The revenue (Government demand) in British Nimar, exclusive of Che-

	S. 1903. A. D. 1846-47.	S. 1907. A. D. 1850-51.
Kusrawud,	26,123	26,229
Mundlaistr,	2,320	2,106
Kanapoor,	6,581	6,064
Burreeah,	6,334	6,976
17 villages in Asseer,	2,013	1,869
Total,	43,371	44,144

In Sumbut 1902, last year of the old Ijara system, it was Rs. 45,371.

gaum and Nogaum in 1903, the first year of Khalsa management, was Rs. 43,371. It is now Rs. 44,144. The increase has been Rs. 773, an amount very small when it is considered how much money has been expended by Government in various ways. Of the British district, Kusrawud, the chief one was already as well cultivated and inhabited as it could be, and in it there was little room for improvement. In Kanapoor and Burreeah 11 villages have been resettled, and these two pergunnahs exhibit an increase of Rs. 1,025 to the yearly revenue. Only two villages remain now uninhabited. The Asseer 17 villages are as they were; indeed have somewhat retrograded. The increase then is very small on the whole, as regards Government.

15. Turning again to British Scindiah, the result is not more satisfactory. Here also is a greater scope for improvement, vast tracts lie desolate, where the soil is most rich, wood and water abundant, every facility in short for resettlement. The results are 100 villages resettled

	S. 1903.	S. 1907.
Khundwah,	60,282	60,788
Burwal,	8,755	9,211
Dhurgaum,	11,879	12,293
Seylanee and Billora, .. .	2,707	2,732
Poonassa,	481	782
Attode,	436	801
Moondee,	2,910	2,799
Asseer,	25,973	24,463
Peeplode,	6,628	6,384
Bhamgurh,	4,564	4,377
Total,	1,24,615	1,24,630

In the Sumbut 1902 when all villages were in lease, the Govt. demand was Ra. 1,31,408.

but no increase on the whole, of revenue. Here liberality of Government has been even greater than in British Nimar. Much money has been expended in works of public utility, tanks, weirs, roads, &c. Much consideration was shown the renters in relieving them of their burden; those who complained, and made it apparent that they were heavily borne upon. Tuccavee for several years was largely disbursed to both old and new cultivators; every measure in short adopted to improve the country, yet in the two largest and best pergunnahs, Khundwah and Asseer, there has been, as mentioned above, a decrease during the past year of Rs. 1,390-8-0.

16. I have stated before that the cause of this decrease is attributed to the cessation in a great measure of issuing tuccavee to old cultivators for seed, food, and bullocks, and to the abolition of puggrus, or tenures rent-free for a certain time to new settlers. That seed and food should be required will not seem odd, but the mention of bullocks might lead to the idea that these had been sold in default. Such is not the case, selling up is scarcely ever practised, and even when resorted to, of course the implements of husbandry, bullocks, &c. are sacred. But they buy cheap and inferior cattle, not having the means to pay for better, they feed them little and work them hard, so that they rarely last long.

17. Under the Ijara system the village renter supplied these, and many renters have been ruined in consequence, having large claims which even now they cannot realize. They had to pay interest for the money they borrowed to lend their Assamees, or to stand security. In either case the result was the same.

18. As regards "Puggrus," the system seemed so objectionable

in affording inducement to idle lazy cultivators to wander continually with a view of escaping payment of rent, that I abolished it almost entirely; substituting a very gradually increasing rate, commencing from the first year that seed was sown. It is not relished however, and the consequence is, that so much new land is not now taken up as formerly, *i. e.* 4 and 5 years ago. Still I think my principle is right. These lands coming under assessment filled up the gaps in the revenue left by cultivators who had died or deserted or ceased to cultivate.

19. I have been led into making these remarks, because I am aware that the Khalsa system having been permitted to be maintained, in opposition to the better judgment of yourself and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., it is incumbent on me to show that the grounds gone upon were good, and that the results have warranted the having ventured to differ from those more experienced and better qualified to judge. I candidly confess that these results are wanting, or at all events that considering the labor and expense, they ought to have been greater. Comparing them also with the results obtained in Mhairwarra, though I am not venturing to put myself in comparison with Major Dixon, they are not very encouraging. Yet my predecessor, Captain French, used to compare Nimar to Mhairwarra. I wish the resemblance held good to the full extent.

20. Is the Khalsa system to be considered then as having entirely failed in being of any benefit to the country? I do not think it would be quite correct to say so. It has given all a breathing time; it has enabled us to acquire very much information; much money has been circulated; many cultivators assisted with loans free of interest; the solicitude shown for them has given heart to the good and industrious; many deserted villages have been resettled; many new wells have been dug and old ones cleared out; many tiled houses built, and upwards of 20,000 beegahs of land more than before brought under the plough. I think the question asked in the 2d para. of Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter No. 3,225, dated 16th October last, may be answered in the affirmative, that, generally speaking, the circumstances of the people have improved.

21. It must be borne in mind also, that large reductions in assessment have taken place, especially in British Scindiah Nimar, where large

sums assessed on the leases of villages, in which there chanced to be at the time of giving the lease much land uncultivated, and which the renter was charged the full tax for, whether it afterwards came under cultivation or not, have been taken off or reduced so as to leave the renter some profit from bringing them under the plough. The rate on land watered from wells also has been reduced to a maximum of Rs. 3 per beegah. It ranged formerly as high as 8, 9 and 10 on many lands. New huqs also have been granted in Khalsa villages; that of the patels amounting to Rs. 7,549 per annum. The rate on Mood lands has been reduced; yet with all these reductions and deductions the Government demand has not decreased. New land has fallen under the plough, and so the deficiency has been made good. The same amount is distributed over a greater space, and more evenly, and consequently bears less heavily than before on those from whom it is levied.

22. Regarding our operations in the road department, I have already reported in No. 176, dated 7th June last, and have therefore nothing to add.

23. No new tanks or weirs have been constructed during the past year. All the old ones are in good order, and the tanks mostly pretty full already. Two in His Highness Holkar's districts (Dalliakheree and Soondreit) have burst, the first from a most culpable act on the part of the patel in having pierced the bund to take water into his field, and afterwards not properly stopped the outlet; the other is a very old tank, yet with proper care might have stood many years longer, care being required to prevent crevices extending in the masonry. After seeing them myself I shall report to you, with a view to having the Dalliakheree patel at all events punished for his gross neglect.

24. Adverting to para. 6 of Mr. Thornton's letter above alluded to, I have not reduced the assessment in Tuppa Bahadurpoor. The balance remaining due in it this year is less than in the year preceding. For the khurreef crops, of which 9-10ths of the cultivation in that Tuppah consists, the rains last year were favorable.

25. The alteration in the dates of payment of its kists is a boon which the cultivators will appreciate most highly, and as soon as the settlement

of Kanapoor and Burreeah is completed I shall make formal application for the alteration being sanctioned, taking para. 13 of the letter before quoted as authority.

26. The remission of the items of Suwaie jumma mentioned in para. 14 ("Tarkushee" and "But chuppai") will be carried into effect as directed, at the expiration of the current year, when the leases will terminate. But regarding the Tarkushee, I would wish to be permitted to make a report on it separately, after conferring with the Soobah of Boorhanpoor, as it will very seriously affect (at least so I am given to understand,) both the interests of Scindiah's Government, as regards the revenue of Boorhanpoor, and also the reputations of the manufacturers of gold and silver embroidery, for which that town is famous.

28. The past year has been without a repetition of the dacoitees which were perpetrated in the year previous by gangs from the Nizam's side of the Tapy. This good fortune has been owing to the presence of the troop of the 1st Cavalry Gwalior Contingent placed by you at my disposal, for detachment in the Peeplode and Asseer pergunnahs along the Tapy. The whole troop has now rejoined the regimental Head quarters, except 1 Duffadar and 16 Sowars, whom I propose stationing again in Gondwarra as soon as the sickly season is past. At present they are at a village about 18 miles from Khundwah in a perfectly healthy place.

29. I have nothing further to add, except as usual to acknowledge your kind support, and to express a hope that I may be fortunate enough to continue to meet with the approbation both of yourself and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor N. W. Provinces.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. L. EVANS,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

Nimar Political Agency,

Camp Simrole, 7th Aug. 1851.

Description of Grain, &c. sown in the District of Nimar.

Names of Grain, &c.	British.		Scindiah.		Total.	
	Beeg.	Bis.	Beeg.	Bis.	Beeg.	Bis.
Jooar and Bajra,	25,375	3	1,22,014	3	1,47,389	6
Toour, .. .	7,974	6	28,483	7	36,457	13
Wheat,	2,516	14	5,624	7	8,141	1
Gram,	2,509	17	5,336	5	7,846	2
Tillee,	7,239	2	13,651	9	20,890	11
Ganja,	40	11	918	4	958	15
Cotton, (Kuppas,)	2,370	12	13,346	10	15,717	2
Rice, (Lall,)	98	0	5,810	6	5,908	6
Oorud, Moong and Indian Corn, and small Grain,	5,456	0	34,886	3	40,342	3
Sugarcane,	117	0	477	6	594	6
Vegetable,	327	15	3,636	3	3,963	18
Opium,	154	3	917	1	1,071	4
Betel leaf, (Paun,)	1	1	8	0	9	1
Vine and Rose,	15	0	55	15	70	15
Lucerne Grass,	0	0	0	5	0	5
Unsown,	2,423	16	19,213	2	21,636	18
Grand Total, ..	56,619	0	2,54,378	6	3,10,997	6

*Register of Rain in the pergunnahs of the Districts of Nimar in the year
S. 1907 from June to October 1850.*

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		Total.	
1	Mundlaisir,	2	82	11	95	8	38	4	16	1	66	28	97
2	Kusrawud,	3	50	9	85	7	15	5	55	3	35	29	40
3	Kanapoor,	3	90	5	80	7	10	7	70	„	„	24	50
4	Burreeah,	8	20	5	„	6	60	5	70	2	40	27	90
5	Khundwah,	6	70	5	20	5	„	3	90	3	„	23	80
6	Burwah,	5	70	7	20	7	90	3	40	1	„	25	20
7	Dhurgaun,	1	60	13	40	7	30	5	30	2	30	29	90
8	Scylanee,	3	20	8	50	4	25	3	55	2	85	22	35
9	Poonassa,	„	„	8	„	5	50	4	10	„	90	18	50
10	Moondee,	4	„	10	„	5	10	4	60	2	80	26	50
11	Asseer,	2	10	6	90	6	10	5	90	„	„	21	„
12	Peepode,	6	90	7	20	4	40	5	40	2	30	27	20
13	Bhamgurh,	2	45	7	79	5	„	6	„	2	„	23	15

Return of Works executed in Nimar during the Sumbut 1907; A. D. 1850-51, and for expences of which sanction is required.

Pergunnahs.	Villages.	Sum requiring sanction.			Explanations.
<i>British.</i>					
Kusrawud,	Chumar Tullae,	45	6	6	Vide para. 27 of Report No. 240, dated 7th August 1851.
Ditto,	Dalkhera Dhurmsala,	15	0	0	
Asseer Pettah,	Boundary Marks,	36	0	0	
	Total Rs.	96	6	6	
<i>Scindiah.</i>					
Khundwah,	Excess in Dispensary,	150	13	10	
Moondec,	Kolgaum Well,	107	14	10	
Burwah,	Oomrcea Well,	55	8	9	
	Total, Rs.	314	4	9	
	Grand Total, Rs.	410	11	3	

H. L. EVANS,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Camp Semirole,
7th August 1851.*

No. 3332 of 1851.

From

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Dated Simla, the 18th September 1851.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1231, dated 14th ultimo, with its enclosures, containing the Revenue Department. Report on the Revenue administration of Nimar for the year 1850-51.

	S. 1905. A. D. 1848-49.	S. 1906. A. D. 1849-50.	S. 1907. A. D. 1850-51.
Land revenue Govt. demand.	1,70,404	1,71,585	1,68,774
Suwai Jumma,	27,412	26,683	28,629
Total Demand, ..	1,97,816	1,98,268	1,97,403
Collections,	1,76,977	1,89,314	1,99,707

†	Land Revenue Govt. demand.		Suwai Jumma Govt. demand.	
Chegaum,	1,328	8 0	128	12 0
Nogaum,	645	5 9	30	0 0
Total,	1,973	13 9	158	12 0

	Beegahs.	Rupees.
Jummabundee of 1906,	2,54,086	1,64,063
Decrease in 1906,	7,506	5,827
Increase in ditto,	8,510	4,765
Jummabundee in 1907,	2,55,090	1,63,091

2. The accounts of demands and collections for the year under report stand as per margin,* contrasted with those of the two previous years. The demand and receipts of the past year have been reduced by the restoration to the Poorundarry Jagheerdar under the orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the two estates mentioned in the margin.†

3. The jummabundee of Khalsa lands in 1907 Sumbut, omitting the above estates, is shown in the margin, contrasted with the similar return for Sumbut 1906.

zz 2

4. The amount of tuccavee advanced during the year was Rupees 7,614-4-0. The outstanding balance under this head at the close of the year Rs. 10,164-15-0, against Rs. 9,271-8-6 at the close of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to find that Lieutenant Evans does not consider any part of this arrear to be irrecoverable.

5. The Lieutenant Governor does not clearly understand what sums it is proposed to remit as irrecoverable arrears of land revenue, in addition to the items aggregating Rs. 3,565-14-6, which were remitted in orders of 16th October 1850. On receipt of a more distinct application under this head, the necessary orders will be issued.

6. Lieutenant Evans' measures for improving the waste lands of Pceplode and Poonassa seem to be most judicious, and are deserving of every encouragement. A man who devotes himself to the civilization of a people as the Serishtadar and acting Komasdar of Poonassa is reported to be doing, deserves to be specially mentioned by his name. Such men merit high distinction. It will be most interesting to watch the progress of these efforts.

Paras. 10 and 11 of
Lieut. Evans' letter.

7. You will have been made acquainted by this time with the Lieutenant Governor's views regarding the progress of the settlement operations. The "full statistical account of the district" promised by Lieutenant Evans will be received with much satisfaction.

Paras. 12 and 13.

8. The Lieutenant Governor would not on any account test the success of the Khalsa system by the amount of the revenue it has yielded to the Government. Many circumstances may render the Government collections a very inadequate test of the state of the country. It is evident that the greater liberality lately shown to the cultivators must have diminished the receipts from them; and it is enough if the loss thus occasioned has been made good by other increased receipts. If cultivation has really increased, and the means of irrigation been supplied where they were hitherto wanting or scanty; if the people are better lodged, better fed, better clothed, and in better spirits than they formerly were, Lieutenant Evans may congratu-

Paras. 14 to 21.

late himself on the result, and feel assured that he has laid the foundation of a prosperity that will, in due time, bear its fruits in an increased revenue to the Government, if a similarly liberal and conciliatory course of conduct be persevered in.

9. Mhairwarra is a bright example of what energy, skill and devotion to the good of the people may effect. Every public officer in at all similar circumstances should constantly keep it before him to cheer him in his labors, and direct him in his course. But no one need feel discouraged if any equally brilliant financial result be not at once obtained. There are many peculiarities in the climate, soil and position of Mhairwarra, which led to the great success of Lieutenant Colonel Dixon's efforts. So fortunate a combination may not be found elsewhere. But the obligation is not the less strong to labor in the same course, and strive for the same ends.

10. There is much truth in the remark in para. 7, that when, as in the Khalsa system, the Government maintain their lien directly upon the crop, soucars are unwilling to make advances to the cultivators. It would be better to run some risk or incur some losses in tuccavee, than to check the efforts of the people by being too niggard in advancing capital where no private capitalists will come forward. Lieutenant Evans has shown himself well worthy of trust in this respect, and is at liberty to make advances more liberally, where he sees it to be necessary and likely to be advantageous.

11. In discontinuing " Puggrus" or grants of land rent-free for a certain time to new settlers, the Superintendent is believed to have acted entirely on his own view of the case. There may be some justice in his remark in para. 18, that the practice leads " cultivators to wander continually with a view of escaping payment of rent." And it must be remembered that the same cause which justifies the demand of a low rate for the first few years of occupation, may also justify the total exemption from demand. Both arrangements imply that much expense and risk are attendant on first settlement on any spot, and total exemption from demand will evidently compensate a much greater degree of expense and risk, than even a very low demand. With this remark the question is left to the Superintendent's discretion.

12. The question regarding the retention or remission of the items of Tarkushee and Bât Chuppai is left for separate discussion as you propose.

14. It is very satisfactory to find, that the judicious disposition you have made of Scindiah's Contingent force has protected the district from any incursions or outrages from the Hyderabad territory.

15. It is not apparent what are the circumstances which induce you now to advocate the establishment of a Sudder Ameen's court in Nimar. The present arrangement for the disposal of all questions through the Superintendent and his subordinate establishment, seem well suited to the simple and primitive habits of the people. The institution of a separate civil court with a regular course of proceeding, will be attended with additional expense to the State, whilst that and the introduction of stamp paper are likely to be misunderstood by the people. It will be better to postpone the introduction of this measure till its want is felt by the people, and advocated by the local authorities.

16. Lieutenant Evans has continued, as you most justly observe, to merit the approbation and the confidence of the Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. THORNTON,

Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.

Simla,
the 18th September 1851.

No. 6.

REPORT FOR 1851-52.

No. 217 of 1852.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlaisir, the 27th July 1852.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report for Sumbut 1908 A. D. 1851-52.

The statement in the margin shows the revenue of the year reported on, as compared with the preceding year. The apparent decrease of land revenue has been caused by the remissions made by Government in the new settlement of pergunnah Kusrawud, amounting to Rs. 6,566, and the circumstance of the deductions for Road fund not having been made from the amount exhibited by my predecessor for Sumbut 1907; but on adding these items to the land revenue of the present year, a result is produced exceeding that of Sumbut 1907 by Rs. 1256.

		Sumbut 1907.	Sumbut 1908.
Govt. } demand	Land revenue, ..	1,68,774	1,61,945
	Sewai Jumma, ..	28,629	26,039
Total,		1,97,403	1,87,984
Collections,		1,89,707	1,76,811

		Sumbut 1908.
Land Revenue, .. ..	.. ..	1,61,945
Kusrawud deductions, .. ..	.. ..	6,566
Road Fund, .. ..	.. ..	1,519
Total, .. ..	.. ..	1,70,030

2. The slight decrease in the Sewai Jumma arises principally from items remitted by Government, but this part of the revenue will from its nature continually vary.

4. The tuccavee accounts show a balance outstanding in excess of the balance of last year amounting to Rs. 111-13-5. In his report of last year Captain Evans stated that he feared some debts, amounting, to perhaps 200 Rs, existed amongst the people of Peeplode; the circumstances having since been enquired into, it appears that Rs. 192 is irrecoverable; this loss has been caused by the death of persons leaving no heirs and in a few cases by desertions. The advances were made principally in 1846 by Captain French to persons who settled in the pergunnah from Khan-deish, but the climate proved too much for them, and those who escaped the fever returned ruined to their former homes. I would therefore request the remission of this sum.*

* Rs. 192.

5. The accompanying statement of irrecoverable balances for Sum-but 1907 will, I trust, be permitted to be written off; the amount is Rs. 4,027-0-3.

6. I must request sanction for a few items of expenditure in works of public utility.

Name of place and description of work.	Subscribed by the people.	Requested from Government.
Pergunnah Dhurgaum, Mouzah Koombia, a well for drinking water, }	76 0 0	73 0 0
Pergunnah Khundwah, Mouzah Jaumlee, a well for drinking water, }	136 12 0	147 3 9
Pergunnah Khundwah, repairing and in some places re-making the walls of the Khundwah Gurhee, }	0 0 0	206 5 10
Total, ..		426 9 7

The first two works were undertaken in consequence of flourishing villages being in great want of wells for drinking water. The repairs of the

Fort wall of Khundwah were reported on by Captain Evans in his letter No. 394 of 1851; they have been in progress for several years, and have been entirely carried out by prison labor, with the exception of the charges for water and mason's pay, which amount to Rs. 206-5-10. The work was absolutely necessary for the safety of a treasury that usually contains as much money as is kept at Mundlaisir. When Captain French held the office of Superintendent, he had an estimate made for the repairs, which estimate amounted to Rs. 3,000, so that the present outlay will, I am sure, be found but small; the renovation has been substantially executed in mud, of the same nature as the original work. I would, if this measure is approved, detach a party of prisoners to mend the breaches in the wall of the Fort of Burwai, which it is desirable should be kept in order as an enclosure to the Treasury. In this instance the wall is of stone and mud, pointed with lime. As the materials are on the spot, the outlay of money will be very small.

7. Sumbut 1908 has certainly on the whole been an unfavorable year; the fall of rain was rather scanty, and what did fall came in torrents; in September the average was but 3 inches, and in some of the best pergunnahs but $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in October there was no rain, and in fact the rainy season closed all over the district about the 12th of September. On crops sown in July the result is that the end of the official year shows a balance of Rs. 11,173-3-5, of which Rs. 2,779-13-7 can probably be fairly recovered, leaving irrecoverable a balance of Rs. 8,393-5-10.

11. In the newly settled villages of Kusrawud the revenue management has proceeded as quietly as could possibly be expected. A separate register of cases has been kept as desired by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. The register contains but eight cases; of these two are reports from the tehseeldar that Sudder Malgoozars who had collected their full revenue had failed to pay it in to the Government treasury at the proper time; and two are petitions from Sudder Malgoozars against proprietors who had failed in their engagements. In all four cases on the defendants being cautioned personally by the Superintendent, or Deputy Collector, the arrears were paid up without any further measures being necessary. Two cases occur in which Sudder Malgoozars complain that proprietors are entirely neglecting their fields, and request permission to take the land from them; the reply was to the

effect, that as long as they paid the Government demand, no such order could be given, but the proprietors in question were remonstrated with on the subject; in one case a proprietor of a field assessed at Rs 14-13-0, deserted, leaving a balance unpaid; the Malgoozar petitioned to be allowed to give his land to another person and permission was of course granted.

12. The last case was a petition from the proprietor of Mouzah Dongargaum against a person called Rookroo, Moocatee, who held land assessed at Rs-36-7-0, to the effect that he was about to leave the village and return to his old home in Holkar's territory. It appeared that this person had quarrelled with his relations a year before the settlement, and, leaving his village, had taken land in the Kusrawud Pergunnah, but his relations having settled their difference, he paid all Government demands and returned to his former home. This has been a clear loss to the proprietor, who was not able to obtain another cultivator for the land thrown out of cultivation, and he was loud in his protestations against the Moocatee being allowed to leave the village, but as no legal demands existed against him he was of course permitted to depart.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant, Nimar.

*Nimar Political Agency,
Mundlaisir, the 27th July 1852.*

*Abstract of Government Demand, Receipts and Balance in each di**or A. D. 185*

Names of Pergunnahs	Sumbut 1907.							
	Land Revenue Government Demand.	Sewaie Jumma.	Total Government Demand.	Collections.	Realized of recover- able balance of S. 1906.	Total of Collections in S. 1907.	Balance	
Kusrawud,	26,228 10 6	3,723 15 1	29,952 9 7	28,617 7 10	353 13 3	23,971 5 2	1,335 1 9	1,29
Mundlaisir,	2,106 5 6	2,372 14 2	4,479 3 8	4,335 3 2	71 3 6	4,406 6 8	144 0 6	14
Kanapoor,	6,964 5 6	425 3 0	7,389 8 6	7,207 0 6	20 2 3	7,227 2 0	182 8 0	5
Burreeah,	6,974 9 9	795 9 9	7,771 3 6	7,712 0 9	12 9 0	1,724 9 9	52 2 9	
17 Villages in Asseer,	1,868 12 9	440 11 0	2,309 7 9	2,285 8 6	73 10 3	2,359 2 9	23 15 3	
Total, ..	44,143 12 0	7,758 5 0	51,902 1 0	50,157 4 9	531 6 3	50,688 11 0	1,744 12 3	1,49
Khundwah,	60,788 4 0	7,707 4 10	68,495 8 10	61,055 12 10	3,134 14 6	67,190 11 5	4,439 12 0	1,70
Burwai,	9,210 12 0	1,743 1 8	10,953 13 8	10,902 3 8	65 5 0	10,967 8 8	51 10 0	1
Dhurgaum,	12,292 13 6	979 15 3	13,272 12 9	13,272 12 2	15 15 3	13,288 9 3	0 0 0	
Seylance or Billora,	2,731 10 0	852 0 7	3,583 10 7	3,562 8 7	19 8 9	3,582 0 7	21 2 0	
Poonassa,	782 14 0	479 5 7	1,262 3 7	1,244 14 7	18 4 0	1,263 2 7	17 5 0	
Attode,	800 10 0	271 14 3	1,072 8 3	1,072 8 3	0 0 0	1,072 8 3	0 0 0	
Moondce,	2,798 14 0	923 12 9	3,722 10 9	3,722 10 9	0 0 0	3,722 10 9	0 0 0	
Asseer,	24,462 12 0	4,783 6 0	29,246 2 0	28,442 11 6	331 7 0	28,774 2 0	803 6 6	243
Peeplode,	6,384 0 0	1,871 15 3	8,255 15 3	7,657 7 0	292 9 3	7,950 0 3	598 8 3	290
Bhamghur,	4,377 8 0	1,257 7 6	5,634 15 6	5,616 7 6	31 4 0	5,647 11 6	18 8 0	4
Total, ..	1,24,630 1 6	20 770 3 8	1,45,500 5 2	1,39,550 1 5	3,909 3 0	1,43,459 4 5	5,950 3 9	2,17
Grand Total, ..	1,68,773 15 6	28,623 8 8	1,97,402 6 2	1,89,707 6 2	4,440 9 3	1,94,147 15 5	7,695 0 0	3,66

(British and British Scindiah) in Nimar for the Sumbut years 1907 and 1908
and 1851-52.

Sumbut 1908.

Irrecoverable.	Land Revenue Government Demand.	Sewai Jumma.	Total Government Demand.	Collections.	Realized of recoverable balance of S. 1906 and 1907.	Total of Collections in S. 1908.	Balance.
37 15 3	20,266 0 0	3,689 5 9	23,955 5 9	22,545 4 2	1,284 0 3	23,829 8 2	1,410 13 9
0 0 0	1,502 0 0	1,974 1 3	3,476 1 3	3,476 1 3	158 13 9	3,684 15 0	0 0 0
128 1 0	6,851 0 0	379 10 3	7,230 10 3	6,932 1 3	53 15 9	6,986 1 0	298 9 0
59 2 9	6,994 5 0	729 5 0	7,723 10 0	7,527 10 0	0 0 0	7,527 10 0	196 0 0
23 15 3	1,881 7 3	453 13 9	2,335 5 0	2,131 9 9	0 0 0	2,131 9 9	203 11 3
249 2 3	37,494 12 3	7,226 4 0	44,721 0 3	42,612 10 5	1,496 13 9	44,109 8 2	2,108 5 10
2,337 8 3	60,332 4 0	6,859 7 0	67,191 11 0	63,631 3 0	1,722 5 6	65,353 8 6	3,560 8 0
14 0 3	9,402 8 9	1,700 10 0	11,103 2 9	10,554 4 3	10 9 9	10,564 14 0	548 14 6
0 0 0	12,240 4 6	736 6 8	12,975 11 2	11,694 3 2	0 0 0	11,694 3 2	1,282 8 1
21 2 0	2,746 9 6	654 2 9	3,400 12 3	3,256 14 3	0 0 0	3,256 14 3	143 14 0
10 15 0	905 0 6	307 2 1	1,212 2 7	1,193 7 4	6 6 0	1,199 13 4	18 11 3
0 0 0	821 5 0	277 7 8	1,088 12 11	1,088 12 8	0 0 0	1,088 12 8	0 0 0
0 0 0	2,666 3 0	793 0 3	3,659 3 3	3,328 10 0	0 0 0	3,328 10 0	330 9 3
555 5 9	24,357 4 6	4,525 10 6	28,882 15 0	27,051 8 9	245 10 9	27,296 14 6	1,831 11 3
397 9 9	6,405 9 0	1,854 1 9	8,259 10 9	6,991 5 6	209 10 6	7,201 0 0	1,268 5 3
14 5 0	4,373 4 0	1,114 10 6	5,487 14 6	5,408 2 6	4 3 0	5,412 5 6	79 12 0
3,777 14 0	1,24,450 4 10	18,812 11 2	1,43,262 15 11	1,34,198 2 5	2,198 13 6	1,36,396 15 11	9,064 13 7
4,027 0 3	1,61,945 1 1	26,038 15 2	1,87,984 0 2	1,76,810 12 10	3,695 11 3	1,80,506 8 1	11,173 3 5

No. 295 of 1853.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. N. W. P. Agra.

Indore Residency, 12th March 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 32 of 2d instant, from the Political Assistant in Nimar, soliciting sanction to the disbursement of a sum not exceeding Rs. 500, in constructing a Thannah with Seraie, and inclosing wall, at Sindwall on the Taptee river, in the heart of the Gond pergunnah of Peeplode.

2. From what I have seen of these people, and my knowledge of their character, I am satisfied that such an expenditure for the purpose stated, would do more to collect and settle the Gonds than any other means at present available; it would reconcile them to meeting with other men; the interchange of products, and the influence a market always exercises, would operate most beneficially and lead this naturally industrious and inoffensive people to aid in the general advance and prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances I beg to recommend the grant of a sum of 500 Rs. for the purposes specified.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Resident.

*Indore Residency,
12th March, 1853.*

No. 32 of 1853.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Mundlaisir, the 2nd March 1853.

SIR,

After leaving your Camp at Boorhanpoor on the 21st of January 1853, I proceeded on a tour of inspection throughout the district, and spent several days in the Gondwana Tuppa of pergunnah Peeplode.

2. This district is the most distant of all from Mundlaisir, and partly from this reason, and partly from its unhealthiness which causes it to be looked upon as the Siberia of Nimar, it has neither received much attention from the European officers, nor been fortunate in being ruled by a really good komasdar.

3. But my predecessors, Captains French and Evans, who left no corner of their district unvisited, managed not entirely to overlook Tuppa Gondwana, and Mahomed Lall Khan, the Deputy Collector, has also taken considerable interest in the Gonds.

4. The district is about 28 miles long, 12 miles broad, and contains at present 25 inhabited villages. Several villages that were resettled by Captain Evans in A. D. 1850, on a merely nominal rent, are now splendidly cultivated; Sundwal in particular presenting a mass of cultivation of the very best sort short of garden ground.

5. The greatest drawback to the thorough settlement of this Tuppa, is perhaps its unhealthiness; and next the strange character of the people. The Gonds are most admirable cultivators and most trustworthy in keeping a promise once made, but they trust no other native, and are

generally disinclined to live in the same village with them, and the only object in their lives seems to be to get money enough for some Jowarree bread and spirituous drink. In the newly settled villages the proceeds of their wheat fields must be very large; they pay no amount of revenue to Government, and yet they have neither clothes nor property of any kind, all their labor goes to the liquor shop. They have another most perplexing custom. Whenever they consider the village has become unlucky, they leave it and build another a short distance off. Consequently there are few villages that have stood seven years on the same site. Whenever they have reason to believe that at harvest time, or any other season their villages are in danger of being robbed, they take every thing of value from their houses, and at night all sleep in their fields. After the dacoity at Bheel Kheree, the inhabitants of Parattee and Purata did not sleep in their houses for a month, and though I talked to several village communities about the shame of 40 or 50 strong men leaving their villages to the mercy of perhaps eight or ten thieves, they only reply—“ Fighting is soldier's business, and we do not understand it.”

6. We have no Gonds in Government employ. They will not serve, and consequently the amount of information to be derived regarding the people from our servants in the Thannah of Peeplode, or from the zemindars of the pergunnah, is ridiculously small; and though there is nominally a Karkoon specially entertained for the duties of Tuppa Gondwana, he has up to the present time always resided in Peeplode, going into the Tuppa to collect revenue or settle cases and returning as soon as he possibly could.

7. In the whole district there is not a house with walls, or in fact anything more than the usual Gond cabin of bamboo jaffrie work, with side tatties about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and a slight chupper roof perhaps 8 feet high at the ridge. There is no Government building of any description, or any serae or place for traders to put up in, and it has up to the present time been customary for the Karkoon as soon as he had collected a few Rupees to bury it till an opportunity occurred for taking it into Peeplode.

8. As I am most anxious to do what I can for this district, which is perhaps naturally more favoured than any part of the agency, I have the honor to request your sanction of the sum of 500 Rs. on a Thannah at

Sundwah on the Taptee as timber is extremely cheap, and the Gonds will willingly labour for $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day. I hope with this sum to be able to build a Thannah with a mud wall and a small Serae, or, as it is called here, Dhurmsala outside. I should then keep a few men of the Nimar Police corps there on duty, in addition to one Duffadar and 6 Sowars already on the spot, and should insist on the Karkoon constantly residing at his post. Raogee Gond, the head man of the village, and a few others, have promised that if Government will build the Thannah, they will construct a row of tiled houses, and as they would be the first ever made by any of these people, it would be a great step in advance.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency Office,
the 2nd March, 1853.*

No. 1057 of 1853.

From

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Agra, the 24th March, 1853.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you, in reply to your letter No. 295, dated the 12th instant, that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant
Judicial Department. Governor has been pleased to sanction the disbursement of a sum not exceeding 500 Rs. in the construction of a Thannah with Serae and enclosing wall at Sindwal, on the Taptee river, in the heart of the Gond pergunnah of Peeplode.

BBB

2. The Lieutenant Governor is much gratified by finding that exertions are being made to reclaim the wild race of Gonds who inhabit this pergunnah, and begs that special advertence be made to the subject in future reports, and that the result of this experiment in particular be mentioned.

3. It occurs to the Lieutenant Governor to suggest as a probable means in reclaiming the Gonds, that some of the more influential revenue or police appointments be conferred upon them, even although they may at first be utterly incompetent to the performance of the ordinary duties of such offices. The more intelligent may thus be invested with influence and responsibility, which would tend to win over the mass of the people from their unsettled and prodigal habits.

4. In para. 6 of this letter Lieutenant Keatinge alludes to the indisposition of the Gonds to serve. They probably will not do so in subordinate positions under strangers; but they should be tried in higher situations where they may have those of their own tribe subordinate to them.

5. The Lieutenant Governor is prepared to place a special grant of money, say 1,000 Rupees, at Lieutenant Keatinge's disposal, to be employed in an experiment of this nature. It is improbable that the Gonds would resist a mode of treatment, which has been found effectual with Bheels, Mairs, Coles, and numerous other wild tribes, throughout the country, whom it is our pride and our glory to have humanized and civilized.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MUIR,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

Agra,
the 24th March, 1853.

No. 7.

REPORT FOR 1852-53.

No. 767 of 1853.

From

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

To

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
*Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P.**Indore Residency, the 3rd August, 1853.*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, the accompanying Annual Report on Nimar by Lieutenant Keatinge for 1852-53.

	2.	The collections during the past year were Rs. 1,78,969, being in excess of those of the year preceding by Rs. 2,159, whilst the demand for the year under review was Rs. 4,838 less than that of the one preceding.
<i>Sumbut.</i>		
1908..	1,76,810	
1909..	1,78,969	
Difference,	2,159	
<i>Sumbut.</i>		
1908..	1,87,984	
1909..	1,83,146	
Difference,	4,838	
	3.	The diminution of the demand is from reduction on revision of settlement.

4. Of the balance outstanding at the close of the last year, Rupees 2,505-5-6 have been realized, leaving the sum of Rs. 8,667-13-11, which the Political Assistant considers wholly irrecoverable, and, as such, requests authority to write off this amount, a detailed statement of which is appended to Lieutenant Keatinge's report.

5. I am happy to be able to report favorably of the progress of our endeavours in the Gond districts. A beginning has been made which, by carefully and cautiously persevering in the course pursued, will, I trust, prove most beneficial to this wild and unsettled class of people. Four have entered into service in the local police, one as Duffadar. Patience is indispensable; this, with a proper consideration for their prejudices and ignorance, will overcome the hesitation they show, and by gradually gaining their confidence they will, like the Bheels, who were as difficult to bring in, soon mix with the people in the villages in their neighbourhood, attend the markets, and be led to the adoption of civilized habits.

6. His Honor is aware of my anxiety to open up the communications, and roads in Nimar; and how very instrumental and forward Lieutenant Keatinge has ever been in carrying out my views; in proof of the value of cutting and making the road at the Kuttee Pass near Asseer, by which the produce, not only of upper Nimar, but also of the Hindia Hurdia districts could find a vent into Candeish.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,

Resident.

*Indore Residency,
3rd August, 1853.*

No. 203 of 1853.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Indore.

Nimar Agency, the 28th of July, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the Annual Jummabundee Return* of the province of Nimar for A. D. 1852-53, Sumbut 1909.

2. The gross revenue, as exhibited in the margin, shows that though the Government demand is less this year than last, in consequence of the reductions of revenue made in the new settlement of Kanapoor Burreea, yet the collections are better; the latter having been much the most favorable year of the two.

Sumbut.	Govt. demand.	Collection.
1908, ..	1,87,984	1,76,810
1909, ..	1,83,146	1,78,069

3. The revenue administration of the province presents no matter for detailed report. The collections as above stated were good, the revenue officers in the pergunnahs have given me entire satisfaction, and excessively few cases of appeal against their decisions have occurred.

4. The police administration has generally been successful, and the district has been usually free from the bands of petty thieves who, under the disguise of religious mendicants, usually infest it during the cold season. Four dacoities however have occurred in the places marginally noted; in none however was the plunder obtained by any means large, and no persons were seriously wounded. In my letter No. 41, dated 15th March 1853, I fully detailed the capture of the dacoits of the last, the Jelcooa dacoitee, and since then no similar outrage has occurred. No doubt exists of the fact that in all four cases the dacoits were from the neighbouring states, and not inhabitants of the province.

Mouzah.	Pergunnah.
Sookta.	Asseer.
Jamunia.	Mooder.
Arrood.	Khundwah.
Jelcooa.	Bhamgurh.

5. In my report for the Sumbut year 1908, I stated that Rupees 11,173-3-5 were collected short of the Government demand; all that could possibly be got in without injury to the people, or the revenue of succeeding years, has been secured, but a balance of Rs. 8,667-13-11 is irrecoverable. I transmit a detailed account of it, and solicit permission to write it off.

6. Of the present year only Rs. 3,011-10-3 is uncollected up to the end of June.

8. It is not to be expected that in a thinly populated and half jungle district, the people should set any just value on education, but throughout the district the attendance at the Hindee Schools continues as good as usual.

In November last Baboo Soob Rao, the Deputy Collector, informed me, that if an English class were established in the Mundlaisir school he would answer for a good attendance, and could procure subscriptions for the purpose. The proposal was immediately taken up, and as Baboo Soob Rao took a great interest in the matter, the result has been most satisfactory. Rs. 655 have been subscribed, of which Rao Dowlut Sing of Mundatta has given Rs. 500.

And there is a regular attendance of 18 boys who are getting on extremely well.

The school master is a native, a young man from the Poonah College, very well educated; he receives Rs. 20 a month from the School Fund, and 4 annas a month from each of his scholars. I have set my face against absolutely free instruction in English, as I believe that persons so very poor as to be unable to pay 4 annas, cannot want an English education, and the Hindee School is free.

The Hindee books sent from Agra from time to time by the Inspector General of Schools are of the greatest use.

The school house you are aware is a good bungalow admirably situated on the banks of the river.

9. In letter No. 1057, dated 24th March 1853, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to sanction the construction of a thannah in the Gond district of pergunnah Peeplode, and the expenditure of Rupees 1,000 for the purpose of getting some Gonds into Government employ, with a view to their civilization. The thannah is just completed at Sendwal within the estimated cost, though not without difficulty, for the Gonds unexpectedly refused to carry earth, as being an occupation beneath them, but from judicious treatment by the Kamavidar, Najooob Khan, the difficulty was got over. I have employed for duty at the new thannah,

1	Duffadar on	Rupees 8 per mensem.
5	Sepoys at 4 Rs. each.. .. .	20

Of these the names of two Sepoys have been brought on the strength of the public corps, two on that of the pergunnah Burkundauze; and the Duffadar and the remaining Sepoys are paid from the 1,000 Rs. sanctioned for the purpose; they are all Gonds, the Duffadar was first engaged, and he procured the men. There now reside permanently amongst the Gonds—

1 Duffadar,	}	Contingent Cavalry.
10 Sowars,		
1 Duffadar,	}	Police.
10 Sepoys,		

And one head karkoon, two zemindaree gomashtas, and a school master, the four latter persons being of the educated class of natives.

11 I have received throughout the year the greatest assistance from the two Deputy Collectors, Mahomed Lall Khan in charge of the Khundwah district, and Baboo Soob Rao in charge of the Sudder Kutcherry and Treasury.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

Mundlaisir,
Nimar Agency, 28th July, 1853.

*Register of Rain in the Pergunnahs of the Districts of Nimar in the year
Sumbut 1909, from June to November 1852.*

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		Total.	
		I.	c.	I.	c.	I.	c.	I.	c.	I.	c.	I.	c.	I.	c.
		1	Mundlaisir,	15	69	8	16	7	83	6	32	2	33	1	37	42	20
2	Kusrawud,	12	9	4	6	9	4	6	9	1	3	1	6	37	7
3	Kanapoor,	9	5	5	5	4	8	7	1	2	1	0	0	29	0
4	Burreeah,	6	7½	4	5	6	5	7	9½	3	0	3	3	32	0
5	Khundwah,	9	2½	7	1½	6	6	2	9	5	8	4	0	35	7
6	Burwai,	11	6	0	0	10	4	6	8	1	6	1	4	31	8
7	Dhurgaum,	4½	9½	7½	6	7½	6	2	6	0½	2	0	0	24	9½
8	Seylanee,	6	7	2	7	11	4	7	0	1	7	0	0	29	5
9	Poonassa,	7	9	4	9	11	4	7	8	1	7	0	0	33	7
10	Moondee,	14	7	6	1	6	5	4	9	0	0	0	0	32	2
11	Asseer,	11	5	7	0	11	5	18	7	2	1	0	0	50	8
12	Peeplode,	6	4	5	6	5	8	6	1	1	0	0	6	25	5
13	Bhamghur,	7	4½	4	9	7	5	5	5	1	1	0	0	26	4½

R. II. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

No. 4915 of 1853.

From

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
Resident at Indore.

Lieut. Govr's Camp, the 31st December, 1853.

SIR,

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 3rd August last, No. 767, submitting Lieutenant Keatinge's Annual Report on Nimar for 1852-53.

Revenue Department.

2. In reply I am desired to inform you that the Honble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to sanction the remission of Rupees 8,667-13-11 irrecoverable balances. His Honor observes that the proposed remissions in the settled districts are for 1908 Sumbut, before the settlement took effect, and that there are no arrears in 1909, (A. D. 1852-53) the first year of the settlement.

Para. 4.

Kusrawud, Kusbah
Mundlaisir, Kana-
poor, Burreeah.

Para. 5.

3. The progress made in the civilization of the Gonds is satisfactory.

Para. 6.

4. The Lieutenant Governor appreciates highly the exertions which are made to open the route by the Seemrah Ghat, Burwar and Asseer, to Boorhanpoor, and is glad to find that it is so much frequented.

7. It is in the view of the Government, in pursuance of an intention recorded by the late Lieutenant Governor, to compile and publish a set of papers selected from the correspondence regarding the settlement of Nimar.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MUIR,

Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

ccc

No. 8.

REPORT FOR 1853-54.

No. 1334 of 1854.

From

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, BART.,
Agent Govr. Genl. for Central India.

To

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P. Agra.

Indore Residency, the 23rd August, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Jummabundee Statement of the Revenue of Nimar for the year 1853-54 Sumbut 1910.

2. The following comparative statement shews an increase both in the demand and in the collections since the immediately preceding year 1909, and a still larger amount of collections as compared with the year 1908.

Sumbut.	Govt. demand.	Collections.
1908, ...	1,87,984	1,76,810
1909, ...	1,83,146	1,78,969
1910, ...	1,85,034	1,80,616

3. With the exception of eight small villages aggregating a jumma of Rs. 393 in pergunnah Kanapoor Burreca, there has been a satisfactory improvement under the new settlement. The cause of the exception is fairly traceable to the fact that the cultivators in these eight hamlets were persons who had crossed over from Holkar's adjoining districts in consequence of disputes or balances which had been amicably adjusted between the parties on the settlement of our district.

4. In Nimar it must be borne in mind, as in Malwa generally, it is the competition for cultivators that regulates rent, and not the competition for land. A long lease without a low rent will not attract, whilst a low rent and a short lease will draw off a large proportion of that class of moving cultivators who are constantly roaming about, coming from the provinces, Marwar and distant parts, during periods of drought, temporarily occupying patches of land on easy terms, and quitting them whenever the accounts from their homes are favorable.

5. The amount of irrecoverable balances is 2,746-12-9; this sum I

In 9 villages of British Pergunnahs.	.. 239-4-3
In Scindia's 8 Pergunnahs,	2,507-8-6
1 75 villages, ..	613 0 6
2 7 do ..	30 11 0
3 1 do ..	4 10 0
4 1 do ..	3 0 0
5 1 do ..	6 6 0
6 35 do ..	727 12 3
7 33 do ..	775 2 6
8 9 do ..	239 4 3
	2,507 8 6

recommend may be remitted: a detail of the balances is furnished, and to which I beg to refer. Authority is also solicited to write off Rs. 122-2-9, as irrecoverable tucavee in ten villages. Sanction is further requested to charge the sum of 1,915-14-3, on account of public works detailed in the margin * the particulars in each case being by given the Political Assistant in Nimar in a separate statement.

* Tank.	Wells.	Ser- aees.	Building.	Boats and miscel- laneous.
	12 13 9	15		79 7 0
207 5 3	11 15 9		180 0 0	384 10 3
59 1 3	19 11 0		538 15 9	
12 0 0	20 0 0		110 7 0	
	15 0 0		245 0 0	

6. The management of the jail continues to be very creditable and to produce satisfactory results; the net profit

* Or Rs. 1,622-6-7, including articles supplied for prisoners' use.

on the year being Rs. 1,385-3-8 *. After the close of the rains all prisoners under sentence to imprisonment for life will be forwarded to Agra, there not being sufficient security against escape by such reckless and daring convicts.

7. I would suggest that the future salary of the Darogah be augmented by a personal allowance of 10 Rs. per mensem in addition to his pay of 20. On two occasions gratuities of 250 and 150 have been granted to this officer for his good service, and his exertions and assiduity merit consideration.

8. The Lieutenant Governor will, I am sure, be gratified at the success which has hitherto attended the experiment of ginning cotton; it is to prepare the indigenous cotton of the country for the English market

that our endeavours should be directed : plenty of the raw material can be produced : two difficulties however have to be overcome 'ere it can compete in the English market,—one, proper cleaning ; the other, facility of and cheap transport to a port: as soon as a railway supplies the latter the former will be provided for. The value of well cleaned cotton will cause greater care in its preparation, and the introduction of machinery and gins will be found profitable.

9. I may mention that last year I saw a splendid cleaning machine worked by steam at Baroach under a spirited speculator (Mr. Landon's) direction, the outturn of which in one day was equal to the total quantity cleaned in Nimar in two months.

10. Iron is becoming a very attractive article in Nimar, and Poonassa promises to become the seat of its manufacture on an extensive scale, should the Baroda and Malwa railway be finally determined upon. The arrangements to secure a supply of water at this rising location are, I think, satisfactory.

11. Although Lieutenant Keatinge was not able to do more than make a flying visit to the Gonds of Peeplode, it is however a gratifying fact that the settlement is on the increase, slowly but steadily ; in this manner the good is far more likely to prove permanent, for, to time and a fostering care must we look for stability and success in such interesting experiments. The school has only eight Gond children in it, no doubt a very small number, yet there is hope in this, small as it is, for there are at all events eight families interested in, or not indisposed towards, an Institution which is itself a great inroad and change.

12. In para. 22 of his report Lieutenant Keatinge alludes to the levy of transit duties in Holkar's detached districts. I trust that he will be able during the present year to effect an arrangement which will be mutually beneficial, on the plan I have adopted elsewhere and explained to him, under which the charge of the Simrole ghaut will pass under our management, and be placed on a footing similar to that which obtains on the Agra and Bombay road.

13. The absence of crime and the non-occurrence of Dacoitee, are

satisfactory evidence in favor of the police, and of the general tranquillity of the Province.

I have the honor to be, &c.
R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Agent Governor General.

Agency office, Indore Residency,
the 23rd August 1854.

No. 119 of 1854.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To.

SIR R. HAMILTON, BART.
Agent Govr. Genl. Central India, Indore.

12th August, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the Jummabundee returns * of the province of Nimar for Sumbut 1910, A. D. 1853-54 showing a slight increase on last year both in the Government demand and the amount of collections.

Sumbut.	Govt. demand.	Collections.
1908 ..	1,87,984	.. 1,76,810
1909 ..	1,83,146	.. 1,78,969
1910 ..	1,85,034	.. 1,80,616

2. The year under review presents little to report upon, but has been to the best of my belief a period of steady progress amongst all classes.

3. In the Khalsa pergunnahs the progress in breadth of cultivation has been slight, but considering the scantiness of population not discouraging.

* Omitted.

4. In the settled villages the general result of the new settlement seems most satisfactory. The cases with reference to shares of payment, possession of fields and hucks, are particularly few ; and the prosperity of these villages seems undisturbed, except in the case of eight small ones of pergunnahs Kanapoor Burreah, as per margin. These villages were

Pergunnah.	Village.	Jumna.	Rs.	A.	P.
Burreah,	Amba, ..	79	0	0	
do ..	Alursumba, ..	46	0	0	
do ..	Bulkur, ..	57	0	0	
do ..	Gararia, ..	20	0	0	
do ..	Banyda, ..	63	0	0	
Kanapoor,	Balabad, ..	34	0	0	
do ..	Arace, ..	44	0	0	
do ..	Daber, ..	50	0	0	

occupied a very few years ago by cultivators from the Kurgone districts belonging to His Highness Holkar, and the people were not thoroughly filled before their lands were included in the revenue settlement of these pergunnahs in 1852. The consequence has been that a good many Assamees have made up their quarrels with the Kurgone people and returned to their former homes. Up to the present time the Sudder Malgoozars have not attempted to throw up their villages, and seem to hope that other cultivators will soon supply the places of those that are gone. But the state of these villages is not satisfactory ; this is not to be attributed to the revenue settlement, but to the vagrant state of the population caused by the competition of zemindars of different states to procure men to cultivate their land.

5. There have been very few criminal cases of any magnitude, and the province has been free from dacoity which crime is the greatest misfortune to which it has lately been subjected.

6. Annexed are two reports by Baboo Soob Rao, Deputy Collector, on the state of the jail. The result of the improvements and enlargements executed last year have been most satisfactory, but we have orders for more work than we can possibly execute. From amongst convicts of several castes, we have (besides the usual trades) trained parties of potters, carpenters and masons, who now execute their work in a very satisfactory manner.

7. The Choolie mulla, fed by the leakage of three tanks, flows under the jail into the Nurbudda, and a small over-shot wheel has been erected to drive a pair of stampers for the paper works in the jail. This is an object of great curiosity to the people, as no sort of water mill is known in this part of India. After the rainy season I propose making use of the some water in another fall, a few feet lower down by constructing a second mill. The present wheel does the work of 18 men.

8. The American cotton gin presented to us by you is, during the cotton cleaning season in constant work, as well as an English one procured from the Collector of Kandeish. The latter is a most admirable instrument made on purpose for the cotton of this country.

9. The jail darogah has on two occasions, at the recommendation of my predecessors, received gratuities from Government of Rs. 250 and 150. His salary of Rs. 20 a month is very small for the responsible duties he performs, and the large sums of money that pass through his hands.

10. In the Poonassa Fort I have located a party of 40 prisoners who are employed in making iron: about six tons have up to the present time been produced. The furnace used is of course the common native one. But the iron is beaten up under a heavy tilt-hammer, and I am doing all I can to make such alterations as shall save fuel, and generally improve the native manner of working. The distance of Poonassa from Mundlairsir, in a country where no dâk travelling is practicable, is a great drawback, but still I manage to see the work pretty constantly, and trust that some good may result from the undertaking. The Fort of Poonassa is admirably adapted to the purpose.

11. The general progress at Poonassa is good, a number of Mahratta cultivators from places in the Deccan, have this year come to settle there, and on my last visit, a week ago, I was greatly pleased with the extent of jungle they have ploughed up since the rains began.

12. Sanction of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a tank at Poonassa was granted in the cold season. The work was executed during the months of April and May last, but as the season was one of considerable scarcity, the competition amongst the workmen was so great, that besides the main work, two other smaller tanks were made with the money sanctioned, and a small sum for repairs retained. All three are now full of water.

13. I have paid what attention I could to the Gonds of the Peeplode Pergunnah, but the extreme distance of Sindwal, situated 120 miles from Mundlairsir, is a great drawback to its other advantages; besides the

Thannah at this place, a line of tiled houses has been built in the village, and the place generally seems prosperous.

14. In the whole length of that part of the river Tapy which runs between the ceded districts of Berar and the Nimar Agency, there was not one boat, and the people during the rains passed on rafts or inflated skins; such a state of communication being most undesirable, I constructed a ferry boat at Sindwal, which has cost Rs. 386, for which I trust to receive sanction.

15. The people are most unwilling, as must be expected amongst such a class, to send their children to school; and though I have as an extra inducement ordered a meal to be given to the children in the middle of the day, yet only eight attend.

16. In 1853, Rs. 500 was sanctioned for a new thannah and chowkee to be built by prisoners in the Mundlaisir Bazar. The sum was but just sufficient for the purpose and I put off the work till last hot season, when I hoped to have had convict labour sufficient to complete it. In the midst of the work the cholera broke out amongst the convicts, and the civil surgeon requested that out-door work might be discontinued, so that I had to finish the building with free-labour, which, added to an accident that occurred to some brick pillars, has caused me to exceed my estimate by Rs. 245, for which I trust to receive sanction.

17. The schools at Mundlaisir, particularly the English school, continue to be well attended, and from amongst the lads attending the latter, I have selected six for a surveying class, and with the assistance of my native surveyor, hope to teach them common surveying and levelling.

18. Besides the few works for which I have requested sanction, there are some small items of renovation and repair, which have been undertaken "on emergency" during the year. A tabular statement of all the sums for which sanction is requested, is appended, amounting to Rupees 1,915-14-3.

19. The unrecoverable outstanding balance of land revenue of the

Khalsa villages for Sumbut 1909, A. D. 1852-53, amounted in the

British pergunnahs to,	239	4	3
Scindia's pergunnahs,	2,507	8	6
Total, Rs.	2,746	12	9

I transmit a separate statement * in detail, and request permission to write off the amount.

20. The tuccavee advances show a steady decrease in amount, the sum remaining due being Rs. 6,277-14, of which Rs. 2,297 is for the Poonassa pergunnah. This is less than the balance of last year by Rs. 4,337-10-11. Ten small sums amounting to Rs. 122-2-9 are however irrecoverable and remission is requested. A detailed statement * accompanies.

21. The improvements of roads are usually made the subject of a separate report, so I will but mention that during the past year about ten miles of fair-weather road have been constructed at a slight expence. Eleven miles of main road between Borehanpoor and Indore, have been moorumed and drained, and seven bridges over rather large nullas have been constructed, of which one is a bridge of three arches of forty feet each. The roadway being 36 feet above the bed of the stream.

22. But the transit dues of native states bar almost all benefit to be derived by the people from our exertions, and you will, I know, think with me, that it is useless to expect progress when people cannot go from Mundlaisir to Burwae, to Kanapoor, or to Burreca, or from Kusrawud to any of these places, or from any of these places to another, without passing through the detached villages of Holkar's territory and paying transit duty ; and I reported to you in my letter No. 20, dated 26th January 1854, that the enormous tolls levied on the several ghats, were causing a *decrease* in traffic up it, in spite of the road being kept in thorough repair all the year round.

23. His Highness Holkar, with the greatest liberality, is showing the people of Meheswar and Mundlaisir the use of the steam engine in its

most useful form. His small screw-steamer has been gliding about between these towns for nearly two years, and four natives are instructed in managing the engine. Another much larger paddlewheel boat, 100 feet long, and 10 broad, to draw only $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot water, is nearly ready, so that next rainy-season we shall be able to see how far such a craft is able to contend with the rapids of this hitherto unprofitable stream.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Political Agency,
Camp Mhow, the 12th August 1854.*

MEMORANDUM OF SUMS FOR WHICH SANCTION IS REQUESTED.

Public works,	Rs.	1,915	14	3
Unrecoverable land revenue,		2,746	12	9
Do. Tuccavee,		122	2	9
		<hr/>		
Total, Rupees ..		4,784	13	9
		<hr/>		

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant Nimar.

Detailed Statement of Public Works for which sanction is requested in the Annual Report of the Nimar Agency for Sumbut 1910 A. D. 1853-54.

No.	Names of pergunnahs.	Names of villages.	Nature of work for which sanction is requested.	Amount for which sanction is requested.			Amount subscribed by villages.			Total expenditure.	Remarks.	
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			
1	Dhurgaum,	Kurondigo,	Dhurmsala, ..	15	0	0	50	0	0	65	0	For a Scraee in the village. No proper wells existed, the people promised the money if Government gave a person to superintend and finish the work for the amount subscribed.
2	Sylanee, ..	Nutumgam,	Drinking well,	12	3	9	26	0	0	38	3	
3	Do.	Gowel, ..	Do Do.	11	15	9	50	0	0	61	15	When the people were asked to build tiled houses, they replied, build one first to show us the way, vide letter No. 32, dated 2nd March 1853. See accompanying report para. 14.
4	Peeplode, ..	Sandwal, ..	A Tiled Shop,	79	7	0	..	..	..	79	7	
5	Do.	Do.	Boats, ..	384	10	3	..	..	..	384	10	No earth can be found at Sindwal fit for building walls, so a front screen wall was erected of brick, costing Rs. 180 in excess of estimate for mud.
6	Do.	Do.	A wall in Kouna, ..	180	0	0	..	..	..	180	0	
7	Burwai, ..	Serlaya, ..	Tank, ..	207	5	3	..	..	..	207	5	This tank had no proper escape-ment and was burst by an unusually heavy fall of rain in July 1853, it has been repaired and masonry escape-ment made.
8	Do.	Burwai, ..	Repairing fort wall, }	538	15	9	..	..	..	538	15	In my report of the year before last, I had the honor to state that I had commenced repairing the wall of the Fort at Burwai, in which the Thannah and Local Treasury are situated. The work has been continued from time to time, as there chanced to be convicts available for the work. The road near the Town has now been completed. The charge is for materials. Unless ordered to the contrary, I shall continue the work.
9	Poonassa, ..	Poonassa, ..	Treasury chest,	5	1	3	..	..	..	5	1	None before existing.
10	Burwai, ..	Mookhtaria,	Drinking well,	19	11	0	..	..	..	19	11	This deserted village was this year settled on an agreement being made that Government was to clear out the old well.
11	Poonassa, ..	Seralia, ..	Do Do,	20	0	0	..	..	..	20	0	Do. Do. Do.
12	Do.	Ajunya, ..	Do Do,	15	0	0	..	..	..	15	0	Do. Do. Do.
13	Khundwah,	Kharwah, ..	Repairing weir,	59	1	3	..	..	..	59	1	One wing of this weir was washed away in a sudden flood in the rains of 1853. It is now repaired.
14	Do.	Koondeya,	Do Do,	12	0	0	..	..	..	12	0	Injured in the same flood as above work.
15	Do.	Khundwa,	Repairing Kutcherry Bungalow,	110	7	0	..	..	..	110	7	The Bungalow has been thatched and otherwise repaired.
16	Kuarawud,	Mundlavisir,	New Chow-kee and Thannah, }	245	0	0	..	..	..	245	0	See Report para. 16.
Total, Rupees,				1,915	14	3	126	0	0	2,041	14	3

Nimar Agency,
the 12th August 1854.

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant, in Nimar.

No. 20 of 1854.

From

BABOO SOOB RAO,
Deputy Magistrate in Nimar.

To

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

Mundlairsir, the 2nd March 1854.

SIR,

Herewith I beg to submit the usual annual statement of in-door labor performed by convicts of the Mundlairsir jail during the year 1853, exhibiting a net profit (see column 6) on the year's outlay on articles sold, of Rs. 662-9-3, which, together with Rs. 722-10-5, saving from Burkundaze establishment, gives an aggregate of Rs. 1,385-3-8, as the result of the year.

2. The following articles manufactured in the jail, and which have been given out for the use of the prisoners and for other public purposes, at the prime cost, Rupees 599-3-1, would have cost, if purchased in the bazar, Rs. 836-6-0.

	Cost of articles in the Bazar.			Prime cost.			Saving.		
498 Dhomrah or coarse cloth given out for clothing to the prisoners,	466	14	0	380	2	0	86	12	0
278 Blankets served out to convicts during the winter,	243	4	0	139	0	0	104	4	0
3600 Baskets to the prisoners, made by themselves,	72	0	0	45	0	0	27	0	0
10 Maunds 34 seers ropes for roads, &c.	54	4	0	35	1	1	19	2	11
	836	6	0	599	3	1	237	2	11

3. The above items added to the last column, will show a gross profit of Rs. 1,622-6-7, or about 135-3-3 per mensem.

I have the honor to be, &c.

BABOO SOOB RAO,

Deputy Magistrate in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency, Mundlairsir,
the 2nd March 1854.*

Account of Jail-working from 1st January to 31st December 1853 inclusive.

Department of manufactures.	1	2	Total cash expended.	No. of articles manufactured.	Value of articles.	Loss.	Profit.	Number.	Value.	Remaining in hand 1st December 1853.		Realized on account of articles sold.	Balance.			Jail Burkundaz, pay saved from 1st January to 31st December 1853.	Total of profit.
										Number.	Value.		For 1852.	For 1853.	Total Balance.		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Dhomrah,	510	411 8 6	..	46 12 2	488	393 7 9	22	18 0 9	322 2 9	10 5 8	71 5 0	81 10 8	..	..	
Garrah,	144	235 8 0	..	23 2 9	126	204 6 0	18	31 2 0	32 11 6	4 0 0	171 10 6	175 10 6	..	..	
Doosotee and Towels,	58	112 7 0	..	24 12 8	52	101 7 0	6	11 0 0	50 1 0	7 14 0	51 6 0	59 4 0	..	..	
Carpets,	85	122 4 0	..	21 13 1	65	96 13 7	20	25 6 5	84 15 4	4 12 0	11 14 3	16 10 3	..	..	
Blankets,	339	169 12 0	..	12 12 1	265	132 12 0	74	37 0 0	102 12 0	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	
Rugs,	3	2 0 0	..	1 8 0	3	2 0 0	..	..	1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Chick,	11	7 4 0	..	.. 3 6	11	7 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ropes, &c.	28	110 0 0	..	52 2 9	23 5 7	95 13 3	150 9	..	4 12 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	
Cost of grinding wheat,	1,087	235 7 6	..	221 4 3	20	235 7 6	..	..	76 13 8	.. 11 9	18 15 7	19 11 4	..	..	
Paper manufactory, ..	216	568 9 2	..	258 2 0	193 6 1/2	511 11 7	22 8	..	215 2 6	..	20 5 0	20 5 0	..	..	
	..	1,974 12 2	..	662 9 3	..	1,781 2 8	..	193 9 6	1,344 0 5	30 10 8	437 2 3	467 12 11	722 10 5	1,385 3 8			

*Mundlaistr,
the 2nd of March 1854.*

BABOO SOOB RAO,
Deputy Magistrate in Nimar.

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REPORT FOR 1853-54 ON THE

No. 1657 A of 1854.

From

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, BART,
Agent to the Govr. Genl. Central India.

Head Quarters, the 6th September 1854.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23rd ultimo, No. 1334, with enclosures, containing the Administration Report of the Province of Nimar for the year 1853-54.

Revenue Department.

2. In reply I am desired to express the gratification of the Lieutenant Governor at the results exhibited, and the interest with which he has read the reports now rendered, in regard to all the particulars referred to in paras. 8 to 12.

3. The returns in regard to the produce of jail-labor, will be communicated for the information and remarks of the Inspector General of Prisons.

4. The Lieutenant Governor thinks that the Jail Darogah may most appropriately be rewarded, in addition to his fixed salary, by a percentage on the jail profits, or by donations from time to time, as heretofore. There are objections to a fixed grant of extraordinary or personal allowance.

5. The remission and expenditure for public works referred to in para. 5, are sanctioned.

6. A copy of these papers and of the present reply will be printed with the paper on Nimar now about to issue from the press.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MUIR,

Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

*Head Quarters,
the 6th of September 1854.*

Return of Traffic on the Boorhanpore and Indore Road taken out on the Trestle Bridge over the Nerbudda at Kherry Ghat, from April 1853 to May 1854.

	Foot passengers.	Bullocks & horses.	Carts.	Camels.	Mules and asses.	Palanquins.	Sheep and goats.	Gigs and carriages.	Elephants.	Buffaloes.
April, 1853, ..	2,070	3,707	497	22	22	4	8	..	..	..
May, do. ..	1,622	2,597	343	19	44	..	6	..	..	..
June, do. ..	1,924	3,150	309	25	11	1	..	..	..	..
July, do. ..	1,030	551	39	6	13	..	..	..	..	..
August, do. ..	1,501	1,386	34	2	16	2	4	..	..	..
September, do. ..	1,538	1,944	38	6	13	3	2	..	..	..
October, do. ..	1,724	2,567	240	36	11	2	4	..	..	..
November, do. ..	1,742	2,312	481	42	68	1	18	..	..	..
December, do. ..	1,889	4,540	553	19	14	1	16	..	..	..
January, 1854, ..	2,238	6,627	512	33	22	..	4	..	..	..
February, do. ..	2,464	6,937	644	44	27	1	6	..	..	..
March, do. ..	1,995	6,856	502	27	40	..	..	..	..	..
April, do. ..	2,445	4,496	468	46	47	..	8	..	..	..
May, do. ..	1,959	4,445	408	44	50	2	26	..	..	..
Total, ..	26,141	52,115	5,068	371	389	17	102	..	..	..

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Agency,
Mundlaisir, 7th July 1854.*

Return of Traffic on the Agra and Bombay Road taken out on the Trestle Bridge over the Nerbudda at Ackberpore, from April 1853 to May 1854.

	Foot passengers.	Bullocks & horses.	Carts.	Camels.	Elephants.	Asses.	Buffaloes.	Palanquins.	Sheep and goats.	Gigs and carriages.
April, 1853, ..	6,346	1,274	1,454	126	3	26	31	3	18	2
May, do. ..	7,984	1,543	1,811	147	9	18	19	16	62	6
June, do. ..	2,336	2,236	803	172	1	1	73	8	1	1
July, do. ..	1,514	2,877	205	265	3	1	38	2	..	..
August, do. ..	3,537	1,365	594	288	1	15	127	1	95	..
September, do. ..	2,904	544	494	62	..	9	24	..	4	..
October, do. ..	4,917	596	1,159	254	..	10	35	1	66	1
November, do. ..	3,537	1,365	594	288	1	15	127	1	95	..
December, do. ..	9,633	1,306	1,369	125	4	33	67	15	160	..
January, 1854, ..	9,871	1,611	1,438	39	..	39	52	9	2	..
February, do. ..	9,357	1,698	1,689	339	6	77	198	19	272	6
March, do. ..	7,694	1,277	1,482	44	..	20	66	5	145	1
April, do. ..	9,804	1,795	2,097	210	11	17	74	14	30	5
May, do. ..	14,316	1,742	1,898	86	7	12	17	27	14	4
Total, ..	95,750	21,229	18,087	2,445	46	293	938	121	964	26

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Political Agency,
Mundlaisir, 7th July 1854.*

No. 9.

REPORT FOR 1854-55.

No. 1520 OF 1855.

From

SIR R. HAMILTON, BART.

Agent Governor General for Central India.

To

W. MUIR, Esq.,

*Secretary to Govt. N. W. P.,**Indore, the 8th September 1855*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration and orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. Provinces, the accompanying Report, No. 133, dated 29th ultimo, with the Nimar Jummabundee, for the year 1911 Sumbut, 1854-55, received from the Political Assistant.

2. The Government demand for the year was Rs. 1,71,638, of which Rs. 1,68,666 were realised, leaving as balances Rs. 2,972.

Mundlaisir,	Rs.	198	0	0		
17 Villages,	„	207	15	0		
Chegaum,	„	103	2	0	509	1 0

Scindiah's.

Burwai,	„	98	6	3		
Seylanee,	„	7	4	0		
Poonassa,	„	26	8	0		
Moondee,	„	26	7	0		
Asséer,	„	1,236	15	6		
Peeplode,	„	911	5	0		
Bhamghur,	„	156	1	0	2,462	14 9

Total, 2,971 15 9

3. By the above specification it appears that in three of the eight British districts Rs. 509-1 is the balance; and that Scindiah's balances are, in seven out of ten districts, managed by us.

4. It is satisfactory to find Lieutenant Keatinge recording that the value of the system of village settlement, which was introduced with some reluctance, is becoming more appreciated by the people, and that there is punctuality in the payment of the Government demand.

5. It must be a work of time to change the habits and to bring a class of cultivators, like Bheel, Bhelalah and Gonds, to give up their love of change and fancied objections to particular sites. The instance given by Lieutenant Keatinge in para. 5, is strongly corroborative of what I have before written of the almost unaccountable impulses which lead these people to quit a spot on which they have expended their labor and energy, if not their little hoard. By patience and tact, their confidence may be obtained; but until that is accomplished our hold on them will be slight.

6. The increase of ploughs in Poonassa is a satisfactory criterion, coupled with the fact of two new villages having been established.

7. Lieutenant Keatinge's observations of the necessity for the local officers constantly moving about these jungly wild districts, are worthy of attention, the actual revenue duty is doubtless trifling, but the importance of the charge is of a higher order than the mere collecting of a tax: it mainly lies in recovering and reclaiming a people, and for this duty an aptitude and experience are, though they need not be *a sine qua non*, required in the mere tax gatherer of a settled district.

8. I beg to recommend that the establishment proposed in paras. 10 and 12 may be confirmed. By this re-organization the monthly cost will be 449 Rupees instead of Rupees 410-8, the one at present sanctioned by Government.

9. In paras. 13 to 17 Lieutenant Keatinge details his experiment of making the iron ore at Poonassa, I question whether Poonassa will ever be the locality at which great iron works will be erected, for the

best iron is procurable on the opposite or north bank of the Nerbudda at Chandghur; on this subject I have the honor to append a letter from Mr. A. Jacob, who made a survey and report (published by the Bombay Government No. XIV. new series).

10. It is however for His Honor to determine the extent of encouragement which shall be given to Lieutenant Keatinge's experiment.

11. In regard to the fort of Sindwah I must state, that a reference from the Government of India, regarding its transfer to Maharajah Holkar, has been for some time before the Home Government.

12. All we hold is the fort with 2,000 yards which were ceded by treaty; the population is not 150 souls; the cost of maintaining this unhealthy post is excessive; the political necessity which forced it has passed away; and as the whole surrounding country, for miles, is in the Holkar territory, there seems no advantage to us now to occupy this ruinous spot, when we can secure all we require by the management of the tolls on the Agra and Bombay Road.

13. As the orders of the Home Government must soon be received, I would not suggest any expense being incurred on account of the fort, and would leave the arrangements as at present.

14. In para. 19th Lieutenant Keatinge proposes a remission of Rs. 60 per annum, in consideration of the water not being drawn below a certain level. I beg to support this proposal, as it will secure the preservation of water in the tank.

15. Lieutenant Keatinge solicits an aid from Government to the extent of 1000 Rupees to complete an aqueduct, by which the town of Mundlaisir will be supplied throughout the year with an abundance of water.

16. Lieutenant Keatinge has so fully stated the difficulties he has experienced and the labor he has expended on this work, the importance of which to the town of Mundlaisir I know to be infinite, that I trust his application will be favourably received by the Lieutenant Governor.

17. A great deal has been done in road making within the limits of the province, which is owing entirely to Lieutenant Keatinge's personal supervision and exertions.

18. The statement of old irrecoverable balances, amounting to Rs. 4,720-0-6 is submitted; and as there is no hope of their recovery, I beg sanction to their being written off the public accounts; sanction is also solicited to an expenditure, amounting to Rs. 800-15-5 on small public works executed during the year, a detail of which is also appended.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. HAMILTON,

Agent Governor General.

*Agency Office, Indore,
the 8th Sept. 1855.*

From

LIEUT. COL. A. JACOB, B. A.
*1st Assistant Engineer and Geologist,
 B. B. and Central India Railway Company.*

To

SIR R. N. C. HAMILTON, BART.
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Indore, the 6th September 1855.

SIR,

I beg to send you a tracing of the line surveyed by Mr. MacMahon from the Banglee Ghat into the iron districts of the Nerbudda.

By reference to it you will see that all the valuable mines being at the north bank of the river, it would not be necessary to continue the line across the river, unless it were intended for other purposes than a mineral railway.

I recommended Poonassa as the site for the manufacture of iron, chiefly because I was of opinion that a line of railway from the Taptee valley would pass its vicinity.

Chandgurh, Candcoot and the intervening country, contain the richest ores I have met in India, and in the greatest profusion. The limestone is near Poonassa, but by making a fair weather road, crossing the Nerbudda at Sacur, where its breadth in the cold weather is but 52 (fifty-two) feet, a sufficient quantity might be brought over during low water season to last for the year. By this road I had previously proposed that the iron ore should be brought from the north bank of the river to Poonassa.

The finest timber for smelting purposes may be had in abundance at the mines, and for many miles all round.

I have &c.,

A. JACOB, B. A.
*1st Assistant Engineer and Geologist,
 B. B. and Central India Railway Company.*

No. 133 OF 1855.

From

LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, BART.
Agent Governor General for C. I. Indore.

Nimar Political Agency, 29th August 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the Annual Jummabundee Return for the province of Nimar for the Sumbut 1911, A. D. 1854-55.

Year.	Govt. demand.	Collections.	Per Centage of collections.
1852-53	1,83,146	1,78,069	2.3
1853-54	1,85,334	1,80,616	2.4
1854-55	1,71,638	1,68,666	1.2

2. The smallness of the Government demand is to be attributed to pergunnah Khund-

wah, by far the richest in Nimar, having passed from Khalsa to village management, and to the Abcaree contracts having been unusually small during the year under report.

3. So many subjects of interest have been separately reported on within the last few months, that there is but little of interest now to record.

4. The state of the pergunnahs * already settled continues most satisfactory. The strong prejudices evinced by many of the people to the system of village settlement are disappearing under the influence of the liberal assessment which they enjoy and the revenue has been paid up in all cases with most commendable regularity. The impression indeed seems general, that Government having made large remissions will not now listen to any excuse for non payment of the remaining revenue.

5. But whilst I dwell on this most satisfactory state of affairs, I must not forget that some instances have occurred in other pergunnahs which show very plainly that there are numbers of people still in the province

* Kuerawud.
Kanapoor.
Burreea.

who are ready to give up their fields and leave their villages on the least whim.

You are aware that a party of six Rohillas from the Nizam's territories encamped one evening at Mouzah Ningah, pergunnah Attode, a place in the jungle, inhabited principally by Bheelalas: during the night two of the Rohillas were murdered by their companions, and thrown into a dry well near the village; but the criminals in no way interfered with the villages, and decamped before daylight in the morning; two of the criminals were caught, and five of the villagers attended kutcherry as witnesses. The case was waiting for their arrival, so they were dismissed after a detention of some five hours, and were paid for their march to head quarters and back; and before they left I talked to them for some time about the state of the village, as it was situated in a very out of the way place. They appeared quite happy and contented, and glad not to have been long kept from their houses.

It was with great surprize that a few days after, I received a report that the whole of the inhabitants, including the Patel, had deserted the village; my first impression was that they must have experienced some annoyance from the police during the investigation consequent on the murder; but after making minute enquiries I can find no trace of any such misconduct, but it seems that they made the unluckiness of the event their excuse. The Government demand of the village was but Rupees 68.

6. In Tuppa Goordwanah also two villages of Gonds paid up their revenue and crossed the Taptee into Berar, without any reason but the love of change. The loss of revenue is not worth mentioning, being but Rupees 40.

7. Poonassa, and the villages around it, seem to progress in a very satisfactory manner; the number of ploughs in operation are reported at 1560, and the number of villages 157, the former being 57 and the latter 2 in excess of last year.

8. Subgaun Poornee, a district containing 73 square miles, has been added to the Poonassa district this year by transfer from Hoshungabad,

it is nearly all jungle except Poonnee, which is in some places cultivated but is in Jahgeer to Wittoojee Dalvee: The district of Poonassa is now composed as follows :

Names of Pergunnahs.	Number of square miles.	Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Inhabitants to square miles.	Number of Villages inhabited.	Gross revenue demand.
1 Poonassa,	142	4,415	31	44	1,449
2 Soolgaun,	101	6,263	62	41	3,437
3 Attode,	66	1,477	223	21	882
4 Moondee,	57	3,793	665	29	3,664
5 Jubgam Poonnee,	73	unknown		22	56
Total,	439	..	..	137	9,488

9. The revenue duties of this district are of course very light though most of the villages are under Khalsa management. But the duties of general superintendence are by no means equally easy to conduct. The inhabitants who are principally Bheels, Bheelalas and Gonds, require constant vigilance to keep them in moderate order—a drunken fight, a quarrel amongst the women, or some disagreement with the Patail, are enough to make the people at a day's notice desert a village which it has taken five years to put into order; and in such circumstances it is only by the Kamavisdar immediately riding to the spot that the mischief is prevented; all ordinary laws are insufficient in these instances, and to tell them to bring the case to kutcherry is useless. It seems amongst these people to be a point of honor to leave a village where they consider that they have been insulted; and, if the quarrel is not made up at once, they will go, though they have a good crop nearly ready for the reapers. Such circumstances, added to the great distance of the villages from one another, and from Head Quarters, render it absolutely necessary that the Kamavisdar should be a man of attainments, integrity and personal activity.

10. I have entered on these particulars before bringing to your notice the present state of the establishment for the administration of

this district, and making a proposition for its re-distribution, which the altered circumstances of the country render necessary.

Present Establishment as sanctioned by Government.	Present Establishment as it is now distributed.	Proposed Establishment.
<i>Poonassa.</i>		
Kamasdar, allowance } 25 in lieu of Batta, }	1 Kamasdar, 115	1 Kamasdar, 100
1 Karcoon, 20	1 Karcoon, 20	1 Karcoon, 20
2 Burkundazes at 4 Rs. } 8 each, }	1 Ditto, 7	1 Ditto, 10
Servants, 4	2 Burkundazes at 4 Rs. } 8 each, }	2 Burkundazes at 5 Rs. } 10 each, }
Stationery and oil, .. 5	Servants, 4	4 Ditto at 4 Rs. each, 16
Total, .. 62	Stationery and oil, .. 5	Servants, 4
	Total, .. 159	Paper and oil, .. 6
		Total, .. 166
<i>Syllanee and Attode.</i>		
Kamasdar, 40	<i>Syllanee.</i>	
2 Karcoons at 15 Rs. } 30 each, }	1 Karcoon, 20	1 Mahalkurry, 30
1 Ditto, 10	1 Ditto, 10	1 Karcoon, 15
1 Duffadar, 7	1 Duffadar, 7	1 Duffadar, 8
3 Burkundazes at 5 Rs. } 15 each, }	2 Burkundazes at 5 Rs. } 10 each, }	2 Burkundazes at 5 Rs. } 10 each, }
8 Ditto, at 4 Rs. each, 32	6 Ditto at 4 Rs. each, 24	4 Ditto, at 4 Rs. each, 16
Servants, 3	Servants, 2	Servants, 2
Stationery and oil, .. 8½	Stationery and oil, .. 8½	Oil and paper, .. 4
Total, .. 145½	Total, .. 81½	Total, .. 85
<i>Attode.</i>		
	1 Karcoon, 15	1 Karcoon, 10
	1 Burkundaz, 5	1 Burkundaz, 5
	2 Ditto, at 4 Rs. each, 8	1 Ditto, 4
	Paper and oil, 1	Paper and oil, 1
	Total, .. 29	Total, .. 20
<i>Moondee.</i>		
1 Kamasdar, 40	<i>Moondee.</i>	
1 Karcoon, 20	1 Karcoon, 15	1 Mahalkurry, 30
1 Ditto, 10	1 Ditto, 10	1 Karcoon, 15
3 Burkundazes at 5 Rs. } 15 each, }	3 Burkundazes at 5 Rs. } 15 each, }	2 Burkundazes at 5 Rs. } 10 each, }
5 Ditto, at 4 Rs. each, 20	5 Ditto, at 4 Rs. each, 20	4 Ditto, at 4 do. 16
Servants, 3	Servants, 3	Servants, 2
Stationery and oil, .. 5	Paper and oil, 5	Paper and oil, 3
Total, .. 113	Total, .. 68	Total, .. 76

Present Establishment as sanctioned by Government.	Present Establishment as it is now distributed.	Proposed Establishment.
<i>Jubgam and Poornee.</i>	<i>Jubgam and Poornee.</i>	<i>Jubgam and Poornee.</i>
None. Total, .. 320½	None. Total, .. 337½	2 Burkundazes at 4 Rs } 8 each,
Add the pay of Poll. } Assistant Sheristadar, } 90	1 Karcoon for writing } the Mundlaisir re- } 15 gister of cases,	Add Sheristadar's pay, } 90
Total, .. 410½	1 Acting Political Assis- } tant Sheristadar, } 60	Total, .. 449
	Total, .. 412½	

The pay of the Sheristadar is added to this statement, as Naroo Biccajee the Sheristadar is in charge of the district, and Ashruffally Khan the Kamasdar of Syllance is acting as Sheristadar, this arrangement was sanctioned by Government in letter No. 3225, October 16th, 1850, para. 12.

11. The acting Sheristadar only receives Rs. 60 a month, and I propose to continue the arrangement paying Rs. 15 to Naroo Biccajee, and Rs. 15 to the registered Karcoon, as at present.

12. I trust this arrangement which is rendered necessary by the progress of this pergunnah, will receive the sanction of Government, as it only entails an expenditure of Rs. 38 per mensem, and of course some increase of establishment must take place, as the pergunnahs formerly uninhabited are brought under the plough.

13. In the last annual report I stated that a gang of prisoners were located in the Poonassa fort for the purpose of making iron by the native method. The work has since continued uninterruptedly, but as I made no particular application for sanction, all the expenditure has been on my own responsibility, and I was unwilling to enter the accounts at first in the prison expenditure.

14. The work is not, and, whilst conducted as it now is, never will be, properly remunerative, but it will entail no money loss; and the people are getting more and more accustomed to the manipulation.

15. The reason that the work does not pay is, that the ore and the peculiar earth for plastering the furnaces has to be brought a distance of fourteen miles from across the Nerbudda at a most difficult crossing, but the benefit to the town of Poonassa is very great. The want of these jungle towns is population, and the 30 or 40 prisoners, and the other workmen required for the manufacture, form a nucleus round which many gather. The establishment kept up in consequence of this work is about as follows.

1 Carcoon on Rs. 15 a month; Bheel corps guard, 1 Havildar and 12 sepoy. 20 Police corps, and burkundaz for this and the other duties of the town. 20 workmen for cutting wood and burning charcoal (the latter by contract) and 8 hired carts for bringing ore, besides Government carts.

16. But though the profits are so small that in a year the expenditure for the first establishment of the work has not been quite repaid, yet it will soon be so, and I would now request sanction to incorporate the accounts in that of the jail manufacture and continue the work; a detail of expenditure is annexed.

17. There is no doubt that if prison labour was entirely dispensed with, and a manufactory established on the spot where the ore is, (in the jungle,) it would repay itself very soon; and as the people of the establishment would be dependent on Poonassa for supplies, the benefit to that town would be almost the same, but then it would require an expenditure of Rupees 500 a month. I would most gladly undertake to establish such works, and with the present call for iron in India, even a small manufactory on the native system would be useful, as perhaps opening the way to better things, besides settling a deserted pergunnah.

18. The Fort of Scindwah, on the Bombay and Agra Road, has been added to this agency by transfer from the Bombay presidency; it is a large beautifully built enclosure, and should, in my opinion from its position, be kept in an habitable state, as it might in disturbed times become extremely useful. The establishment consists of—

1 Killadar,	10
1 Havildar,	7
1 Naique,	10
5 Sowars at 12 Rs. each,	60
19 Peadas at 5 ditto,	95
18 Ditto, at 4 ditto,	72
	254
Total,	254

The sowars and sepoy guard the fort and patrol the road to the Scindwah Ghat, furnishing also detached chowkies. I should wish to be allowed to absorb three men on Rs. 5, and make the Killadar's pay up to Rs. 20, and have 5 Rupees for oil, paper, &c, the three men will not be much missed.

19. I addressed you on the 10th December 1853, in letter No. 141, on the subject of the water-rent of Rs. 200 taken from the cultivators of Mundlairsir for the use of the water of the Mundlairsir Tank, and proposed that it should be reduced to Rs. 140, in consideration of which the cultivators were to draw off no water below the level of the step in the bund known as the "kuska." The matter was not then definitely settled, but I have now the honor to renew the application, as the whole of the water being drawn off for the purposes of irrigation is very objectionable; the remission is of course requested for the term of the present settlement. A copy of my letter alluded to is annexed.

20. I reported to you in No. 95 of 1853 that Heer Lall Seit, a rich merchant, had given a sum of Rs. 3,500 for the purpose of constructing an aqueduct to supply the Town of Mundlairsir with water during the rains, when the Nerbudda water becomes extremely muddy; I at once undertook the work, but regret to report with a very poor success. My failure has been caused by my not calculating on the great porousness of the earthen pipes I employed; and the consequence is that the water only comes half way, and I have expended all the money; a large part of the piping will have to be taken up again and laid down with a greater diameter and a better slope, and for this purpose I now have to request sanction to expend Rs. 1000. I cannot detail the labour and trouble I have wasted on this work, and the mortification I have suffered from my want of success; but I believe I may safely say, that it is the only

Engineering work I have failed in, out of a good many I have constructed in Nimar.

21. The road fund operations have this year been more extended than on most previous ones, but have not been of a nature to afford matter for interesting report. The whole road from Borehanpoor to the top of the Simrole Ghat is now more or less a pucca road, and a great part of it is, I may fairly say, as good as is ever to be found in the Mofussil.

22. A piece of the road about 5 miles long, which passes through His Highness Holkar's country, is about the most expensive to make on the line, as it is all over black soil; but His Highness Holkar has promised to provide funds for metalling it during the ensuing season.

23. All the portion of the road in our territory which was unmade, has been made and "morumed" this year; and 15 works of masonry constructed, of which most are small retaining walls, but 5 are wooden bridges, and one large stone bridge is still unfinished.

24. This road is, from the top of the Simrole Ghat to Borehanpore, 97 miles, and all is now morumed except the 5 miles in His Highness Holkar's country alluded to in para 21.

There have been constructed,	
Masonry Bridges, (and one large one unfinished.)	.. .. 3
Wooden Bridges with masonry piers,	.. .. 25
Masonry retaining walls,	.. .. 49
Embankments with small masonry drains,	.. .. 2
	Total, .. 79

25. A branch road from the unfinished bridge over the Abnah to Pundanah, the chief grain mart in British Nimar, is now under construction, and I await anxiously your next visit, to show you a site where I propose bridging the Sooktah river; but it will be so heavy a work as to require some aid from Government, and from the Sooktah bridge a road to Kundwah should be commenced, which would form part of the line from Ilurda to Borehanpoor.

26. The accompanying statement* of irrecoverable Land Revenue for Sumbut 1910, A. D. 1853-54, amounting to Rupees 4,720-0-6, is hereby submitted, and I trust that sanction to write off the amount will be granted. The balance is only for Khalsa pergunnahs, the new settlement villages have all paid up in full.

27. I beg to submit for sanction a list of small works executed during the year amounting to Rs. 800-15-5, and I trust the expenditure will receive the sanction of Government.

I have the honor to be, &c,
R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent in Nimar.

Nimar Political Agency,
Mundlaisir, the 29th August, 1855.

No. 141 of 1853.

From
LIEUT. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

To
SIR ROBERT HAMILTON BART.,
Resident at Indore.

Nimar Agency, 10th December 1853.

Sir,
 In the settlement of pergunnah Kusrawud, sanctioned by Government in letter No. 2858, dated 12th August 1851, the jumma of Kusba Mundlaisir is settled at Rs. 1,502, including Rs. 200 for the use of the water in the tank at that place. At the time this arrangement was made, it was hoped that more water would remain in the tank than has proved to be the case. The consequence is, that the cultivators drain it by the end of November, and no water is left for general purposes during the hot season.

* Omitted from this collection, the details not being of any interest.

2. On the completion of the aqueduct now in course of construction, this tank will aid in the supply ; it is therefore very desirable, that some water should remain in it all the year round.

3. With the full consent of the cultivators I have now the honor to propose, that Government should relinquish the sum of Rs. 60 per annum of the revenue of the tank, fixing the demand on it at Rs. 140 per annum. The cultivators on their part agreeing not to draw off any water under the level of a step in the masonry bund known as the "kuska". No land will fall out of cultivation, as the tank water is only used as an auxiliary to the wells.

4. Whilst on the subject, I may mention, that I am sanguine of having the aqueduct in operation at the end of next March.

I have &c.,

R. H. KEATINGE,

Political Assistant in Nimar.

*Nimar Political Agency,
Mundlaisir, the 10th Dec. 1853.*

Detailed Statement of Public Works for which sanction is required in the Annual Report of the Nimar Agency for Sumbut 1911 A. D. 1854-55.

Numbers.	Names of pergunnaha.	Names of villages.	Names of works for which sanction is required.	Amount of which sanction is requested.	Amount subscribed by villages.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
1	Moondee, ..	Goooda, ..	Drinking well, ..	63 9 9	58 0 0	121 9 9	The school, was formerly held in a hired house in the Bazar, and was in a place where it could not be superintended; it is now at the gate of the Thannah.
2	do.	Mohud, ..	do. do.	19 15 2	30 0 0	49 15 2	
3	do.	Woodwas, ..	Dhurumsala, ..	9 0 0	88 6 0	97 6 3	
4	Asseer, ..	Bahadurpoor, ..	Stable for police corps horses, ..	158 6 6	0 0 0	158 6 6	A new village has been settled on the borders of Peeplode; it is 10 miles from the nearest village and there was no resting place for travellers for 40 miles. The well that had been dug has yet but a poor supply of water.
5	do.	Boregaun, ..	Hindee school, ..	39 4 6	25 4 0	64 8 6	
6	Peeplode, ..	Sindwal, ..	Dhurumsala, ..	63 10 0	32 0 0	95 10 0	This money will be repaid by increased water rate.
7	do.	Jamnia, ..	do. do.	118 9 0	0 0 0	118 9 0	
9	Burwae, ..	Barephur, ..	A well made in a field, ..	18 0 9	0 0 0	18 0 9	The school was in the Bazar, and could not be superintended. It was sold for Rs. 85-5. The people gave 27 Rs. and a new house has been built at the Thannah. These horses were formerly out at Chowkies. But in the new arrangements they have been stationed in the Fort, and cover was necessary for both men and horses.
10	do.	Bupulgaun, ..	Drinking well, ..	100 0 0	40 0 0	140 0 0	
11	Khundwah, ..	Mokulgaun, ..	Dhurumsala, ..	20 7 6	92 9 3	113 0 9	
12	do.	Rooshunpoor, ..	Hindee school, ..	7 12 6	27 0 0	34 12 6	
GGG	13 Fort Sindwah, ..	Sindwah, ..	Stable, ..	107 3 6	0 0 0	107 3 6	
			Total Rupees, ..	800 15 5	393 3 3	1194 2 3	

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

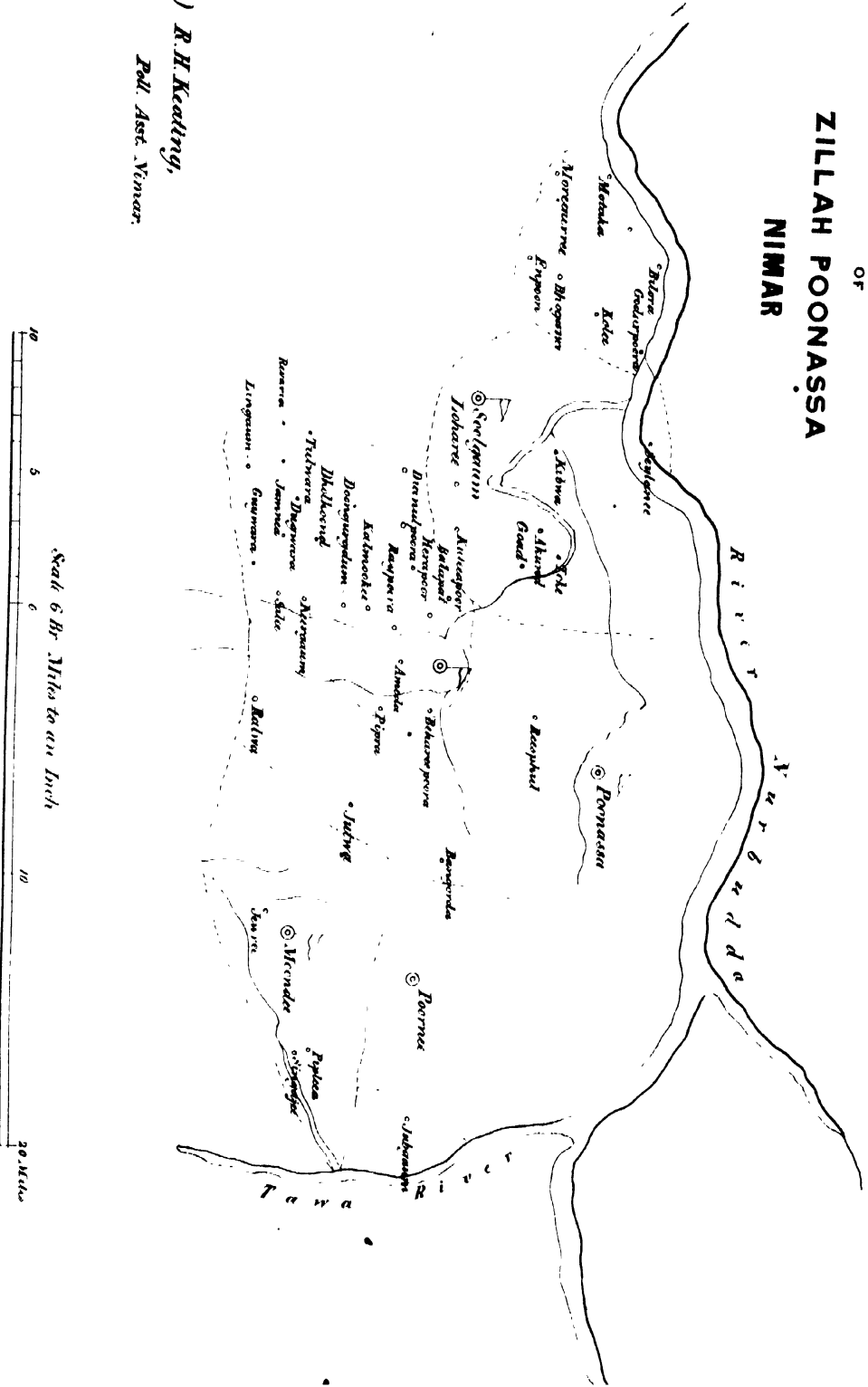
*Nimar Political Agency,
Mundlaisir, the 29th August, 1855.*

Dr. Account of Poomassa Iron Works from their commencement on 7th March 1854 to the 30th June 1855. Cr.

Stock in hand,	1,061	12	0	Digging ore,	1,014	13	0
Carts, Bullocks and Tools,	500	0	0	Crude Iron bought,	764	14	6
Iron sold,	2,699	0	0	Charcoal,	987	2	9
				Firewood,	110	13	0
				Cart hire,	286	3	6
				New sheds built for manufacture,	187	2	0
				Bellows bought,	151	10	6
				Establishment,	553	2	0
				Lute earth,	50	7	0
				Boat hire,	12	0	0
				Kundas,	2	1	6
				Cart and Bullocks bought,	182	0	0
				Anvil,	49	12	0
				Miscellaneous,	270	5	3
Deficiency,	4,260	12	0				
	361	11	0				
Total,	4,622	7	0	Total,	4,622	7	0

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Assistant in Nimar.

MAP
OF
ZILLAH POONASSA
NIMAR



(Sd) R.H. Keating,
Poll. Asst. Vinnar.

No. 2193A of 1855.

From

W. MUIR, Esq.,
Secretary to Govt. of the N. W. P.

To

SIR R. HAMILTON, BARONET,
Agent Governor General for Central India.

Head Quarters, the 3rd October 1855.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 8th ult. No. 1520, forwarding the Nimar Jummabundee for the year 1911 Sumbut, 1854-55; and in reply to communicate the following orders.

Para. 4 of Comr's letter. 2. The report here given of the continued regularity of the payment of the assessed jumma, and of the gradual disappearance of the prejudices which were at first felt against the plan of village settlement, is very satisfactory.

Para. 7. 3. The Lieutenant Governor entirely concurs in the great importance in so partially reclaimed a country, of constant inspections by the officer in charge.

Para. 8. Former, .. 410 8 Proposed, .. 449 0 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> 38 8 Increase.	4. His Honor sanctions the proposed establishment for the administration of Nimar, at a monthly cost of Rs. 449, as proposed by Lieutenant Keatinge.
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Paras. 9. and 10. 5. The Lieutenant Governor does not think it necessary that the production of iron in this district should be unduly fostered, without the prospect of a commercial return, by efforts on the part of Government. The only permanent motive to increased manufacture must be the amount of profit to be derived from it. At the same time, the Lieutenant Governor has no objection to the continuance of Lieutenant Keatinge's experimental works, upon a small scale, with the view of introducing locally, amongst the people of that quarter, an improved mode of preparing iron.

Para. 11. 6. Your proposal to defer the consideration of Lieutenant Keatinge's recommendations regarding the fort of Sindwah, pending the termination of negotiations for the transfer of this fort to Maharajah Holkar, is approved.

Para. 14. 7. The remission of Rs. 60 per annum on account of water rent for the Mundlaisir tank is approved, on the condition that no water shall be drawn off from it after subsidence of its level to the point mentioned.

Para. 15. 8. His Honor authorizes a disbursement of 1000 Rs. for the completion of an aqueduct for the town of Mundlaisir, chargeable to the revenues of the district.

9. With reference to para. 17, I am desired to request that you will call upon Lieut. Keatinge to furnish, for the information of the Lieut. Governor, a map showing the various roads in the district, distinguishing main routes of general traffic from mere local lines.

10. In para 24 of his report Lieut. Keatinge states that the road from Boorhanpore to the Simrole Ghat is 97 miles in length, of which "all is now morumed except the 5 miles in Holkar's country." So great an extent of metalled road has not, the Lieut. Governor believes, been constructed in any other district from local funds. A farther report is requested on the subject, stating the entire cost of this work, and the yearly expense incurred, or likely to be incurred in future, for its repair.

Para 18. 11. The remission of the irrecoverable outstanding balances, amounting to Rs. 4,720-0-6, is sanctioned; and the expenditure of Rs. 800-15-5, on small public works during the year, is authorized.

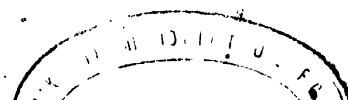
I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt. of the N. W. P.

Head Quarters,

the 3rd October, 1855.





16 JUL 1958

