

7. In regard to the land revenue the mauzadar's duties shall be confined to collection, and he shall have no concern with its assessment, the settlement of land, the checking of maps, or assessment papers. The mauzadar, however, is responsible for reporting any systematic or extensive omission of land from assessment on the part of the mandal or Kanungo.

Duties in connection with collection and assessment.

8. The mauzadar shall collect and be responsible for poll-tax, house-tax and tauzi-bahir revenue for which lists are submitted and shall pay the amount of tauzi-bahir revenue into the treasury within four months of receipt of the lists.

Tauzi-bahir revenue.

9. The mauzadar shall also collect grazing fees in his mauza if there is no mohsirdar appointed for the purpose, and he shall collect such other forest dues under the Forest Regulation as he is called upon to collect. He will also collect any other dues the recovery of which is entrusted to him by rule or order.

Collection of grazing fees and other dues.

10. The following are the special duties which a mauzadar is expected to perform :—

Special duties.

- (i) To supervise the performance of their duties by gaonburas.
- (ii) To receive such applications for waste land as the Deputy Commissioner may authorise him to entertain and to submit them with a report to the Circle Sub-Deputy Collector or where there is no Sub-Deputy Collector, to the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer.
- (iii) To submit reports without delay on the cases which are sent to him by special order for local enquiry.
- (iv) To assist the district authorities in the assessment of income-tax.
- (v) To issue forest permits under the forest rules in force.
- (vi) To report when so directed upon the sufficiency of the security offered by the lessees of Government or Local Board ferries, fisheries, etc.
- (vii) To submit weekly reports upon the condition of crops, upon the prevalence of epidemics amongst men or cattle, upon loss of life caused by wild animals and upon the appearance of insect-pests.

- (viii) To compile and submit to the Civil Surgeon of the district the monthly return of vital statistics, and to check the gaonburas' reports of births and deaths by local inspection.
- (ix) To receive applications for mutation. The mauzadar will effect mutation in the field by the ordinary field mutation procedure (*vide* rules 210 and 211 of the Assam Land Records Manual) in all uncontested cases whether the application is received by him direct or through the Circle Sub-Deputy Collector. He will then make over the applications with his endorsement to the mandal for transmission to the record-room through the Sub-Deputy Collector. These applications are not treated as regular cases under section 52 of the Land and Revenue Regulation. If at any stage an objection is lodged by any party, the mauzadar will do nothing further, but will send it to the Circle Sub-Deputy Collector for disposal. In the case of regular applications the mauzadar will have a notice posted on the gaonbura's notice board particularising the cases to be enquired into by him. The mauzadar may dispose of uncontested partition cases when there is no dispute either as to the apportionment of the land or as to the accuracy of the survey as laid down in rule 214 of the Assam Land Records Manual. He may also transfer *dags* under rule 213 of the said Manual from one *patta* to another with the consent in writing of the parties.
- (x) To assist Government in any work connected with the village organisation system.
- (xi) To warn persons not to allow their cattle to stray on or damage the roads and to report offenders.
- (xii) To report encroachments on roadside lands.
- (xiii) Unless specially exempted, to submit to the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer a weekly return of collections in Form No. 171 of Schedule XXVII. Mauzadars exempted from submission of the weekly return will submit a monthly return in the same form.

11. A mauzadar shall generally act as the Deputy Commissioner's assistant in all administrative matters within his mauza so far as he may be called upon to do so. But care must be taken not to impose upon him work which interferes with his primary duty of collecting the land revenue and in particular not to permit references of cases for enquiry to become a heavy tax upon his time.

Reference of cases for enquiry.

12. In the first week of May the mandal shall make over a duplicate copy of *faut*, *ferar* and *jotrahin* lists to the mauzadar who shall be permitted to suggest in writing alterations and additions to the lists up to the 1st June, by which date he must forward them to the Circle Sub-Deputy Collector. Subject to verification by the Sub-Deputy Collector either in June or during the subsequent cold weather the holdings included in the lists shall be excluded from the land revenue roll of the coming year. The mauzadar may also, within four months of the expiry of the year in which the lists are prepared, apply for a refund of the revenue of such holdings for that year: and, after the entries in the lists have been duly verified, the Deputy Commissioner may order the refund to be made, if he is satisfied that the mauzadar has paid the full revenue into the treasury and has not realised the demand and could not have realised it with ordinary diligence. An order of refund shall carry with it the refund of process-fees paid in the case by the mauzadar.

Faut ferar and Jotrahin lists.

13. Mauzadars are responsible for the payment of process-fees on all processes issued at their instance. Prepayment of fees is required in all cases, but the Commissioner may, in special cases, at his discretion relax the rule. In all such cases the process-fees shall ultimately be realised from the mauzadars whether they are successful in collecting them from the raiyats or not: provided that in special cases and with the Commissioner's sanction mauzadars may be exempted from such payments.

Process-fees.

14. In the case of temporarily-settled estates the notice of demand has been dispensed with, but mauzadars are required to send warning notices free of process-fees by post or messenger before proceeding to attach a raiyat's property

Free warning notice.

15. Mauzadars who have been invested with power under section 69 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, shall be supplied with printed forms of attachment orders in duplicate and counterfoil in bound books serially

Execution of Warrant of attachments.

numbered. Before issue the court-fee of one rupee shall be affixed across the joint of the two copies and the second half cut through the middle of the stamp. This shall be forwarded, with the list of the persons to whom orders are to issue, to the Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer by special messenger or in a registered cover, with a report that warning notices have been duly issued and that a reasonable time has elapsed since the date of issue of such notice. After this has been done, the mauzadars are at liberty to issue the orders over their own signatures by a special peon who shall be deputed from the nazarat for the purpose. If no permanent peon is available for the work, the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer may appoint a person nominated by the mauzadar to act as attaching peon.

Sale of
moveable
property.

16. The case of all raiyats who do not pay their revenue on attachment shall ordinarily be reported for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer, no sales being held by the mauzadar himself. The Deputy Commissioner may, however, empower any mauzadar or sarbarahkar, who has been invested with the aforesaid powers, to sell any moveable property not exceeding Rs. 20 in value attached by him or under his orders. Such sales shall be held by the mauzadar personally in the village in which the defaulter resides or, if the property can be conveyed there without incurring additional cost, at the nearest hât, in accordance with such directions as the Local Government may issue from time to time.

List of
defaulters.

17. Mauzadars who are not invested with powers under section 69 or from whom such powers have been withheld shall file a list of defaulters, accompanied by a copy of the attachment order against each defaulter, in the office of the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer for the issue of attachment orders under the rules for recovering arrears.

Attach-
ment and
sale of
immoveable
property.

18. If the process under section 69 of the Regulation proves insufficient for the recovery of the arrears, the mauzadar may apply under statutory rule 159 for the attachment of the defaulting estate under section 69A of the Regulation, or for its sale under section 70, and if the arrear still cannot be recovered, for the attachment and sale of the defaulter's other immoveable property under section 91.

19. As an alternative to action under instruction 18, the mauzadar may apply for the annulment of the settlement and remission of the arrears under section 90 and the statutory rules thereunder. Annulment of settlement.

The annulment of the settlement involves the remission of all arrears due by the settlement-holder and also the remission and, if already paid, the refund of the sum realisable from the mauzadar on the same account, including process-fees. This procedure, therefore, should be adopted only for special reasons. Where the settlement-holder has a permanent, heritable and transferable right, it requires the sanction of the Commissioner under statutory rule 153.

20. Mauzadars are permitted to address their correspondence with Government offices "service bearing." They are granted a small annual allowance for the provision of stationery, but no articles of stationery are supplied. Stationery and service bearing.

21. Every mauzadar before his appointment shall execute a written agreement (*Kabuliyat*) in Form No. 110. Kabullyat.

22. Every mauzadar shall keep the following registers in accordance with the instructions given in the mauzadar's account rules, immediately entering each receipt in the appropriate register :— Registers.

- (1) Jama-Wasil Register.
- (2) Dainik Amdani Register.
- (3) Counterfoil Receipt Book.
- (4) Inspection book.
- (5) Daily Register of process-fees realised.
- (6) Cash Book.
- (7) Bakijai Register.
- (8) Pass Book for forest produce.

23. Mauzadars' books shall be kept on forms prescribed and supplied by Government and shall remain the property of Government. Forms for registers.

24. A mauzadar is prohibited from destroying his books without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer. Destruction of registers.

25. Mauzadars who are employed by the Deputy Commissioner in collecting instalments of agricultural loans shall duly collect such loans and shall also keep a daily register showing receipts in respect thereof. Register of Agricultural Loans.

26. Commission is paid to mauzadars on collections of ordinary land revenue, including tauzi-bahir revenue, and hoe and potter's clay taxes, at the rate of 10 per cent. on the Commissions on ordinary land revenue.

first Rs 10,000 collected during the year and at 5 per cent. on the remainder.

Com m i s-
sion on
house-tax,
dao-tax and
poll-tax.

27. Commission is paid on house-tax, *dao*-tax and poll-tax at the rate of 10 per cent. irrespective of the total collections of the year. But in those villages in the Assam Valley in which the house-tax settlement paper are prepared by mandals, house-tax is treated as though it were land revenue for the purpose of assessment of commission.

Com m i s-
sion on
local rates.

28. Commission is paid on local rates collection, at the same rate as on ordinary land revenue collections. The calculation of commission on land revenue and on local rates will be made separately.

Com m i s-
sion on
forest dues.

29. Commission is paid on the collection of forest dues at the rate of 10 per cent.

Com m i s-
sion on
grazing tax.

30. Mauzadars and mohsirdars are allowed commission at the rate of 20 per cent. on the amount of grazing tax actually collected by them when the total collections within the revenue year amount to 75 per cent. of the current demand and at the rate of 15 per cent. when the collections fall below that standard.

Exceptions
to the gene-
ral rules of
Com m i s-
sion.

31. The following are exceptions to the general rules :—

- (i) The mauzadar of Beltola in the district of Kamrup is allowed 30 per cent. commission on total collections.
- (ii) In Nowgong and in mauzas Barpathar, East and West Rengmas, Duardisa, Borjan, Naga Rengma, Duar Dikharu and Duarbagari in the district of Sibsagar, commission on house-tax collections is allowed at the rate of 15 per cent.
- (iii) In the Naga Hills district, the commission on house tax collections is ordinarily paid at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but the mauzadars of the foreign mauzas, *viz.*, Kohima, Diger, Nichuguard and Dimapur are allowed commission at the rate of 15 per cent.
- (iv) The mauzadar of Duarbagori in Nowgong is allowed a minimum annual remuneration of Rs. 600.
- (v) Mauzadar of Haflong in the North Cachar subdivision of the Cachar district is allowed $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission on the total collection of revenue.
- (vi) The mauzadar of the hill mauza in the Sadar subdivision of Cachar is allowed 15 per cent. commission on the total collection of revenue.—(*Vide* Government letter No. 430R., dated the 13th February 1926.)

Cor. slip
No. 39.

(vii) The house-tax mauzadar of Hailakandi in the district of Cachar is allowed 15 per cent. commission on the total collection of revenue.—(Vide Government letter No. 2562 R., dated the 3rd September 1926.)

32. If a *nisf-khiraj* estate which is ordinarily managed by the *nisf-khirajdar* and of which the revenue is paid direct by him to Government is, owing to defective management or for some other sufficient cause, placed by order of the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the mauzadar and collections are made by the latter, the mauzadar is entitled to commission on the entire collections which should be deducted from the *nisf-khirajdar's* share of the income, leaving the Government share, as before, clear without deductions. Commission on *nisf-khiraj* revenue.

33. In the case of a *nisf-khiraj* estate, the revenue of which is merely paid in through the mauzadar, the rents being collected from the raiyats, where there are any, by the *nisf-khirajdar* himself, Government should pay the commission on the Government dues collected. Ditto.

34. If the estate is occupied by sub-tenants and not by the *nisf-khirajdar*, then if the entire collections are made by the mauzadar, he should get his commission on the *nisf-khirajdar's* share from the *nisf-khirajdar* and his commission on the Government share from Government; that is, he should deduct his commission first from the whole collections and then pay in half to Government and half to the *nisf-khirajdar*. Ditto.

35. In order to be able to deal properly with mutation or other work, mauzadars shall have free access to the settlement papers in the hands of the mandals and the mandals shall attend upon them, when required during such investigations as are conducted by them. Should the mauzadar require the mandal's services during the authorised recess, he shall apply to the Circle Sub-Deputy Collector and ask him to issue orders upon the mandal accordingly. Should the mandal, although working in his lot, be engaged on special work or be otherwise prevented from attending on the mauzadar, he shall send such papers as are required by the mauzadar. If the mandal fails to obey the orders of the mauzadar, the latter shall refer the matter to the Circle Sub-Deputy Collector for orders. Mandal's services.

36. Mauzadars shall remit to the treasury at least once a month, when there are any collections, the whole of the land revenue, local rate and forest revenue collected by them. Remittance to Treasury.

Insert the following as a new rule at page 139 :—

DIVISION OF MAUZAS.

39A. Previous sanction of the Government should be obtained to the division of mauzas. In applying for sanction, the revenue demand of the mauza which it is proposed to divide, as well as the demand of each of the new mauzas to be formed out of it, with the reasons for the proposed change should be given. A map or a trace showing the existing and the proposed boundary should also be submitted along with the proposal.

A. S. P. O. (Rev.) No. 15-475-2-7-1927—A. E. R.

Insert the following rules after "rule 39A" at page 139 of the Manual under a separate heading :—

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE COLLECTION OF GRAZING FEES BY MAUZADARS AND MOHSIRDARS.

39B. Mauzadars and Mohsirdars will be held personally responsible for realisation and payment of the demand due from their charges, including penalties. Responsibility of Mauzadars and Mohsirdars.

39C. Mauzadars and Mohsirdars should furnish security to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner for one-fourth of the grazing dues to be collected by them. A Mauzadar need not execute a separate *kabuliyat* as "grazing dues" are included in his general *kabuliyat* (page 166 of Land Revenue Manual, 1921). A Mohsirdar shall execute before his appointment a written agreement (*kabuliyat*) in form No. 27D, Schedule L (Part I)—Forests. Security and *kabuliyat*.

39D. Mauzadars or Mohsirdars should pay the demand on account of grazing dues to Government, at such time, not less than one month and not more than two months after the date on which the dues are payable by the grazier, as the Commissioner may direct. *Kist* date.

39E. The Deputy Commissioner may grant a refund to Mauzadars or Mohsirdars of any arrears, already credited into the treasury, which become irrecoverable from the graziers after coercive measures have been taken. Refund.

39F. The Mauzadars and Mohsirdars are exempt from payment of process-fee in *bakijai* cases on account of grazing dues, but the process-fees will be realised from the defaulters. Process-fee.

39G. Mauzadars will receive commission at ten per cent. on all collections made by them. Mohsirdars will receive commission at twenty per cent. on the second *kist* only. Commission.

(N.B.—The correction should also be made at pages 150 and 152 of the 1926 reprint of the Manual.)

With every remittance of land revenue a proportionate amount of local rate shall be sent. In the event of there being on remittance of land revenue during any month, the forest revenue shall be forwarded by money order, the cost of which will be borne by the Forest Department.

Treasury receipts.

37. Every mauzadar shall keep a file of treasury receipts for his collections regularly arranged in order of date.

Permission to mauzadars to bid for or purchase land.

38. No mauzadar shall, without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer, bid for or purchase land sold at his instance for arrears of revenue in his mauza or bid for and purchase any fishery.

Landed property and occupation of mauzadar.

39. A mauzadar may own a tea garden and other landed property and may also engage in trade or politics; but if any of his extraneous occupations interferes seriously with his primary duties as mauzadar the Deputy Commissioner shall consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, whether the mauzadar should be retained in his office.

Gaonburas.

Maintenance of gaonburas.

40. In the Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Darrang, and Kamrup districts, a staff of village headmen (or *gaonburas*) is maintained, there being as a general rule, one for every 150 families. It is not necessary that the staff of *gaonburas* should cover the whole of the area of a district, or that *gaonburas* should be appointed to petty outlying hamlets isolated in the jungle, or for the temporary abodes of *pam* cultivators.

Sanctioned scale of gaonbura.

41. *Cancelled.*

Register of gaonburas.

42. A register of *gaonburas* should be maintained in each district and subdivisional office in the following form:—

Mauza.	Serial No. of charge.	Name of each village in charge.	Number of houses.	Amount of revenue remitted.	Name of gaonbura.	Reference to orders of appointment or dismissal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Changes of *personnel* should be entered in columns 6 and 7 of the register as they occur, and a sufficient space should be left for this purpose. All changes in the list of *gaonburas* furnished to the Superintendents of Police should be reported to them.

43. "*Gaonburas* are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. If a deceased *gaonbura* has a son qualified for the post the should be appointed unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Deputy Commissioner decides to disregard his claim. If the deceased *gaonbura* has no such son, or if the son's claim is disregarded nomination to the vacancy should be made by the villagers concerned. The Deputy Commissioner is not bound to accept the nomination, but if it commands a two-thirds majority of those who give an opinion he shall record in writing his reasons for not accepting it. Before making the appointment the Deputy Commissioner shall ascertain and consider the views of the *mauzadar* concerned.

Nomina-
tion and
appoint-
ment of
gaonburas.

In the case of *n'sf-khiraj* and *lakhiraj* villages the nomination of *gaonburas* shall rest with the proprietors unless the nominee is plainly unfit.

The Deputy Commissioner may dismiss a *gaonbura* from office after recording his reasons in writing.

44. Appointment of *gaonburas* shall be marked by the grant, under the Deputy Commissioner's signature, of a parchment *sanad*. On the death or dismissal of a *gaonbura* the *sanad* should be returned to the Deputy Commissioner's office for cancellation.

Sanad of
gaonburas.

45. (i) The position of the *gaonbura* is that of the elder and representative of his village, and he is expected to be mouth-piece of the people amongst whom he lives and their leader in carrying out works for the common benefit.

Duties of
gaonburas.

(ii) Where no other authority has been appointed for the purpose, he should see that the public wells are kept in good order, that the fences of public tanks are kept in good repair and that water is only drawn from the ghats or gangways provided. He should maintain rights-of-way and should report threatened breaches of embankments. He will use his influence to secure that the village school house is properly cared for and the school well attended. He should do his best to promote vaccination. On behalf of Government he assists the *mauzadar* in the collection of land revenue, and the *mandal* in the annual correction of the village map and records and in the maintenance of survey marks. He reports to the *mauzadar* or the *mandal* vital statistics, deaths caused by wild animals, the outbreak of epidemics amongst men and cattle, and serious destruction of crops. He assists in procuring supplies, labour and transport, on payment, for officers on tour. He will be in charge of a notice board, set

up at his house at the cost of Government for the publication of notices such as those in mutation proceedings. In criminal matters, he discharges the duties imposed upon village headmen by section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code and assists the police in the investigation of crime occurring within his charge. He may report crime to the police either in writing or in person or by messenger as most convenient to him. It is his duty to warn persons not to allow their cattle to stray on or damage the roads and to report offenders. He should report encroachments on roadside lands,

(iii) In gaonburas' charges where the village organization system has been introduced the gaonbura shall perform any additional duties which may be imposed upon him by the rules framed in connection with that system.

(iv) Except under the special orders of the Local Government the connection of the gaonbura with the police will be limited to the making of reports under section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He will be controlled in the Revenue, not in the Police Department, and will on no account be put into uniform of any kind.

Remission of land revenue to gaonburas.

46. Gaonburas holding *khiraj* land shall be granted an annual remission of land revenue of eight *bighas* (or two *puras*) of cultivated land of the best quality included in the gaonbura's *patta* whether it lies within or without his jurisdiction, subject to a maximum of eight rupees, provided he has his permanent residence within his jurisdiction. These orders will apply also to the gaonburas holding *ijmali patta*s, but in such cases remissions should be granted up to the extent of the gaonburas share in the joint *patta* as determined by the *tahsildar* or *mauzadar*, subject, of course, to the usual maximum of Rs. 8.

Entry of gaonbura in remission *jama-bandi* and other statements.

47. Remission of revenue granted to gaonburas should be entered by the Land Records staff in red ink in the *jama-bandi* and should be shown at the foot of Statements I, II, and VI of the annual settlement Statement.

Changes in gaonburas' charges.

48. The Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and the Deputy Commissioners of his division should notice in their annual Land Revenue Reports any changes made in gaonburas' charges and the number of gaonburas dismissed and appointed, classifying the latter according to the method in which they were selected and the manner in which the gaonburas have discharged their duties. Special reference should be made to the working of this system in *nisf-khiraj* and *la-khiraj* villages.

PART V.

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APPENDIX I.

DATES AND AMOUNTS OF KISTS FOR SYLHET.

[See Rule 1, Section V, Chapter IV, Part II.]

Ordinary Land Revenue, Sylhet :—

[I. Jaintia Parganas.....all estates and separate accounts paying Rs. 50 and above, two instalments, *vis.*, 5 annas in September and 11 annas on dates in April and May. All estates and separate accounts paying less than Rs. 50, one instalment on dates in April and May. The following statement shows the latest dates of payment and to whom the revenue is to be paid] :—

Parganas.	To whom to be paid.	Autumn instalment.	Spring instalment.
		Latest date.	Latest date.
1	2	3	4
1. Panchbhag ...	Ta h s i l d a r, Guainghat.	1st September...	10th April.
2. Kharil ...	Ditto ...	1st ditto ...	10th "
3. Araikhan ...	Ditto ...	5th ditto ...	15th "
4. Jaintiapuriraj ...	Ditto ...	5th ditto ...	15th "
5. Jaflong ...	Ditto ...	10th ditto ...	10th May.
6. Piangul ...	Ditto ...	10th ditto ...	10th "
7. Dhargam ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto ...	15th "
8. Barnafaud ...	Tahsildar, Ka- nairghat.	1st ditto ...	10th April.
9. Baurbhag ...	Ditto ...	1st ditto ...	10th "
10. Bajeraaj ...	Ditto ...	5th ditto ...	15th "
11. Bardes ...	Ditto ...	5th ditto ...	15th "
12. Chaura ...	Ditto ...	5th ditto ...	15th "
13. Chatul ...	Ditto ...	10th ditto ...	10th May.
14. Charkata ...	Ditto ...	10th ditto ...	10th "
15. Faljur ...	Ditto ...	10th ditto ...	10th "
16. Mulagul...	Ditto ...	15th ditto...	15th "
17. Satbank ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto...	15th "

[II. Other parganas and zillas.....all estates and separate accounts over Rs. 50, two instalments, viz., 5 annas in September and 11 annas on dates in April and May. All estates and separate accounts of Rs. 50 and under, one instalment on dates in April and May. The following table shows the latest dates of payment and to whom the revenue is to be paid in each pargana or zilla] :—

Sylhet Sadr Tahsil.

Zilla or pargana.	To whom to be paid.	Autumn instalment.	Spring instalment.
		Latest date.	Latest date.
1	2	3	4
ZILLA PARKUL.			
GROUP I.			
1. Sylhet (Town) ...	} Tah s i l d a r, Sylhet.	30th September	7th April.
2. Khitta ...			
3. Ganganagar ...			
4. Sankhair ...			
5. Jalalpur ...			
6. Chaitanyanagar ...			
GROUP II.			
1. Dhakadakshin ...	} Ditto ...	30th ditto ...	14th ,,
2. Furkabad ...			
3. Bhadeswar ...			
4. Ranaping ...			
GROUP III.			
1. Gudharali ...	} Ditto ...	30th ditto ...	21st ,,
2. Bagat ...			
3. Baraya ...			
4. Dakhinkach ...			
5. Uttargach ...			

APPENDIX I—contd.

Sylhet Sadar, Tahsil—concl'd.

Zilla or pargana.	To whom to be paid.	Autumn instalment.	Spring instalment.
		Latest date.	Latest date.
1	2	3	4
ZILLA TAJPUR—concl'd.			
GROUP III.			
1. Boaljur ...	} Tahsildar, Sylhet.	30th September	21st May.
2. Betri Kul...			
3. Muktarpur			
4. Goharpur			
GROUP IV.			
1. Khalisha Banbhag ...	} Ditto ...	30th	ditto ... 28th "
2. Baju Panbhag			
3. Kajakabad			
4. Choitanyanagar			
ZILLA RASULGANJ.			
GROUP I.			
1. Kismat Atujan ...	} Tahsildar, Sunamganj.	30th	ditto
2. Atujan ...			
3. Pagla ...			
GROUP II.			
1. Shik Sunaita ...	} Ditto		
2. Naigong ...			
3. Baju Sinchapair			
4. Bangshi Kunda			

Sunamganj Tahsil.