

Part IV.

CHAPTER XIV.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE CHAPTERS ON PROCEDURE.

362. We read that the proceedings in connection with the early British Settlements of Orissa (from 1803 to 1843) occupied "A full third of a century and during the first twenty years the master masons (who built the edifice of rights) had to labour with the sword in one hand and the pen in the other." I may add that assessment records of the last settlement (1834-1843) bearing dates as late as 1845 are in fact found. If therefore we add the ten years of the present proceedings (1889-1899), we find that for half a century Orissa has been more or less occupied with Settlement operations.

363. The attitude of the people has been tolerant through out the present proceedings while that of the zamindars has been extraordinarily apathetic. Work has been stopped in certain areas owing to flood, scarcity, and sickness and even through fear of a well-known tiger, but never on account of obstruction. A few attempted obstructions were overcome. At Remna in Balasore stone-throwing into the camp at night was effectually stopped by the capture and immediate castigation of the ringleader. The tiger was kept away by the help of the local trumpeter (holder of a *turia-jagir*) who was requisitioned to escort raiyats home from the attestation camp at night.

In another case the army (*paiks*) of Keonjhar captured and deported a *sarbarahkar's* son, but did not appear before the officer deputed to relay the boundary. In fact the army remained in hiding while the Assistant Settlement Officer, a well-armed *shikari*, completed his work in the presence of the raiyats both from Keonjhar and the Mogulbandi. Assistant Settlement Officers were in some cases treated badly by the villagers with whom they camped, but the bad treatment was generally traced to the machinations of a dismissed zamindar's servant or *sarbarahkar* or disappointed litigant. One or two thefts of public money occurred, but it so happened that in each case the cash box was stolen from under the bed of the nazir while two peons were on guard outside his tent. Such thefts, so cleverly managed, were of course ascribed to professional thieves, but no cases occurred after the revision of the rules for security bonds of nazirs.

364. There has often been severe sickness in the camps, and for one field season, during which work was going on in the Banpur-Mals and in the north of the Balasore District, medicines were purchased and distributed to the camps of Assistant Settlement Officers. We have lost many valuable *muharrirs* from fever and a few from cholera, but I am very thankful to say that with three exceptions the gazetted officers have been spared. The valuable lives of Mr. Reily, Settlement Officer, and Babu Chakulal Sirkar, Assistant Settlement Officer, were lost by accidents, while Mr. H.A. Boyd died of typhoid fever brought on by exposure. In many cases, however, serious illnesses and in one case madness of Assistant Settlement Officers have been caused through over-work. Not a few officers also have suffered damage to their eyesight.

365. Sir Charles Elliott paid no less than four visits to Orissa between 1892 to 1895. Sir Alexander Mackenzie held a conference at Cuttack in January 1897 at which many important questions, *e.g.*, term of settlement and percentage of assets to be retained by Government were fully discussed and finally settled. In December 1898 Sir John Woodburn visited Cuttack and Puri. He inspected the assessment work and allayed the fears of the zamindars as to the curtailment of their privileges by the terms of the *kabuliyats*.

366. The members of the Board of Revenue under whom the work has been carried on have been the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) C. C. Stevens and the Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee. The

former visited Orissa in March 1896 and framed or revised the principal fair rent rules. He again visited Orissa in January 1897 and attended the conference held by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Mr. Toynbee has either framed or revised the rules for assessment of revenue, and has dealt with the assessment reports of a large number of estates.

367. When settlement work began Mr. M. Finucane, C. S. I., was Director of Land Records. He drew up the earliest programmes, estimates, and rules. He was succeeded by Mr. W. C. Macpherson early in 1892. Mr. Macpherson went on leave early in 1896 till the end of the year. During this time Mr. P. C. Lyon officiated and again took charge permanently in the end of 1897. Between May 1892 and February 1896, and again in 1897, Mr. Macpherson either drafted or revised the rules and forms for record-writing and attestation, and laboured with all the officers of the Settlement staff in Orissa and elsewhere to amend the settlement provisions of the Tenancy Act and the rules under it, and to establish principle of the settlement of rents and revenue in Orissa. During the period of his deputation to Orissa (July to September 1897) he worked out the subjects to be included in the revenue reports and settled many important principles of assessment. Mr. Lyon was responsible in 1896 for the amalgamation of all the settlement work in the Province under one head and for the location of convenanted assistants in Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, and Khurda. He drafted all the important rules and returns for settlement of rents in 1896 for Orissa and for Khurda, and from 1897 onward has controlled the procedure for assessment of revenue, dealing with recusancy, &c

368. The officers in charge of the survey in Orissa have been Mr. Patterson, Mr. Ewing, Colonel Sandeman and Captain Crichton. The work of Survey Officers. Colonel Sandeman first, and Captain Crichton afterwards, helped the Settlement Department under Mr. W. C. Macpherson and Mr. W. Maude to evolve the rules for the working together of the camp and circle officers and Colonel Sandeman organised the whole survey campaign in Orissa. Mr. Maude in his report for 1893 acknowledges the services of Captain (then Lieutenant) Crichton as follows: "His thorough acquaintance with details and constant appreciation of the necessity of the Survey and Settlement Departments working as one, made my introduction to the work a particularly pleasant one."

Of the Assistant Superintendents of Survey Mr. R. C. Ewing and Mr. A. W. Smart did good work both in the course of the Orissa and Khurda Settlements. They organised the work, kept it up to the mark, and exacted accurate results from enormous establishments.

369. The settlement work was first actually started in 1889 in the Puri District under Mr. A. K. Roy and Mr. D. N. Mukherji. The work of Settlement Officers. Mr. H. R. Reily was appointed Settlement Officer of Orissa in 1891, and at his death in October 1892, Mr. Maude was appointed. Mr. Reily had not time to thoroughly organise the work or to bring out detailed rules. When Mr. Maude joined, he completely re-organised circles and programmes re-cast scales of establishment, and after securing uniformity of office procedure, evolved the detailed rules for *Khanapuri* and attestation which were subsequently followed. Mr. Maude left in February 1896; Mr. Nathan, Mr. Radice, and Mr. Walsh had given Mr. Reily valuable assistance and the two first continued to do so under Mr. Maude. Mr. Walsh left the department in the end of 1892, Mr. Radice in 1893, and Mr. Nathan in 1894. No doubt if the health of Mr. Nathan had been able to stand the strain he would have succeeded Mr. Maude. The work of Mr. Walsh and Mr. Nathan in Puri has been most useful at the time of assessment. Mr. Nathan's report on Kotdes has proved a very valuable contribution to the literature of the settlement of Orissa. He had the advantage of close consultation with Mr. Maude and with Mr. W. C. Macpherson. The work of Mr. Sen and Mr. Mitra should not be passed over. Mr. Sen had a very remarkable knowledge of Orissa. The valuable work done by Mr. J. G. Cumming in the early part of 1894 also deserves recognition. I cannot of course do more than mention the work of Mr. Maude; he restored method, order and uniformity at a most critical stage. A great deal of the work already done had to be done over again by Mr. Maude, and his careful methods and supervision secured cheap and efficient results in re-attestation.

370. I joined as Mr. Maude's Assistant in October 1892. In October 1894 the charge of Balasore was separated from that of Orissa, under myself as Settlement Officer. In February 1896, on Mr. Maude's departure, Balasore was re-united with the rest of Orissa and the whole was placed under my charge. The revision of the Khurda Survey had started in November 1895, so that the whole area in February 1896 amounted to nearly 6,000 square miles, some 80 lakhs of plots and about 17 lakhs of tenants. The greatest strain of work was in year 1896-1897 when our staff consisted of 46 officers, and the year's programme was to settle rents for 8 lakhs of tenants. Four covenanted Assistants and a European Deputy Collector were in direct charge of Puri (1), Cuttack (2), Balasore (1) and Khurda (1). The most anxious period was the beginning of the fair rent work; but the timely visit of the Senior Member of the Board (Mr. Stevens) and the Director (Mr. Lyon) in March 1896, and the formation of the rules, gave confidence to the staff and pacified the agitations of *bazyaftidars* and others. The organisation of the settlement of the Province under one head with Assistants in-charge of Districts was made by the Director (Mr. Lyon) who had had experience of work on a large scale in Behar, and by the alteration in certain account rules as to countersignature by Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of all bills for fixed establishments, the time of the Settlement Officer was set more free for inspection. Mr. W. B. Thomson joined the Department in 1894, and remained for more than 2 years till his health failed early in 1897. For nearly a year he was in charge of Balasore and rendered great service in the inspection of fair rent work. He gave us many practical suggestions for the assessment rules. Mr. D. H. Kingsford joined in the end of 1895, and after service in Khurda, Puri and Cuttack as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge relieved Mr. Thomson early in 1897. For 2½ years he rendered conspicuous service as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of Balasore. He has still less than 5 years' service in India, so that his organisation in that District, inspection of fair rent work, judicious assessments to revenue, and lastly his very able report on the settlement of Balasore are most remarkable. Mr. J. E. Webster joined in March 1896 at my special request. He was from the beginning in charge of the Cuttack District, sometimes alone sometimes assisted by other covenanted officers. It is impossible to value his work too highly. Many of the rules for procedure introduced after he joined us have been either drafted, or suggested, or improved by him, or framed by his advice. He has worked throughout with unflagging energy, ability and loyalty. His great knowledge of the present procedure as well as of the literature of the last settlement is clearly shown in the pages of this report, by far the largest portion of which has been drafted by him. Mr. H. McPherson joined in November 1896 and was in charge of Puri for more than 2 years. His capacity for organisation, his energy and ability were invaluable, and he did much to remove the *slur* on the early work in Puri. During his intervals of leisure as Collector of Cuttack in July-October 1898 he wrote a very interesting account of the Puri Settlement. Mr. H. D. Carey joined in March 1897 and served for 2 years in joint charge on Cuttack with Mr. Webster. He worked throughout with characteristic energy and rendered special service in re-casting rules and instruction. He drew up the forms attached to the completion reports in their present shape. As Collector of Cuttack during the past 6 months he has given us great assistance.

371. Among the Deputy Collectors Mr. James Taylor deserves particular mention. He was in charge of Khurda for 2 years and supervised the settlement of rents for nearly 2 lakhs of tenants. Special acknowledgement of his important services has been made in the separate report on Khurda. Conspicuous among the Deputy Collectors are Babu Jamini Mohan Das, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee, Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjya, Babu Sriram Chandra Bose and Babu Jotindra Mohan Sinha. Babu Jamini Mohan Das held a very responsible position at Jajpur, in semi-independent charge of northern Cuttack. Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee and Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjya were the pioneers of the fair rent work in the Province; the report of Babu Sriram Chandra Bose on Utikan is remarkably good, and Babu Jotindra Mohan Sinha did sterling work in the Deogaon Pargana of Cuttack. Of the Sub-Deputy Collectors the best work has been done by Babu Hara Krishna Mahanti in the Sunaut Pargana of Balasore. He was also in charge of large establishments at Bhadrak. Amongst the others Babu Abhoy Prosad Das and Maulavi Chainuddin

deserve special notice. The services of Babu Jagannath Dutta Sadar Kanungo of Balasore, as an Assistant Settlement Officer for nearly 4 years, have already been acknowledged in the Khurda report.

372. I cannot close this portion of the report without mention of Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra, Personal Assistant to the Settlement Officer. Mr. Maude will, I feel sure, agree with me that for 7 years he has successfully filled a position of very great responsibility. His services as Assistant Settlement Officer and as Personal Assistant have been of remarkable value.

373. It is very invidious out of a long list of Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors to single out for mention so few when notwithstanding many difficulties so many worked with the greatest loyalty and devotion. Many of them remained in camp and in tents year after year and right through the year. Those who know Orissa will appreciate the hardships encountered, and others will understand when we tell them that to a European except for 3 months in the year a tent is almost intolerable. Nearly all the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors joined the Department as junior officers and brought their youthful energy to bear upon the work. It would be of course a much easier task to record the names of two or three officers whose work has brought open discredit upon us, but perhaps it is only necessary to make general remarks on this subject. The appreciation of officers by the quantity of their outturn has paved the way for a great deal of bad work. It was impossible for us inspecting officers to avoid some such appraisal when the number of camps and their scattered situations are taken into account. The fact remains that a few officers, usually Sub-Deputy Collectors, desirous of promotion, have been occasionally led away by the glamour of large outturn. Again, we have had one or two officers who even before taking the field and without knowledge of the area within which their work will lie, have desired to know the number of rents to be settled every month and the general monthly percentage of enhancement which would secure to them the approbation of Government.

On the whole, however, we have had officers of the very greatest judgement and conscientiousness, possessing also the moral strength to work where necessary, slowly and surely.

374. Not the least difficulty which have had to encounter has been in bringing to gether and training suitable establishments for our work.

To start with the *kistwar* survey, an Uriya *amin* could rarely be taught to survey more than 10 acres a day, while the outturn of an up-countryman would be more than 30 acres. Moreover the work of the latter showed much more neatness of hand than that of the Uriya.

In *Khanapuri* I have always preferred the Uriya *amin*, because, although it is quite impossible to prevent the exaction of payments from villagers, his scale of charges is smaller and his methods more intelligible to his fellow Uriyas. Uriya *amins* in the cases where they had been trained before being sent into the field did excellent *Khanapuri* work. *Attestation* work, and fair rent work, so far as *muharrirs* were concerned, is purely mechanical, but no praise can be too high for the head *muharrirs*, i.e., the men picked to command and control batches of *muharrirs* in each camp. They received pay of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a month, and were the first to come in the early morning and last to leave at night. The names of these men have been submitted to Collectors with recommendation for permanent employ. It is hoped that they will get posts as *kanungos* (and *putwaris* if the Maintenance of Land Records scheme is introduced). They are also to be recommended to zamindars as *gumahstas*.

The demand for English knowing clerks was difficult to supply. The reason of course was that, outside the Government offices, there had hitherto been no use for clerks with knowledge of English. At first we obtained nothing but "rolling stones" and men who had escaped from the Criminal Courts on technical grounds, e. g., my first clerk on Rs. 20 had been a Municipal Overseer on Rs. 120 and Mr. Radice's clerk had been a collectorate nazir—both had escaped "justice" from the Sessions Court. After a time young men came forward and after a course of training have done excellent work. In fact we have now scarcely a clerk

whose age more than 30. The mistakes made by copyists have got the Department into trouble more than once, both with the Commissioner and the Director. I am glad to say that some of our best clerks have already received appointment from Collectors and the names of others have been submitted in registers with suitable recommendations to the Collectors of the three districts.

375. The chapters on procedure which follow may appear somewhat dull, but a perusal of them will show that they must be of vital importance to our successors—the Settlement Officers of 1927. It is impossible for me to criticise the action of my predecessors without putting myself out of sympathy with the readers of this report, but a very conscientious attempt to put together all the salient features of the procedure in the present operations has been made by Mr. Webster. He has succeeded so well in his task that I have practically to make no alterations. The chapters on *Khanapuri* and Attestation must be perused before my remarks will be readily intelligible.

376. In this introduction I would wish to say a few words on the position of Revenue Officers.

It appears to me, and submit my opinion with the greatest deference, that at a future settlement the Commissioner should be Director and Head of the operations, and Additional Commissioner being appointed to carry on his other work. In each district, too, the Collector should be the Settlement Officer and his Joint Magistrate should carry on his other work. I should not like to be misunderstood in what I have said or shall say in this matter.

The Settlement department owes its gratitude to the Commissioners and Collectors in Orissa for the last ten years and acknowledges its obligations most gratefully, but nevertheless I am conscious that there has been delay and loss of time in acquisition of necessary information by the Department.

In the first instance it is my opinion that many difficulties would have been avoided if a senior officer had been appointed as Settlement Officer from the very beginning.

It is necessary to have one officer for the sake of uniformity, and it is necessary to have a senior officer for the sake of authority.

The next important point is that the officer in charge should be the head of the Province. All our work has of course been closely bound up with the Collectorate, but the Collector of Land Revenue could not help regarding the Revenue settlement Department as one which threw an enormous amount of extra work on his shoulders.

Again, on the Magistrate's side, the Settlement Department has no authority and to the Magistrate (and Judge) the Settlement Department have indirectly caused more breach of the peace and litigation than any other set of causes combined during the last ten years. Nor is the end yet—rent suits and title suits and maintenance of possession by violence must continue for a year or two longer.

At the last Orissa settlement the charge of the operations in each District lay in the hands of the Collector and at their head was the Commissioner who was the controlling authority for the whole Province. Our work has of course been closely bound up with the Collectorate and the separation of the Department from his control has placed us at a disadvantage, and not only has there been waste of energy in acquisition of information, but possibly also a certain loss of information; again, the advantages of having the Commissioner at the head of the Provincial settlement are equally great. The traditions of the last settlement survive in full vigour, and Commissioner's authority commands the highest respect in the Province.

While making the preceding observations on the advisability of placing the future settlement work in the charge of the local authorities, I should not be understood to overlook the value of the assistance obtainable from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. His wide experience obtained in supervision of the settlement work throughout the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa adds a special value to his suggestions and supervision. The lessons learnt in one Province are materially useful in the organisation of the work in another, and uniformity of practice so far as the local conditions of each Province allows is indispensable to proper control. My own experience is that in many matters the practices in Bihar and Chittagong settlements were found useful in Orissa. I have elsewhere notice

how largely the present Orissa settlement is indebted to Messrs. Finucane, Macpherson and Lyon, who have been Directors of Land Records, and I venture to think that in the next settlement, too, the wide and special experience of the Director of the time may be utilized with advantage.

To sum up, I think that at the next settlement the work may with advantage be placed in charge of the Collector and of the Commissioner as the central controlling authority in the Province. This arrangement will secure smooth progress of work and will have generally important administrative advantages. Under this arrangement the work will have also the full benefit of the Collector's and Commissioner's local experience.

It is further necessary to retain the Director's connection with the settlement in order that the lessons furnished by the settlement work in other Provinces may be utilized and that important matters of principle and procedure may have the benefit of the Director's broad experience.

In conclusion, I venture again to hope that I have not said anything invidious, but it is certain that these questions will arise at a future settlement, and I feel bound to put my experience down on record because, as it appears to me, there has been some loss of efficiency by the arrangements made at the present settlement and because it has been impressed upon me more than once that while the Magistrate and Collector and his subordinates have the full confidence of the Uriya, Revenue Officers and their assistants are regarded as troublesome and less entitled to respect.

377. In this connection (the position of Revenue Officers) one special point
 The relations of survey and Settlement Officers. in the chapter on *Khanapuri* procedure deserves mention. It seems to me absolutely necessary that all the officers of the Survey Department should be subordinate to the principal Settlement Officers. The settlement officers in the early days blamed the Survey Department for bad work, and the latter blamed the Settlement Department for want of instructions. From the field season of 1892 onward these recriminations ceased because the heads of the two Departments came to an understanding. Of what happened before October 1892 I can say very little, but from that date onward at least two Assistant Settlement Officers were deputed to each camp and were armed with full instructions to supervise the *Khanapuri* work. Even so, after the record writing was completed the records were returned to the Survey Office for extraction of areas and compilation of statistics and there was sometimes considerable delay. It will be remembered of course that in the last settlement of Orissa no field to field maps were prepared and beside the field books the Survey Department had only maps on the scale of 4 miles to the inch to work upon. For this reason the Department had to remain longer with us than it would otherwise have done. At a future settlement it may not be necessary to employ the Survey Department at all, but if it is necessary I would suggest that the officers of the Survey Department be placed directly in subordination to the Settlement Officer. I may add that in Khurda the revision of survey was carried out smoothly and expeditiously by such a procedure.

378. A great deal concerning the Tenancy Act will be found in the
 The Tenancy Act. chapters which follow. Nearly all the work, *i. e.*, all except the settlement of rents for some 60,000 tenants, was carried through under the old Act before the introduction of Act, III. B. C. of 1898. It was anticipated that even "by keeping within the four corners of the Act," there would be great difficulty in settling rents according to the Civil Procedure Code for 17 lakhs of tenants. The rules however of 2nd November 1895 framed under Section 189 of the B. T. Act prescribed that in the first instance proposals of fair rents should be made, and if the proposals were accepted it was not necessary to go through the formalities of the Civil Procedure Code. After the first two or three months objections became extremely rare. As soon as raiyats understood that until the contrary was proved the existing rent was presumed to be fair and equitable, they ceased to object. *Bazyaftidars*, at first encouraged to hope that as in the permanently-settled district of Midnapur the rents of *bazyaftidars* were not enhanced their own rents would also be left alone, were disposed to objects to the enhancements. When, however, their attention was called to their *pattas* on which the fact was recorded that the rents were

settled up to 1274, i. e., 1867 (extended after the famine to 1304, i. e., 1897) and when they saw the Government orders of the last settlement limiting the fixation of their rents only to the term of settlement, and lastly after noticing that no attempt to level their rents up to raiyati rentals was made, they gave way and accepted enhancements grudgingly at first and afterwards with resignation.

The amended Act very much simplifies the procedure in areas under settlement of land revenue and places the subordinate officers at every stage under the control of the Settlement officer or confirming authority. It is now necessary to draft, publish immediately after attestation, to frame a rent roll, publish it, here objections, and submit it with the objections for confirmation to the higher authority (in the case of Orissa the Settlement Officer). After confirmation the roll is incorporated in the record and finally published. All disputes are settled summarily and may be appealed to the Settlement Officer. By this procedure expensive suits are avoided, but the work of the Settlement Officer (if he is the confirming authority) is very much increased, because in proceedings for settlement of land revenue the Special Judge does not exercise jurisdiction. No doubt if the Act had been introduced when we had 40 officers in the field, Government would have vested the covenanted Assistant Settlement Officers with the powers of a confirming authority. The Act not having been introduced till the end of 1898, the Settlement Officer had only to confirm some 200 villages' rolls and hear about 90 appeals. This does not of course include several objections to rents which had to be examined and disposed of. The general result of my experience is that it is impossible to prevent officers from showing zeal by excessive enhancements, and for that reason I should like to have seen the procedure for areas under settlement of revenue extended altogether, i. e. to applications in permanently-settled areas. It seems to be better for the higher revenue authority to interfere of his own motion in cases of hardship than that he should have to advise raiyats to go to the expense of an appeal before the Judge, for fear he (the superior Revenue Officer) should incur the charge of executive interference with judicial discretion.

379. The area from time to time under the charge of the Orissa Settlement Department has included areas other than the temporarily settled portions of the three districts.

From 1896 onward the Khurda Government estate, an area of 883 square miles, has been settled at a cost of Rs. 1,92,000, the gross demand having been increased from Rs. 3,09,000 to Rs. 3,77,000.

The small *khandaiti jagir* or Jumna Jharpara, with area $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, was settled at a cost of Rs. 487, the accertained rental of the estate being Rs. 448.

The *Satais Hazari* and the *Ekhrajat* estates belonging to the Puri temple with areas of 11.8 and 105.5 square miles respectively have been re-settled. In the case of the *Satais Hazari*, which was intermingled with the revenue-paying temporarily-settled area, Government paid for the preparation of the record of rights and the proprietor bore the cost of Settlement of rents amounting to Rs. 680. The rents of 3,024 tenants were raised from Rs. 11,302 to Rs. 15,143.

In the case of the *Ekhrajat* estate the proprietor bore the whole cost of operation amounting to Rs. 29,500; the rents of 14,621 tenants was raised from Rs. 23,391 to Rs. 31,558. The new demand for all the tenants on the estate is now Rs. 37,469.

The Madhupur permanently-settled estate having an area of 64.8 square miles with 14,700 tenants was re-settled entirely at the cost of the Court of Wards. The demand was raised from Rs. 24,199 to Rs. 31,552, at a cost of Rs. 29,002.

In addition to this, the Bhubaneswar Endowments, with an area of 2,090 acres, have been re-settled. The demand of 305 tenants has been raised from Rs. 799 to Rs. 948 at a cost of Rs. 1,920, and the work is still unfinished.

The Uparbast Endowments, with an area of 371 acres, has been re-settled at the cost of the Committee amounting to Rs. 400, the demand having been raised to Rs. 397.

Other small revenue-free properties intermingled with the Government estate of Khurda have been resettled at a cost of Rs. 1,372, borne by Government, though Rs. 454 has been recovered from the proprietors in stamps.

In the two *khandaiti jagirs* of Khurda, Haldia and Malipara, with an area of 9,738 acres, and assets of Rs. 2, 530, settlement has been effected at a cost of Rs. 2,130 to Government. Lastly in the permanently-settled areas of Darpan and Derabisi a survey was made at the expense of Government, and now at the cost of the proprietors a record of rights with a view to settlement of rents is being and has been made. These last operations have been handed over to the Collector of Cuttack for completion.

It will be seen from the above that in addition to the *comparatively* simple work in the temporarily-settled area a large number of complicated operations have occupied a portion of the time of the Department.
