FINAL REPORT.

BALASORE DISTRICT.

1899.

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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

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PART I

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Boundaries and area.

1. Sir William Hunter in the statistical account contained in the second volume of his History of Orissa has given so complete a description of the District that very little need here be said regarding its physical aspects. I shall, therefore, pass rapidly over those physical conditions in which the lapse of 30 years has brought about little change, and deal more fully with such subjects as canals, population, village, markets and ports, upon which supplementary information is now available. A further account of matters closely connected with fiscal conditions is also given in the description of local areas to be found in Part IV of this report.

The District consists of an alluvial tract lying along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, about 90 miles in length and varying in width from 30 miles at the north-eastern extremity to 10 at the narrowest or central portion and 40 in the south. The District of Midnapore bounds the north east, the wooded hills of the Tributary States of Mohurbhanj, Nilgiri, and Keunjhar lie along the northern and western flank and in the south the River Baitarani marks the boundary of Cuttack.

Area.—The following statement will show particulars of the area under settlement of rents:—

Area of lakhraj bahal lands (1)...	...	...	109,000
Area of temporarily settled estates (2)	...	...	959,100
Area of Government lands (3) ...	...	...	13,600
	Total	...	1,081.700
Deduct lands of Balasore Estates in Cuttack District	...	...	7,700
	Balance	...	1,074,000
Add lands of Cuttack Estates in Balasore District	...	...	20,900
Total area under settlement of rents in this District or 1,710¾ square miles.	...	...	1,094,900

The total area according to appendix A, which is compiled by villages amounts, however, to 1,095,778 acres, and the difference of 900 acres is due to the fact that the campilation was made before the Gurjat boundary disputes were dicided.

Adding to the area shown in the appendix referred to, *viz.*	...	...	1,095,778
The area of permanently settled estates ...	...	...	121,376
And of the Ward's Estates of Kanika within this District	...	...	111,923
We have a total area of ... ... acres or 2076·68 square miles.	...	...	1,329,077

The Baitarani has now been made the boundary between this District and cuttack, and 577 acres on the south side of the river were thus transferred to Cuttack, while 579 acres on the north side were transferred to Balasore. The total gain was therefore 2 acres.

Cuttack Estates to the number of 295 have an area of 20,906 acres situated in this District, while 7,746 acres belonging to Balasore Estates are situated in Cuttack.

The area of Government lands includes 3,424 acres recorded as under the Collectorate. These are beds of certain navigable rivers and other miscellaneous items. Under the Public Works Department are 6,349 acres including canals, embankments, roads and bungalows. The District Board holds 2,400 and Local Boards 498 acres. The area of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway north of the river Burabalang is 570 acres. South of the Burabalang, with the exception of some lands in thana Soro, mutation was not made in favour of the Railway, as the lands were not acquired till after final publication of the records. Smaller areas are held by the municipality, Police and other Departments.

NORTHERN RIVERES (5)

2. I shall here note the principal rivers of the District, having a more particular account where requisite to part IV.

Proceeding from north to south the first is the *Subarnarekha* which rises in Chota Nagpur and pursues a winding course of some 60 miles in this District. It communicates with the coast canal at Jamkunda lock and is largely used by country boats from Calcutta. This river carried the earliest European trade in India to and from the ancient port of Pipli originally occupied by the Portuguese and subsequently by the English in 1635, and abandoned in the early part of the next century owing to the silting up of the river. It is tidal up to a point above the ferry of Kalikapur, 15 miles from the mouth and 25 miles further up it course is spanned by the Railway bridge as Rajghat near the ferry on the Grand Trunk Road. The

(1) Appendix Q.

(2) Appendix R. The area there shown differs by 300 acres; in this paragraph revised figures have been given.

(3) Appendix B.

(4) Appendix C and trace.

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floods, which are frequent, penetrate to a greatest distance of 12 miles and to an average distance of four miles from either bank, and those most destructive during the latter half of the century occurred in the years 1868, 1883, 1888 and 1896.

The next river is the Haskura, a hill stream which rises in Mohurbhanj and flowing across the Irish-Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road below Rajghat passes south over the Basta-Baliapal Road to Tapa Bulang, where it communicates through an inlet with the coast canal. This stream contains very little water during the hot season, but has been known to cause considerable damage in the rains, when it carries away a great portion of the Subarnarekha flood.

The river Sartha runs a parallel course a few miles to the south and passing under the Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road at Basta, runs into the sea at the mouth of the Panchpara. It is tidal up to the coast canal.

The *Panchpara* is formed by the confluence of several hill streams from Mohurbhanj, one of which is tidal so far as a spot to the north of Haldipada on the Grand Trunk Road. to which country boats can penetrate during the rains.

The Burabalang, on which Balasore town is situated at a distance from the mouth of 7 miles as the crow flies but 15 by river, runs a course of 35 miles through the District. The name signifies "The old twister," and bears reference to the winding nature of the course.

The river has silted considerably, a process which had commenced before last century and there is a difficult bar at the mouth. The Indian General Steam Navigation and Co., runs, however, a weekly service of a steamer between Calcutta and Balasore. The area commanded by the floods of the Burabalang is not extensive and lies to the north and noth-west of the Town.

Southern Rivers (6).

3. Passing over the Paga and Nembu Rivers, the next of consequence is the Kansbans which is formed by the confluence of a number of small hill streams. Rising in the Tributary states from Ambahata north-eastwards for a length of 20 miles these drain a large area of country, and after heavy rainfall in the hills, rush down with great violence and in considerable volume. The sudden floods sometimes cover a considerable area, but seldom do much. damage as the water quickly subsides. The Kansbans itself passes under the triple bridge in the Grand Trunk Road below Soro and is then joined by two confluents, eventually reaching the sea by two mouths, the lower of which is called the Gamai. Owing partially to the construction of the Coast Canal, the latter has rapidly silted up, and the passage to the sea is now almost closed. On the Gamai three miles from its mouth is situated the old port of Churamon, once an important centre of the export trade in rice and salt, but now an insignificant village.

A great volume of the flood water of the Gamai runs south-westwards along the old Churamon or Ricketts canal into the Matai, which drains the country east of Bhadrak and has a course of 40 miles. This river attains considerable volume at Charbatia where it is joined by the Coast Canal ; it runs thence into the Dhamra by which communication is made with the port of Chandbali. The Matai is tidal as far as Ruknadeipur eight miles east of Bhadrak, to which point it is navigated by numerous country boats which carry traffic to and from Chandbali.

The river Salandi, rising as the name implies in the Sal forests of the Mohurbhanj hills flows across the south of the District past the town of Bhadrak and into the Baitarini a few miles above the Chandbali. In the rains it is navigable along its entire course of 50 miles through the District. It brings down a considerable flood which seldom causes damage. The Rebo and its tributary the Kapali run a parallel course to the south and with the Genguti discharge in to the Baitarni. Neither the Salandi nor the rivers subsequently noted carry any water in the hot season above their tidal reaches about the village of Kampura half way between Bhadrak and chandbali. Country boats ply between Kampur and Chandbali at every season of the year.

The Baitarani (7).

4. The last river to be mentioned is the Baitarani which forms the southern boundary of the District. Though this carries very little water in the hot season it passess an enormous volume in the rains. Down to Akoypada the left bank is protected by an embankment, but below this the whole country side is exposed, while the embankment, on the right of Cuttack side prevents discharge of the water in that direction. The flood travels inland to a greatest distance of eight and an average distance of four miles, and in the rains the country from Dhamnagar to Chandbali is one expense of water.

Owing to this and other causes which will be subsequently noted (8) a great portion of the south of the District is subjected to almost annual flood, and the effects are much more disastrous than in the north, where serious floods are of less frequent occurrence. Both the Baitarani and Subarnarekha cause damage by deposit of sand, and the latter also by erosion, since it frequently changes its course. The Baitarani deposits very little silt and the Subarnarekha a great quantity. The Baitarani has few pal (9) lands upon its banks, while on the higher banks of the Subarnarerkha there is a large area of such lands, growing very valuable crops though chiefly in permanently settled tracts.

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(6) Appendix C and trace.
(7) Appendix C and trace.
(8) Part IV.
(9) Or silt enriched.

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FERRIES (10).

5. A list of these with the letting value for 1898-1899 will be found amongst the appendices, and they are also shown upon the trace. The ferries number eighteen and they are under the control of the District Board, the leases being disposed of annually by auction. The sale of the leases for the current year realised Rs. 6,458, and the value of those upon the trunk road at Phulwar and Rajghat at the crossings of the Burabalang and Subarnarekha respectively was for a time somewhat deprecated owing to foot passengers making use of the neighbouring Railway bridges. The practice, however, was discouraged by placing a chawkidar on guard, and since the line has opened for traffic the use of the bridges for this purpose has been disallowed. The most important ferries are those first mentioned, the Rajghat lease realising Rs. 1,300 and the Phulwar, a few miles north of Balasore town, Rs. 1,190. All the Grand Trunk Road traffic crosses at these ferries, and at the latter is the branching of the high road to Mohurbhanj. The Subarnarekha at Rajghat is not fordable and the fact that the Phulwar ferry, which is easily fordable for seven months in the year realises almost as much is due to the greater traffic at the latter. Coolies, pack-bullocks and an aboriginal type of Sonthali carts with solid wheels, come down in great numbers from Mohurbhanj bringing faggots, charcoal, Sal timber and paddy for disposal in Balasore town. With the diminution of traffic upon the trunk road following the opening of the Railway, the receipts from Phulwar and Rajghat, as well as from the Salandi ferry at Bhadrak which realised Rs 380, will to some extent fall off. The latter plies only during the rains, the Salandi bed being quite dry in the hot weather.

Other ferries of importance include that of south Baliapal over the Matai, which sold for Rs. 860, and that of Balighat over the Burabalang opposite Balasore town; the lease of the latter realised Rs. 722. At the former passes all the rice from the Ankura pargana and some of Killa Kanika on its way to Chandbali, and the passage being here fordable at no time of the year the receipts are necessarily large. On the Subarnarekha at the crossing of the Baliapal-Kamarda Road is the ferry of Kalikapur which is also unfordable the river being tidal to beyond this point.

ROADS.

THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

7. The Grand Trunk Road which runs for a length of 95 miles from end to end of the District affords communication with Midnapur and Calcutta on the north and with Cuttack Puri and Ganjam upon the south. It was built by Captain Sackville between 1812 and 1820 the portion in Balasore being opened in the latter year. Complaints regarding obstruction of drainage were common, and were put forward by the zamindars even as late as at last settlement. According to Mr. Toynbee the raiyats in the neighbourhood of Bhadrak commonly indulged in the practice of cutting the roads in order to allow escape to the water. No doubt there was considerable lodgement of flood water near the rivers Kapali and Rebo, and especially at Bhadrak itself where an Irish bridge now admits free passage to the overflow of the Salandi. The waterway generally allowed is certainly sufficient and at such spots as the triple bridge over the Kansbans would seem excessive to one who had not seen this river in flood. In the north of the district a few miles south of Rajghat, the road was breached in June last year by flood of the Subarnarekha discharging along the line of the river Haskura and breaches have occurred at the same spot on previous occasions. The waterway provided here must, therefore have been insufficient, and damage has no doubt been caused on many occasions by lodgement of water. This has now been obviated by the construction of an Irish bridge. The metalling of the road was not completed for forty years and the soling appears to have been insufficient. Owing to this fact and the cutting down of the budget provision for maintenance of the road, it has rapidly fallen in to disrepair and between Balasore and Soro where the traffic is heaviest it is in places almost impassable for carts during the rains. With the advent of the railway which closely follows the course of the road, the latter will naturally fall in to some disuse, and the policy of neglecting it may therefore be a wise one.

THE TRUNK ROAD IN EARLY YEARS.

8. There existed originally along the side of the road a number of fine brick culverts also apparently built by the Military Department and leading over the road-side "nalas" to the neighbouring villages These have all been allowed to fall into decay, and scarcely any are now standing. The only route to Puri from northern and north-western India this road during the early and middle parts of the century exhibited a constant stream of passenger traffic. Some of the pilgrims from the Central Provinces found their way down through the jungles of the Tributary States as they had been accustomed to do before the road was built, but their number was comparatively small. Sarais existed at Rajghat, Basta, Balasore, Bhadrak and Akhoypada along the line of the Trunk Road. They were built in 1827 at the expense of a wealthy Bengali Hindu, who also provided for many of the bridges which bear inscriptions recording his name and munificense* (1). It is curious that these are almost the only works of public benefit, the outcome of private charity, to be found in this District, and it is significant that they are due to the generosity of a foreigner. It is not always perhaps that such generosity takes so useful a shape, for the construction of these sarais and bridges

(10) Appendix D.

*(1) Mr. Toynbee's History.

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must have done much to alleviate the distress and misery of the wayfarers from Jagannath when all the evils of the rainy season, swollen and impassable rivers, cholera and starvation combined to render desperate the position of the wretched pilgrims, their constitutions exhausted, enfeebled by long months of travel and by the rancid "mahaprasad" of the holy city. The sarais have long since been abandoned, and all have disappeared ; at Basta only is still to be seen a row of dilapidated buildings surrounding a square courtyard overgrown with jungle.

With the inauguration of the steamer services between Calcutta and Cuttack in the sixties the Trunk Road lost its importance as a pilgrim route, and of late years only a small number have travelled by it. Now that the railway is open, scarcely any are to be seen except an occasional fakir measuring his length along the road upon his toilsome journey southwards.

THE TRUNK ROAD AT PRESENT.

2. The chief traffic of the road lies between Soro and Balasore. The former place is the central market of the Banchas Ogar Parganas ; here the paddy is collected for transmission by cart to Balasore, and hither come imports in the shape of oil and salt for distribution at the bazar and in the neighbouring markets. Pack bullocks and occasional carts on their way to Balasore from Ambahatta and neighbourhood join the road a mile south of Soro. Upon the road as whole, however, the local traffic is inconsiderable. Each branch road and country foot way supplies a small quota of carts, or more usually of pack-bullocks on their way to Balasore or Bhadrak. In the north of the District are to be seen many Santhali carts and coolies from the Tributary States to Balasore with loads of timber, faggots, paddy, charcoal and bazar commodities such as horn (2), honey, fowls and hides and returning with oil, salt and cloths.

But the more considerable body of traffic is to or from places at a distance. Thus from Bhadrak large herds of cattle (3) starts upon their way to the Calcutta market, and trains of carts carry hides to the same town as well as to Midnapur. From Midnapur the carts return with mats nanufactured in that neighbourhood to Bhadrak and Cuttack.

DISTRICT BOARD ROADS (4).

10. Roads to the number of 38 with a total length of 309 miles are maintained by the District Board. With the exception of some 40 miles these are unmetalled, and many of them are fair weather roads impassable for cart traffic during the rains. In the north of the District especially they are subject to damage by each high flood of the Subarnarekha, and in June of last year the Kamarda-Baliapal, Baliapal-Basta, Kamarda-Jaleswar and Singla-Nangleswar Roads, though constructed to allow great water-way, were breached in numerous places, many of the bridges being carried away and others so scoured out as to be rendered unsafe for traffic. The roads above mentioned are the most important in the north of the District, since they connect the local markets with the Trunk Road ; they are chiefly used by pack-bullocks.

South of these may be mentioned the Panchpara-Haldipada Road, and at Balasore the road to Mitrapur in Nilgiri which passes through the important bazar of Remna. The centre of a considerable trade in brass utensils. From this neighbourhood Balasore town draws its supply of vegetables. Further south there is a short branch road leading to Nilgiri and at the 16th mile of the Trunk Road below Balasore branches the road to Talpada on the coast canal. At Soro four roads converge, one from Gopinathpur on the borders of Nilgiri, another from Anantapur on the east, a third stretching to the south-west and passing through Ambahata to Bhadrak, and the fourth, a short road running through Soro Bazar and joining the Trunk Road five miles lower down from Jamjhari market at the 29th mile below Balasore, branches the road to Basudebpur on the coast canal, meeting here the old Salt Road from Balasore now extended as far as Bhadrak. It was by means of this road that Balasore used to derive its supply of the salt manufactured in the arangs of the south-east. At a point midway between Jamjhari and Bhadrak a road runs westwards to Kopari market in Ambahata. At Bhadrak in addition to those from Basudebpur and Ambahata two other roads converge that from Keonjhar on the west and that from Chandbali on the east. A few miles south runs the road to Dhamnagar, and near the point where the Grand Trunk Road crosses the cannal a new road has just been constructed to Jajpur.

Perhaps the most important trade route is that between Bhadrak and Chandbali. The surplus produce of the south-east of the District finds its way to Bhadrak, whence most of it is sent for export to Chandbali, either *via* Ruknadeipur on the Basudebpur Road whence it is carried in boats down the Matai and up the Dhamra, or *via* Kanpura on the Chandbali Road whence it travels by the Salandi. The traffic is, therefore, very heavy along these portions of Basudebpur and Chandbali Road and they should certainly be metalled, the former to Ruknadeipur and the latter to Tihirihat as they are extremly difficult for cart traffic after heavy rain. The produce of the south-east goes direct to Chandbali along the country roads and tidal creeks, and the next collecting centre is Soro whence as already noted the produce is carried to Balasore. In the north of the District there is no main centre, but produce gathers at the local markets and for export at the various part subsequently noted (5).

(2) Of buffalo, bison and deer.
(3) Para. 32.
(4) Trace.
(5) Para. 34.

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The necessity for the construction of feeder roads to the Railway is now obvious, and two at least are already being built and will connect Khantapara-Markona stations with the Grand Trunk Road.

In addition to District Board Roads there are 67 village roads with a total length of 200 miles under the Suddar and Bhadrak Local Boards. These are nearly all fair weather roads occasionally banked, but generally consisting of more cart tracts across the fields.

BUNGALOWS.

11. In 1830 the only public bungalows existing were those at Balasore and Baripada. The latter was a dak station and the half-way house for travellers between Cuttack and Balasore, being about 50 miles distant from each. A portion of the Baripada bungalow survived until 1898, when it was condemned and destroyed, and another has now been erected in its place.

At the present day the District contains no less than 34 inspection bungalows including the road and canal bungalows maintained by the Public Works Department and those under the District Board.

CANALS.

CHURAMON CANAL.

12. The first canal built in the District was that known as the Churaman or Ricketts' Canal, though why it received the latter appellation I do not khow, for according to Mr. Toynbee's History it was apparently finished in 1826, the year before Mr. Ricketts came to the District. The canal connected Churamon with the Matai River, and was intended for the transport of salt from the arangs in the south to the port of Churamon, whence it was shipped by sloops to Calcutta.

The route lay through the jhil lands of Pargana Ankura, which the canal served in some measure to drain. It was, however, never entirely completed and soon fell into disrepair.

COAST CANAL.

13. The Coast Canal, which connects the Hooghli at Geonkhali with the River Matai at Charbatia. has a length of 71 miles in this District and runs along the sea-face at a distance varying between two and ten miles from the coast.

It contains 8 locks and is divided into four ranges, the first of which is fed from the Subarnarekha, the second from the Sartha, the third from the Panchpara and the fourth or lowest from the Kansbans. The last three ranges have inlets and escapes to allow of the admission and exit of flood water which thus passes across the canal to the sea.

The canal was partially opened on the 15th July 1885 and entirely in September 1887 the work having commenced in the year 1880. The cost was originally estimated at 36 lakhs, but this sum was considerably exceeded and by 1894 nearly 45 lakhs, had been spent, and minor works connected with the canals were still under construction.

REVENUE OF THE COAST CANAL.

14. Looking at the figures for the last three years the cost of maintenance was Rs. 70,000 in 1895-96, Rs.88,000 in 1896-97 and Rs 61,000 in 1897-98, Expensive protection works are now in hand near Nalkul lock, and the cost of maintenance is likely to show a considerable increase this year. The total receipts or gross revenue amounted to Rs. 88,000 in 1895-96, giving a profit of Rs. 8,000; Rs.86,000 in 1896-97, giving a loss of Rs. 2,000; and Rs.85, 000 in 1897-98, giving a profit of Rs. 24,000. The years 1895-96 and 1897-98 are in fact the only ones which have ever shown a profit, and in no othe year did the gross revenue cover the working expenses. Up to the close of 1898 the capital outlay reaches a total of Rs. 45,17,000 exclusive of interest charges of which no account is kept, while the net revenue obtained by deducting the working expenses from the gross receipts showed a total deficit of Rs.1,17,000 Of the rececipts of last year Rs 66,000 were tolls paid almost entirely by country boats, Rs 17,000 tollage of the steamer service of two companies, and Rs 1,000 for hire of the Government steamer. The number of passengers carried by the steamer service has decreased from 104,000 in 1893-94 to 41,000 in 1897-98, and the receipts in tollage from this source also show a steady decline. The reason given by one of the companies for the decrease in number of passengers (6) was that the sea service to Chandbali had been made more frequent and was also cheaper. With the opening of the railway in March of this year passengers ceased altogether to use this route to Cuttack, and the service between Balasore and Chandbali has accordingly been stopped. The margin of profit of the companies has for some time scarcely sufficed to provide for repairs and depreciation, and there is little doubt but that the service will soon be altogether closed. If this be the case the receipts of the canal will so far decline as to render any margin of profit over expenditure on maintenance extremely problematical in future years. Regarded as a commercial enterprise it must in fact be pronounced a failure, and it is interesting to note in the early literature (7)

(6) Who are mostly booked through between Calcutta and Cuttack.

(7) Report of Mr. C. L vinge, Chief Engineer to Government of Bengal, dated 15th February 1879, miscellaneous correspondence consisting of enclosures to Government of Bengal's No. 1069-I, dated the 22nd March 1878, to Government of India.

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dealing with the canal as projected, that almost the entire export and import trade of Orissa was expected to be carried upon it. The revenue anticipated was Rs. 2,60,000, whereas cost of maintenance and interest on capital were estimated at Rs. 2,11,000. It was supposed, therefore, that a profit would be yielded after payment of all charges, whereas, in fact so far from drefraying interest on capital expenditure, the canal has not even paid for working expenses.

I do not lose sight of the fact that its use as a famine protection scheme was one of the motives for its construction. This was strongly insisted on by the Government of Bengal (8). But it was as strongly urged that the project would prove remunerative, and the Lieutenant Governor was so satisfied on this point that he was "prepared to guarantee the interest on the outlay." The Commissioner of Orissa, Mr. Beames, appears indeed to have been the only local official who entertained any doubts, though these were shared by the Government of India which declined at first to sanction the scheme. In any case there is no longer any use for the canal as a famine protective work and as it is likely to pay in future years even less towards the cost of maintainance than it does at present, the time appears to have come for considering whether it should be abandoned.

Physical effect of Coast Canal.

15. The canal being fed tidal waters is of no use for purposes of irrigation and was not constructed with that intention. It does not, therefore, benefit agriculture, and indeed it is a common complaint of landlords and raiyats that its effect has been deleterious. It is difficult for one who is not a Civil Engineer to arrive at any conclusion upon this point, but I may at least state an opinion that the embankment of the Coast Canal prevents free egress of the Subarnarekha flood, and thus raises its depth on the west side from Pargana Kamardachour as far souh as Sartha, and that a similar effect is produced in Pargana Ankura (9). On the other hand it might be supposed that the canal bank would afford protection against cyclonic irruptions of the sea, but I find that this is not the case, for in 1887 the water passed over the embankment and approached to within two miles of Balasore town. If the zamindars are sincere in their objections on these points, it is to be supposed that they would welcome the abandonment of the canal which might then be cut at the points where it it is alleged to cause demage.

High Level Canel.

16. This canal has a range of 19 of miles in this District between Bhadrak and Akhoypada whence it runs to cuttack. It is fed from the River Baitarani at Akhoypada, and it appears that at one time it was proposed to prolong the canal to balasore, a project which had to be abandoned because it was found that there were no rivers of sufficient size to afford an adequate supply of water. Range III which is that contained in this District was constructed between 1871 and 1891 at a cost of Rs. 8,26,000 or 9 87,000 including the cost of distributaries. The average annual cost of maintenance is under Rs. 5,000, and the gross receipts may be estimated for 1897-98 at Rs. 8,000 for transport service, Rs. 1,000 for tollage and Rs. 41,000 for irrigation, making a total Rs. 50,000. The net revenue was accordingly Rs. 45,000 or 4 per cent. on the capital expenditure exclusive of interest charges. The interest charges on the Orissa canals amount, however, at the present day to almost as much as the capital outlay, and adding a deduced interest charge of Rs. 9,00,000 to the capital expenditure we should find that the range of the canal yielded in 1897-98 a profit of 2 per cent. Circumstances were, however, particularly favourable last year, for traffic was large and the area under assessment for irrigation greater than it had ever been before.

The canal is available both for irrigation and traffic. It is little used by country boats, but there is a bi-weekly steamer transport service between Bhadrak and Cuttack under control of the Public Works Department. This was largely used by passengers until the railway opened, and continues to carry a small quantity of goods. Turmeric, chilis, cocoanuts and betel are imported from Cuttack; and rice, tobacco, tamerind, resin and mats, the latter from Midnapur, are sent in exchange. The transport service is carried on at a profit. The total receipt on the whole canal were Rs. 47,000 in 1897-98, while the working expenses were Rs. 18,000 and the net profit was, therefore, Rs. 29,000. There was an increase in traffic due to the construction of the railway. some of the material for which was transported by canal.

The tollage receipts from country boats on the portion of the canal within this District were something over Rs. 1,000 for the past year, and these included receipts for railway material, a source of profit which is now cut off. On the whole tollage revenue shows a considerable decline during last five years. When the railway is finally opened through to Cuttack in the approaching cold season, the transport service will probably be closed. The passenger traffic which has hitherto been responsible for the greater portion of the receipts will desert the canal and the quantity of goods traffic is not nearly sufficient to enable the service to be run at a profit. In that case it is likely that some of the goods traffic will be transferred to the country boats,and the tollage revenue may, therefore, show some improvement, provided the cost of carriage remains cheaper than by rail.

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(8) Government of Bengal's No. 1069-I already referred to.

(6) For further details see paras. 183, 188, 189 and 191.

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IRRIGATION FROM THE HIGH LEVEL CANAL (1).

17. This is the only irrigation system in the District. The area theoretically commanded by the canal, and its seven distributaries is 57,500 acres, of which 44,000 acres are actually provided with means for irrigation. The distributaries have a total length of 50 miles. 20,350 acres were under irrigation in 1895-96, 26,556 acres in 1896-97, 29 193 in 1897-98 and 29,537 in 1898-99 The latter figure includes 28,856 acres assessed at Rs. 41,470 under long lease, 171 acres assessed at Rs. 255 under season lease and 510 acres under sugarcane lease assessed at Rs. 2,551. The total assessment is, therefore, Rs. 44,276 for the present year. The long leases are granted for a term of years, generally severe for the supply of water from June till March, and are charged at Re. 1-8-0 or 8 annas per acre according to the height of the lands, the low lying fields which do not ordinarily require irrigation being rated at the lower figure. Season leases are for cotton, muga, cucumber, pumpkin and dalua rice, and the rate paid is Re. 1-8-0 per acre, For sugarcane leases Rs. 5 per acre is charged, and the increase in the area irrigated for this crop during the last three years is remarkable. In 1895-96 there were only 282 acres, in 1896-97 about the same amount, in 1897-98 the average advanced to 425 and now stands at 510. This is to be ascribed to the fear that such crops would be specially assessed. During the few years preceding settlement of rents the zamindars discouraged the growing of special crops like sugarcane, tobacco, cotton and jute and the raiyats were also disinclined to run the risk of imposition of additional rents. After rents had been settled, however a new impetus was given to this description of cultivation. Rents were settled in the neighbourhood of the canal by the early part of 1897, and the next year found a considerable increase in the sugarcane area. The new water-rate rules lately introduced afford some facilities to raiyats for the execution of dalua leases. This crop is always largely grown after a failure of the winter rice, but the normal area under it is very small. In the present year no season leases at all appear to have been executed for dalua cultivation, although in 1896 after the short "sarad" crop of the preceding season, no less than 1,993 acres were under irrigation chiefly in Pargana Bayang.

The area irrigated for cotton remains stationary at 16 acres, while the average of "muga" is 130, of pumpkin 19, of cucumber 5, and of brinjal 1. For the four latter species of crop no leases appear to have been taken out in 1896.

RENTS IN IRRIGATED AREA.

18. Exhaustive enquiries on this subject were made in 1896 and a report was prepared by Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjee, Assistant Settlement Officer. The general conclusion was that rents were not higher in irrigated than in unirrigated areas. There was no evidence tending to show that any enhancement of rent had been made on account of irrigation, or that rents were higher in irrigable than in unirrigable villages. It may be safely said that collections are better in irrigated villages, because the crop is more secure, and also that irrigation renders possible the cultivation of special crops which pay a higher rent, but this is the sum of the advantage derived by the zamindar. I am not disposed to think that the raiyat reaps a considerable profit after payment of the water-rate, except in the case of particular crops like sugarcane. Irrigation of rice lands is usually resorted to for the added security which it affords. It is a method of insurance which minimises the risk of loss. If the crop experiments made by the Public Works Department be examined, and some which are clearly inaccurate be excluded, it will be found that the difference in the yield of irrigated and unirrigated lands is seldom more than two or three maunds which in itself is scarcely sufficient to compensate the raiyat for the expense and trouble of taking out a lease.

RAILWAY.

19. This is a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the construction was commenced in 1895. The line will connect Madras with Calcutta and *via* Sini with the Central Provinces and the Punjab. In February of this year the line was opened temporarily for traffic, though connection between Sini and Madras being made available. A portion of the line between Kola on the Rupnarayan River and Calcutta being still under construction, the connection is made by steamer service. The line will now remain open as far south as Bhadrak, but will be closed during the rains of this year between Bhadrak and Cuttack where the bridges are still incomplete. A daily steamer service on the High Level Canal is however, proposed to be maintained between these two places.

As regards the physical effect of the constructions of this line, it is still early to form any estimate. The waterway allowed appears to be sufficient, and has in several cases been much increased since the original plans were formed. I believe if any lodgement of water is caused on the west of the bank it will be in the neighbourhood of the River Kansbans, the flood of which is both high and sudden. But this stream rapidly subsides, and the water is not likely to stand sufficiently long to damage the crops. Individual fields must necessarily suffer here and there, while others will be correspondingly benefited, but no general effect is anticipated. Scarcely any complaints were made by raiyats on this score at the time of assessment, and if any grievance had existed it would assuredly have been brought forward. When the Grand Trunk Road was constructed zamindars and raiyats alike were up in arms, and I believe their complaints were in some instances substantial. Moreover, very liberal compensation has been paid as to which more will be said under the heading Land Acquisition (2)

(1) See trace.

(2) Para, 218.

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PHYSICAL ASPECTS SUMMED UP.

20. These are subsequently more particularly described with reference to separate local areas (3) but may be briefly noted here.

Considering first the area lying between Coast Canal and the sea, we have here extending upwards from the River Gamai to the Burabalang a great plain of grass lands, the grazing ground of herds of cattle and buffalo, with occasional sparse patches of cultivation and low somb jungle upon the sand ridges and near the tidal streams. South of the Gamai between the protective embankment and the sea, the aspect is the same. Between the Burabalang and Hanskura there is a little cultivation immediately on the east of the canal, and beyond this a net work of tidal creeks fringed with heavy jungle. From the Hanskura to the Subarnarekha there is cultivation inside the wooded sand hills which run in parallel ridges along the coast At the mouth of the latter river and along the tidal creeks sprea is impenetrable jungle, and upon the north side the coast-line is marked with sand ridges which protect the cultivated lands extending to the canal.

On the west of the District where the boundary approaches the hills and the lands are higher, the aspect is of a reddish rocky soil partially broken up to yield a scanty crop and exhibiting patches of jungle including a little sal which rarely attains to any size. Yet in other places where the hills run precipitously to the arable lands these are often of considerable fertility. lacking no supply of rain water which brings with it the vegetable sediments drained from the higher riches.

The remainder of the District is a plain of arable lands varying in level from pats or low lands, as the Talhati in Bayang, the Ankura pat and Baharia jhil in Kamardachour to the stretch of higher lands in the centre running from pargana Balikhand upwards and widening towards the town of Balasore.

CLIMATE.

21. The average temperature varies from 47° to 94° during the months of December, January and February, from 62° to 109° in March to May, from 66° to 94° during the rains and from 56° to 92° in October and November. 116° in the month of May is the highest temperature and 44° in the month of the December the lowest recorded in recent years.

A sea-breeze, reported unhealthy by the native population, rises after midday and penetrates eight or ten miles inland during the cold and hot seasons. From March to August the general set of the wind according to the matutinal readings is from the south-west and from September to February from the north-west.

The rainfall averages 60 inches, of which nearly 6 inches fall from November to April and 5 inches in May propitious to the labour of ploughing. Nine inches fall in June, 12 in July, 11 in August, 11 in Septmber and 5 in October in normal years. In April and May the District is visited by severe thunder-storms which gather in the hills and descend upon the adjacent plains.

Of endemic diseases that known as elephantiasis arabum, but more properly in the light of recent researches as 'filaria sanguinis homisus' is the most common and attacks nearly 30 per cent. of the population. Fever and chill are common sicknesses in the cold weather, but the country is singularly free from malaria, saving only in Jaleswar thana where a severe type of this disease is prevalent and retards the growth of population. Of epidemic cholera makes its appearances immediately before and after the rains chiefly in the towns. It seldom spreads to any extent and causes no great mortality, though there were severe visitations in 1853 and during the famine year of 1866.

During the last 60 years the District has not, comparatively speaking, suffered from the violent cyclonic storms and irruptions of the sea, which caused so much loss of life and property during the early years of the century. Some description of the cyclone of 1882 is given subsequently (4). In July 1872 occurred the most violent storm of late years. It was accompanied with tidal irruption all along the sea coast, and some lives and great numbers of cattle were lost. Cyclones have occurred on several other occasions in 1849, 1858, 1863. 1866, 1882, 1886 and 1887, but do not appear to have been attended with loss of life. They generally cause inundation, however, and in 1887 the sea swept over the coast canal embankment and penetrated to within two miles of Balasore town.

Of flood the highest within living memory was that of 1868, which occurred after a fortnight's heavy rain. The month was June and therefore, little damage was done to crops, though nearly every river in the District overflowed.

Of inferior height but more serious in results were the floods of 1892 and 1896, and in the latter year there was gaeat loss of crops in the south of the District. Other years are 1855, 1866 (5), 1872, 1883, 1886 1888, 1894, 1897 and 1898.

No part of the District, except the irrigated area in the south-west, is secure from drought in seasons of abnormally short rainfall. Drought, however, most commonly occurs, though not often in an aggravated form, on the upland stretching from Balikhand to Balasore town, at which point it widens across the District. Even here and there is a good quantity of low lying land so that the effect is not commonly severe. The worst droughts since last

(3) Paras. 183, 189, 189 and 191. (4) Para. 54,

(5) Following the famine, see Para. 61.

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settlement were those of 1852 in Pargana Bayang and Dhamnagar and of 1875 in Soro both in the south, while in 1836, 1839, 1840 and 1865 the loss of crops was common to the greater part of the District and in the latter year culminated in the great famine.

EMBANKMENTS (6).

There is no comprehensive system of protective embankments in this District. In 1853 it was stated (7) that the embankments measured 91 miles. Many of these were small agricultural embankments erected sometimes for irrigation purposes across the beds of streams and sometimes to guard against flood. In a few cases zamindars were at last settlement allowed expenses for maintenance, but the more important embankments were understood to be under the control of Government, and Mr. Mills (8) stated that in "estimating the assets regard had been had to the continuance of the embankments." It was subsequently found by the Public Works Department that many of the old zamindari or agricultural embankments were either useless or actually harmful in their effects. These are known as class IV and have for many years been neglected with the intention of abandoning them at this settlement. Accordingly there are now only three embankments of this nature which the Public Works Department proposes to maintain. The remainder have been surrendered to the zamindars on the understanding that Government should have nothing further to do with them. The total existing mileage under control of this Department is 84, of which a length of 74 miles is under Classes I and II, and situated on the Rivers Subarnarekha and Suma in the north, tke Baitarani, Salandi and Genguty in the south and along the sea face in Pargana Ankura. More will be said on this subject in another portion of the report (9).

(6) Appendix E and trace.
(7) Sir Henry Rickett's report on the eistrict of Balasore.
(8) Mr. Mill's Mimute of 1851.
(9) Paras 183, 191, 195.

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PART I.

CHAPTER II.

INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL DESCRIPION.

Para. 22—Parganas.

„ 23—Thanas.

„ 24—Origin oft

„ 25—Villages.

„ 26—Houses.

„ 27—Population.

„ 28—Composition of populatian.

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TOWNS „ 30—Balasore.

„ 31—Foreign settlement at Balasore.

„ 32—Bhadrak.

„ 33—Markets.

„ 34—Ports.

„ 35—Soils.

„ 36—Crops, Rice.

„ 37—Other food grains.

„ 38—Oil seeds.

„ 39—Miscellaneous.

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CHAPTER II.

PARGANAS.

22. In considering the fiscal divisions of the District, it will be convenient to notice the parganas first. These are the old fiscal divisions known as "Bisi" or "Khand" under the Hindu kings (1) and placed under the charge of Revenue officials who were responsible for the collections. Under the Moguls these divisions were known as parganas, but the original designations still survive in some of the names, as in Nun-Khand, Derabisi. As the pargana became sub-divided into an increasing number of taluks it still remained a centre of the collection system, and when owing to alienations and combination of the lands of various taluks, many estates became possessed of areas outside the border of their proper pragana, those areas were *de facto* included within that pargana. Hence the existence of those numerous "tahsil-alahidas" which are such a perplexing feature of the present pargana. It has been the custom to regard any village the greater part of which belonged to an estate in another pargana, as a tahsil-alahida village of that pargana and the same confusion has been imported into the designation of small portions of villages which belonged to an estate holding a neighbouring village, these being regarded as tahsil-alahidas of that village and named accordingly.

The pargana divisions bear little reference to physical or other facts and considered as local divisions, they are confusing and troublesome. As exhibiting, however, a combination of a number of neighbouring estates they have some use for statistical purposes. The number of parganas (2) now existing in this District, so for as the temporarily settled portions are concerned amounts to 67.

THANAS (3).

23. I may now turn to the subject of thanas which will naturally lead to, that of villages, houses and population.

I propose to deal with those figures in the appendix which include temporarily settled and lakhraj lands and exclude permanently settled tracts and the Kanika ward's estates. My remarks will therefore not have reference to the latter except when expressly included.

The District contains two subdivisions, of which the sadar includes the five thanas, Basta, Jaleswar, Baliapal, Balasore and Soro with an area of 962 square miles, while the Bhadrak or southern subdivision includes four thanas, Bhadrak, Dhamnagar, Chandbali and Basudebpur. with an area of 750 square miles.

ORIGIN OF THANA.

24. The thanas were constituted in 1806 as convenient local divisions for Police administration, and the boundaries of parganas being known and familiar to the people, the thanas were as far as possible constituted of whole parganas. From the date mentioned the District was divided into four thanas, Basta containing 551 villages, Balasore 536, Soro 622 and Bhadrak 949. In 1853 the number was 6, and it is now 9. That of Basudebpur, then known as Churamani, was subsequently separated from Soro, and those of Dhamanagar and Chandbali from Bhadrak. The thanas of Baliapal and Jaleswar in the north were included at the revision of the District boundary in 1868. Basta and Baliapal thanas contain a considerable number of permanently settled estates and Jaleswar is almost entirely permanently settled, while Chandbali contains the Kanika ward's estate. Of other thanas Soro in the centre of the District is far the largest, containing an area of 399 square miles, 884 villages and a population of 210,000. Thanas Chandbali, Bhadrak and Dhamnagar are the most thickly populated, the density in the former reaching, the figure of 647 to the square mile.

VILLAGES (4).

25. The total number is 3,607 of which 3,044 are inhabited and 563 "*becchapari*" (5) on the average there are something over two villages to the square mile, and in the north of the District villages are smaller and more numerous, while in the south they are larger and fewer. *Becchapari* villages are most common in thanas Balasore and Basta, and this is due not to the fact that there is less ground suitable for village sites but apparently to some eccentricity of survey. The average size of a village is 304 acres and varies form 489 acres in thana Basudebpur, where the coast side *becchapari* villages are very large, to about 250 acres in the north of the District. The villages in Jaleswar are chiefly small "Dian chack" "or tahsil-alahidas" contained in permanently settled villages. Villages generally are larger and in consequence "*becchapari*" villages fewer in the south.

The average population of inhabited villages is 298, and varies from 383 in the south to 249, in the north. Inhabited villages in the south are generally half again as large as in the north. I do not further deal with the figures in the appendix, but they will be found to contain all the statistics ascertainable on the subject.

(1) Para. 45.
(2) Appendix S. and trace.
(3) Appendix A and trace.
(4) Appendix A.
(5) Literally "without roof."

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Houses (6).

26. The total number of houses including cowsheds, stores and other such buildings 182,450 and of these 134,534 are dwelling houses. The latter figure excludes, however, the dwelling houses in the towns of Balasore and Bhadrak which may amount to about 6,000. This gives an average of between six and seven Persons to each dwelling house. The number may seem large, but it is to be remembered that a dwelling house often of considerable extent containing two or even three joint families, and further that the well-to-do raiyats frequently keep a servant who resides on his master's premises and has no house of his own.

The number used not, therefore, affect the estimate of the average number of persons in a family, which including resident servants it generally taken as between five and six. The average number of dwelling houses in inhabited villages in the south is 57 and in the north 37, it has already been said that these villages are larger in the south, and they are also more thickly populated. Throughout the temporarily settled portion of the District each inhabited village contains an average of 44 dwelling houses to a population of 298 souls.

Population (7).

27. According to a rough census made in 1840 at the time of survey the population amounted to 651,000. In 1865 before the famine,* the figure was 732,280, and after the famine it was estimated at 485,113. If the estimate of mortality was correct the population certainly recovered with extreme rapidity during the subsequent six years, for in 1872 it had reached the figure of 770,232. During the next nine years the increase was 22 per cent. and in 1881 the population numbered 945,280. By 1891 it was 994,625, an increase of 5 per. cent., and adding 3 per cent. for the last eight years the present population may be estimated at 1,024,463.

The fact that since the famine of 1865-66 the population of the District has increased from 485,000 to one million marks an extraordinary power of recuperation. Taking the increase between 1865 and 1872, from 1872 to 1881 and from 1881 to 1891, we find that the percentages are 59,22 and 5, respectively, and it is not unnatural to draw the conclusion that at the present day the population has almost reached the limit which the land is capable of supporting. The 59 per cent. increase in six years, though a small portion of it is due to the return of emigrant raiyats, exhibits the rate at which, under circumstances admitting of free expansion, population may be expected to develop. But if the rate of increase from 1881 to 1891 was only 5 per cent., it becomes necessary to consider to what cause the decrease is due. It is obvious in the first place that after a large mortality and abandonment of cultivation, the facility in obtaining land, and the reduction in the size of families, by rendering subsistence a matter of much greater ease encourage corresponding increase in population. As circumstances change and subsistence becomes more difficult, there is a natural check to population, so long as the standard of comfort is not abandoned. But these reasons in themselves appear insufficient to account for the lesser rate of increase, and as methods improperly called "malthusian" are never resorted to by any except the educated classes, undoubtedly the further explanation required is found in the habit of emigration largely prevailing in the District. This method of disposal of the surplus population is subsequently noted (8), and need not therefore be dwelt on here.

Composition of the Population.

28. Some note as to the composition of the population at the census of 1891 may be of interest :—

Total population of 1891.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.		Musalmans.		Buddist, Christian and others.		Remarks.
			Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
994,625	481,638	512.987	969,211	97	24,250	2	1,164	1	

Of the first six castes, Brahman, Baidya, Karan, Kayastha, Kshatriya, Khandait which rank as high only three are numerous :—

Brahmans	... 119,289	... 12% of the total population.
Karans	... 24,773	... 2% " " "
Khandaits	... 185,852	... 18% " " "

(6) Appendix A.
(7) Appendix A.
(8) Para. 207.

*Note :—See Chapter on "Materjal condition" in tne Orissa Report. The total mortality in the whole Province probably did not exceed 80,000.

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of the intervening castes, most of which rank as *Hatua* the following are most numerous :—

Goura	...	...	73,463
Bhandari	...	...	17,087
Gurla	...	...	13,190
Raju	...	...	40,757
Chasa	...	...	20,672
Teli	...	...	46,890
Tanti	...	...	56,767
Goala	...	...	33,820
Kamai	...	...	11,194
Kumhar	...	...	11,248
Dhoba	...	...	22,625
Rarhi	...	...	24,848
Keuta	...	...	26,110

Amongst the low castes may be mentioned :—

Gokha	...	...	27,147
Pan	...	...	54,319
Kadma	...	...	33,593

According to the census report the agricultural population numbered 750,607 or 75 per cent. of the total, and of those 299,000 were set down as actual cultivators. I propose elsewhere (9) to say something on the subject of the connection of caste and agriculture.

Density of population (10).

29. The present estimated population of the district is 1,024,463 of which 908,733 are resident in the 1,712 square miles now under settlement. The largest thana Soro contains the largest population *viz.*, 212,000 while the smallest Jalasore including its permanently settled area contains 55,000. The density arise in thanas entirely temporarily settled from 635 to the square mile in Bhadrak to 404 in Basudebpur. The average density in the south is 572, in the north 499, and throughout the entire District 531.

That the density of population should have attained in one thana to the figure of 635 to the square mile or one to the acre, may seem alarming. It is clear that under such circumstances the subsistence limit has been nearly reached. In 1793 the density in well-peopled districts of Bengal including Bengal, Behar and what was then called Orrissa but is now Midnapur was estimated at 200 (1) and the total population at 25,000,000. This had risen by 1882 to 60,000,000 and the density throughout Bengal rose therefore to 480, which is little less than the average for this District.

Towns.

30. The only towns worthy of the name are Balasore and Bhadrak, the former with a population of 21,000 and the latter of 16,000.

Balasore (2) though it includes an extensive bazar is in effect a collection of hamlets, and the area included within Municipal limits is no less than 3,404 acres or 5 square miles surveyed in 28 villages. The town lies upon the right bank of the river Burabalang about 15 miles from the mouth, though only 6 miles in a direct line from the sea. This was one of the earliest European settlements in India, and its history presents some features of considerable interest. Popular tradition ascribes the derivations of the name to the Mahadeb Baneswar, whose temple still stands in Purana Balasore. It is said that in the Dwapara Juga or third of the Hindu ages a demon king named Banasura dwelt in the portion of the town now known as Sunahat (3). He established and named after himself the shrine of Baneswar, and it was his custom every morning to repair to this and to four other temples, Gargareswar at Remna, Khejureswar near Sergarh, Bakreswar in the village of Bankeswar and Mani Nageswar in Bardhampur, and after performance of his devotion to return to his palace by midday. Incredible as the performance of this daily journey of some 40 miles or as the very existence of the demon may appear, the survival of two great tanks lying near the site of the supposed palace of Banasura and the remains of the moat rouud the dwelling of his daughter Usa whose name still survives in that of the village Usamerha (4) may be some way to convince the modern antiquarian of the authenticity of this mythological legend. However this may be, Balasore remained an insignificant village inhabited by fishermen and milkmen until the year 1642 when the British factory was established.

As early as 1514 the Portugeese had effected a settlement at the ancient port of Pipli on the Subarnarekha, 30 miles north of Balasore. The site is now lost and the only trace of European colonisation is found in the name of the Pargana Shabander (5). In the beginning of the 17th century the Portugeese settlement was deserted and in 1635 the first British factory in Bengal was established on its ruins under a Firman of the Mogal Emperor Shajahan. Five years later the patriotism of Dr. Broughton secured permission for the erection of a factory at Balasore, and the location of Pipli having proved inconvenient owing to the silting

(9) Paras. 205, 130.
(10) Appendix A.
(1) Colebrooke's Husbandry of Bengal written in 1794.
(2) Compiled mainly from information submitted by Babu Abhoy Prosad Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, a resident of the town.
(3) Properly 'Sonita' the bloody, so called after the fight between Baneswar's men and his daughter's lover Pradyumna, the son of Krishna.
(4) More properly Ushabash or the dwelling place of Usa.
(5) Saheb-Bunber, the Sahib's port.

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of the Subarnarekha, the little Colony removed its quarters to what is now known as the village Barbati on the right bank of the Burabalang, a mile below the site of the modern town of Balasore. The factory was protected on one side by the river and upon the other three by a deep moat, and a native village inhabited by the artisans and weavers who worked for the Company sprang up rapidly around it. The trade at this time was in "satran", a kind of coarse long cloth, and in muslin, for the manufacture of which Orissa had early been famous. Though surrounded by strife and dangers the Colony continued its peaceful existence for upwards of a hundred and thirty years, and the only occasion when its security appeared to have been menaced was in 1688. In that year, on the outbreak of hostilities between the British and the Mogul Emperor when the Company's servants removed in a body from the Hugli to Balasore. The Governor of the town seized two factors as hostages, whereupon Captain Heath burned and plundered the town. But as early as the year 1700 the Burabalang, like all Orissa rivers, had commenced to silt at the mouth and the passage of the bar gradually became more difficult. From 1751 the decline of the factory set in, and it appears to have been ultimately abandoned before 1786. It was found in ruins when the British entered Balasore in 1803. The only traces of it now existing are the graveyard and a house in Barbati said to occupy the site of the old factory building. This house is now the residence of one Baidyanath Kar and was at one time the Collector's kachhari built by Mr. W. Blunt as Commissioner. The cemetery contains 33 graves with dates from 1684 to 1886, the latter being that of the tomb of Sir Henry Ricketts, Collector of the District, from 1827 to 1836, whose body was sent here for burial from England. Little remains to be said as to the town itself. The residents include some of the leading Zamindars, such as Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, Babu Raj Narayan Das and the Mondal family whose incomes may vary from thirty to fifty thousand rupees, and a considerable trading community the importance and wealth of which is rapidly on the increase. Some of the merchants are Urias and Bengalis, but the majority are Musalmans, Madrasis and men of Bombay. The Telis in particular are acquiring considerable local influence as large money lenders.

The town is the head-quarters of the District and the Administration includes a District Magistrate and Collector with three or four Deputies an Executive Engineer, a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, who is also Health Officer of the town, a Munsiff, three benches of Honorary Magistrates and a Sub-Registrar. A Proof Range under control of an officer of the Royal Artillery has lately been established at Chandipur near the mouth of the Burabalang, and an office and other buildings in connection with it are in process of erection in the town. There is a Jail, a General Hospital, Charitable Dispensary, a Roman Catholic Mission with a school and orphanage and a settlement of Free Will Baptists from new Hempshire W. S. Just outside Municipal limits to the west are the quarters of a District and Assistant Railway Engineer together with the new station buildings which are now approaching completion. The railway bridge over the Burabalang was opened on the 9th May of the current year, and though in regard to size it does not compare with those of the Brahmani and Mahanadi in Cuttack, yet it has an importance of its own as an imposing structure, as the only bridge in the province constructed in tidal water, and as the visible sign of the commencement of what may prove a new era in the trade and material circumstances of the District.

The climate of the town is healthy, and with the exception of cholera outbreaks before and after the rains there is little sickness. The rainfall is large and averaged 70 inches during the last five years. Opium eating is properly described as the curse of the town, which has earned for itself an unenviable reputation for the abnormal quality of the drug consumed. The lower classes especially regard it as a preventive of chill and fever, and men, women and children alike look upon it as an item of their daily food.

It remains to notice Balasore as a port. At the commencement of the century it was the only one of which Orissa could boast, and through after the abandonment of the old settlement trade stagnated until the British entered the Province in 1803, the circumstances of the port subsequently rapidly improved. In 1853 the sloops numbered 167, although 44 had been lost in the gale of 1851 and the trade was rapidly increasing. Between 1848 and 1852 the annual value of the imports rose from Rs. 83,000 to Rs. 1,01,000 and of the export from Rs. 12,600 to Rs. 1,99,000 nearly the whole of the latter being rice and paddy. The highest export figure was reached in 1850 when the amount was Rs. 3,49,000 and the subsequent falling off was attributable to the loss of shipping in the storm. The manufacture of salt gave the chief fillip to the trade, and with its abandonment there was a considerable decline. It is not necessary to deal further with the present trade than to note that in 1897-98 the total value of the exports was Rs. 12,96,350 and of the imports Rs. 16,25,561 (*x*) and that since 1850, a new and valuable export trade has arisen in stonewar 'of nuguni' (*y*) quarried chiefly in Nilgiri.

Foreign Settlements at Balasore.

31. The British was not the only factory at Balasore, for the French, Dutch and Danes also possessed settlements. The two latter known as Ulansahi and Denamardanga were ceded to us in 1846 and are now held as khasmahals and leased on "*ijara*" to Raja Baikuntha Nath De. The area of each is 7 acres. The most round the Dutch factory known as

(*x*) For particulars see Appendix D D and paras. 208 and 209.

(*y*) See para. 211.

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Ulannala, and the graveyard containing two old fashioned monuments are still in existence. The French settlement was never ceded and remains the territory of that nation. It is under the authority of the Administrator General at Chandernagar. I cannot ascertain whether this factory, now known as Frasdanga, was ever captured by the British, but the French certainly ceased to occupy it, and under the treaty of 1783 it was restored to them with their other factories, the restoration being actually made in 1786. The area at this time appears to have been 64 acres, which according to the map of last settlement had diminished to 43 acres. At this settlement an area of 169 acres was claimed as French territory, and Mr. Maddox was directed to enquire into the matter. He held the claim to be untenable, and his recommendation that the area should be limited to 38 acres of which the French were actually in possession was accepted by Government.

The lease of this French territory is disposed of annually by auction, and generally fetches a considerable sum, the profits to the lessee from the Abkari revenue alone being Rs. 250 per annum. The lease realised as much as Rs. 925 in 1878 when it was purchased by the Mondol family who were anxious to control the Frasdanga blacksmith's trade, so as to hold a monopoly of it in their neighbouring bazar. In the following year again it realised Rs 462, the purchaser being desirous of establishing a monopoly in the liquor business of the town. The former lessee Raghunath Mahapatra made the position of both his successors so uncomfortable that neither afterwards came forward and he purchased the lease himself in 1880 for Rs. 100. It has since passed into the hands of Raja Baikuntha Nath De.

The existence of Frasdanga has been a fruitful source of trouble to the authorities. Resort was at one time habitually made there for the purpose of disposing of stolen goods and for other criminal purposes, and in 1893 a criminal case which attracted some notoriety was brought by Raghunath Mahapatra against the lessee on the charge of kidnapping him out of British India. All these settlements were centres for the illicit traffic in opium during the early part of the century, and the drug was smuggled into British territory in large quantities.

Bhadrak (*a*).

32. This is the contre of the southern subdivision and lies on the bank of the Salandi at the 43rd mile of the Trunk Road below Balasore. It consists of a group of hamlets covering an area of some three square miles and contains a population of 16,000 of which 75% are Musalmans. The town contains two quarters, the Naya Bazar on the right bank of the Salandi and the Purana Bazar on the left. The former is situated near the Trunk Road and contains numerous lodging houses for travellers, for suitors in the courts and for the clerks and mohurirs in Government employ.

Provisions are the chief commodities sold in this bazar, though a short time ago some Bengali merchants opened shops for the sale of tobacco and piece goods. The real centre of trade is however, the Purana Bazar, where the Musalman element is strongest. The mahajans, zamindars, and merchants reside here, and Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company have a store for the sale of Liverpool salt and petroleum. Another business for the sale of Madras salt has lately been opened up by a company for which Messrs. McNeil and Company are the local agents.

In addition to the stores and shops there are two markets held weekly upon Wednesdays and Saturdays. Some description of these will be found under that heading (*b*), but it may be noted here that the Wednesday market is the most important in the District, and sales of cattle, timber and fuel take place there to a large extent.

The following are the principle articles of trade *rice*, and *paddy* very rarely are purchased during the five months following the sarad harvest by Bombay *Nakoda* merchants either from the local rice dealers or through agents who visit the smaller market.

Salt. imported by merchants to a small extent from Calcutta. The chief business is done by Turner Morrison and Company, who in the year ending March 1899 sold 35,191 maunds, value one and a quarter lakhs of rupees at Rs. 3-10-6 per maund. I believe the Company is likely to be supplemented by the new agency already referred to since the Madras salt can be put on the market at a cheaper rate than the Liverpool articles.

Kerosineoil. The sales of the smaller merchants amount to and annual total of Rs. 5,000. The largest importers are, however. Turner Morrison and Company who sold last year 7,536 cases at Rs, 3-11-0 per case, total value Rs. 27,600.

Cotton. There are four merchants who import English piece cottons from Calcutta to the total value of one and-a-quarter lakhs of rupees annually.

Cattle. Sheikh Iman and some five other Musalman merchants purchase cattle at the local markets of Bhadrak, Dhusuri, Ramchandrapur and Dubel to the amount of about Rs. 9,000 annually. Taking Rs. 10 as the average value, the trade amounts to Rs 90,000. The cattle are sent by the Trunk Road to Midnapur, where some of them are purchased as plough oxen but most go to Calcutta and further north where they supply the meat markets.

Hides Golab Khan and half a dozen others control the trade, and the value of the export is about Rs 72,000 per annum. The hides are sent to Calcutta a few by Balasore but most by Chandbali.

(*a*) From information supplied by Babu Harakrishna Mahanti, Assistant Settlement Officer.

(*b*) Para. 33.

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Yarns. English and Bengal twist for the manufacture of local cloth is imported to the annual value of Rs. 23,000.

Turmeric, chilis, sugar and *cocoanuts* are imported by steamer from Cuttack by three Marwaris and othor local traders, The sugar is in the form of molasses and " kand ". The same merchants export rasin and tamerind to Cuttack.

Betelnut, sices, wheaten-flour, refined sugar, potatoes and *plantains* are imported to the annual value of Rs. 10,000 from Calcutta *via* Chandbali by Sankar Sahu and others. A small quantity of potatoes and betelnuts also comes from Cuttack.

Ghee is brought from the grazing grounds of Pargana Ankura and some exported to Calcutta and Midnapur.

Though living in the town is dear and a proverbial saying runs that fuels costs a pice for half-a-seer, the town peoples are prosperous, and even the beggars have lands (7). There are many respectable resident Musalman families, and they are careful to maintain a position and social observances which distinguish them from the ordinary Mahomedan community in the mufasal. The climate is considered superior to that of Balasore, but there are severe outbreaks of cholera in the season preceding the rains.

MARKETS (8).

33. The number of markets in the temporarily settled portion of the District is 59, and particulars of area, position, assessment and of the commodities ordinarily sold at each will be found in the appendix referred to. Many of the markets are situated on Bahal and the most important of all that of Bhadrak, on bazyafti land. The total assessment imposed on the zamindar in whose estates markets lie amounts to Rs. 783, and was fixed as a ground rent varying from Rs. 1-3-0 to Rs. 210 per acre.

Though with a few exceptions, they are not of great size, they are well distributed for the supply of local wants and as centres where grain collects for export. It is likely that in the course of the next new years markets of considerable size will spring up in proximity to the railway stations, and some that now exist in less convenient situations will decline. The commodities ordinarily exibited for sale include cottons of local and English manufacture, brass and *kansa* (9) utensils and ornaments, kerosine oil, provisions of all sorts such as paddy, rice, salt, spices, molasses, dried fish, vegetables, dal, fruits, fresh-fish, castor and mustard oil, gram, confectionery, fried rice, milk and pan for chewing, earthen-ware pottery, blacksmiths'-ware, mats, brooms, fuel, cheap finery, hair oil, mirrors, combs, soap, needles, pins, tobacco, sal leaves, scrap, iron, cotton thread, string, rope and small utensils and lamps made of tin.

At markets of a larger size there is often a trade in special articles including cattle, timber, charcoal, yarn, tamarind, resin, drugs (opium, bhang and ganja), medicines, ghee, tari and Uria books and tracts sold by Missionaries. In the cold season Kabuli-pedlars sell warm cloths of various descriptions. The regular shop-keepers do a lucrative trade and make a profit from 50 to 100 per cent.

From noon till 9 o'clock at night the Uria market presents a busy scene. The traders set out their wares each in his appointed place. The drummer and flute blower make music at every shop in turn and recive a few pies or small article exposed for sale. The sweeper collects a similar contribution. The village postman attends to deliver letters, and the zamindar's peons press the raiyats for their rents. People, women predominating, flock in with rice or fish for sale and to make purchases for the family wants. The dandidar or weigher appointed to supervise the market goes round to receive his commissions on the sales or to give his opinion on the rates to prevail for the day. The Gomasta of the zamindar or the ijaradar who has taken a lease of the market, collects his " tola " in kind or cash or sometimes a stipulated annual rent from every shop. The money-changer exhibits piles of small coins and cowries and a shop-keeper may be seen bartering his goods in exchange for some articles of domestic requirements.

In the north of the District the three markets of most importance are Singla in Nangleswar, Deula in Bhograi and Shahaji in Remna near Balasore. The average attendance at these is probably seven or eight hundred, and people come to them from a distance of ten or twelve miles.

The two daily markets of Balasore town are entitled to some notice. The most important is that in the centre of the town, belonging jointly to the zamindars the Mondal family, Babu Rasik Charan De and Babu Dolgobind Ghose. The markets contain some brick buildings erected by the Mondals, and these are occupied by the fish and vegetable sellers. The Mondals are proprietors of the fishery estate (10) in the River Burabalang and have shown some enterprise and business capacity in providing the fishermen with means for disposing of their catch.

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(7) One of these professional beggars on receiving a dole of rice from an Assistant Settlement Officer in the town proceeded to urge some grievance with reference to the assessment of his thani holding.
(8) Appendix F.
(9) Bell metal.
(10) Para. 94.

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Vegetables from Remna and the villages near the town, sea-fish from Chandipur on the coast, seasonable fruits including pineapples, guavas, plantains and a species of orange from the Gurjats are daily brought for sale, and at the bi-weekly market there is a trade in brass and *Kansa* ornaments and utensils, and in cloth which is largely purchased by Santhali women from the Gurjats. At the approach of the rains *chamars* bring umbrellas, hats and *pakhias* of palm leaf and bamboo. The markets are let out to contractors, who collect "tola," generally half a pice per day, from the sellers. The shops are paid for at from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 a month. The lessee of the vegetable market pays a rent of Rs. 25 per month, and Rs. 15 a month are paid by the *ijardar* of the fish market. The market is capable of improvement and requires a supply of drinking water. It is under the control of the Municipality which levies a quarterly tax of Rs. 35.

The other market is situated on the Trunk Road and was constituted as a *sarai* for travellers. The trade is in provisions only. It is let out annually by the Municipality by acution and the rent now realised is Rs. 106. It contains lodgings for travellers and suitors in the Courts, but with the advent of the railway its importance as a *sarai* for travellers is declining. The lodgings are now occupied by railway contractors and coolies.

In the south may be mentioned Chandbali, Jamjhari on the Trunk Roard between Soro and Bhadrak and Turigaria in Mangalpur. But the most important of all is that of Bhadrak known as Esafpur. This consists in fact of two markets, one of which is situated on bazyafti land and the other on that of Babu Radhakanta Rai Mahasay, zamindar. This has lately been established and has attracted much of the trade of the old market.

The specialities of the old market are timber and cattle, and of the latter the yearly sales average 6,500 value Rs. 39,000, which gives a price of Rs. 6 per head. Each purchaser pays to the *ijaradars*, a fee of 3 pies per rupee, while the sellers pay a similar amount per head of cattle, and the total fees derived are Rs. 700. Various portions of the markets are let out annually to *ijaradars* the leases being disposed of by auction. The fees levied on the sale of timber varies from 1½ to 6 pies according to size, and the annual amount paid by *ijaradar* of this portion was found to be Rs. 120. The income derived from shops is Rs. 700. The total annual sum realised by the *bazyaftidar* after deductions of the *ijaradars*, profits on cattle and miscellaneous shops, probably does not fall short of Rs. 1,000 (11).

PORTS.

34. The tendency of Balasore rivers to silt at the mouths has been fatal to the stability of almost every port in the District. It was on this account that Pipli was abandoned in 1642 and the same cause led to the decay of Balasore last century. In the year 1871 there were said to be seven principal ports, Subarnarekha, Sartha, Chhauna, Balasore, Laichanpur, Churamon and Dhamra (including Chandbali). Owing to the silting of the river mouths, to the constructure of the east-canal, which facilitated the silting while it also provided a new waterway, and to the abandonment of salt manufacture, some of these have ceased to exist, while the position of others has been changed. Thus Subarnarekha is now represented by Batanga and Mandhata on the Coast Canal and Barbatia on the Gochida River, Panchpara has taken the place of Sartha, Chhauna, Laichanpur and Churaman (1) have ceased to exist, a new port has formed at Baliapal on the Matai River and Chandbali has absorbed the trade of the old port of Dhamra situated 15 miles lower down the river at the confluence of the Matai Some account may now be given of the seven existing ports in the orders of their importance, with the exception of Balasore, which has been already treated of as a town. Particulars of the imports and exports both of Balasore and Chandbali will be found under that heading (2).

CHANDBALI.

The establishment of this port is due to the enterprise of Captain McNeil, who 30 years ago sailed up Dhamra with Mr. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, with the intention of his discovering a suitable site. Chandbali, which was then a small village occupied by a few fishermen's huts was found to combine the advantages of high position, free from all risks of innundation, and sufficient depth of water in immediate proximity to the river bank. Captain McNeil immediately obtained a lease of a small area of land by arrangement with the zamindar, subsequently government, recognising the advantage of the site, acquired an area of 179 acres, which now forms the Chandbali khasmahal and includes the land leased by Captain McNeil. These eventually passed into the hands of the I. G. S. N. Co. and Messrs. McNeil & Co. to whom the first leases were granted by government in 1877. The area held by the two companies now amounts to 12 acres, and besides offices and ware-houses contains a flourishing bazar which occupies one-third of the area. The tenants of the companies pay rents amounting to Rs. 2,500 and the rents payable by the companies under the leases lately granted amount to Rs. 168.

Chandbali lies on the north bank of the Baitarani River some eight miles west of its confluence with the the Brahmani and 20 miles from the mouth. It is connected with the interior by the River Matai the Bhadrak Road and various tidal creeks. The river-frontage area is small and contains chiefly the companies ware-houses, bazar and lodging houses. At the

(11) Particulars obtained from an enquiry by babu Prasanna Coomer Banerjee, Assistant Settlement Officer.

(1) Once a centre of salt and rice export. The zamindars levied in 1832 a tax of Rs. 878 on the export of rice alone.

(2) Paras. 208 and 209.

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divergence of the Bhadrak Road there is a second bazar and a flourishing market. Particulars of the trade of the port will be found under the heading imports and exports (3).

Mandhata is situated on the Coast-Canal, a short distance above the crossing of the River Haskura. This port has been in existence but a few years and is of growing importance. A bazar including a number of stores has been established, and rice and paddy together with a small quantity of "Birhi" from Singla market are collected by the merchant for export to Calcutta in country boats by the canal. The total value of the exports amounts to about Rs. 90,000. The imports include the usual items, English cloths, English and Bengali yarn, betel-nut, spices, kerosine oil, potatoes and turmeric and the total value amounts to Rs. 70,000.

Baliapal on the River Matai near Karanjaria bungalow affords a trade centre for Pargana Ankura and part of Killa Kanika. The chief export is rice which to the annual value of a lakh of rupees is despatched in sloops to Calcutta, Madras, and the Lacadives and Maladives.

Barbatia on the Gochida River, a tributary of the Subarnarekha exports rice, paddy and mats to Calcutta in country boats by the canal and also in small sloops by sea The value of the exports amounts to less than a lakh, and the imports include the customary articles but are chiefly oil and cloths.

Batanga is situated on the Coast Canal some six miles north of Bhograi lock and not far from Doula market. Some Bombay merchants have established stores here and export rice to the value of about half-a-lakh of rupees *via* the Coast Canal to Calcutta, whence it is sent to Bombay.

Other centres from which a small export trade is carried on, but hardly worthy the name of ports are Talpada, Inchuri and other places along the Coast Canal where perhaps a single trader has established himself. At Churakhai on a tidal creek communicating with the Panchpara River and adjoining the Trunk Road 12 miles north of Balasore is a warehouse belonging to a Contai merchant, whence country boats loaded with rice travel down into the Coast Canal and so to Calcutta returning with oil and other commodities.

A similar centre is Panchrekhi on a tidal creek connecting with the Subarnarekha near Jamkunda. There are two stores here and rice is exported to Calcutta.

SOILS.

35. Lands are ordinarily of three classes:—

(1) "Jala" or rice lands.

(2) "Pal" or river side lands enriched with silt deposit. These grow tobacco, cotton, rabi crops and the best paddy.

(3) "Kala" the high lands of the homestead, which generally grow vagetables. These are constantly enriched by manure and refuse of all kinds and are locally known "harfasal" or capable of growing every description of crop. Soils are further distinguished as:—

"Matial", soil including a large proportion of clay, grows biali, sarad, sugarcane, kulthi and other rabi crops.

"Dorasa", a mixture of clay and sand, grows biali, sarad, sugarcane, kulthi and other rabi crops.

"Baliara" sandy, soil grows, sarad.

"Chikta matial", adhesive clay, grows sarad. Two further classifications under which all lands fall are :—

"Dangar" upland soil grows, sarad.

"Gahir" low land soil grows, sarad and balua lands growing sarad are generally classed according to their situation. The first class or "aul" includes all soils which retain moisture up to the time when the ear is fully ripe. Homestead and Alluvial lands also rank under this class on account of their special fertility.

The second class or "doem" includes the medium level soils which retain moisture up to September. Inferior and sandy soil rank under the third class or "soem"

There also exists a fourth class and sometimes a fifth and sixth.

CROPS (4)

36. Babu N. N. Banerjee in his report on the agriculture of Cuttack has given on his subject a quantity of information which is equally applicable to this District and I shall, therefore, treat the subject as shortly as possible. Paddy is the principal crop and includes three distant classes "sarad", "biali" and "dalua."

Of the 776,000 acres of cropped land in the area under settlement of rents no less than 708,800 or 91 per cent. are under sarad rice. Three descriptions are recognised "ashu" grown on high lands, "kanda" grown on land of mean level and "garu", grown on low lands. On the higher level the crop is sown broadcaste but in the low lands especially in parganas Ankura, Bhera, Kaima, and Bayang; it is transplanted because in such parts the water gather more quickly would wash away the seeds or drawn the early seedlings. But

(3) Paras. 208 and 209. (4) Appndices I and J.

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transplantation is also resorted to for a better crop since only the strongest seedlings are planted and the better class of raiyats possess "Talhatis" plots good high land generally within their "baris" and especially reserved for growing the paddy for transplantation. A quarter of an acre of Talhatti suffices for the transplantation of four times that area. The transplanted crop is expected to yield from one to five maunds in excess of that shown broadcast.

The sowing is the work of May or June according as the rain is early or late "asu" is reaped in August or September, "khanda" in September and October and "garo" from November to January. The yield is from 10 maunds of paddy to the acre in the unfertile tracts such as Ambohatta to 30 maunds in the best river side lands on the Burabalang below Balasore on the virgin soil of the reclaimed lands by the Subarnarekha and in some parts of Ankura. The greater part of the District yields an average of 18 maunds in fair seasons, but taking good and bad lands alike and with due regard to the floods and drought to which the country is periodically subjected the average outturn is to be estimated at very little more than 15 maunds.

Excluding experiments not worthy of credit, on the jail lands in the Balasore town and excluding also those of the Public Works Department which are taken on one twenty-fifth of an acre, and that the best portion of the best field found experimental cuttings show an average of 20 maunds of paddy and 22 maunds of straw per acre.

Particulars of 146 locally recognised description of "sarad" rice grouped under the heads of fine, medium and common, with particulars of the soil upon which they are grown will be found in Appendix H.

Biali rice is not grown in quantities but in almost every part of the District. The average under this corp is 5,400 or not hundredth part of that under sarad. It is sown upon high lands in the month of May and reaped in August and September. Being, thus an early crop, although the cost of raising it is high and 50 seers of seed are requisite for an acre, it is grown on a portion of this holding by the tenant who has no store of rice or who is being pressed by his landlord for payment of rent. The yield is 10 or 12 maunds of paddy to the acre and the various descriptions are noted in the appendix to which reference has been made.

"Dalua." The area shown under this crop is 800 acres only, but varies considerably from year to year. There is little ground suitable for its cultivation, for it requires a low level and facilities for irrigation. Sown or more commonly transplanted in December and January, it is harvested in April and May and the yield is from 8 to 12 maunds. The crop is scarcely grown except in Dhamnagar, Bayang, Senaut and Bhera in the south of the District, and though the normal area under it is small it is largely sown after a failure of the "saradh" rice This, after the year of 1895 when the Sarad crop was destroyed, no less than 2,000 acres were put under irrigation from the high level canal and the area irrigated from other sources was probably as great.

OTHER FOOD GRAINS.

37. Other food grains grown include "mug," "birhi" "kulthi" "chana," "arhar (5)" "maka (6)" and "Barguri (7)." The total area under these crops is only 8,000 acres, they are generally grown on twice cropped lands and are named in the order of their importance.

Mug is of three kinds, "dhala," "kala," and "jai," the latter being in the greatest demand on account of its superior flavour. It is sown broadcast in August and September and reaped in December and January, the average outturn being from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds. It is eaten as *dal*.

Birhi is similar to 'mug' and is sown broadcast during the rains.

Kulthi grown chiefly in Senaut, Randiaorgara and Dhamnagar is sown in November and cut in February. It is the cheapest of the "rabi" crops and is commonly eaten as "dal" by the poorer classes.

Chana is sown in August and September rnd reaped in December. It is eaten as *dal*.

Arhar is sown in June on *Kala* lands and reaped in December. The plants grow to a considerable height.

Maka is a crop grown in "baris" only. It is sown in July and in September the cobs are plucked and eaten fried. It is chiefly produced in Senaut, Kundi and Sahabandar.

Barguri is very similar to "chana". It is eaten as *dal* and also used for the preparation of sweetmeats.

OIL SEEDS.

38. Oil seeds include "mustard (8)," "gaba" (9), "linseed (10), and til (1), and the area covered by these crops is 600 acres.

Mustard is sown broadcast on *pal* lands and "baris" during October and November and reaped in February. It is grown chiefly in Senaut, Sahabandar, Bhograi, Kundi, Phulwar and Sunhat. Generally a tenant puts only a few gunts (2) under this crop, and the yield is about 10 seers per gunt. Mustard oil is used for cooking purposes and by the better classes for anointing the body before bathing. Four seers of seeds yield one of oil.

(5) These five grains are pulses.
(6) Maize.
(7) This is a description of bean, but may rank as pulse.
(8) 'Sarisa or rai.'
(9) Castor oil.
(10) Tisi.
(1) Sesamum.
(2) One twenty-fifth of an acre.

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The *castor oil* plant is grown in a similar fashion. It prefers a dry soil and requires water only when the fruit is ripening. The yield is about 3 maunds per acre and a maund of seed will yield 10 seers of oil. The oil is cheaper than that of mustard and is used by the poorer classes for the same purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

39. Spices including *dhania* (3), *joani* (4) and *panmauri* 5) cover an area of about 100 acres and are grown on *pal* lands or in *baris*, being sown broadcast in November and reaped in February.

Sugarcane.—The area is recorded as less than 500 acres, but this figure does not represent actual facts. The crop is chiefly grown in Dhamnagar under irrigation from the high level canal, and no less than 500 acres are irrigated this year in the pargana named. The acreage now under sugarcane may be estimated at 700 acres. The two varieties are "Kantari" and "Bansia," and the former gives a better yield. The crop needs careful attention and a plentiful supply of water. The cutting are planted in rows during January and February and the crop is reaped in October and November. The cane is crushed in wooden mills worked by oxen and the process of extracting the "gur" is a wasteful one. At Bhadrak there are also some 15 or 20 mills of a more modern make, which are hired out to the cultivation. The yield of "gur" is from 25 to 60 maunds per acre, value Rs. 125 to Rs. 300 at Rs. 5 per maund but the cost of cultivation (6) is 60 or 70 rupees per acre, and the crop is therefore not to be grown except by well-to-do raiyats who can afford the expenditure of capital. Morever, the crop is thought to exhaust the soil and the same land is not put under cane for more than two consecutive years, after which it lies another year fallow.

Cotton and *jute* cover 200 acres. The latter is grown in small quantities throughout the District, and generally in "bari" lands. In the north it is found most frequently on the banks of the Subarnarekha. Of cotton the two varieties are "bara" and "chota" kapa. The former is grown in the homestead land and attains a height of 7 or 8 feet, yielding a crop for several years. The latter is grown on river-side lands, the seeds being mixed with cowdung and sown broadcast during November. The harvest is taken during April and yield to the acre is about a maund of cleaned cotton which may sell for Rs. 20.

Tobacco is grown upon some 20 acres of river-side lands in Dhamnagar and Senaut and the yield is said to be 8 maunds which may be valued at Rs. 160. The cost of cultivation does not exceed Rs. 60 per acre.

Pan or betel leaf is grown on 120 acres chiefly in Bhograi where, however, the area has decreased since last settlement. One Village Kalyani produces the crop in the centre of the district, and some is grown in the neighbourhood of Bhadrak. The plan is a creeper grown on a raised garden one or two "gunts" in size, carefully fenced in and covered with a thatched roof. About 6,000 plants grown on a garden of two gunts and the leaves are thrown out in pairs at regular intervals, about four being plucked from each stem every month. The leaves sell at an average price of 1,500 per rupee, and the value of the yearly outturn is Rs. 190. The expenditure is Rs. 50(7) and the profit is therefore Rs. 140. The average life of a garden is 18 years. The cultivation is in the hands of a special caste, the Baraji or Barui of Bengal.

Inkar covers an area of 100 acres. This is a reed generally found growing on wet lands in the vicinity of pan gardens and is used in thatching the outer fence and as a support for the plant.

Miscellaneous vegetables are largely grown on the homestead lands which cover an area of 41,700 acres. An area of 1,300 acres is shown under brinjal, and other vegetables include pumpkin (8), cucumber (9) and melon (10).

These are grown most largely in Remna, Phulwar and Kemdi for the supply of the Balasore market and in Randia-orgara, Senaut and Dhamnagar for that of Bhadrak.

(3) Corriander seed.
(4) I do not know what the name is.
(5) Aniseed.
(6) Appendix K.
(7) Appendix L.
(8 Boitala.
(9) "Phuti and Kakuri."
(10) "Tarbuj"

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PART II.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Para. 40.—General outline.
„ 41.—Boundary disputes and attestation.
„ 42.—Fair rent work.
„ 43.—Other branches of the work.
„ 44.—Cost.

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PART II.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT PROCEEDINGS.

40. *General outline.*— I propose to go very briefly into this matter, making only some note of the officers employed, the period occupied by the various stages of the work and the cost incurred. It is not proposed to give any account of points relating to procedure. This was in no way peculiar to the District and the subject is, therefore, left for mention in the Provincial Report.

The area under survey and settlement was 1733·11 square miles. The area in which settlement of rent was made amounted to 1669·32 square miles, and that under settlement of revenue to 1499·08 square miles. (1)

The survey proceedings were completed between 1891-92 and 1894-95 at a total cost of Rs. 2,97,069.

Khanapuri commenced in 1891 in the south of the District and by the end of September 1894 this work was complete, and 934 villages containing 775·375 plots had been attested. The following Officers were employed between these dates :—

Mr. S. L. Maddox.
„ C. A. Radice.
„ B. C. Mitra.
„ J. G. Cumming.
„ W. B. Thomson.
„ J. Taylor.
Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji.
„ Ramesh Chander Das.
„ Girish Chander Dutt.
„ Raj Kishore Das.
„ Hara Krishna Mohanty.
„ Chaku Lal Sarkar.

In October 1894 the District was constituted a separate charge under Mr. S. L. Maddox as Settlement officer and by September 1895, five-sixths of the attestation work was completed. The Officers employed during this year were as follows :—

Mr. W. B. Thomson.
Babu Srigopal Bhattacharji.
„ Chandi Charan Chatterji.
„ Abhoy Prosad Das.
„ Girish Chander Dutt.
„ Hara Krishna Mahanty.
„ Chaku Lal Sarkar.
„ Prasanna Kumar Banerji.
„ Ramesh Chander Das.
„ Jogneswar Biswas.
„ Jogannath Dutt.

} All except Babus Prassana Kumar Banerji and Jagannath Dutt reverted during recess.

On the 18th February 1896 Mr. S. L. Maddox was appointed Settlement Officer of Orissa in lieu of Mr. W. Maude and in the succeeding March Mr. W. B. Thomson was placed as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of this District. In the Middle of February 1897 he was relieved by Mr. D. H. Kingsford who has remained in charge since that date.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES AND ATTESTATION.

41. The following statements exhibit the progress made in disposal of boundary disputes and attestation :—

Boundary Disputes.				Rs.
Up to 30th September 1894	...	...	...	1,154
September 1894 to September 1895		...	...	407
Do. 1895	do. 1896	...	...	210
Do. 1896	do. 1897	...	...	36
		Total	...	1,807

Attestation		Villages.		Plots.
Up to 30th September 1894		934	...	775,375
Do.	1894—1895	1,962	...	1,204,215
Do.	1895—1896	686	...	232,765
Do.	1896—1897	10	...	14,756
Do.	1897—1898	14	...	2,654
Do.	1898—1899	1	...	7
	Total	3,607		2,229,772

This work was thus practically completed by the end of 1896.

(1) These figures were recorded before the areas were finally revised.

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FAIR RENT WORK.

42. The progress in fair rent work was as follows :—

Years.	Villages.	Tenants.	Existing assets Rs.	Settled assets. Rs.	Enhancement. per cent	REMARKS.
1895-96	804	97,912	1,73,700	2,24,000	30	The work was chiefly in the south-western parganas.
1896-97	1,598	261 129	5,94 000	6 87,000	16	In the centre and south-east
1897-98	1,074	96,132	1,71,000	2,13,000	25	In the north.
1898-99	107	15,760	39,000	45,000	16	In Pargana Kamardachor only.
Total ...	3,583	470,933	9,77,000	11,69,000(1)	20	

NOTE:—These figures have been corrected and revised in the Provincial Report. The figures for 1995-96 are misleading because certain valuations included in the settled assets have not also been included in existing assets.

Thus most of the settlement of rents was accomplished between 1895 and 1898 and more than half in a single year 1896-97.

The variations in the percentage of enhancement require some explanation. In the first year work was for the most part carried on in backward areas and there was also a large amount of new cultivation. The enhancement of 1897-98 is due chiefly to the latter cause.

The following statement exhibit the fair rent work performed by the individual officers employed :—

NAME OF OFFICERS.	Total No. of Villages.	Total No of Tenants.	No. of days spent in camp
Mr. W. B. Thomson	11	1,882	...
Babu Srigopal Bhattacharji	372	49,638	531
,, Rames Chunder Dass	237	29,915	273
,, Prasanna Kumar Banerji	303	39,903	287
,, Jagneswar Biswas	447	42,079	473
,, Girish Chander Dutt	18	2,663	67
,, Abhoy Prosad Dass	454	58,310	835
,, Hari Krishna Mahanty	176	49,981	587
,, Kunja Behari Goswami	142	16,215	170
,, Jagabandhu Ghose	2:4	42,802	371
,, Debendra Nath Bose	377	52,169	535
,, Saradanand Dass	157	19,519	199
,, Surendra Nath Sarkar	268	32,562	281
,, Ishan Chandra Das	145	10,845	210
Mr. Sorab S. Day	191	22,450	297
Total ...	3,502	470,933	5,116

N. B.—The number of villages dealt with in 1895-1896 has been revised, hence the discrepancy between the previous list (taken from the returns) and this list.

Up to 1895 field work was not done between May and September, but since 1896 it has proceeded throughout the year.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE WORK.

43. The following statement exhibits the various branches of the work.

Years.	Number of Assistant settlement Officers employed in each year including Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	Total number of months' work of all Assistant Settlement Officers in each year.	No. of villages attested.	No. of plots attested.	No. of villages assessed to rent.	No. of Villages draft published.	No. of villages finally published.	No. of objections disposed of under Sec. 105.	No. of objections disposed of under Sec. 106.	No. of objections disposed of under Secs. 103A & 104E.	No. of estate of which final report submitted.	No. of estate for which kabuliyats were executed.
Up to the end of September 1894.	...	...	934	775,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894-95	13	58	1,962	1,204,215	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...
1895-96	8	74½	686	232.765	804	707	...	251	33	...	...	...
1896-97	15	99½	10	14.756	1,598	1,618	1,076	9.162	509	...	378	...
1897-98	11	103	14	2.654	1.074	1,148	2.281	7 353	2,441	...	692	160
1898-99	8	46	1	7	107	134	250	2,870	42	1,376	345	1.237
Total ...	...	381	3.607	22,29,772	3.583	3.607	3,607	19,636	3.095	1,376	1.415	(2) 1.397

(1) The figures are compiled from the annual returns and will not agree with the actual assets as shown in appendix U.

(2) One proprietor is recusent, 19 estates are khasmahal.

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The case work was specially heavy in this District. In addition to 19,636 objections under section 105, B. T. Act, no less than 5,095 cases under section 106 were disposed of. This large number of cases was ascribed to the work of touts in the mofassal. No fees were chargeable on petitions, and nearly all were field through the post. Almost all the objections raised had already been disposed of under section 105. There were 42 appeals to the Special Judge from dicisions under section 106, and in 12 cases the orders were reversed in 2 modified and in 19 upheld 1,376 objections filed subsequently to November 1898 were disposed of under sections 103 A and 104 E, of the amended Act.

In addition to the above 5,118 objections of a miscellaneous nature were disposed of by the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.

The submission of final report occupied two years from May 1897 to May 1899, and the total number of estates reported on was 1,415. Nearly all kabuliyats were executed between March 1898 and April 1899 and with the exception of a few small estates the whole of the new revenue was introduced for the April kist of this year.

The total number of Officers employed from first to last was 55, and the total number of months' work done by all Officers was 381 up to the 31st May 1899 :—

Cost (3).

44. The following statement will exhibit particulars of the cost up to November 1894 when Balasore was constituted a separate charge, and for subsequent years until 31st March 1899 :—

Year		Amount Rs.
1889-1894		67,540
A194-1895		83,635
1895-1896		90,099
1896-1897		1,21,487
1897-1899		1,06,505
1898-1899 March		38,775
	Total ...	5,08,041

Adding the expenditure incurred up to the 31st May of this year, *viz.*, Rs. 12857 and the estimated expenditure up to 1st September 1899 when the work is expected to close, *viz.*, Rs. 12,000, the total expenditure will amount to Rs.5,32,898, or adding the cost of survey to Rs. 8,29,967.

The cost per acre of settlement only is thus Re. 0-7-9, and of survey and settlement combined Re. 0-10-10.

Note.—Added by the Settlement Officer—For a more correct estimate of the cost reference should be made to the Provincial Report. A portion of the cost of the pay of the Settlement Officer and of his establishment (except between November 1894 and February 1896 when Balasore was a separate charge) must a so be included.

(3) For cost of the settlement of 1837-45 see para 58.

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PART III.

CHAPTER I.

FISCAL HISTORY.

EARLY REVENUE HISTORY AND BRITISH SETTLEMENT BEFORE 1837.

Para. 45.—Hindu administration.
„ 46.—Mogul administration.
„ 47.—Mahratta administration.
„ 48.—British accession.
„ 49.—State of the country during the early settlement.
„ 50.—Disorganisation of the administration.
„ 51.—Severity of the assessment.
„ 52.—Introduction of the Bengal Code and Sale Law.
„ 53.—Introduction of the Bengali element.
„ 54.—Physical calamities to which the District was subjected.
„ 55.—Proposals for a permanent settlement.
„ 56.—Delay in effecting settlement under Regulation VII of 1822.

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CHAPTER I.

EARLY REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Hindu Administration.

45. The history of Balasore as a separate District commeneces from the year 1828, up to which time it had formed a portion of the Province of Cuttack, under the administration of a single Collector. There are, therefore, no District records previous to that year, a fact which renders the compilation of comparative figures a difficult and laborious task. Such information as is available regarding the revenue history under the Hindu kings, the Moguls and the Mahrattas exhibits few details specially applicable to this District. However, before coming to some account of the early British settlements it may be well to glance cursorily at the earlier revenue rystems.

Adverting to the fact that from the 12th century onwards the revenue of the Province of Orissa has in fact value remained practically stationary while in purchase power it has enormously declined, Sri William Hunter somewhere compares the wealth and magnificence of the administration under the Hindu kings with the extreme povety of our own.

With the splendour of the Hindu Court, the proportions of its standing army and the magnificent expenditure on public works, the system of revenue administration was certainly in-keeping. It presents a thorough and complete organisation, with which the Moguls saw little reason for interference, and which was so permanently and firmly established that it afforded to the Mahrattas complete and easy means for the practice of extortion during a period of 50 years.

In each khand and bisi (the parganas of the Moguls) there were two classes of officials, the first charged with the general management including the control of the police and the second more particularly with the collections of the revenue. In addition there were jagirdars (1), the most important of whom were the military holders charged with the protection of the borders, while others were miscellaneous servants and officials. The first two classes held hereditary office, and in this they appear to have been confirmed by Todar Mall, the Mogal Ganeral, who in 1568 annexed the Province after it had been overrun and plundered by the Afghans at intervals during some 50 years. Henceforward the general managers were known as Chowdhuri and the revenue managers as vilayati kanungo, but in the course of time the orginal distinction between their duties disappeared, and both became revenue officials, having also certain miscellaneous duties including control of the Police. The portions of each pargana under the authority of each now become known as taluks and the officials themselves as talukdars.

MOGUL ADMINISTRATION.

46. Of Todar Mall himself it may be said that he consolidated the Mogul rule in Orissa, and one of his first acts as administrator was a detailed survey and settlement in the year 1580. This settlement included the three Divisions, or Sarkars, Cuttack, Bhadrak and Jalasore which then constituted the Province. Although Mogul rule in Orissa was a military occupation and land tenures and cultivation were by this fact necessarily rendered insecure, the conquerors cannot be accused of having neglected the civil administration. The revenue system was maintained almost in tact, and neither officials nor peasants were subjected to plunder or extortion (2). Raja Man Singh, who like Todar Mall was of Hindu stock, continued the wise policy of the latter, and had it not been for the constant outbreaks by the Afghans, who had settled largely in Balasore District, the country would have enjoyed a large measure of rest and contentment under the Mogul dynasty. Though exterminated as a nation in 1611 and broken up into small families, many of which were given lands for their support and sometimes acquired the headship of the village, the Orissa Afghans again united and rebelled towards the close of the century and were not finally destroyed until 1698. From that time they almost entirely disappeared though it was said 30 years ago that they still retained possession of 93 petty estates in this District (3).

Although the Moguls held the country at the swords point, they exhibited for a lieu creeds and institutions the same tolerance which made it possible for the Romans so long to retain possession of their colonies. Thus the Emperor Shahjehan made a grant of the lands of a whole pargana (Shajahnabad) for the maintenance of a bridge over the Kansbans River for the convenience of the pilgrims to Puri in the rainy season. It was reserved for the Mahrattas to resume this pious grant which benefited all castes and creeds.

MAHRATTA ADMINISTRATION.

47. The Mahrattas appeared in Orissa in 1742 and in 1751 it was finally made over to them. There now followed 50 years during which the country was exposed to every species of rapine and plunder. The Mahrattas made no attempt to maintain a civil administration ; all their efforts were directed towards extorting from the conquered Province the uttermost

(1) This was the origin of the killas, see para. 92.

(2) Following the practice in the other Provinces the Moguls created the new office of sadar kanungos or principal accountants. The former kanungos began henceforth to be called vilayati or provincial kanungos and lost much of their importance.

(3) See para. 68. The Bhadrak Musalman zamindars call themselves Pathans, but do not admit Afghan orgin.

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farthing of the revenue. Peasants and officials alike were subjected to every exaction that ingenuity could suggest. "Their rule" says Stirling "was fatal to the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country." Cultivation was attended with no security, rights were everywhere neglected and denied, the peasant was accustomed to regard a demand for rent not as a legitimate tax but as an exorbitant extortion and the policy of his rulers taught him a contempt for right and a disregard for duty. To this period is to be traced a moral and social degeneration from which, I believe, the people have never entirely recovered.

The Mahrattas divided this District into three chaklas, *viz.*, Bhadrak, Soro and Balasore. These again were subdivided into parganas, each of which included a varying number of taluks. An officer called "amil" was responsible for the revenue of each chakla, and he was assisted by a sadar kanungo under whom was a gomasta also known as vilayati kanungo, who made the mofasil collections. It was not long before the Mahrattas commenced to oust the talukdars on the ground of unpunctuality in payment of the revenue, and towards the close of their rule it also became a common practice to take engagements direct from the village headmen or makadams, who had previously paid through the talukdars. About one eighth of the total revenue paying area was so held by makadams, and though it had previously been the custom to make a yearly detailed computation of rentals on which the makadam was allowed a percentage for collection expenses towards the close of the century the "amils" found it convenient to take engagements from them for a lump sum. This custom was also followed to some extent with those talukdars, who were fortunate enough to be left in possession of their estates. It was Raja Ram Pandit, described by Stirling, as the most enlightened of the Mahratta subadars who first commenced to dispense with the talukdars as collecting agents in 1773, and subsequently most of them were dispossessed the vilayati kanungos making the collection direct from the raiyats and paying them over through the sadar kanungos to the "amils." Now too arose another practice which resulted in the disappearance of a large number of these hereditary officials. The sadar kanungo, who generally stood security for the payment of revenue by the talukdars, was allowed in cases of default to take over the taluk on payment by him of the arrear, and at the British accession, both sardar and vilayati kanungos were fund in possession of a large number of estates.

British Accession.

48. In October 1803 the British occupied the province, and in 1804 was made the first settlement under instructions of the Commissioners subsequently embodied in Regulation XII of 1805. In the appendix to Mr. Toynbee's History of Orissa are given particulars of the ten settlements current during the first 24 years of British rule, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate these here; I have, however, given them in an appendix (4) which contains also a statement of various revenues of the District payable under the Mahrattas and at four several periods under British rule antecedent to last settlement. The figures are not complete, as the early records frequently contain no mention of the Mahratta revenue. I am able, however, to give the comparative figures for 312 of the estates that existed under the Mahrattas showing revenue as follows :—

Mahratta Revenue	...	Rs. 1,50,285	Revenue of 1809-10 to 1811-12	Rs.	1,79,450
Revenue of 1804-05	...	,, 1,54,381	Revenue of 1812-13 to 1814-15	,,	1,80,072
Revenue of 1805-06 to 1808-09	...	,, 1,62,218	Revenue at last settlement	,,	2,05,586

These figures may, I think, be taken as indicative of the enhancements and reductions made in other estates, and the original 312 having been subsequently subdivided the figures actually include the greater number of the estates that existed at last settlement when the total revenue assessed amounted to Rs. 3,71,000.

It is unfortunate that a full comparison cannot be made of the early British revenues with those realised by the Mahrattas and the Moguls. Stirling states that the revenue of the Province under the Moguls was Rs. 15,89,000 while under the Mahrattas it was about a lakh less. In the Ain Akbari I find the Mogul revenue for the four sarkars, which included a portion of what is now Jajpur in Cuttack, stated as follows :—

	No. of mahals	Revenue Rs.
Bhadrak Sarkar	19	4,02,181
Soro Sarkar	15	1,07,814
Remuna Sarkar	20	2,18,458
Basta Sarkar	10	1,18,752
Total ...	94	Rs. 9,37,155

The revenue which was paid in cowries is stated to have been converted into "mokarari tankha rekmi" an expression which I do not fully understand. But if the figures represent the actual Mogul revenues, it would appear that they fell off to an enormous extent before the settlement of 1837, for the Mogul revenues of Basta and Remuna (midway between Soro and basta) alone are shown as considerably in excess of that for whole District in 1837. The system of conversion is not, however, explained in the Ain Akbari, nor can I understand on what principle the kahan of the 17th and 18th centuries is convertible into

(4) Appendix M.

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rupees, since the exchange at any rate in the 18th century shows extraordinary variations, (a) I retrain, therefore, from further comment.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

49. All authorities are agreed that the early British revenue administration was nothing less than disastrous in its effects on zamindars and raiyats alike. If to the errors of administration be added the severe physical calamities to which the District was subject in the early part of century, it is not difficult to understand and concur in the assertion that the people were no whit better circumstanced under British rule than they had been under that of the Mahrattas. The evils arising from a misconception of their real circumstances and from the application of the Regulation law, which was entirely unsuited to the condition of orissa, were almost as lamentable as those that had previously resulted from the open and undisguised extortion practised by their rulers. The causes contributing to the wretched state of this District in the early part of the century may be summed up as follows :—

1. Disorganisation of the administration.
2. Severity of the assessment.
3. Introduction of the Bengal Code and Sale laws.
4. Physical calamities to which the District was subjected.
5. Promise of a permanent settlement eventually denied.

DISORGANISATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

50. The misrule of the Mahrattas led to the mistrust of the governing power on the part of the people One result of this was that no revenue documents were obtainable from the officials except certain jamabandi papers or records of raiyati assessment made over by the chief kanungo of the Mahratta Government. No knowledge was, therefore, gained of the various rights of the talukdars or of the different tenures and titles of other collecting officers. That these were in addition particularly obscure and conflicting, was a necessary result of the Mahratta administration. Stirling's Minute of 1821 was the first attempt made to deal exhaustively with the subject, and it was not until the settlement of 1837-41 that rights and titles were finally settled and adjusted. Meantime all were confusion. The Mahratta "amils" sadar kanungos, talukdars and makadams all were intent on preserving for their own use the information which should have been in the hands of Government. Those persons in whom the actual collection of rents was vested were not interested in disclosing the real amount of their collections, while their superiors used their knowledge as a means of extortion, by threatening to disclose to the authorities of the fact of under-assessment. Some were busy in establishing a zamindari title which had never existed, others in furthering a claim to hold rent-free lands liable to assessment. The hands of most were against their neighbours and every man's hand was against Government.

SEVERITY OF THE ASSESSMENT.

51. The early collectors were even accustomed to the stringency of the Bengal Regulations. They were not at all inclined to admit claims for reduction of the demand on the various grounds admitted by the Mahrattas, such as short crops owing to drought or flood. Mr. Toynbee gives a numerous list of expenses put forward by the zamindars as deductions from the revenue, and though some of these were allowed the rejection of others necessarily caused discontent and gave rise to an exaggerated idea of the severity of the British revenue system.

Moreover, an examination of the early records shows that in some parganas, especially (5), the system of assessing lands on the productive powers, without reference to the actual collections, resulted in extreme hardship. The revenue once estimated, no deductions were allowed on the grounds of abandonment or non-cultivation of lands that were capable of bearing a crop. Yet such deduction had hitherto been customary, and though the demand at the early British settlements was considerably in excess of that of the Mahrattas, it was assumed to make allowance for all such circumstances. The severety of the early settlements was subsequently fully recognised, and in 1839 and the following years large reductions were made in the previous revenues in certain parts of the District.

INTRODUCTION OF BENGAL CODE AND SALE LAW.

52. If the assessments were severe and zamindars dissatisfied with the manner in which the demand was realized, it is not surprising that there were many defaults in payments. The introduction and enforcement of the Revenue Sale Law was perhaps the most unfortunate feature of our early rule. I am unable to give precise figures of the sales, but it may be estimated that at least half the estates in the District changed hands between 1805 and 1822, and the policy was certainly disastrous as regards the old hereditary official families very few of whom were left at last settlement (6).

Recourse to the sale procedure resulted in a realisation of about 95 per cent, of the demand between the years 1805, and 1809, but continually pursued as it was, the method was certain,

(a) Sea para. 107. I find such conversions in Sir W. Hunter's History, but the principle on which they are made is not clear, while the method by which he converts the "bharan" (p.327 of his History is not applicable to Orissa generally ; see para. 219.

(5) See para 192 (6) Para. 71.

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ultimately to exercise a ruinous effect on the collections. Thus in 1817 only 27 per cent. of the demand was realised, though undoubtedly this was partially accounted for by a consideration subsequently noted (7).

The depreciation in values (8) is one proof of the disorganisation which followed this policy. It is true that estates sold at higher prices than under native rule, but it is to be remembered that the consideration sold was one which might reasonably have been expected to rank for higher in value considering the altered status of the proprietors. Since 1821 the sale values have risen to twenty or thirty times the prices then paid.

In this District the sale policy was not put aside until the advent of Mr. Ricketts as Collector in 1828. He remained until 1836, and writing in the year 1831 with reference to the extreme difficulty of realising the revenue, the recounts the measures he had adopted and states that the arrears "could be realised only by selling the estates of the defaulters, a measure which I abhor and which since I have held the situation of Collector, I have but once enforced."

Introduction of the Bengali Element.

53. These measures have often been stated to have resulted in the extinction of the Uriya zamindars as the predominating class of landholders in Orissa. They were supplanted in Cuttack and puri generally by Bengalis, who were sometimes wealthy absentees and often amlas of the Collectorate. It is unnecessary here to dwell on the evils resulting from the introduction of the absentee element into the proprietary class, because these evils were peculiar to the two Districts named. Out of the 1,500 recorded proprietors of Balasore at last settlement only 170 were Bengalis, exclusive of those introduced in earlier times and at that period naturalised in the country, and of the number stated only 70 were non- resident. I am unable to give comparative figures for Cuttack and Puri, but it is well known that the introduction of the Bengali, as especially of the absentee Bengali element (9), was sufficiently extensive to warrant the disastrous picture drawn by Mr. Stirling and Mr. Toynbee. It is worthwhile to enquire into the reason why, though sales appear to have been almost equally frequent in Balasore, so few estates passed into the hands of foreigners. Balasore was not made a separate District until 1828, and until that time the revenue administration was centred at Cuttack. It was natural that the Bengali amlas being residents of Cuttack should prefer the acquisition of estates near their homes. The proximity was convenient, and they were much better aware of the circumstances of the properties. Balasore was as yet a country unexplored by the flocks of Bengali amlas and their friends who followed the British officials to Cuttack, and having plenty of opportunity for the acquisition of estates near at hand, they did not turn their attention for a field. Mr. Ewer's letter of 1818 exposed their machinations, and when Balasore was thrown open to them in 1828 the opportunity was gone for the extensive scheming that had taken place in Cuttack. But if this was the case with the amlas it was natural that their wealthy absentee countrymen to whom they communicated their information and with whom they often acted in concert, should also have their attention drawn to Cuttack and Puri rather than to Balasore. I believe too that proximity to Jagannath may have been an additional motive. Again the Bengali element has always been stronger in Cuttack and Balasore can show no such villages as Mahanga and Purusatampur entirely occupied by Bengali settlers. It was to be expected therefore that emigrants or purchasers of estates would be drawn to the District where their compatriots were most prevalent.

Trade interests had on the other hand drawn a considerable body of Bengali merchants to Balasore, and after 1828 these began to turn their attention towards the acquisition of estates. The families of Raja Baikunthnath De, the Kars and Bhagaban Chandra Das of Balasore town date their rise as zamindars from this period. The collectorate amlas also were not entirely unsuccessful in their attempts to convert themselves into proprietors. With regard to the means employed by the Cuttack amla, there can be no doubt that they were often dishonest. Enjoying special facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the circumstances of the estate and of the intentions of the Collector, it is a matter of common knowledge that by obvious methods of intrigue they were enabled first to bring the estates upon the sale list and then to purchase them by a "benami" transaction at the auction. Without stating that such methods were employed in this District, it may be noted that after the Bengali Dewan of the Salt Department had purchased at revenue sale, the extensive zamindari of Ankura, a half share in it was almost immediately transferred to the Bengali treasurer of the Collectorate. Again two of the principal estates of the Banchas oger group (10) were purchased by capitalist of the town and large shares subsequently transferred to Collectorate officials. Nor were the Bengali amla alone concerned in such transaction.

Physical Calamities to which the District was subjected.

54 These are subsequently (1) noted in detail, but may be briefly referred to here. Thus the north of the District suffered severely from drought on three several occasions between 1833 and 1837. In 1832 the hill streams in the noth-west came down in violent flood and swept

(7) Para. 55. | (8) Para.74 .

(9) I may refer to the estates of Raja Digambar Mitra in patamundi, of the Tagore family in Balubisi of Arnapurna Debi in Suknai and of Nogendra Nath Raj Choudhuri in Kendrapara as Prominent instances of absentee landlords in Cuttack.

(10) Mubarkhpur and Arang, see para. 188.

(1) Paras. 182 and 190.

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whole villages away. At the same time the Subarnarekha overflowed its banks and entirely destroyed the crops over an area of many miles. But these vicissitudes were insignificant in comparison with the cyclone of 1831. This swept over the entire District and caused excessive damage even in the interior. The sea waves that accompanied them ravaged the country along the whole sea face from Bhograi to Bhira, penetrating to a distance of 10 miles in land and causing terrible destruction of life and property. In some estates no vestiges of cultivation or inhabitation remained, everything was swept away, and, many have never recovered the effects. In 1832 says Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Ricketts who was then collector of Balasore and conducted complete local enquires into the disaster, the water rose to a height of from 3 to 30 feet. In this year in 13 estates alone 2,200 lives and five times as many cattle were lost. The total destruction of life amounted to 26,000 (2) and the entire sea face was depopulated.

Proposal for a Permanent Settlement.

55. It is extraordinary that in the confused and disturbed state of the Province in 1806 the question of a permanent settlement should have been mooted. Yet such was the case, and orders were actually given to make preparations for its introduction. The proposal was strongly resisted by the local officers, and though Regulation VI of 1808 held out to the proprietors hopes which were frequently renewed in the subsequent Regulations, the decision was postponed from year to year, until eventually in 1816 it was practically withdrawn. To the discontentment caused among zamindars by this conclusion is attributable to the miserable state of the collections for that year, only 27 per cent. of the demand being realised. The policy of making a number of short term settlements each of which was intended to be preparatory to a permanent one, and of constantly indulging the proprietors with hopes that were never to be gratified, was most ruinous in its effects. All are interested in concealing their collections and in throwing lands out of cultivation in order to get better terms at the permanent settlement. Some, whose estates were extremely over-assessed, determined not to forsake a property which was so soon to be settled with them at a revenue fixed for ever made up the " latbandi " by hook or by crook, generally with the result of involving themselves in disastrous monetary complications. None were desirous of improving the condition of their lands and tenantry, when there was no security or permanence in their profits, and while they were every few years subjected to an increase in the demand.

Delay in effecting settlement under Regulation VII of 1822.

56. Little remains to be added in order to bring this account of the early settlement up to the year 1837. Regulation VII of 1822 which extended the previous settlement for a period of five years, terminating in 1828 provided also rules for the revision of that settlement. In was proposed that each year a certain number of estates should be taken in hand that information should be acquired and recorded with reference to the interests of all persons in the land, from the cultivating raiyat upwards, that tables of rates should be prepared and a complicated series of forms and statements prepared, and that this work should be undertaken by the Collectors and their assistants in addition to their routine work. As a consequence we find that in 1831 scarcely anything had been done. Up to October of that year the Collector of Balasore, Mr. Ricketts, had completed the settlement of one small Estate and was about to undertake that of the Government Khasmahal of Noanand. In his reply to a series of questions propounded by the Board in the same year with a view to basing rules for revision of the settlement on the answers received, Mr. Ricketts stated " that he saw no prospect whatever of a settlement " under Regulation VII ever being completed. It was nine years since that Regulation had been passed and in that time $\frac{1}{400}$th had been settled, a rate of proceeding which would " require three thousand five hundred and ninety one years for the completion of the District." The local officer accordingly recommended the deputation of native officials to be employed exclusively on settlement under the supervision of the Collector. This recommendation was eventually accepted by the Board, but the work of revision did not commence in earnest until the appointment of Mr. Maffat Mills as Special Commissioner in 1837.

(2) Report of Sir Henry Ricketts on the Balasore Districts dated 1853.

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PART III.

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT OF 1837-45.

Para 57.—General account.
„ 58.—Cost.
„ 59.—Financial results.
„ 60.—Recusancy.

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SETTLEMENT OF 1837-45.

57. *General Account.*—I do not propose to deal at any length with the history of these proceedings. Some comparison of proprietors, estates, assets, allowances, cultivated and uncultivated areas and other matters will be supplied in discussing the present settlement, while subjects appertaining to tenants will fall more conveniently under that heading. I shall, therefore, give only a brief outline of the proceedings. Commencing in earnest in 1837, the settlement of the Balasore estates was not complete until 1845, and the results were summed up by Mr. Maffat Mills in his minute, dated January 1847 (1). The following is a list of the Collectors who supervised the work in Balasore. An average establishment of 16 Deputy Collectors was employed under their supervision:—

LIST OF COLLECTORS.

E. Repton, Esqr.
A. J. Mills, Esqr.
P. Taylor, Esqr.
P. Young, Esqr.
F. J. Morris, Esqr.

COST. (2)

58. From 1837, previous to which date very little work was done in this District, up to April 1845, when it may be said to have been complete, the total cost incurred in this District was Rs. 5,11,896. A large share of this expense is assignable to the resumption proceedings, no less than 81,673 claims to hold land revenue-free having been investigated. (3)

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

59. Excluding Kilas Ambo, Mangalpur and Patna, (4) the revenue of which amounting to Rs. 1,725 was fixed under special orders, the previous revenue of the District amounted to Rs. 3,41,332 while that now settled was Rs. 3,83,498 (*a*). The net increase was, therefore, Rs. 42,166 of which Rs. 35,434 were contributed by resumed lakhraj holdings (5). The amount of reductions in revenue was Rs. 31,687 and these were chiefly allowed in estates along the sea face and in the north of the District (6).

The total of increase was Rs. 73,853 and this was generally gained in the south-western parganas of the District where there had been greater extension of cultivation (7)

The settlement had not been undertaken with any view of benefiting the exchequer, but in order to equalise the assessment "which had been fixed and augmented at hazard without reference to the capabilities of the estates to fix boundaries and decide disputes relating to them on the spot, to settle all questions of rights and tenures between landlords and tenants, and to tax the validity of the multitudinous rent-free tenures (8). It had indeed been fully recognised that great inequalities existed in the assessment, a fact which was not surprising when we remember that though originally based on an average of the Marhatta gross collections, it had subsequently been increased without reference to the circumstances of each estate.

RECUSANCY.

60. Writing in 1845 the Commissioner stated that of the 914 estates of Balasore, the settlement of which had then been completed, 9 paying a revenue of Rs. 1,461 were held khas in consequence of recusancy while 21 revenue Rs. 8,646 were farmed out for the same reason, the total thus amounting to 30 estates with a revenue of Rs. 10,107. By 1847, however, the number had been considerably reduced, only 16 estates, revenue Rs. 2,759, being recusant, of these 6 revenue Rs. 486 were held khas and the balance let in farm.

Writing in 1853 Sir Henry Ricketts noted that 80 estates had at different times and for different periods been held khas on account of recusancy. In 26 of these the collections fell short of the assets fixed at the settlement, while in 56 the collections were in excess. He added that this confirmed the general impressions that the settlement was lighter in Balasore than in Cuttack.

In 1853 only five estates were held khas, and the collections in all of them varied very slightly from the settled assets. These estates were subsequently returned to the proprietors. These figures are strong proof of the levity and moderation of the assessment, if it be considered that previous to the commencement of the settlement no less than 64 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 44,553 were held khas or let in farm owing to recusancy of the proprietors.

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(1) This minute is annexed to Mr. Toynbee's History and exhibits full account of the procedure.

(2) For cost of present settlement see para. 44.

(3) See para. 127.

(4) Para. 92.

(5) Para. 127.

(6) Paras. 182,190.

(7) Para. 195.

(8) Mr. Mills.

(a) On account of transference of estates between Midnapur and Balasore, and Cuttack and Balasore this figure will not coincide with that subsequently shown.

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PART III.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1898.

Para. 61.—Famine of 1865-66
" 62.—Effects of the famine.
" 63.—Zamindars.
" 64.—Zamindars at the British accession.
" 65.—Talukdars.
" 66.—Makadams and sarbarakars.
" 67.—Kharidadars.
" 68.—Nationality of zamindars.
" 69.—Residence.
" 70.—Caste.
" 71.—Profession.
" 72.—Transfer of estate.
" 73.—Sales.
" 74.—Prices.
" 75.—Subdivision of proprietary right.
" 76.—Remission.

914
JD
884

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HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1898.

61. *Famine of 1865-66.*—The settlement of 1837 to 1845 was for a period of 30 years, expiring in 1868. In that year, however, owing to the disastrous effects of the famine of 1865-1866, the period was prolonged for a second term of 30 years. It may now be convenient to give some account of the great famine (1) and of the floods which followed it in 1866.

The famine was due to the early cessation of the rains in 1865. From June till September, the rainfall was much below the average and no rain fell after the middle of the latter month. Distress was felt as early as November, when importation of grain into the town came to a stop. Merchants closed their stores and there was no paddy upon the market. There were scarcely any stocks of grain in the District, the previous season had yielded a full crop which had been largely bought up by Telegu merchants who exported in that year 800,000 maunds. By December when such crops as proved worth reaping were brought in, the market revived a little; but in fact most of the produce was left to rot upon the field. There was no grain in the year. In the north of the district the outturn was less than 2 annas, although in parts of the south it averaged about 8. The poor began to flock into the towns, isolated grain stores were looted and crime increased to an alarming extent. By the month of April even the well-to-do peasants had to subsist on a single scanty meal a day, while the poorer classes attempted to satisfy their hunger upon roots, herbs, tamarind leaves and the pith of plantain trees.

In February 1866 relief operations had been commenced and food was gratuitously distributed in Balasore town. In June Government found it necessary to import rice from Calcutta, and centres for relief work were opened at Bhadrak, Soro, Basta, and other places. By this time the mortality was extreme and cannibalism was even reported. From July to November Government maintained in the District 22 centres for the distribution of gratuitous relief and 10 shops for the sale of rice at prices considerably below the market rates. In August and September there were disastrous floods and the distress was much augmented. In September the new crop came into the market and though the rate of mortality continued high for some time owing to cholera, the famine came to a close from November.

During this terrible year the price of rice rose as high as 2½ seers to the rupee. In the town of Balasore alone 10,000 paupers succumbed to starvation and disease. The total mortality was estimated to 217,608 of which 31,424 were deaths ascribed to diseases resulting from starvation, 29,558 persons emigrated, many of them to the Gurjats, and the total loss of population was therefore, 247,167 or one-third of that existing in 1865. It was long before the consequences of the calamity ceased to operate lands were thrown out of cultivation, holdings had been abandoned in large numbers, many resident raiyats were forced to transfer their hereditary lands and rights of occupancy in inadequate prices while others were left impoverished and indebted.

EFFECT OF THE FAMINE.

62. The famine Commissioners appears to have been of opinion that the effects of the famine due primarily to absence of food and of communications by which it could be supplied, were rendered particularly disastrous by the impoverished condition of the raiyats. This was ascribed to the defective operation of the rent laws and to the oppressive exactions of the zamindars. Naturally it was the latter class which suffered least from the effect of the famine, although the high price of grain and the impossibility of realising rents told hardly upon all and especially upon the poorer. A remission of revenue amounting to Rs. 80,965 and the continuance of the settlement for 30 years was, however, considerably more than the proprietors had a right to expect on account of their own depressed circumstances. The difficulty was to relieve the raiyats and the question of a permanent settlement was discussed. The Commissioners, however, remembering what a late writer in the "Nineteenth Century" appears to have forgotten, properly decided that this while benefiting the proprietors would still leave the tenants exposed to uncertainty and extortion."

The ill-effects of the famine were augmented by the severe floods of 1866 (2) when 83,000 acres of land were inundated and the estimated loss of produce in the Mogalbandi alone was 842,000 maunds of paddy, calculated on the average of an ordinary year, and valued at 6¾ lakhs of rupees (3). Even on the high grounds the depth of water was three feet while on the lower parts it varied from 8 to 12 feet and the period of submersion was generally from 10 to 20 days. No lives were lost either in this or in the still more disastrous flood in 1855, but the effect was severely felt and the inhabitants of the inundated area numbered one quarter of the total population. In 1868 followed the greatest flood the District had experienced within the memory of man. It occurred in June and it was therefore found possible to re-sow the greater part of the submerged area, but had it like that of 1866 been as late as September, scarcely any crop would have been reaped throughout 750 square miles in the south of the District. (4)

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[1] Famine Commission Report dated 1867.

[2] Inundation Committee's Report of 1869.

[3] Calculated at the ordinary value of 12 annas per maund. At the price actually current in 1867 the value would have been 10 lakhs.

[4] See also paras. 190 and 191.

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It was clear that in the midst of such calamities, the country was in no fit state to be harassed by a new settlement. The population (5) was throwı back to the figure which it had reached in 1855, and it was not till 1872 that it recovered to the point at which it stood before the famine. By that date, however, cultivation appears to have reached its former limit, and no physical disaster of any magnitude occurred in subsequent years to retard the progress of the District.

ZAMINDARS.

63. I may now give some account of the zamindars of this District, showing how the title originated, what parties were admitted to settlement at the British accession and the various changes which have taken place in their class and nationality. This will naturally lead to the question of transfers, including particulars of the various descriptions of sales and the prices paid; and some remarks on Subdivision of proprietary and interests and suspensions and remissions of revenue will bring the fiscal history up to the date of the present settlement.

Even if the word proprietor had never been authoritatively defined by Mr. Ilbert as the owner of certain interests in land that do not exclude the co-existence of any number of other interests of any number of other persons in the same land, the question whether the persons first admitted to settlement under British sale were or were not proprietors appears to possess only an academic interest. It is however necessary to make some mention of the circumstances regarding the manner in which the ancestors of those who are now known collectively as zamindars came into possession of their estates. The officials already mentioned in chapter I as having been directly responsible for the collection of the revenue from the raiyats were Talukdars and Makadams and it has been stated that while the former were freely ousted under the Mahrattas, the latter, who had previously paid their revenue through the Talukdars, were frequently admitted to direct engagements with the ruling power.

At the British accession all persons whose names stood in the Mahratta accounts were admitted to settlement although the greater number of the Talukdars whose names were so entered had been dispossessed of their estates for years. The condition of this class at the time was in fact most wretched; they were naturally ignorant of revenue matters and inexperienced in the management of the estates which had been wrested from them. They were described by Mr. Ker, the first Collector of the Province, as being in an abject state of poverty and depression and he further summed up the situation with the statement that the Mogalbandi had ever been held khas by the Mahrattas under the management of their amlis."

ZAMINDARS AT THE BRITISH ACCESSION.

64. All authorities are agreed that with an exception here after noted (6) the only right possessed be the persons admitted to settlement in 1804 was that of paying over to Government the "mofasal" or raiyti revenue subject to certain deductions and allowances for expenses of collection. It is true the right was theoretically hereditary (although even under the Mogals the inheritors had made a practice of obtaining the ratification of his appointment under a "Sanand") but in practice the right had been constantly disregarded. The local officials, however, had been directed by the revenue board to take engagements from the zamindars "or other actual proprietors of the soil" and the idea of the non-existence of such persons was repugnant to a Bengal Collector's notions of fiscal management. The result was that those who had previously possessed only a hereditary right of collection were shortly constituted "malikani jamin" or proprietors of the land, and became known as zamindars. This title was originally applied to the holders of the military jagirs or kilas (7) and later to some of the talukdars who held entire parganas, but towards the close of the Mahratta period, the words zamindar and talukdar were often used synonymously. Very few persons, however, were entered in the Mahratta accounts under the description of zamindar and these few included the jagirdars referred to as well as some of the more important talukdars. The classes and origins of the person admitted to settlement may now be noted. They were as follows :—

Talukdars.	Sarbarakars.
Makadams.	Kharidadars.

TALUKDARS.

65. The word taluk means a dependency. In the early settlement literature of Bengal a distinction appears to have existed between the zamindari and the talukdari tenure and in his minute of the subject, Mr. Shore remarks 'these taluks in general appear to have been originally portions of zamindaris, sold or given by zamindars, and to have been separated from their jurisdiction either with the consent, or by the interest of the talukdars with the governing power." The peculiarity of this District is that while we know that larger estates of the pargana officials underwent a similar process of subdivision, it was not the custom to distinguish the parent estate as zamindari and its subdivisions as taluks. In fact the word zamindar, as used by Mr. Shore corresponds with the word "taluk" as in use in the Mahratta accounts, while his little "taluk" represents the "makadami," "sarbarakari" and "kharidgi" classes recorded by the Mahrattas under "majkuri." The classes grouped under the heading talukdars may be enumerated thus :—

Sadar kanungos.	Vilayati kanungos.
Choudhuries.	Gomasta of kanungos and choudhuries.

(5) Para. 27. | (6) Para. 67. | (7) Paras. 45 and 92.

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The sadar kanungos and their gomastas introduced by the Mogals were Bengalis and the manner in which they gained possession of their estates has already been described, nor did it differ from that by which the remaining classes attained the same position (8). It may be added that the class of kanungos was largely recruited from makadams. Mr. Stirling distinctly states that the following were the only descriptions of taluks found in the Mahratta accounts and the extracts given by him from these accounts confirm the statement.

Taluk choudhuri.	Taluk kanungo.
„ Kanungo vilayati.	„ sadar kanungo.

"Majkuri" estates (in which kharida were included) were separately recorded as such. It may, therefore, be asked, "what became of the zamindars and the old non-official talukdar and their descendants" and again "how were the gomastas of kanungo and chaudhuries, who were known to have come into possession of estates, recorded"? The only answer appears to be that they had been absorbed and the conclusion is that, those who were not successful in obtaining the posts of kanungos or choudhuries were recorded as "majkuri." The word "majkuri" must therefore be taken to have included all estates which were not held by official proprietors.

MOKADAMS AND SARBARAKARS.

66. This was the title applied by the Moguls to the old village headman or padhans.

Mokadams.

These as has been noted, all originally paid revenue through the talukdar and those who continued to do so, remained proprietory tenure-holders under which heading they will be discussed. Others from whom the Mahrattas took direct engagements were in 1805 admitted as proprietors. They were entered in the Mahratta papers as majkuri or "recorded makadams" the term specifying the fact that they had been admitted to direct engagements.

Sarbarakars.

These also were specified as "majkuri" and the above remarks apply the titles differed however, in origin, since the sarbarakar had not been a hereditary headman of the village, but a person admitted for the purpose of collecting the rents. Majkuri sarbarakari estates were certainly very few in number.

KHARIDADARS.

67. The term implies a "purchaser" the talukdars had from early times been allowed the privilege of selling portions of the waste lands which were held by the purchasers at a quit rent or rent free. In the latter case they were assessed to rent as soon as they were found profitable to the purchaser or when the taluk changed hands. In some cases kharidadars were admitted to direct engagements and entered as majkuri in like manner to makadams. These estates were composed of small parcels of land scattered over many villages and parganas and were entered generally under the designation "Patna" some further particulars regarding the kharida titles which survived in the shape of tenures will be found in para. 116. The kharidadars were certainly the only persons out of all admitted to settlement in 1804 who had any claim to be considered proprietors, since, as Mr. Stirling points out, they brought the actual ground under deeds admitting of no ambiguity.

NATIONALITY OF ZAMINDARS (10).

68. I have already given some description of the sale policy of the early part of the century and of the displacements of the old Uria zamindars, and I propose now to proceed to a consideration of the nationality, profession and caste of zamindar as a class, sixty years ago and at the present day.

During this period the total number of recorded shares has risen from 1,509 to 7,481 or by five times (9) and in order to consider whether any class has proportionately increased or decreased it will be necessary to note whether its number has advanced by more or less than this amount. The Bengalis number 885 of the total, as against 174 at last settlement, the Urias 6,090 as against 1,181 and the Musalmans 505 as against 153. The proportion of Bengalis has therefore remained stationary, while the Urias have somewhat advanced at the expense of the Musalmans, Bengalis naturalised in this Province have been included with the Uriyas, and the number of Bengalis will show roughly those who gained a footing in the country by purchase of estates at the commencement of the century. This class as noted is not now making any appreciable advance in its proprietory rights.

Subdivision of title is quite as common with the Musalmans (1) as with the remaining classes, and their decline is to be ascribed to debt They are most numerous in the neighbourhood of Bhadrak and very many of them have parted with shares in their estates to Uria mahajans. Urias number no less than 81 per cent. of the total number of recorded sharers, while Bengalis are 12 per cent. and Musalmans 7 per cent.

RESIDENCE (2).

69. The resident zamindars number 7,210, the non-resident being only 271, and the proportion of the latter has decreased from 5 to 4 per cent., a circumstance which it is satisfactory to be able to note. Most of the non-residents are either inhabitants of Cuttack town

(8) Para. 47.
(9) Appendix N.
(10) Appendices N and Z.
(1) Appendix Z.
(2) Appendix N.

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like Babu Rai aribalav Bose Bahadur or of parganas on the south side of Baitarani. A few are resident of Midnapur and Calcutta. It was stated in 1853(3) that one-third of the proprietors resided in their estates and the proportion is about the same at the present day.

CASTE. (4)

70. The most important are, Khandaits 28 per cent., Brahmans 27 per cent. and Karans 18 per cent. These castes include therefore 73 per cent. of the total number of recorded proprietors Of the remainder 7 per cent. are Musalmans, 6 per cent Telis (5),15 per cent. Tamilies (6), and 4 per cent. Kayasthas. The balance of 5 per cent. includes generally inferior castes. The following classes show an increase in number; Khandaits 8 per cent. Telis 5 per cent. Brahmans 3 per cent. and Tamilies 2 per cent. On the other hand karans have decreased by 6 per cent., Musalmans by 3 per cent., and Kayastha, Baisnabas and Khatriyas by 2 per cent.

Khandaits (7) who number nearly one-fifth of the entire population have always supplied one of the most considerable classes of proprietors. They were originally militia. holding service lands in lieu of payment, and in several parts of the District, as in parganas Soro and Senaut, considerable improvement is noticeable in their physical circumstances.

The Brahmans as proprietors are known to be on the decline, and the increase shown in their number may be ascribed to the excessive submission which prevails amongst them.

The Karans though not numerous are a leading caste and include many of the middle class proprietors. Their number has decreased through debts and sale.

The Telis and Tamlis are classes of growing importance. The former are the largest holders of ready money and do a thriving business as mahajans having thus special facilities for puachase. Babu Bhagaban Chandra Das is the best known amongst them, and another family is that of Chandrapara in Adarapeya. The increase in the Tamilies is also due to purchases and chiefly to those of Raja Baikunth Nath De Bahadur and the Kar family of Balasore. Another large holder is a shop-keeper of Bhadrak.

Tantis, Kentas, Barheis, Dhobas, Sundis, Kamilas and others of the lower caste also appear to be making purchases.

PROFESSION. (8)

71. 44 per cent. of proprietors are without ostensible professions, whereas at last settlement the proportion was 61 per cent. It appears to be natural that the non-professional proprietors, being without other sources of income, should suffer some decline. On the othr hand zamindar mahajans have increased from 9 to 15 per cent. About one-third of these are persons who in addition to being Proprietors, have some money-lending business, and the balance are professional mahajans with whom ownership of estate is subordinate to their business as money lenders. Both classes are purchasing estates but the latter most freely.

Cultivators have advanced from 10 to 24 per cent. owing to numerous purchases generally of petty shares. Pleaders and Mukhtiars are a largely increasing class on the other hand the old revenue official families (9) are declining, the proportion having fallen from 5 to 2 per cent. Among the chief of these are the descendants of the sadar kanungos, established by the Moguls at Bhadrak, Soro and Jaleswar. The first are the Mahasay family of Kaupur, the second the Mahasay family of Kedarpur and the third the Mahasay of Lakshyannath.

TRANSFERS OF ESTATES. (10)

72. On the 1,417 existing estates three were created at this settlement. Of the balance 584 or 42 per cent. have during the last 60 years passed wholly by inheritance, 284 or 20 per cent. have passed partially by inheritance portions of them having been sold. 432 or 30 per cent. were transferred by private sale, 38 or 2 per cent. by sale under Civil Court decree and 76 or 5 per cent. by revenue sale for arrears.

The fact that only 584 estates are now found entirely in the hands of the descendants of the last settlement holders shows the enormous extent to which transfers have taken place. Though it is true that 284 estates still remains partially in possession of the old families it may be said, putting these two figures together, that transfers have been effected to the extent of almost half the proprietary rights of the District

The figures already given show that no special class is benefiting or losing to any remarkable extent by these transfers, yet the more fact of their number is in some degree alarming. The small number of sales for arrears shows that the blame cannot be laid on over assessment. It is not inability to pay the Government Revenue which forces proprietors to dispose of their estates, but rather their inherent habit of extravagance and indebtedness (a)

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(3) Sir Henry Ricketts' Report on the Distric of Balasore,
(4) Appendix IV.
(5) Oil Merchants.
(6) Sellers of betel eaf.
(7) Swordsmen.
(8) Appendix N. | (9) Appendix Z. | (10) Appendix O.

(a) I may note under this heading a practice which is now growing of transferring estates to the names of shrines or dieties. The proprietary entry runs "Shrithakur" marfat the proprietor who thus becomes trustee of the shrine. The practice does not arise from religious motives, but is prompted by the desire to prevent alienation,(para. 81). Raja B.N. De has thus transferred several of his estates.

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SALES.

73. *Private sales of estates :* (1)—The figures to which reference is made apply both to permanently and temporarily-settled estates, but as the number of the former is only 150, the conclusions with regard to the latter are not materially affected by the circumstance during the last 10 years only thirteen sales of entire estates are recorded while the number of sales of portions of estates was 2,018. The latter figure includes many cases where the property was sold piecemeal as most frequently happens. The prevailing class of purchasers are zamindars who far outnumber any other. The total purchase money realized was $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

Sales under Civil Court Decree.—Out of 38 sales of entire estates during the 60 years five were sold during the last five years while the shares sold numbered 167 zamindars again being the most general purchasers.

Of the 67 revenue sales of estates or portions of estates for arrears further particulars are given in the next paragraph.

PRICES.

74. A survey of prices is interesting as showing the value of estates at the time when the zamindar was a mere hereditary collecting agent (2) again during the early years of British rule, and lastly during the course of the settlement which has just expired.

Mr. Stirling says "after carefully examining a vast number of bills of sale of old dates I can confidently affirm that from one-fourth to one-half of the jama was the ordinary selling price of a zamindari or talukdari both in the Mogal and Mahratta times." According to the same authority the selling price in 1821 was from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. on the sadar jama or from 15 to 20 years purchase of the admitted profit (3). After last settlement there was an immediate enhancement of values, and in 1850 estates in Cuttack were selling at revenue sale for $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the sadar jama. In Balasore District only five estates were sold for arrears between 1829 and 1842 (4) and the price realised was three times the sadar jama. From 1842 to 1855 eleven estates were sold and the price had risen to nine and-a-half times the sadar jama. From 1855 to 1868 eighteen estates were sold including nine in the year following the famine and the price realised was 9 times the revenue. From 1876 to 1885,22 estates were sold and the price averaged 30 years of the revenue. From 1886 to 1896 the number of sales was 17 and the price averaged 14 years of the Government revenue. Since that date the sales have been 8 and average price 26 years of the revenue.

Turning now from the prices realised at revenue sales which like all enforced auction sales do not represent the market price in appendix O will be found particulars showing the average prices realised for the various decennial periods since last settlement.

The average prices expressed in the number of years of the Government revenue were as follows:-

	No. of years.		*No. of years.*		*No. of years.*
From 1840—50 ...	7	From 1861—70 ...	20	From 1881—90 ...	24
„ 1851—60 ...	18	„ 1871—80 ...	31	„ 1891—96 ...	16
Since execution of kabuliyats	22.				

The Price rose, therefore, consistently until the period 1871 to 1880. After a slight fall towards 1890 to be attributed to the expectation of settlement it reached its lowest limit between 1891 and 1896. The price has now again risen.

I can only give particulars of one considerable estate which has been sold since execution of kabuliyats. It fetched 18 times the Government revenue or 18 years purchase of the present estimated profits, the revenue of the estates (Tappa Purusandh) having been assessed at 50 per cent. Other estates are reported to have been sold for 20 times the revenue. Although as a matter of convenience the purchase price is usually named in terms of the Government revenue it obviously depends upon the profits which the purchaser expects to derive. Calculated in profits 20 years purchase would be an average price where the Profits were reasonably secure. As during those years immediately before settlements the profits or proprietary incomes averaged nearly twice as much as the revenue estates would have been sold for an average price of 35 times the revenue had there been no expectation of a coming settlement. The insecurity attendant on ignorance as to how each estate would be dealt with and how far the profits would be cut down (5) caused the price in fact to be no more than 8 or 10 times the revenue. It is occasionally difficult to gauge the motives guiding the purchaser as to the price to be offered. One estate in 1895 was sold for 66 times the revenue, and it is probable that there were extraneous reasons for the purchase. Very often the smaller cultivating classes pay an exorbitant price for a share in an estate (6) and several insignificant khas-mahals sold by the collector also fetched very high prices. In such cases

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(1) Appendix O. | (2) Appendix O.

(3) It appears then that an estate sadar jama Rs. 100, might have been sold for Rs. 200 and the latter sum representing 20 years purchase of the profits the latter would have amounted at that time to Rs. 10 per annum.

(4) The figures are from the Inundation Committee's Report dated 1868 (Sir Henry Ricketts' Report on the District of Balasore dated 1853) gives a different number of sales, but the same prices.

(5) I believe zamindars as a rule thought thelast settelement rate of malikana would be maintained.

(6) Sometime in excess of 100 times the revenue.

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it is the desire for freedom from exaction or for the social status of a proprietor that adds an additional value and leads, therefore, to a higher price. In the neighbourhood of Bhadrak, where there is a large middle class society (7) it is a common thing to find sales of an often infinitesimal portion of an estate containing little more than the purchaser's residence and land.

Sub-Division of Proprietary Rights.

75. The number of estates increased during the 60 years from 803 to 1,414. Excluding a very few cases where new estates were created by the Collector, the increase is almost entirely due to partition. Many estates were partitioned during the last settlement proceeding, the proprietors having availed themselves of the facilities afforded. It may be said that in 60 years Partition has caused an increase of 75 per cent. in the number of mahals. But a clearer idea of the extent to which sub-division has taken place gained from the fact that the number of recorded proprietors has increased during the same period from 1,509 to 7,481 or by nearly 5 times. As early as 1831 this matter was exciting attention, and in that year Mr. Ricketts, Collector of Balasore, pointed out that there were 1,084 proprietors recorded for 680 estates and that the number of Proprietors had almost doubled during the preceding five and twenty years. He adds that the principle of inheritance according to Hindu law had not been acknowledged before the conquest, and the recognition of the privilege was injurious both to the Zamindars and Government as tending to pauperise proprietors as a class. Although it is too late at the present day to consider the advantages which might have accrued had Government admitted the right of one person only to engage for each estate, the question of sub-division certainly deserves attention. While at the commencement of the century there was but a single proprietor to each estate, in 1840 there were two and at the present date there are more than five. There can be no doubt that the extension of the settlement in 1868 did much to land to this result "by placing at the disposal of proprietors for another 30 years are enormous increment of assets, and thus giving an opportunity for a great and sudden rise in the standard of living. With the Uria zamindar such an opportunity was generally synonymous with a temptation to extravagance and improvidence.

It is not to the Hindu system of inheritance so much as to the transfer of portions of estates that the increase in proprietors is due. As already noted 2,000 shares have been sold during the last 10 years, and it is no uncommon thing to find, especially in the south of the District, estates held by 30 or 40 proprietors most of whom have come in during recent years as purchasers of small interests.

Remission. (8)

76. From 1827, previous to which date there are no separate records for this District up to 1831 no remissions were allowed. From 1832 up to 1867 the remissions on the ground of inundation and drought were about equal, the total remission on the former ground being Rs 6,25, 844 and on the latters Rs. 6,18,660, making a total of nearly 12½ lakhs. In five of these years remissions were granted upon both grounds, and the greatest amount remitted in one year was two lankhs in 1832 on account of damage done by the great cyclone. In four other years the amount was in excess of a lakh. Remissions were granted fourteen times on account of inundation and eight times on account of drought and for a total of seventeen years out of these thirty-five. The average yearly remission on each account exceeded Rs. 17,000 and the total average was therefore 10 per cent. of the revenue.

Since 1867 there is little to note with regard to this subject. In 1875-76 a sum of Rs 8, 600 held in suspension since the famine year, was remitted and in the four following years a sum of Rs. 200 is shown as remission on account of lands taken up for the construction of the Coast Canal. This was more probably an abatement. The revenue reports show that since that time no remissions have been granted. In 1892-93 a sum of Rs. 2,989 was held in suspension on account of drought. The absence of considerable remissions or suspensions since 1867 does not imply the freedom of the District from physical calamities. The extension of the settlement was no doubt held to cover bad collections on all accounts. Since 1876 77 the collections have generally averaged 99, 90 per cent. and have never fallen below 99 per cent.

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(7) Known as khusbas or easy living.

(8) Appendix P.

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PART IV.—ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER I.—TRIBUTARY STATES AND PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

77. Before coming to some account of the present settlement of rents in revenue-free estates and of rents and revenue in temporarily-settled estates, I may briefly notice the Tributary States and the permanently-settled estates of the district.

The Tributary States *are three in number, and engagements were taken with the chiefs in 1805 at a tribute fixed for ever. The following are the sums paid:—

	Rs
Morbhanj State	1,067
Nilgiri State	3,900
Keonjhar State	1,976
Total ...	6,943

In the Hindu times these States were held upon a species of feudal tenure and subject to the performance of certain military services, to which was added by the Moguls the payment of a money tribute. †

Morbhanj contains an area of about 4,000 square miles, of which some three-eighths are under cultivation. The State contains a fine series of hills, which rise at one point to a height of 3,800 feet and extensive tracts of sal jungle, which will prove of great value as soon as proper means have been devised for its clearance and export. Large areas of virgin soil exist, and much of it is of excellent quality. The average outturn of paddy per acre is stated to be over 20 maunds, and the rent-rates vary from Rs.2-6-0 to Re. 0-12-0. The population numbers 532,000. The revenue on all accounts is 7 lakhs, though Sir W. Hunter gave 27 years ago as 1 lakh. The present Raja, backed by an able staff, has effected great improvements in the administration.

Keonjhar extends along only a small portion of the south-western boundary of Balasore. Its area is 3,096 square miles.

Though *Nilgiri* pays the largest tribute it is by far the smallest of the three States, and has a total area of 251,600 acres of which 47,600 are under cultivation. The best lands are those which lie in a long strip between the hills and the Mogulbandi on the west side of the district. The average outturn of paddy per acre is given as 16, 12 and 8 maunds for the three classes of land but the figures, for which I am indebted to the Manager, are certainly underestimated. The population was 56,000 according to the census of 1891.

The estate contains valuable quarries of muganit a black stone from which utensils are manufactured and exported in great quantity. A considerable revenue is also derived from the sale of fuel and small sal timber. Raiyats from the Mogulbandi bring down these articles on pack-bullocks and forest guards, stationed at the Ghats or passes, realise from them fees, which vary from 2 to 4 annas per load.

PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

78. These are 150 in number and lie in eight parganas in the north of the district. They were originally contained in Midanapur and borne on the Revenue Roll of that district, but were transferred to Balasore on revision of the boundary in 1868. The area of these estates, according to the old Revenue Survey map, was 127,118 acres, while, according to the Mahalwar Register in the Collectorate, it amounted to 148,990 acres. The present survey exhibits the area as 121,276 acres.

The total revenue paid is Rs. 34, 835.

CHAPTER II.—LAKHRAJ BAHAL LANDS AND RAIYATS OF BAHALDARS.

LAKHRAJ BAHAL LANDS.

79. These are lands which are claimed as revenue-free, and in the course of resumption proceedings **at last settlement were found to be held on valid titles and were accordingly confirmed as lakhraj.

The area is now 109,036 or 170 square miles, being in the proportion of 19 to the total temporarily settled area. The Lakhraj area at last Settlement was 106,015 acres, and the increase amounts therefore to 3,021 acres or nearly 3 per cent. The area claimed as lakhraj at this Settlement was 110,256 acres, and of this 1,220 acres in 3,260 holdings were amicably resumed and assessed to an aggregate rental of approximately Rs.2,000 with the consent of the Bahaldars.

*An account of the three States will be found in Sir W. Hunter's Orissa Statistical Account.
†See Fifth Report of 1812, Vol. II, page 6.
‡Para. 211.
**Paras. 57 and 127.

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The lakhraj lands are situated in 3,368 out of the 3,607 villages in the district, and 24 villages are entirely Bahal, being held under a single general number in the Collectorate B Register. These are generally Debottar properties. Appendix Q contains details of the various classes of Bahal lands, and I proceed to give some particulars with reference to each class.

DEBOTTAR.

80. These are by far the commonest description, and cover an area of 60,032 acres, or more than half the total. These lands were granted in support of Hindu shrines, the deity being legally regarded as the proprietor, and the sebaits or trustees of the shrine were generally Brahmans and Baishnabs, but included also a small number of Karans Khandaits and Malis. The whole income of the lands was originally intended to be devoted to the support of the shrine and to charitable purposes, but owing to various causes, of which absence of supervision and decline of the religious sentiments are perhaps the chief, the profits have been perverted, and only a small portion of them is now expended on the original purposes. The subdivision of rights among the Sebait has contributed to the same result. Some sort of Seba or worship is however always made, and cases, where no portion of the produce of the lands is devoted to the shrine, are very rare and occur only where the lands have been transferred by sale or mortgage. If there are several sons who jointly inherit the property each will take charge of the shrine during a portion of the year and maintain a priest, cook and attendant—offices which may also be combined in a single person, either by salary or by a grant of rent-free land. Wealthy Bahaldars occasionally supplement the income of the shrine with a fixed annual contribution. For the other hand the Sebaits of Amruta Manohi 'grants* are accustomed to pay a merely formal sum to the Jagannath mohants, while devoting the balance to maintaining themselves in comfort and luxury.

SALES OF DEBOTTAR.

81. Sales of Debottar land have occurred to a small extent by means of deeds known as "Smarpan Patra," or instrument of transfer.

The sale deeds generally contain a recital that the vendor in performing the *Seba Puja* contracted debts which there is no prospect of paying out of the other properties of the shrine in the interest of which the sale is therefore made. In some cases the reason given for the sale is that it is necessary in order to provide for unavoidable expenditure for *Jani Jatra*† of the shrine. The reasons given for the sale are such as to make it appear that it is effected solely in the idol's interest. Sometimes charges on account of other expenditure, such as repairs to the temple, are put forward as pretext for the sale. In some deeds the purchaser undertakes to perform the whole or a part of the *Seba*.

The case of mouza Barak in pargana Bayang presents, however, peculiar features. Since under a civil court decree against the Sebait as debtor, the property, without any mention of the Seba, was sold at auction, the purchaser being a nephew of Rai Hari Ballabh Bose Bahadur.

Debottar lands are occasionally mortgaged, the pretexts being similar to those given for sales. It is made to appear that the mortgage is effected in the idol's interest. A somewhat prominent instance of Bhogbandhak‡ afforded by the shrine Bangsidhar Shyama of mouza Baragan-oger in pargana Banchas. The Sebait, Bhobanananda Deb Goswami, has parted in this manner with a large part of the extensive landed properties of this idol.

A much commoner method of transference is the execution of an istemrari patta, or permanent lease at a nominal rent, the price paid for the consideration being almost as high as that which would have been fetched by sale. Such leases often purport to be made for the benefit of the shrine, and frequently contain a condition with regard to the Seba, the lessee agreeing to pay a fixed sum for certain occasion, *e.g.*, Re. 1 for the celebration of the Dolpurnima. Such stipulations are inserted only as a matter of formality, and in order to afford some protection against action by any interested party in the civil court for annulment of the lease.

It must be added that at this Settlement some attempts were made by the proprietors to have Debottar lands recorded as Brahmottar or Khairat, because the latter record would have strengthened the proprietary title and presented greater facilities for alienation.

BRAHMOTTAR, KHAIRAT, PIROTTAR AND MAHATRAN.

82. *Brahmottar.*—The area of these properties is 34,041 acres, and, as the name implies, they were originally grants to Brahmans as spiritual heads and religious teachers. Alienations have taken place to a considerable extent, for, while all such grants were necessarily recorded in the names of Brahmans at last settlement, only 83 per cent. are now found in their possession, the balance having been alienated to Khandaits (7 per cent.), Karans (5 per cent.), Musalmans (3 per cent.) and others (2 per cent.) including Goalas, Tantis, Telis and even Gokhars.

Khairat.—The word means 'gift' and the grants were made in charity to poor Hindus and very frequently to Baishnabs. The area is 7,316 acres.

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* Those devoted to the support of the Puri temple.
† Ceremonies.
‡ Usufructuary mortgage

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Pirottar.—These were grants in support of Muhammadan musjids and mosques, and the present area is 4,720 acres. This is only one-twelfth of the Debottar area, and the reason is that the Muhammadans are far less numerous than the Hindus in this district, and even in the best days of the Mogul rule the Muhammadan population did not form the dominant class, except in detached villages, more especially in the southern part of the district. The Muhammadan landed interest received too serious a shock in the Marhatta *regime* that followed that of the Moguls. Owing to these properties having been jealously watched by the Musalman population, alienations of any kind have been extremely infrequent.

Mahatran.—The word signifies a grant to a gentleman, and the recipients were well-to-do Hindus.* The grants were generally for barri† or khanabari‡ and were considered as marks of respectability. The area is found to be 2,250 acres.

Other kinds of Lakhraj Bahal.

83. In other grants ¶ are included the following descriptions :

Madatmas.—Grants to Muhammadans either in charity or as a mark of respectability. These were usually for khana or khanabari.

Khusbas.—The word signifies literally 'happy-living' and so middle class. These differ in no respect from Mahatran except that the recipients were both Hindus and Musalmans.

Dahir Jai.—The meaning is obscure and the word is locally corrupted into Dahijia. These were grants made by a father to his son-in-law on the occasion of marriage of a daughter.

Aima.—A grant of Musalmans.

Hinhayati Lakhraj.

48. These were lakhraj grants held to be valid only during the life-time of the party in possession when the resumption proceedings were held. They have now ceased to exist, having been resumed by the Collector as each fell in on the death of the grantee. They have been constituted estates, and either settled as khas mahals with the heirs or sold, and either course, I think, is to be deprecated, as it swells the number of petty estates on the tauzi roll. The number however was only five; two of these were constituted khas mahals and the remaining three were sold.

Sub-Division of Bahal Properties.

85. Examination of records shows that single proprietors were generally recorded at last Settlement. When Act VII of 1876 compelled the proprietors to register their names in the Collectorate B Register, all shareholders customarily recorded their names. At the present Settlement, apart from actual sub-division of the lands each several shareholder has also been recorded.

A comparison of the proprietors recorded on these separate occasions shows that for every 100 recorded in the last Settlement records there were 176 recorded in the B Register, while in records of this Settlement the number has increased to 209.

Turning from the subdivision of proprietary rights to that of actual holdings, the number of properties at last Settlement was 33,647, whereas the number is now 54,315, the latter figure representing the actual number of khatians, each of which will have a separate entry in the Collectorate B Register. The average size of holdings has accordingly decreased from 3·15 to 2·01 acres.

Perhaps a more clear impression of the great extent to which subdivision has taken place is gained from the fact noted above that the number of proprietors has doubled. Thus the present number of recorded sharers may be estimated at 67,000 against 33,647 at last Settlement, and the average area of each share has accordingly declined from 3·15 acres to 1·62 acres.

Cultivation and Income of Lakhrajdars.

86. Of the total Bahal area 49,147 acres¶, or rather less than half, are cultivated by the proprietors themselves; 7,791 acres of this amount are uncultivated, and most of this area is covered by houses, temples and other buildings, very little of it being culturable. From the cultivated area of 41,356 acres it may be estimated that on an average yield of 15 maunds of paddy to the acre, the proprietors derive a total produce of $41,356 \times 15 = 620,340$ maunds of paddy, equal in value to Rs. 6,97,900 at an average price of Rs. 1-2-0 per maund.

If it be wished to estimate the total income derivable from the Bahal lands a reference to the raiyati statistics** will show that the total money rents payable to Bahaldars amount to Rs. 96,440, to which is to be added first the Dhulibhag, or half produce rent of 5,251 acres, which may be taken as $5,251 \times 7\frac{1}{2} = 39,382$ maunds of paddy, value Rs. 44,300; and secondly, the computation of the sanja rents amounting to Rs. 1,110. The total income may therefore

*Karans, Khandaits and others.

†Garden.

‡House and Garden.

¶¶Area 677 acres.

‖Which is equivalent to the number recorded in the B Register.

¶Appendix Q.

**Appendix Q. C.

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be stated at Rs. 8,39,750. Taking the number of khatians as representing the number of families†† it is seen that the average yearly income for each amounts to Rs. 15, from which the expense of cultivating that portion which is in their possession is to be deducted.

It is to be remembered, however, that there are a number of wealthy lakhrajdars, such as Choudhary Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra, Zamindar of pargana Bhograi, whose income is almost entirely derived in the form of rents from raiyats, a small proportion of the area being reserved for cultivation by their servants. There are, however, not many lakhrajdars in possession of more than one or two Bahal properties. The smaller lakhrajdars cultivate the greater part of their holdings with their own labour or that of servants, and nearly all have other sources of income, in the shape of bajiafti or other tenancies.

With the bajiaftidars, they constitute the bulk of Uriya midddle-class society, and as priests, zamindars, amla, petty tradesmen, sarbarakars or village school masters supplement the income derivable from their lands. In many parts of the district, where caste rules do not stigmatise manual labour as degrading, the lakhrajdars hire out their services as field labourers, and some of them were even known to serve as coolies on the earthwork of the Railway.

TRANSFERS OF LAKHRAJ.

87. Something has already been said on the subject of transfer of Debottar lands, and this may be supplemented by statistics* showing three several descriptions of sales of lakhraj lands ; that is, by registered deeds, by decree of a civil court and for non-payment of road cess.

The following statement exhibits sales by registered deeds during the last ten years :—

Number of transactions.	Purchasers.					Purchase money.	Estimated purchase price per acre.	Estimated area sold.	Remarks.
	Mahajans, traders or money-lenders.	Zamindars.	Bajiaftidars.	Raiyats.	Others unspecified.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	
7,723	450	1,308	4,233	1,013	719	5,25,377	70	7,500	

It appears from statistics compiled for 20 sales between the years 1889 and 1899 that the average purchases price per acre amounts to Rs. 70. I believe that, on the whole, the purchase prices entered in registered kabalas are reliable, though it must be remembered that in cases where the sale is necessitated is by debt, the price recorded as paid by the creditor as purchaser often includes accumulations of interest. In such cases the lands are valued, and this value entered in the deeds, the debtor receiving the balance, if any, after deduction of the debt and interest. On the other hand, where the accumulated debt exceeds, as it often must, the value of the land, the kabala would record a sale price equal to such debt, and therefore fictitious. It is known that the actual value of Bahal lands varies from Rs. 50 to Rs 100 per acre, and Rs 75 would probably represent the average price. Assuming it, however, to be Rs. 70 in accordance with the actual sale deeds examined, and dividing this into the total purchase money, we may estimate the area sold during the last ten years at 7,500 acres as shown above. This amounts to one-fourteenth of the total lakhraj area.

As scarcely a single case exists where sale deeds of Bahal are not registered, the figures given may be taken as inclusive. No separate account of mortgages† is, however available, and to estimate the total transfers, those effected by istemrari leases must also be considered. probably to say that 12,000 acres or one-ninth of the total area had been transferred during the last ten years would not be far from the mark. The number of transactions was 7,723, and therefore 11 per cent. of the total number of revenue-free properties changed hands, and if this be compared with the area sold it is seen, as would naturally be expected, that it is the smaller properties which generally come into the market.

The proportion of baziaftidars‡ among the purchasers is certainly noticeable, and the reason probably is that, on account of the Seba—Brahmans are the most likely buyers, since a purchaser of any other caste has to incur the expense of employing a Brahman for the purpose. But Brahmans are by far the largest holders of baziafti lands, and the circumstance is therefore accounted for.

††But in fact the number of families is much less, for there are several large lakhrajdars who hold large areas scattered in many villages.

*Compiledfrom the books of the Sub-Registrar at Balasore.

†Para. 160.

‡Entered in the Sub-Registrar's book as "Intermediate tenure-holders." Bazyaftidars only are shown under this heading, for what reason I am unware.

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The following figures exhibit execution sales under civil court decrees during the last ten years:—

Number of transactions.	Purchasers.					Area sold in acres	Purchase money.	Average price per acre.
	Zamindars.	Mahajans.	Raiyats.	Pleaders and Muktiars.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
220	42	46	8	5	119	1,263	Rs. 23,769	Rs. 20

The average price per acre cannot be accepted as illustrating the actual value of lakhraj lands, and indeed the purchase money realised at civil court sales is never a true criterion of value.

It is interesting, however, to note that only one out of every 250 revenue-free properties has been sold on this account during the last ten years. A civil suit is always the last resort of a creditor, and is only filed after every other expedient has failed.

For non-payment of road-cess demand 15 lakhraj properties were sold during the last three years. Of the purchasers 4 were zamindars, 3 mahajans, 2 mukhtiars and 6 unspecified. The area sold was 91 acres and the purchase-money Rs. 942, giving an average price of Rs. 10 per acre, which again is no criterion of value.

Raiyats of Lakhrajdars.*

88. The area shown as held by raiyats of Bahaldars is 59,889 acres, of which 871 are uncultivated. These raiyats number 64,413, and except in the case of Dhulibhag and Sanja paying tenacies almost all have been recorded with occupancy rights, their landlords having received the status of tenure-holders.

The average size of these raiyati holdings amounts only to 0·93 of an acre, and they are therefore considerably smaller than mahal holdings, a circumstance which appears natural enough. The acreage paying money rents amounts to 51,405, the total rental being Rs. 96,440 and the incidence per acre Rs. 1-14-0. 3,007 acres are held by riayats niskar or rent-free, and many of these tenants are those referred to in para. 86; in return for the grant they perform the Seba of the shrine. The Dhulibhag† paying area is 5,251 acres, and the value of the rental has already‡ been computed at Rs. 44,300 which gives an incidence of Rs. 8-7-[illegible] per acre. 226 acres pay sanja which is a fixed proportion of the produce generally expressed in local measures "pouties and gounies§". Paddy, rice, ghi, 'birhi' and 'munga' are all paid as sanja rents, and converting the local measures of paddy into standard seers, and estimating the total value of the commodities so paid at the average market rate, the aggregate sanja rent is to be estimated at Rs. 1,110, giving an incidence of Rs. 4-14-7 per acre. Dhulibhag rents are generally considered to press less hardly upon raiyats than sanja, and though the incidence of the former considerably exceeds the latter, I believe to the general opinion. It is obvious that a sanja rent will cause extreme hardship to a tenant in a season of short crops since there may be little or nothing left to him after payment of the rent, whereas under the Dhulibhag system he is entitled to half the entire produce, whatever it may be. It may be added that an impression seems to prevail among the Bahaldars and their raiyats that under local custom occupancy-rights do not attach to tenancies paying produce rents, though, if the matters were to be legally raised, there appears to be no doubt that the courts would hold this custom inconsistent with the provisions of Bengal Tenancy Act, which attaches no inferiority of right to the payment of a produce rent. Section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act having been extended to Orissa, commutation may be applied for, but I have never heard of any such applications being made. Raiyats fully recognise the custom, and disputes, where they existed, always turned upon the question whether tenant paid a money or produce rent, the decision of this question being held to decide that of occupancy-right. But the impression of the absence of occupancy-right is not confined to produce-paying tenants. All raiyats of Bahaldars have been accustomed to looking on themselves as under-raiyats. In fact, notwithstanding the provisions of Act X of 1859 and of the Bengal Tenancy Act, ideas on this subject are largely governed by the traditions of last Settlement, since which time pattas have continued to be regarded as the symbols of occupancy-right. In spite of the educative influences of the Settlement camps, and although these raiyats have now been recorded as "sthitiban", the fact that they have not received 'khatians' like mahal raiyats has still left some doubt in their minds on the subject of their rights.

* Appendix Q.
† Or half produce.
‡ Para. 86
§ Para. 219.

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TRANSFERS BY RAIYATS OF LAKHRAJDARS.

89. It is natural, in view of these circumstances, that no attempt has hitherto been made by raiyats to transfer their holdings, though it appears that the question is now being debated by them, and the general opinion is that, not having received khatians they have no right of transfer. Attempts would certainly be strenuously resisted by the Bahaldars, and I believe that the superiority in the title of the Bahaldars to that of the zamindar has impressed the tenants they would generally admit that greater insecurity has attached to the tenancy of Bahal than of mahal lands. Again inalienability of Debottar properties, though it is actually infringed, will have led raiyats to the belief that they cannot exercise a power which is denied to their landlords.*

CHAPTER III.—TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES. ASSETS AND REVENUE.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES.

90. The Tributary States and the permanently-settled and revenue-free estates having been considered, we many now turn to the temporarily-settled estates.†

These number 1,417‡ as against 803 at last Settlement, and the increase is due almost entirely to partition, the number of new estates created by the Collector being scarcely a dozen. These latter were resumed hinhiayati grants § or lands acquired for police outposts or similar purposes, and subsequently being no longer required, constituted into estates, and either sold or held as khas mahals. The following statement groups all existing estates under their various classes:—

(1)	Baziafti estates, constituted of lands resumed at last settlement	... 137
(2)	Taluks ‖	... 308
(3)	Mujkuri estates	... 596
(4)	Kharidgi estates, including patnas, numbering 107¶	... 313
(5)	Nankar Batitanki and Muajib estates**	... 30
(6)	Resumed hinihiayati lakhraj estates	... 5
(7)	Khas mahals	... 19
(8)	Killas	... 4
(9)	New estates created at this Settlement ...	... 3
(10)	Jalkar or fishery mahals	... 2
	Total	... 1,417

KHAS MAHALS.

91. Some description of the first six of these classes has already been given, and it only remains to note the four last. In 1845 the numbers of khas mahals, excluding those held khas on account of recusancy, was 8, and the gross assets Rs. 17,480. In 1851 the number had risen to-12, and the assets to Rs. 17,456. In 1853 they numbered 12 and paid a gross rental of Rs 16,170, of which Rs. 15,076 was contributed by Noanand, and Rs 755 by Birso, the remaindeir being petty estates. The assets of the 19 existing khas mahals before Settlement were Rs. 31,826, and the gross settled rental is Rs. 39,675. They cover a total area of 21,797 acres, and with the exception of taluks Noanand, Birso and Bichitrapur called for no detailed mention.

The estate of Noanand paid in 1806 a sadar jama of Rs. 9,456, and was sold in 1807 for Rs. 5,013. In 1818 it was again sold for arrears and purchased by Government for one rupee. It was settled by Mr. Ricketts, Collector of Balasore, in 1834, and the gross assets were then Rs. 15,502, but were subsequently reduced. The Settlement was for 25 years, and was made with the sarbarakars on the understanding that during its currency they were not to interfere with the rents paid by the raiyats. Sixty out of the sixty-seven villages in 1840 were so held by sarbarakars, who had a prescriptive right of possession. The estate was again settled in 1870, when the gross assets were Rs. 20,247. The sarbarakars have been gradually dispossessed, and the tenants now pay rents direct to Government. The total of the assets as they existed before Settlement was Rs. 27,311, and the gross settled assets are Rs. 31,457. The collections are made by a tahsildar with a small staff of moharrirs, under control of the Subdivisional Officer of Bhadrak. The arrears have latterly considerably increased owing partly to discontinuance of the sarbarakari collecting agency.

Taluk Birso†† originally formed part of Noanand, and was separated from it for convenience of collection, subsequent to last Settlement.‡‡ The assets previous to this Settlement were Rs. 1,933, and have now been enhanced to Rs. 2,236.

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* For much information on the subjects noted in this Chapter, I am indebted to Babu Srigopal Bhattacharji, Assistant Settlement Officer.

† Appendices R and T.

‡ Including one estate, Touzi No. 1374, claimed as permanently settled, the circumstances of which are still under enquiry.

§ Para. 84.

‖ Para. 47.

¶ Paras. 47, 116, 55.

**Subsistence lands or others granted first revenue free, and subsequently assessed by the Moguls and Marhattas.

†† Also purchased by Government for one rupee. It was then combined with Noanand, but afterwards separated as noted.

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The so-called khas mahal of Bichitrapur * in pargana Sahabandor on the river Subarnarekha deserves some mention. It consists of lands taken for the purposes of salt manufacture, though never so used, in the early part of the century, on an istemarari lease from the proprietors of mahal Barapal. The annual jama payable under the lease is Rs. 799, and the area which includes 3,549 acres as sub-let by the Collector to Babu Kailash Chunder Roy Mahasay, who has been very successful in bringing it under cultivation Up to 1872 when the lease was granted to the Mahasay nothing whatever was realised from these lands, while Government had continued to pay the istemarari rent of Rs. 799 ever since the year 1809. The cultivated area is now 2,267 acres and the assets settled for the present year are Rs. 3,547, on which it is proposed to allow the ijaradar a sum of 20 per cent. It will, however, be some years before the revenue now derived from the lands recoups Government for the half-a-lakh of rupees so unprofitably spent on it before 1872. The istemarari rent continues fixed at the former amount.

KILLAS.

92. There were originally four estates under this denomination in the district—Ambahatta, Patna, Mangalpur and Ambo. They were held on military tenures subject to the payment of a tribute, and their circumstances differed little from those of the present Tributary States until the British accession, when the Bhuyans of Mangalpur and Patna, and the Mangraj of Ambo placed themselves under the protection of Government with a view of obtaining some security against the oppressions of the Garjat chiefs.

From that time, although assessed with special leniency, these three killas have been held on the same terms as estates of ordinary zamindars.

Killa Ambahatta was wrested from the Keunjhar Rajas in the time of the Moguls by the ancestors of one Bikram Sing Bidyadher. It was resumed by the Marhattas and ceased to be a killa in anything more than name.

Killa Patna† was sold in 1897 under a civil court decree for debt, the purchaser being Babu Radha Charan Das wao had lent large sums of money to the Bhuyan. The latter is now in wretched circumstance, and maintains himself with difficulty from the income of his 'Debottar' lands.

The two remaining killas Mangalpur and Ambo remain in the hands of the old families. By right of primogeniture these estates pass to the eldest son, any others being provided for by grants of 'biradaran'‡ jagir lands. There exists a very large area of these grants at the present day, and it is said to have increased in the early times as a result of the doctrine of 'primæ noctis,' which used to prevail in the killas and gurjats. The Bhuyan of Mangalpur is an energetic landlord, and is said to have doubled the value of the property since his accession.

NEW ESTATES CREATED AT THIS SETTLEMENT.

93. These number three, and the principal estate is that constituted of the Paik jagir lands near Chandbali and settled with the Paik Sardar. The area of these lands is 570 acres and they originally formed a part of mahal Thukura from which they were separated in the time of the Moguls and granted rent-free to one of the brothers who owned the estate, on condition of his maintaining a body of Paiks, to each of whom he was to give a certain area of jagir lands, for the protection of the Mogulbandi from the incursions of the chiefs of Aul and Kanika. The present Paik Sardar is a descendant of the original jagirdar, but was lately dismissed by the District Magistrate. No proceedings were taken for the resumption of the jagir, but the police attempted to collect the rents and failed. Certainly no resumption proceedings would have stood the test of the courts and the Sardar could not now be ousted from his lands.

The second estate kharij mouza Bangarpada has an area of 137 acres in pargana Balikhand. These were lakhraj lands resumed at last Settlement, but owing to some mistake omitted from assesssment.

The lands were originally held by a group of Brahmans who established upon them a Sasan in the time of the Marhattas. It was divided into eight shares, and each included some homestead and a small area of rice lands, the largest share being that of the Panigrahi or headman. The Sasan has now been settled with the Brahman shareholders and leniently assessed. The third estate Bhagapur Bajiafti-mouza contains an area of 13 acres only. It is a portion of a lakhraj property found in excess of the valid area and resumed by consent at this Settlement.

JALKAR MAHALS. §

94. The fishery estates so-called number two, and the larger is the property of Mandal family. The property consists in the fishery right in the bed of the Burhabalang and its tributaries within tidal limits. There is no title in the river bed or in the water, and it does not appear why these fisheries were ever entered as estates; the revenue is properly a miscellaneous item of receipt. The proprietors let out portions of the water to fishermen on annual leases, and there are also miscellaneous profits. The fish are disposed of at good profit in the Mandals market in Balasore town. The combined revenues amount to Rs. 350.

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* See also paras. 185, 204.
† See note in Appendix O.
‡ Maintenance lands.
§ Touzi Nos. 764 and 765.

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Average size of Estates.

95. The following statement will show the size of the Balasore estates with reference to the revenues payable at last Settlement and before and after the present Settlement :—

Period.	No. of Estates paying a revenue.				Average Revenue of Estates.
	Above Rs. 10,000.	From 5—10,000,	From 1—5,000.	Below 1,000	
At last Settlement ...	4	7	66	726	462
Before the present Settlement	2	9	63	1,340	262
After the present Settlement ...	6	14	108	1,289	445

The average revenue payable decreased by 43 per cent. during the currency of the Settlement owing to partition. After expiration of the Rasadi terms now allowed, the average would rise in the year 1908 to Rs. 445 calculated on the present number of estates, but as there will be many cases of partition that figure will not in fact be reached. The number of small estates is noticeable, and of those paying less than Rs. 1,000, before the present Sattlement by far the greater number were paying under Rs. 200. Of the 1,289 estates paying settled revenue of less than Ra. 1,000, half are paying under Rs. 300.

The average size of each estate in acres is 676. The smallest estate is less than one acre, and the largest Taluk Mobarakhpur contains an area of 38,293 acres.

Present Settlement

*Areas.**

96. For purposes of comparison of these and other figures I have divided the parganas of the district into five groups† under the titles Northern, Upper Central, Lower Central, South-Eastern and South-Western. In this chapter I propose to give, so far as possible, a general survey of the statistics, while details will be confined to Chapter VIII.

The total area of the temporarily-settled estates increased during the sixty years from 942,800 to 959,400 acres, or by rather less than 2 per cent. Apart from the creation of a few small estates the diversity is fully accounted for by the different system of measurement pursued. In many parts of the district, as in the waste lands along the sea face, and in the wooded country on the northern and southern portions of the boundary between the Mogulbandi and the Tributary States, or in the impenetrable jungle bordering the tidal creeks in the north-east, accurate measurement at last Settlement was either extremely difficult or impracticable. The areas entered for such tracts were almost invariably under-estimated. There has also been diluvion as well as alluvion along the sea-coast, and when it is further considered that the measurement of the whole was previously made with a rod, it is not a matter for surprise that the difference in the total area amounts to no more than something under 17,000 acres.

Asseesed Area.‡

97. The area assessed to rent and revenue which was 493,600 acres at last Settlement, or little more than half the total, has now increased to 692,600 acres or by 40 per cent., and constitutes at the present day no less than 72 per cent. of the whole. The figures will be subsequently dealt with a greater detail, § but it may be noted here that the increase in the assessed area amounted to 47 per cent. in the north of the district as against 38 per cent. in the south. The difference is chiefly accounted for by the enormous extension of cultivation in parganas Bhograi and Sahabandar in the north, where the increase in assessed area was 121 per cent. and 183 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the highest percentage of increase reached in the south is 72 per cent. in pargana Ambahatta. Excluding, however, isolated cases it is none the less true that the extension of cultivation has been far greater in the north of the district, where population was comparatively sparse (as indeed it is still), and cultivation consequently in a backward state. The fact that the population of the area open to cultivation was much larger in the north shown by a reference to the detailed figures, from which it appears that the unassessed area was considerably greater than the assessed area at last Settlement, whereas precisely the reverse was the case in the south.

NOTE—Figures as finally revised have been entered in the provincial Report and will not quite agree with these figures.

S. C. M.

Cultivated Area. ‖

Coming now to figures of cultivated areas, the difference between the cultivated and assessed area is represented, firstly, by the sites of houses, and, secondly, by the lands for

* Appendix R.
† Appendix S.
‡ Appendix R.
§ Paras. 186, 188, 189, 19 , 196
‖ Appendix R.

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which no assessment is imposed *, either upon the tenant or the zemindar.† These latter now include what is called thani-minha‡, or portions of thani holdings held free of rent, the chakran jagirs, § and also small areas such as tanks or sites of temples granted free for public purposes. Other jagirs such as chaukidari, khandait, paik and patwari having now been resumed, the difference between the assessed and cultivated area is much less than it was at last Settlement. The area under cultivation has increased from 521,300 or 55 per cent. of the total last Settlement area to 697,300 or 73 per cent. of the total present area. In the preceding paragraph I pointed out that cultivation shows the greatest extension in the north, and if the figures of the five groups be referred to it will be seen that in the lower central parganas where there is little jungle and cultivation, was in an advanced state, sixty years ago the extension has been least. ‖

Future Extension of Cultivation. ¶

99. The area recorded as open to future extension of cultivation is 10,000 acres or 41 per cent. of the unassessed area. This figure does not purport to be accurate, but it represents the total area which under the most favourable circumstances may be expected to come under cultivation in the future, and is compiled from the estimates given in the reports of the principal estates. If the notification under the Embankment Act** with reference to the Subarnarekha be worked with liniency, if the left bank of the Baitarani be protected by an embankment or that on the right bank be destroyed††, and if some method be devised for excluding tidal waters from the lands on the east of the coast canal, north of the river Burhabalang‡‡ the whole of the area mentioned might come under cultivation But as the last two at least of these conditions are improbable contingencies, it is not likely that during the currency of the present settlement cultivation will extend over a greater area than 40,000 acres, and I do not think increase in assets derived from this souce will much exceed half-a-lakh of rupees. In the lower central parganas the area open to extension is very slight, and in the south-eastern no large areas will be brought under the plough, while the present liability to flood continues. In the south-western there will be considerable advance, but generally over unfertile lands. Cultivation is extending in the upper central parganas, and in the northern there is much virgin soil of excellent quality which will be cultivated so far as the Embankment Act will permit.

Mofassal Jama. §§

100. The gross assets at last settlement ammounted to Rs. 5,75,600 and they increased during the 60 years to Rs. 9,88,800 or by 71·8 per cent. The gross assets as now settled amount to Rs. 11,51,400 and the enhancement now effected is therefore 16·4 per cent. The increase in the settled assets over those of last settlement is 100 per cent. It may be interesting to consider what portion of the 60 years increase was due to extension of cultivation and what to enhancement of rentals by zamindars, and this matter will be found discussed in para. 101.

The increase in assets during the 60 years varies from 65 per cent. in the Banchas Oger Parganas to 75 per cent. in the South-Western. In the Banchas estates there was less enhancement of rents and less increase in assessed area than elsewhere, and in the South-west the large increase in assets is to be ascribed both to extension of cultivation and to enhancement.

Considering now the incidence of the Msfassal Jama or gross assets per acre we make the following comarison :—

	On total area. Rs. a. p.	*On assessed area* Rs. a. p.
Incidence per acre of gross asssets at last settlement.	0 9 9	1 2 8
Incidence per acre of gross assets previous to present settlement.	1 0 6	1 6 10
Incidence of the settled gross assets per acre	1 3 2	1 10 7

Comparison of the Assets ‖‖.

101. Of the gross settled assets of eleven and-a-half lakhs of rupees nearly 8 lakhs are contributed by the pahi raiyats and nearley two lakhs by holdings at fixed rents including

* Thus the assessed area minus house sites (area 6,300 acres, see Appndix J) and that portion of the homestead (41,700 acres, Appendix J) which is uncultivated and plus the rent-free lands, equals the cultivated area.

† With the reservation that the uncultivated lands yielding 'salrat' or miscellaneous dues are shown as unassessed.

‡ Appendix U.

§ Village servants. Appendix X.

‖ The particulars of lands reserved for grazing and other purposes (see Appendix V.)

¶ Appendix R.

** Para. 184.

†† Para. 192.

‡‡ Para. 183.

§§ Appendix T. The figures in the body of the report have been revised to agree with the figures in the provincial report.

‖‖ Appendix U.

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kharida, baziafti and thani. Other miscellaneous tenancies are responsible for less than half-a-lakh, and the balance, something over a lakh, consists of valutions for revenue. The various tenancies will subsequently be considered in detail, but it will be convenient here to glance at that portion of the assets which is composed not of rents received by zamindars, but of valuation on account of various other sources of income. The total of those valuations is Rs. 1,08,600 falling under the heads of "rent free tenancies granted by zamindar," nij-jot, nij-chas and sairat. Of the sairat or assessment on account of miscellaneous dues it may be said that it is fully covered by the receipts of the proprietors on these accounts. The nij lands are a source of profit very well capable of bearing the assessment imposed, and the only item which is not covered by receipts is that first mentioned. It is small in amount, Rs. 15,200, and forms a very insignificant portion of the gross assets. The tenancies in question will be noted hereafter*, but it may be said of them generally that the zamindar receives from nearly half of the holders services which are far more in value than the assessment, while from the balance there is no return.

PROPRIETORS' LAND.

102. The nij-lands amounting to 46,600 acres are assessed at Rs. 81,100 at an average incidence of Rs. 1-11-10 per acre or nearly two annas less than the pahi. 4,069 acres are cultivated by raiyats of nij-jote † and a great quantity of the balance by unrecorded raiyats paying produce rents. These lands differ much in quality occasionally they are those abansdoned by raiyats on the ground of infertility, but commonly they are not inferior to the pahi lands, and it is well known that the zamindars look for large profits from them by allowing tenants to cultivate at produce rents

The nij-jote or proprietors "sir" lands amounted at last settlement to 20,400 acres. Some of his area has lapsed and become absorbed in nij-chas and the area now recorded as nij-jote is probably not in excess of 20,400 acres.

SAIRAT. ‡

103. The Total assessment imposed upon the zamindars at last settlement on account of the receipt of miscellaneous dues was Rs. 10,700, and the ammount of the present assessment is Rs. 12,200 composed as follows :—

Fisheries (Jalkar)	...	...	...	Rs. 6,580
Orchard dues (Phalkar)	...	...	...	„ 1,050
Market dues (Hatkar)	...	...	...	„ 760
Jungle dues (Bankar)	...	...	...	„ 2,000
Grazing dues (Chara)	...	...	...	„ 1,810

The fact that the increase in the assessment is so slight is due to the circumstance that there is a much less area of jungle and grazing grounds than at last settlement. The items under these heads have been generally much reduced, especially in the smaller estates, while the item for fisheries has been increased.

The bulk of the fishery dues come from the estate upon the sea coast especially in Paraganas Ankura and Dusmalang. It may suffice to note that they are a valuable source of income, and that the receipts having been ascertained with excessive difficulty by local enquiry amongst the fishermen, the assessment was made with great moderation and after allowing a deducation of 25 per cent. and sometimes more, to provide for the contingency of depreciation. The dues are realised in cash by the zamindars, and all fisheries of importance are disposed of annually by lease, sometimes at auction. Orchard dues are the assessments on orchards and fruit trees situated on the waste lands in the zamindar's possession. The receipts from these are generally in kind. The fruit is mostly used for home consumption, but is also sold to some extent. The fruit crop is very precarious in this District owing to the prevalence of storms in the months of march, April and May, the mango which is the commonest fruit exhibits also a preference for a south or east winds and a west wind blowing constantly when the tree is in blossom destorys all promise of crops.

Market dues § have already been noted ; jungle dues are levied by the zamindars from each household at a rate varying from 4 to 6 annas per annum, for every bullock used to convey the fuel. These dues are prevalent in the estates bordering upon the hills in the west of the district and also in parts of the north-west. In addition to these fees there are large receipts especially in the Killas from the sale of sal wood for building purposes.

Grazing dues, including those derived from the cutting of "bena" or thatching grass and "giria," the ash of which, when burnt, is used for washing cloths, are generally derived from the sea-coast lands, especially in Ankura and Das Malang and also in the north-west of the district. Large herds of cattle and buffalo pasture upon the lands on the east of the coast canal, and the dues are realised sometimes in the shape of a yearly cash payment, generally 4 annas annually per head of cattle and also in kind. In the latter case the fee is generally half a seer of ghi annually for each buffalo.

* Paras. 156, 157.
† Appendix U.
‡ Appendix U.
§ Appendix F and (Para. 33).

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With regard to all these dues it may be said that the effects of the zamindars to conceal them were very difficult to defeat ‖, and that the assessment imposed falls short of the receipts derived.

Revenue.*

104. Sadar jama was taken at last settlement at percentages varying from 70 to 60. In 132 estates the percentage was 70, in 644 it was 65, and in 438 estates it was 60.† In the earlier settlements made malikana was allowed at 30 per cent. In 1840, however, Lord Auckland decided that 35 per cent. should be the minimum to cover allowance risks and expenses, and that 40 per cent. should be granted when the special circumstances of the estate seemed to require a more liberal rate. The orders were not retrospectively applied though Mr. Mills desired that they should be.

The total revenue was Rs. 3,77,300, which is 66 per cent. of the gross assets. The revenue now settled for 1899 amounts to Rs. 5,77,500 which is 50 per cent. of the gross assets and the percentage of revenue varies chiefly from 50 to 65:—

Rasadi Terms.

105. Rasadi terms have been allowed in many estates for periods varying from three to ten years, and the following are the annual revenues from 1899 to 1908.

	Rs.
1899	5,77,500
1900	5,80,900
1901	5,86,900
1902	5,90,400
1903	6,12,700
1904	6,13,200
1905	6,13,600
1906	6,13,700
1907	6,13,700
1908	6,29,000

In some cases triennial terms were allowed, but the ordinary period was for five years. Thus the largest increases come in 1903 and 1908. In the latter year the final revenue of Rs.6,29,000 will become payable. This is at 55 per cent. of the settled assets, but as the latter will undergo some increase owing to extension of cultivation and enhancement of non-occupancy rentals, the revenue of 1908 will probably represent 53 or 54 per cent. of the gross assets of that year. The total concession granted to the proprietors under the rasadi terms amounts to the aggregate of the differences between the revenues given for each year and the ultimate revenue of 1908, and is no less than Rs. 2,58,400. Concessions of this nature have been most generally granted in the northern Parganas ‡, where there was great increase of assets coupled with liability to flood. The same conditions prevailed in some of the parganas of the south-west, especially in Bayang, and here also rasad was allowed in many estates.

Increase in Revenue.

106. The largest increase in revenue was obtained in the south-western Parganas§ where the revenue for 1899 shows an increase of 73 per cent. on the previous jama, while that of 1908* yields an increase of 86 per cent. The lowest increase is found in the Banchas Oger group where the primary increase is 48 per cent. and the ultimate 60 per cent.

The total increase of the revenue for 1899 and 1908 over that fixed at last settlement is 53 per cent. and 67·0 per cent., respectively. If revenue had now been taken at 60 per cent. it would have amounted to Rs. 6,90,800 or more than half-a lakh in excess of the actual revenue taken for 1908, and the concession allowed for the whole term of settlement is 30 times this amount or 18 lakhs.

Incidence of Revenue.

107. It may be interesting to compare the incidence of revenue on each acre of area.

		Per acre of assessed area.	Per acre of total area.
Total area.	Incidence at last settlement ...	Re. 0 12 3	Re. 0 6 5
	Incidence on the revenue for 1908 ,,	0 14 6	,, 0 10 6

Sterling states that from 472 to 1132 A. D. the revenue of Orissa was almost uniformly five kahans of cowries on every 20 acres. The value of the kahan is however very difficult to estimate. In 1786 2¼ kahans were equal to the rupee and in 1790 the exchange was 2⅜

‖ See Para. 218.

* Appendix T.

† This includes of course the bajiafti mahals, which paid revenue 50 per cent. The following figures compare the number of estates under various percentages paid at last settlement and at the present settlement.

	45% and under	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	over 70%	
Number at last settlement ...	9	153	8	438	644	132	21	Those over 70% are in khas-mahals.
Number at present settlement	22	480	730	125	33	3	16	

‡ See Cols. 19 and 20 of Appendix T.

§ See Cols. 22 and 23 of Appendix T.

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kahans.‖ In 1805 the rate was 3¾ kahans. If in the early period referred to the exchange was not more than 2 kahans this would give an incidence of Rs. 2-8-0 for 20 acres or 2 annas per acre.

In the year 1794 Colebrooke¶ gave the incidence of revenue in Bengal Rs. 184 to the square mile or $4\frac{8}{5}$ annas per acre. It is seen that in this district the incidence was Re. 0-6-5 at last settlement and is now Re. 0-10-6. The incidence per acre of assessed area is Re. 0-14-6 as against Re. 0-12-3 at last settlement.

Chowkidari Fund.

108. The revenue as already stated includes a sum of Rs. 10,500 as chowkidari funds. This represents 85 per cent. of the rental assessed on resumed chowkidari lands, 15 per cent. having been allowed to the proprietors for expenses of collection.

Malikana* or Proprietary Allowances.

109. This subject has been partially treated by implication under the heading Revenue. The total malikana allowed to proprietors at last settlement was Rs. 1,98,300 at the rate of 34 per cent. on the gross assets. Immediately before settlement the total proprietary income had increased to Rs. 6,11,500 or by 208 per cent. The aggregate malikana allowed for 1899 is Rs. 5,73,900 at 50 per cent. of the gross assets, and the reduction caused in proprietary incomes for that year is accordingly Rs. 37,600 or 6 per cent. The aggregate malikana for 1908 will amount to Rs. 5,22,400 at 45 per cent. and the reduction in the proprietary incomes existing before settlement will be Rs. 89,100 or 14 per cent. This excludes consideration of the increase in assets which may extend to half-a-lakh of rupees in the course of the ensuing ten years. In that case the total reduction will amount to Rs. 39,100 or 6 per cent.

Had no "rasad" been allowed and revenues taken immediately at 55 per cent. the loss in proprietary income would have been 15 per cent. and had revenue been taken at 60 per cent, the loss wovld have been 24·7 per cent. Had this reduction of income occurred, I believe the proprietors could have supported it if it had fallen equally upon all. But as the effect would actually have been to cause a loss of 5 per cent. in some estates and of 50 per cent. in others, discontent, hardship and ruin would have followed in many cases. It is clear to any one who examined the circumstances of individual estates that very lenient terms were in many cases required in order to save the proprietors. Excluding special instances where the increase in assets as in many lakhraj baziafti estates was so great that to take revenue at only 25 per cent. doubled or trebled the sadar jamma and caused a loss of 10 per cent. income, it may be said of a great number of the Balasore estates, and especially of the large ones that malikana at the rate of 45 per cent. was requisite in order to avoid hardship. Even among these however, there were numerous exceptions where the increase in assets had not been considerable, and in these as well as in the majority of the smaller estates it was not considerations of reducton in income which warranted a malikana of more than 40 per cent.

Note.—The Secretary of State's orders were, however, very definite.

Recusancy.

110. The facts detailed in the preceding paragraph go a great way to show the leniency and moderation of the assessment, and if further proof is wanting it is found in the fact that no estates have yet been reported to the Collector as recusant †. There were 38 cases of recusancy before Assistant Settlement Officers, and these were chiefly in the estates of Musalman proprietors in the neighbourhood of Bhadrak; most of them subsequently came to terms. In nine out of these cases reported to the Settlement Officer the parties attended before him and executed kabuliats. Two cases still remain for report. There is in fact very little likelihood that a single estate in this district will be finally reported as recusant, and I hope the explanation lies as much in the accurate method of computing the assets as in the liberal orders of Government with reference to the rate of malikana.

CHAPTER IV.—ZAMINDARS AND PROPRIETARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

Zamindars. ‡

111. Something has already been said on the origin, caste, nationality and profession, while some remarks givin elsewhere on collection (*a*), illegal cesses (*b*), and raiyati indebtedness (c), will also furnish some information regarding the relations of zamindars with their tenants and improvements made in their estates. Amongst the appendices ‡ will be found some particulars regarding the chief proprietors of the district.

‖So it appears from the deeds quoted by Sterling. On page 327 of his History Sir W. Hunter bases an estimate for the 14th century on the assumption that 6 kahans purchased a rupee. For later values of the kahan, see Mr. Toynbee's History, page 56. It is certain that during the first 30 years of the century the value of the price depreciated from about 4 to 6 kahans per rupee, but I cannot estimate at what time the depreciation had commenced.

¶ Colebrooke's Husbandry of Bengal.

*Appendix T.

†One has been reported since the above was written.

‡Appendix Z.

(*a*) Paras. 213, 214, 215 and 216.

(*b*) Para. 210.

(*c*) Para. 201.

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Though the question of their treatment by the Tenancy Act is beyond the scope of this report, reference may be made to the common complaint that the law is all in favour of the raiyats, and for themselves nothing but a curtailment of privileges. Thus the local custom of absence of occupancy right in produce-paying lands is directly in conflict with the Act, and when this question coupled with that of commutation of rents, is brought into the courts, as it shortly will be, the landlords will find their rights and profits, especially with regard to nij-chas lands seriously diminished. They object again to the provision allowing the recovery of interest at 12 per cent. on arrears, and they urge with some acuteness that as this rate is less than one-third of that which prevails in the mofassal the raiyat in want of ready money will prefer to be indebted to his landlord on these terms rather than borrow at a far higher interest. The Act, they say, has made them under compulsion lenders of money at 12 per cent. when the market rate is 37 per cent. Their objections generally are ingenious rather than ingenuous, but their uncompromising position towards the Act is shown, amongst other points, by their total disregard of the provisions regarding counterfoil receipts. The zamindars, who use such receipts, may be counted upon the fingers of one's hand. But it is no wonder that the provision has been disregarded when no attempt whatever has been made to enforce it. It is said* that there is some doubt upon the question as to what court can inflict a fine for contravention of the section. Such doubts will never be solveld until the jurisdiction has been tested. There will always be insecurity for the raiyat and trouble, delay and miscarriage of justice in the trial of suits as long as worthless palm-leaf receipts are admitted as evidence; and until some steps are taken to render the law effectual, half the benefit of a record of rights is wasted. In all suits for arrears where it is shown that a landlord does not issue counterfoil receipts, he should, if the decree is in his favour, be fined the sum decreed. If it is subsequently shown that the court trying the case has no power to inflict the fine, though it appears that it must have been the intention of the Legislature that this power should exist, I presume the law may be amended. It is not likely to be amended until it has been shown to be inoperative in execution.

Attitude of Zamindars towards the Settlement Operations.

112. Some interest is derivable from a consideration of this point. The attitude was one of reserve, and in some cases of hostility none applied for enhancement of rents. Such neglect might be due to the knowledge that pahi rents could suffer no enhancement which would give a fair prospect of realisation. Yet many rents met with were too low, and it is impossible but that amongst all the raiyats of the district, a certain percentage must now be underassessed. It is therefore more likely that the zamindars were influenced by the consideration that enhancements of rents implies enhancement of revenue. The theory that a large enhancement of rents under circumstances such as those of the settlement recoups the loss of income resulting from the higher revenue does not usually commend itself to the zamindar who has to collect the enhancements and knows that the labour of collecting each additional area of rent is a work of inecreasing labour and expense. Many zamindars have preferred to look to miscellaneous receipts, such as the imposition of abwabs and the letting of nij-chas lands for a recoupment of their income. Some have done away temporarily with the cultivation of sugarcane and tobacco; others have refused to allow cultivation of waste lands for which the raiyats have clamoured for four or five years. Resort to collusively low rents occurred in Balikhand† and probably in Makhura and Phulwar, where, if the rents were not collusive, they were certainly lower than the lands ought to have paid.

Proprietary Tenure Holders‡

113. These are of three classes:—

Makadams.
Sarbarakars.
Kharidadars, including Prusethis.

The Makadams, Sarbarakars, Prusethis and certain kharidadars have been admitted to engagements at this settlement, the total number being 822 and the area 95, 556 acres.

Makadams.

114. Something has already been said¶ with reference to this class, it has been shown how many of them attained the position of zamindars and were in 1805 admitted to engagements as such‖ Of the remainder from whom engagements were taken as tenure-holders, many were dispossessed in the early years of British rule, by being compelled by the Zamindars to abrogate their hereditary rights and enter into forming leases for short terms of years. The Makadams of this district were of two classes:—

(1) Mourasi or hereditary.

(2) Kharidgi or purchasers of a Mokadami right from Talukdar.

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* I have heard this alleged: and see Messrs. Rampini and Finucane's Bengal Tenancy Act, remarks to sec. 56.

† See Appendix Z.

‡ Appendix Y.

¶ Para, 47.

‖ Regulation XII of 1805 admitted to direct engagement all hereditary Mokadams who had paid revenue direct to Government for 5 years Past.

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Mr. Sterling points out that both classes occupied a most prominent place in the revenue system under native rule. In their own villages they exercised almost the same functions as the talukdar in his taluk. They exercised the power to sell or mortgage, and to alienate their lands by the creation of kharidgi ¶ tenures. Though their origin was different there appears in fact to have been no distinction in the rights of the two classes. It is doubtful whether the talukdars had the power of creating Makadami tenures in pahicast **villages, and the sales appear to have been only effected on account of the former tenureholder falling into arears. The purchaser gained all the rights of the hereditary Makadam, just as did the Revenue Official who purchased the estate of a defaulting talukdar. No distinction was made between the two classes at last settlement. Both were recorded as mourasi Makadams, both were acknowledged as heritable and transferable, and their rights over the areas and tenants included in their tenures were admitted to be the same as those of zamindars over the villages in their direct management.††

The rate of allowance granted at last settlement was 25 per cent. in case of liability to flood and 20 per cent. in other cases. There exists at the present day four tenures in which allowances were granted at the former rate and 108 in which 20 per cent. was allowed. The number of Makadami tenures in the year 1872* was 86, but I am unable to give the number at last settlement. The allowance to the zamindar was 15 per cent. in both cases. Of the 112 existing tenures the area at last settlement was 34,400 acres,giving, an average of some 300 acres to each tenure. it has now decreased to 32, 600 acres. The gross assets of the tenures as now settled are Rs. 36,300 as against Rs. 20,200 at last settlement. Excluding the three years rasad generally allowed in these tenures, in order to avoid immediate large loss of income allowances have now been granted at 26 per cent., with the effect of reducing the total profits of the Makadams by 35 per cent., increasing the allowances of the zamindars from Rs. 3,000 at 15 per cent to Rs. 5,900 at 17 per cent., and of enhancing the Government revenue from Rs. 13,100 at 63 per cent. to Rs. 20,500 at 57 per cent.

During the 60 years the profits of the Makadams had increased form Rs. 4,100 to Rs. 15,500 and it was impossible to avoid considerable reductions of their incomes. It is not necessary here to explain the system upon which rasad was allowed to the proprietory tenureholders, but it may be noted that it was more liberal than that pursued at last settlement, when, as Mr. Ricketts observed, rasad was only granted when the effect of settlement was to reduce the income to a half or a third of what it had been before.

Particulars of the estates in which these tenures exist will be found in Appendix referred to, The estates number 16 and are situated chiefly in Parganas Bonchasogir and Dhamnagar.

SARBARAKARS. †

115. While the Makadams were the successors of the village headmen or padhans of the Hindus who had often actually founded and developed their villages and exercised over them a hereditary and proprietary right which some think to have been in fact superior to that of the talukdar over his taluk, the sarbarakars were originally mere collecting agents, either servants or farmers, installed by the talukdars. After a long course of possessions they gained an admitted right of collection, and after further lapse of time the right often became hereditary. The essence of the distinction was therefore that the makadam's right originated independently, whereas the sarbarakar acquired a right carved out of that of the talukdar. The result was naturally that there was an extraordinary variety in the rights claimed by the sarbarakars at last settlement.‡ Some possessed all the rights of makadams, others only that of a collector of rents liable to dismissal at any moment. Some had held at the same rent for many years, others paid rents subject to annual adjustment. Some had sub-divided their tenures, while to others the privilege had been refused

The following extract ‖ rsummaries the opinion of the Government with reference to the sarbarakars at last settlement: "All parties agree in defining a sarbarakar as one whose ancestor having been invested long ago with the management of one or more villages as servants of the zamindars paid by percentages on the collections, now claims a hereditary right to continue as manager independent of the zamindar's permission to the payment of a fixed rent to the zamindar and to appropriate to himself a certain percentage."

The sarbarakars found in possession at last settlement were of three classes.—

(1) Mourasi or hereditary
(2) Miadi or for a fixed period.
(3) Sarbarakars who were mere rent collectors with no hereditary rights.

The order of the Board with reference to these three classes may be summarised thus:—

(*a*) Where there were several joint sarbarakars the Collector with concurrence of the zamindar might select one or more as managers of the tenure.

¶ Parchased see para. 67.

** Villages under their direct management.

†† Called 'Hasbhud' or formerly "pahikast'

* Mr. Fiddian's report on the Tenures of Balasore, dated 1875.

† Appendix Y.

‡ Letter of Mr. Ricketts, Collector of Balasore, dated 20th October 1831 to Commissioner-

‖ Government of Bengal No. 1769, dated 23rd September 1838.

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(*b*) They were not to be ousted except for default or mismanagement proved before the Collector.

(*c*) They were not to be admitted as hereditary unless they had been in uninterrupted possession from before October 1803 up to within a year of setttlement.

(*d*) Where the condition (*c*) was not fulfilled, but the sarbarakar had been long in possession, he might be made a temporary sarbarakar on such conditions and for such term as the case seemed to require.

(*e*) There was to be no alienation or decision without the consent of the zamindar.

The three classes were accordingly treated as follows where their claims were admitted:—

The first or hereditary were allowed 20 per cent. malikana, the second or miadi 15 per cent. and the latter 10 per cent. on the gross assets. Of these the miadi class were for the most numerous. I cannot give the respective numbers at last settlement, but of the 731 tenures now existing only 14 belong to the first class, 712 to the miadi class and 5 to the latter class. It is clear that had the zamindars fully exercised their rights, only 14 tenures might now have survived, but owing chiefly to ignorance of the terms on which the tenure-holders were admitted to engage the zamindars have scarcely ever interfered except in cases of default, and thus inheritance and sale during a period of sixty years have given the miadi sarbarakars privileges not inferior to those of the mourasi. It is perhaps unfair to blame the zamindars for ignorance on the matter, because the kabuliats executed by the tenure-holders are silent upon the question of their rights and contain merely a recital of the names of the parties, of the gross assets and of the percentage and amount of allowance and of rent. The ruidads contain very little information on the subject, and the only guide to the status of the tenureholder is in fact the percentage of malikana granted.

Looking at the 731 surv'ving tenures, it is seen that the area, which has slightly decreased since last settlement, amounts to 61,300 acres, or an average of some 85 acres to every tenure. The settled assets are Rs. 78,300 as against Rs. 42,500 sixty years ago, and the profits of the holders advanced during the same period from Rs. 6,400 to Rs.32,700. Excluding the figures of the three years rasadi term generally allowed, the average malikana now granted to the tenure-holders is 29 per cent. while that of the zamindar is 20 per cent. and the percentage of revenue payable to Government 51. The result is a reduction of 36 per cent. in the incomes of the sarbarakars, an increase from Rs. 8,700 at 21 per cent. to Rs. 15,100 at 20 per cent. in those of the zamindars and an enhancement of the Government revenue from Rs. 27,400 to Rs. 41,600.

The tenures are comprised in 29 estates* chiefly situated in Banchasoger, Senaut and Soso. There has been a considerable lapse in the class since last settlement. Thus the 67 sarbarakars of the khas mahal taluk Noanund who held 16,300 acres had all disappeared at the settlement of 1876; again in Araji Dograi mouza Dolsobi 9 sarbarakars with a gross area of 1,100 acres were ousted for default, and the area brought under the 'hastbud.'

KHARIDADARS.*

116. The privilege exercised by the talukdars and makodams of disposing by sale of small areas of land has already been noted. These areas were known as kharidat† and consisted in theory of waste lands known as "baujar kharij jama" ‡ unassessed and unoccupied, and were purchased with a view of establishing a plantation or garden or as sites for villages known as "patuas". The actual land was purchased, and the proprietary title of the kharidadars was probably the strongest of any class found holding an interest in the soil at the British accession. Though in theory the lands were waste it sometimes happened that cultivated lands were fraudulently disposed of in this manner. The grants were therefore occasionally scrutinised by the Revenue officials, and where necessary brought under assessment. When originally purchased the lands were generally rent-free, but a quit-rent was sometimes paid.

There were three classes of kharidadars in existence at last settlements—"mafi", "Tanki" and "sarbarahi". The first, as the name implies, were those held rent-free, and these claims were investigated at last settlement in like manner with those to lakhraj lands and the areas were generally resumed and assessed to rent as 'baziafti.' No 'mafi-kharida' lands now exist in this district under that title, and all that did exist were included at last settlement under lakhraj bahal. The second class or tanki were lands held at a quit rent, and are not found in this district. ||| The third class sarbarahi were, as the name shows, those assessed theoretically at ordinary rates, and it is this class with which we are concerned. Before proceeding to note their treatment at last settlement it is necessary to mention a distinctive class of kharidadars called prusethis. ‖ According to Sterling those

* Appendix Y.

† Or Kharidgi-purchased.

‡ Mr. Sterling's minute.

||| There are however, some estates recorded as bati-tanki. and those had the same origin. The name designate the quit rent assessed, *viz.*, one rupee per 'bati' or twenty mans of land.

‖ The derivation of the word is obscure, but it may be cognate with Sanscrit (prastha) equivalent to "Makadami."

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'patuas' which either escheated to Government or were assigned as the perquisites of particular public departments were managed by the prusethis or headmen elected by the inhabitants. The prusethis are stated in Mr. Mills' minute to have been equivalent to sarbarakars as regards their rights and privileges and to have been similarly dealt with in the matter of malikana. But the word was very loosely used at last settlement and in his report on the assessment of Patua Bagbrindaban ¶ the Deputy Collector noted that at last settlement kharidadars of the first class were in the habit of calling themselves prusethis, and the custom prevails at the present day. The Prusethis received in fact a larger malikana than sarbarakars at last settlement, the rates having been 30 per cent., 25 per cent., and 20 per cent., for the three several classes.

A further description of kharida known as 'muskis,' is stated by Fiddian to have existed in this district. The term signifies that it was held as a quit-rent, and it appears therefore to have been similar to the 'tanki kharida' already noticed. I find, however, no trace of the existence of any muskis kharidadars in the records, and if any existed they appear to have been included in the ordinary kharida class at last settlement. The history of the Estate Patua Bagbrindaban already referred to examplifies the circumstances of the kharida tenure, and may therefore be briefly referred to. It was instanced by Sterling as one of the most remarkable of the kharida mahals, and at last settlement was composed of parcels of lands in 72 villages of 12 parganas, and these had been purchased by private individuals who under the Mahrattas paid revenue through the thana darogas. One of these kharidadars, Jagannath Nanda, obtained a darogaship, and at the time of British occupation he was collecting and paying the revenues of the various parcels into the Treasury. He was accordingly admitted to engagements, and henceforth assumed the title of Zamindar, while the kharidadars and prusethis who had paid their revenue through him were constituted proprietary tenure-holders. At last settlement in addition to the hastbud lands which were the original kharida of Jagannath Nanda with subsequent additions there were in this estate 55 patuas held by the kharidars and prusethis.

NOTE.—There is one case in Sunanth pargana. In the present proceedings certain specified lands yielding sufficient to cover the demand of the kharidadar have been transferred from the one to the other, and the tenure, *qua* muskis, will cease to exist.

S. L. M.

TREATMENT OF KHARIDADARS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.

117. The orders of Government prescribed different treatment for kharidadars at last settlement according to the circumstances of purchase having been made from the zamindars, the makadam or the sarbarakar. The purchase was in each case to confer the rights possessed by the seller, and those kharidadars who had purchased from zamindars were entitled to all the immunities of proprietorship including malikana of recusant. Examination shows that the following rates of allowances were granted :—

		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
To Prusethi Kharidadars	...	30	25	20
To Sikmi Kharidadars ...	...	30	25	20
To Kharida Jamabandidars	...	30	and	20

Though the last two classes are differentiated in title, there is no actual distinction between them and the variation in name appears to be the result of caprice. In all cases the grants of 30 per cent malikana signified that the tenures were of the first class, that is, those purchased from zamindars, while 20 per cent. was given only to the second class tenures, which had been purchased from makadams or sarbarakars. In the case of prusethis 25 per cent. was the only rate of allowance granted in one estate* and the records do not mention whether the tenures were of the first or second class, nor are there any indications to decide the point. In the other estates of the same name † the rates were 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. Allowance at 25 per cent. appears to have been granted to second and not first class sikmikharidadars ; at any rate the tenure of this description shown in the Appendix is stated in the old records to have been second class.

TREATMENT OF KHARIDADARS AT THIS SETTLEMENT.

118. Prusethi kharidadars are seventeen in number and exist only in the two estates previously noted. In one estate ‡ they all received malikana at 25 per cent. and in the other ‖ the first class 30 per cent. and the second 20 per cent. The area is now 760 acres as against 740 at last settlement, and the gross assets of the tenures have been settled at Rs. 1,032 as against Rs. 613 at last settlement. Allowances, after expiration of rasad amounting to Rs. 314 at 2½ per cent. and 3 per cent. have now been granted, while the zamindars receive Rs. 192 and 30 per cent. as against Rs. 63 at 13 per cent. at last settlement. The total reduction in tenure-holders' incomes amount to 26 per cent. and the revenue payable to Government is enhanced from Rs. 389 to Rs. 526.

¶ The most important of the Patuajat estates or estates composed of numerous portions of kharida lands under the name of Patuas scattered in the various parts of the district. There are two estates of this name, and they are the only ones in which prusethis exist.

* Tauzi No. 737.
† Patua Bagbrindaban Tauzi No. 925.
‡ Tauzi No. 925.
‖ Tauzi No. 730.

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Of kharidadars only who were either of the first class and found holding cosiderable areas or of the second class and holding a whole village have now been admitted to execution of kabuliyats. The large balance of this class will be found treated under the head of Mahal-tenants. The twenty-two kharidadars noted received allowances amounting to Rs. 143 at 25 per cent. at last settlement, and held an area of 751 acres. This has now increased to 955 acres by the inclusion of portions of other tenures of the same description. The gross settled assets amount to Rs. 1,263 as against 535 at last settlement, and the kharidadar's allowances after expiration of 'rasad' amount to Rs. 437 at 35 per cent. the reduction in income being 48 per cent. The assets having increased during the sixty years by Rs. 700, it was necessary to grant a more considerable rate of allowances at this settlement, and even so the reduction in income is large. The zamindars' malikana is increased from Rs. 49 at 10 per cent. to Rs. 133 at the same rate and the Government revenue from Rs. 340 to Rs. 693.

Transfers of Proprietary Tenures.

119. Transfers have been common. The lapse of sarbarakari tenures has already been noted, and sales have occurred to a great extent. In one estate alone || 289 out of 453 existing tenures are held by purchasers, 00 entirely so and the remaining 89 party. The area thus sold in this estate was 3,000 acres. Transfers of entire tenures are not common, but several have been purchased by the zamindars of the Banchas Estates, who thus hold both the maurasi and zamindari right. I may add that attempts were also made by the zamindars to record as maurasi in their names tenures which had lapsed by the death of the holders without heirs, and to which therefore no maurasi claim could lie. It appears very doubtful whether in the case of any of the miadi sarbarakars the zamindars can have any title to a maurasi record, as it may be considered that the tenures were due to lapse on the death of the holders, being only granted for a fixed period, and the zamindars could have no power to create other tenures in their stead without the sanction of Government But the privilege of transfer appears to have been so long admitted that it is probably too late to make the period of existence of these tenures definitive. In the south of the district at least transfer by sale and succession was not interfered with by the zamindars, and so little power had they to insist upon mutations that no less than 80 per cent. of the tenure-holders recorded at this settlement had never applied for entry in the zamindari, 'sherista.'

The following figures extracted from the books of the Sub-Registrar exhibit the sales by registered deeds of tenures or portions of tenures of all the classes now being dealt with during the last ten years :—

Number of transaction.	Purchasers.					Purchase money.	Remarks.
	Mahajans, traders or money lenders.	Zamindars.	Baziafti-dars.	Raiyats.	Others unspeci-fied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2,207	97	506	841	368	395	Rs. 20,500	

Baziaftidars are frequent purchasers as are also zamindars. The prices of makadami, sarbarakari, prusethi a nd the large kharida-tenures assimilate those paid for estates and need not be separately dealt with. The value of the vast majority of small kharida holdings is the same as that of baziafti.

Sub-Division of Proprietary Tenures.

120. In commenting upon the excessive sub-division which was taking place in the early part of the century, Mr. Ricketts noted in 1831 that he had found 259 sarbarakars in possession of 53 villages comprising one estate. The average rent paid by each was Rs. 29 and the estimated income Rs. 14. I do not know whether he referred to taluq Araji Dograi, Mauza Dolsahi in Pargana Sinout, where the number of shares has increased from 64 to 453 in sixty years, and many of the sarbarakars are paying rents of a few annas, but the circumstances of this estate exhibit an exceptional example of the extent to which sub-division may take place. In the tenures exting in the south of the district the increase both in number and in recorded sharers has, however, been very great. Tenures increased from 100 to 493 by 400 per cent., and recorded sharers from 154 to 829 or by 450 per cent. This was due partly to the partition of the estates in which the tenures existed, and partly to sub-division at inheritance, but generally to sale. In Banchasager and the northern parganas actual sub-division of tenures has taken place to an inconsiderable extent, though the recorded sharers have much increased. With regard to the sub-division of kharida, a reference to the figures subsequently given with regard to the size of holdings will show the length to which it has proceeded. In two* estates alone 22 kharida tenures existing at last settlement have been now increased to 223.

|| Araji Dograi Mouza Dolsahi.

* Tauzi Nos. 126 and 1247.

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KABULIATS EXECUTED BY PROPRIETARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

All the classes mentioned were at last settlement admitted to the execution of kabuliats and note has already been made of those taken from the sarbarakars. It may be said of these kabuliats generally that they were merely forms of engagement specifying the names of payer and payee, the details of calculation of payment and sometimes the term for which the engagement was made.

Kabuliats have at the present settlement been taken from the following classes:—

Makadams.

Sarbarakars.

Prusethis.

Certain kharidadars already particularised.

The form of kabuliat now executed differs from that of last settlement in specifying the rights of the parties and the terms on which the tenures are held. It also gives to all a right to engage at the next settlement and thus does away with the previous distinction between maursi and miadi sarbarakars, Miadi kabuliats confirming similar rights to those granted to this class at last settlement have been taken only in the case of the sarbarakars of a single estate. Araji Dograi mouza Dolsahi, already referred to. These accordingly are not admitted to have any right to engage at a future settlement. The sarbarakars in eighty of these tenures refuse to sign kabuliats and will be reported for recusancy, but the result cannot yet be stated.

NOTE.—The cases have been sudsequently disposed of, see the records of the estate.
S. L. M.

RECOVERY OF RENTS FROM PROPRIETARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

122. It has been a common complaint † of zamindars at this settlement that the rents of poprietary tenure-holders are realised with extreme difficulty, and thatwhile on account of default of the tenure-holders the zamindar himself may be unable to defray the revenue and his estate accordingly brought to sale, his only remedy against the tenure is a suit in the civil court. Although in the orders of the Board‡ at last settlement it was laid down that sarbarakars might be ousted for default or mismanagement proved before the Collector, no steps appear to have ever been taken by zamindars to obtain relief under this clause. Where ordinary methods failed they have had recourse to civil suit, and here in the case of the smaller ssrbarakars and of the kharidadars they have met with difficulties and every turn. In one estate* already referred to out of 452 sarbarakars in possession half had never effected mutation in the zamindari 'sarishta', and a similar neglect to apply for mutstion is common amongst the kharidadars in many mahals. Though the zamindar has often himself only to blame for this circumstance, the effect is none the less productive of great inconvenience in the courts. He may sue the defaulter and get a decree, but he cannot obtain execution unless he knows in whose possession the lands are. If the tenure-holders chose to combine, as they sometimes do, it is easy for them by making 'benami' transfers of the tenures amongst themselves to conceal the name of the actual holder, and thus the execution may be delayed for a considerable time, while the zamindar is put to expense and trouble in the courts. But apart from such extreme cases there is no doubt that tenure-holders as a class are dilatory and sometimes refractory rent-payers, frequently they are in too strong a position for the zamindar to venture recourse to the ordinary methods of coercion. The tenure-holders are complete masters of their estate and tenants, and enjoy absolute control over them subject only to what is in effect a mere rent charge payable for the period of settlement to the zamindar. The latter connot therefore interfere in the collection from the raiyats, and while the tenure-holders are often strang enough to resist the zamindars they have not on the other hand the influence of the zamindar over his raiyats. Another fact which contributes to bad collections by the tenure-holders, and consequently to their own default is the multiplicity of sharers already noted. Although it is true that in some cases where the kharida or sarbarakari tenures have been much sub-divided, many of the sharers take no part either in the collections or payment of revenue, contenting themselves with holdmg some nij-chas land for which they pay no rent, yet in many other cases, where all take an active part in the management, the co-sharers are often on bad terms. The mafasal collections are disorganised in consequence, so that even an honest sarbarakar may not have the means to pay the zamindar his rent because he himself cannot realise from raiyats who are resisting him in the courts with forged rent receipts, and the production of false evidence to which another co-sharer is very often an abetting party. Again, where the zamindar had formerly to bring one suit he now has to bring a number, and thus his expenses are largely increased while troublesome issues raised with regard to the extent of the defendant's interest accentuate the difficulties.

† Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjee, who had had four years experience of the Banchasager estate, where those tenures mostly exist, says the complaint is well founded, and this appears to be the general experience of Settlement Officers.

‡ Para. 115, clause marked (*b*) of Board's orders.

* Para 115, Tauzi No. 124.

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It must be remembered, too, that to such an extent has subdivision of tenures taken place that the holders are generally in poor circumstances, and not a few of them are driven to misappropriate the collections to meet their personal wants, so that when the kist day arrives they have not the wherewithal to satisfy the zamindars' demand. The tenure-holders as a class have a certain portion to maintain and, owing to the ruinous system of subdivision, considerably less means with which to support it than they had of old.

It must be admitted that the procedure of Act X of 1859, which is the only remedy to which the zamindar has hitherto had recourse, is a further source of difficulty to him. It would, I believe, meet the wishes of the zamindars where such cases transferred to the Munsif's Court and it is certainly the fact that they are a cause of considerable expense. But the malikana allowed upon collection of the tenure-holder's rents is insufficient to enable the zamindar to undertake a systematic course of costly litigation.

REMEDIES FOR THE DIFFICULTY IN RECOVERING RENTS FROM PROPRIETARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

123. I have dwelt on this matter at some length because I believe it to represent an actual grievance, which steps should be taken to remedy. No doubt the completion of the present record will be some assistance to zamindars in the future. The tenure-holders' khewat exhibits the interest of each co-sharer and all necessary details regarding payments, and the production of such evidence will be of assistance in the Courts. Much more important however, is the penalty clause in the kabuliats of proprietary tenure holders admitted to engagements. This clause gives the Collector power to hold the tenure khas in cases of mismanagement or default, duly proved before him. There is no doubt that if the zamindars now avail themselves of this procedure, the effect on collections will be most salutary. It is difficult to suggest any further remedy. The time for limiting subdivision has gone by and the process has already gone so far that it is useless to attempt to check it, the mischief has been done. I believe, however that the following measures with reference to all tenures for which engagements have been taken would be of some service.

(1) Appointment by the Collector of a common manager for the tenure, either of his own motion or on application by the zamindar.

(2) Compulsory mutation of all transfers of tenures in the Collectorate within specified period after date of transfer under penalty of fine †.

(3) Exclusion of the Act X procedure. I would substitute a summary jurisdiction by the Collector. This would not add materially to the Collector's work since when the issue of proper rent receipts by zamindars has once been insisted on the case resolves itself into one of documentary evidence and need not occupy a quarter of an hour in disposal.

With regard, however, to the small kharidadars not admitted to engagements there appears to be no remedy beyond the cheapening of rent suits and the insistance on the use of chequefoil receipts.

CHAPTER V.—TENANCIES IN DETAIL MAHAL TENANCIES.

TENANCIES IN DETAIL.

124. Under this heading I shall give some account of the various classes of tenants, considering first, those commonly known as "mahal bahut," whose rents are payable directly to the zamindar or to proprietary tenureholders admitted to engagements and subsequently* those who, whether as occupancy or under-raiyats, pay rents to the several classes of mahal tenants.

KHARIDA TENURE-HOLDERS. †

125. An account of the origin of this class and particulars of those kharidadars, who have now been admitted to engagements having already been given, it remains to note those included in the body of mahal tenants. The number of holdings increased during the sixty years from 1,200 to 3,400, and the area from 14,800 to 15, 100 acres, or by 2 per cent.. while to gross rental declined from Rs. 11,400 to Rs. 10,700 or by 6 per cent. the incidence from Re. 0-12 4 to Re 0-11-4 per acre, and the average size of holding from 12·30 to 4·40 acres The enhancement now imposed amounts to Rs. 16,900 or 58 per cent. ond the settled incidence is Re. 1-1-11 per acre.

None of these figures appear to require comment except those showing the excessive subdivision which has taken place amongst this class. The number of holdings has nearly trebled, and in size they are little more than a third of what they were. The circumstance is to be attributed in part to low rents and rise in the price of grain ; a combination of conditions which has rendered subsistance easier and enabled three families to live upon the land which previously supported one subdivision has however, taken place to a larger extent than in other tenancies, because the kharida holdings were of more considerable size.

† The Collectorate Register showing mutations of tenures is now no longer maintained.
* Chapter VI.
† Appendix U.

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With regard to the circumstances of the class the remarks made on baziaftidars are generally applicable, and some note of transfers has been already given.‡

ORDINARY TENURE-HOLDER.†

126. The number of these tenures is 400, and they cover an area of 3,700 acres, of which half is cultivated by raiyats and half by the tenure-holders themselves. The average area of a tenure is 9 acres, and the total settled rental payable is Rs. 5,300, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-6-11 per acre. At last settlement no tenures of this class were recorded and they have come in to existence in the following ways:—

(1) By creation in the record at this settlement.

(2) By creation of the zamindars previous to settlement.

The first class are most numerous, and include cases where the area was in excess of fifteen or twenty acres and the raiyats had cleary acquired a right of occupancy.

It was then necessary to give the landlord the status of tenure-holders.§ The same status was given to the holders of lakhiraj lands resumed at this settlement when their raiyats were found to have occupancy rights. Other tenures include 'hiraderan jagirs' created for the same reason and chhapi ‖ holdings now assessed.

The second class includes tenures created by zamindars for the sake of a temporary profit in the shape of salami. The lands covered by the tenure are already cultivated by tenants and the zamindar on consideration of a certain payment as salami in addition to an annual rent practically grants the right to collect rents from the raiyats. It is understood that the rent is fixed though the lease is silent on the point. Such tenures are very few in number, but cases exist in Taluk Shergar Balitanki where the Panda family of Khantapara are the holders. On the mahal being sold subsequent to the creation of the tenures the purchasers attempted to oust the Pandas, but the tenures were upheld by the High Court, with very unfortunate results for the raiyats, who have been rackrented and ousted from their holdings. Driven desparate by the extortion of the Pandas, who are now ignoring the settled rents, the raiyats have at length combined and are offering a resistance, which it is to be hoped will prove successful. A further objection to the creation of these tenures is the sacrifice of revenue entailed. The zamindar in effect sells his right of collection for a price in which the Government has no share, and the creation of a middleman by reducing the gross assets reduces the revenue to be fixed. Such tenure-holders are in fact mere rent collectors, and whenever possible their existence has been ignored in the records of this settlement.

Another description of tenures created by the landlord occurs in the so-called khas-mahal of Bichitrapur¶ whare the ijaradar has given large areas of jungle lands to capitalist and others for roclamation.** Such a course should only be resorted to where no raiyats are available to undertake the cultivation in person.

A third description of these tenures has been found in the khasmahal of Nuanand where charbast or accretion lands partly cultivated by tenants, but disputed with the neighbouring estates, have been placed under the control of a middleman, because, he is better able to maintain the claim.

LAKHIRAJ BAZIAFTI.†

127. *Origin of Lakhiraj Baziafti.*—The confirmed or Bahal lakhiraj lands have already been dealt with. Under the above heading fall all those lands claimed as lakhiraj, but resumed or made baziafti in the proceedings taken at last settlement. It has been noted that 81,673 such claims were investigated, and in the case of 42,200 or rather more than half, the lands were found to be held upon invalid titles and were, therefore, resumed and assessed. This, however, includes the cases where the titles were valid, but the lands found to be in excess. The excess area was resumed and assessed at half rates, and is therefore included under nisfi. Areas in excess of 75 acres claimed under the same grant were created estates.

Treatment at last Settlement.—The question of resumptions was much discussed previous to the year 1836, when proceedings were commenced. It was admitted that the amils of former Government had freely resumed the lands granted by their predecessors, and that the grantees themselves had found it necessary to apply for renewals of their sanads; it was khown that many of the claims were fraudulent and invalid; but it was feared that proceedings taken so long after the acquisition of the province would result in dissatisfaction and discontent. Mr. Ricketts in fact proposed in 1831 that the odium attaching to resumption proceedings should be transferred to the zamindars by offering them for a period of 15 years the rents of all lands which they could show upon suit to have been improperly alienated.

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‡ Para. 119.

§ There was, *e.g.*, one such case in Pargana Ambahatta, where a very large thani and pahi holding has been acquired by a Mahajan during the famine year.

‖ *i.e.* concealed. These were lands claimed as Bahal or Baziafti, but not recorded as such. They were concealed and assessment at last settlement.

¶ Para.91.

** These correspond in most respect with the jot jamas common in Bengal.

† Appendix U.

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Resumption work was begun in Balasore in 1838 by four Deputy Collectors, and in the following year the number was increased to seven. Appeal was allowed to the Special Deputy Collector at Balasore, and from him again to the Special Commissioner at Cuttack. The leniency and moderation of the proceedings is shown in the number of appeals. In 1843 they amounted to 641, in 1844 to 483, and in 1845 to 237. Two months from the date of delivery of a copy of the decree was the period allowed for appeal, and as copies were issued in this District, though not in Cuttack, immediately after trial, there was no delay in the final disposal of the cases. Of the appeals, two-thirds were decided in favour of Government, and in half of the balance the Deputy Collector's orders were modified. Very few cases were decided ex-parte, and in these a period of from 1 to 8 months was allowed from the date of service of notice in order to give the parties full opportunity to appear.

The proceedings were taken under Regulation XII of 1805, and the rules are to be found in section 18. They may be shortly summarised thus:—

(1) All grants made previous to 1791 were held valid, provided the grantee had obtained possession before that date and had since held rent free.

(2) All grants made between 1791 and October 1814, and confirmed and admitted by the existing Government previous to October 1814 were held valid under the same proviso.

(3) Grants not specified as hereditary, or not recognised as such by local usage, were not to be confirmed to any except the original grantee. The latter rule was construed as validating those debottar grants which were not specified as hereditary. The period of one year was allowed for the registration of claims, and if not so registered the claims were subsequently held invalid. Of the lands found to be held on invalid titles, and those of which rent-free possession was proved previous to October 1804, were admitted to a settlement at half rates and were called nisfi or adhajama. The remainder called kamil or purajama were assessed at nominally full rates. These were, as a rule, fraudulent alienations made since the conquest

The total number of baziafti holdings resumed has been stated as 42,200, and those covered an area of 113,400 acres, assessed at Rs. 51,700*. I may first consider the kamil and Nisfi tenancies separately, and then offer some observations on baziaftidars as a class.

Kamil Baziafti Tenancies.

128. The number of these holdings at last settlement was 14,100 and the area 38,200 acres, while the rents assessed amounted to Rs 28,400. Thus the average size of a holding was 2·70 acres, and the incidence of rent per acre Re. 0-11-11. The moderation of the assessment is evidenced by the fact that this incidence is only two-thirds of that of pahi tenancies at last settlement. The lapse of many of these holdings during the 60 years is shown in the loss of area, which declined to 26,500 acres or by 31 per cent., and this took place chiefly in the north-east of the district,† where the assessment was not so light as elsewhere. At the same time subdivision of holdings has taken place to a large extent, the number having increased to 16,100. The average size of a holding accordingly declined to 1·60 acres. The aggregate of the existing rents at this settlement was found to be Rs. 15,500, and the incidence was Re. 0-9-4. This decrease is due to the facts, first, that the lowest rented tenancies are those least likely to be relinquished; secondly, that baziaftidars as a class being dilatory and unwilling rent payers, and zaminders prone to show them leniency, some reduction has taken place in the demand.

The enhancements imposed at this settlement to Rs. 8,800 or 55 per cent., the total settled rents being Rs. 24,300, and the incidence of Re. 0-14-8 which is scarcely more than half that of the 'pahi.'

Nisfi Baziafti Tenancies.

129. Their number at last settlement was 28,100, the total area 75,200 acres, the aggregate rental Rs. 23,300, the average area of holdings 2·70 acres, and the incidence of rent per acre Re. 0-4-11. Owing to the low rates assessed on these holdings cases of abandonment have been very few. The area has in fact increased to 77,200 acres or by 3 per cent., and this is attributable partly to occasional fraudulent extension by baziaftidars of the boundaries of their fields, partly to incorrect meassurement at last settlement, and partly to the inclusion of kamil tenancies under this heading. The ekpadias filed by the zamindars were responsible for the mistake, and it was overlooked at the time of attestation, and subsequently at assessment. The numbers of the class has risen to 45,800, and the subdivision of holdings that has taken place is shown by the fact that the average area is now only 1·70 acres. The average size of holdings of this class taken together with kamil has decreased by 35 per cent Total rents rose to Rs 22,500, while incidence fell to Re.0-4-8. The rise in total rental is explained by the inclusion of kamil already noted, and the diminished incidence is due to the latter being calculated on the increased area. There have also been occasional cases where the rents have been slightly reduced, generally owing to ignorance or carelessness on the part of the zamindar.

The enhancements now imposed amount to Rs. 44,500 or 197 per cent., and the settled rents accordingly are Rs. 67,000. This gives an incidence of Re. 0-13-11, which is rather less than half that of the pahi.

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*Appendix U.

†Para. 187.

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Baziaftidars as a Class.

130. As in lakhiraj bahal so also in baziafti the debottars predominate, and by consequence the brahmins are the most numerouse holders. The parties appear to have thought that grants forged in the names of shrines were likely to meet with more lenient treatment, and also that their successors would experience greater difficulty in alienating the lands. Brahmins, karans and khandaits, who hold most of the baziafti area, represent that class of society which as priests, gomastas or amlas came most into contact with the ruling power, and had the ability and intelligence to forge sanands, which bore at least the appearance of genuineness. At the present day the baziaftidars represent the bulk of Uriya middle class society and chiefly the brahmihs. The latter number about 120,000 or something over 20,000 families, and when it is remembered that there are over 50,000 bahal properties and aver 60,000 baziafti holdings in the district, the majority of both held by brahmins, it is seen how close is the connection of this caste with lands of the description mentioned.

Baziaftidars as a class are in poor circumstances. They have a number of dependants and their lands have been excessively sub-divided. Yet there are many sason villages where the whole body of baziaftidars is well-to-do. It is generally admitted that they are very irregular rent-payers. They still cling to the title lakhiraj for their lands, and it appears to be a general impression amongst them that as their rents are so slight they may pay them at their convenience. Partly in deference to ancient practice and partly from consideration for their caste and social position, the zamindars have shown great forbearance towards defaulters, while many have thought the rents too small to be worth suing for, and the result has been to confirm the baziaftidars in their impression.

These people have often been accused of being litigious, but I think they are no more so than others of the middle class with a similar education and position. I have no experience of Bengal, but with the Uriya, at any rate, education offers a means for that indulgence in litigation to which all classes are prone.

Baziaftidars in common with brahmins generally often act as guides to the peasantry in the intricacies of the law as well as in other matters. The zamindar's amla, the petition writer, the law-tent, the mukhtiar and pleader are generally from this class. Sometimes as petty mukhtiars they have cases of their own to see through the Courts. They have thus a certain *savoir faire*, which added to their caste and social status ensures them a position of some importance among the peasantry. They are not, therefore, a classs whom zamindars can generally afford to offend, and the collection of the settled rents will suffer in consequence.

Fertility of Baziafti Lands.

131. It was assumed at last settlement that the baziafti land were of inferior quality. The assumption was convenient as an excuse for a light assessment but it is not obvious that it was based upon fact. It might naturally be supposed that the best lands rather than the worst were alienated. During the last 60 years there has been greater extension of cultivation over pahi than over baziafti lands, and the standard of fertility of the latter is therefore at the present day compratively higher with respect to pahi lands than at last settlement. Fertility moreover depends to a great extent on the exertion of the tenant, and the baziaftidar having a greater interest in his land and less rent to pay than the pahi tenant has been encouraged and had better means to improve his land. On the other hand those baziafti lands, which were resumed at last settlement, as excess portions of valid grants, were never sufficiently definitely recorded to admit of future identification. Only the area resumed is mentioned in the proceedings, and it has, therefore, been at the tenant's own option to decide which was the resumed land. Presumabley he surrendered the worst, but such cases are not numerous enough to affect the general question. The usual impression is that baziafti lands at the present day are not inferior to pahi.

Note.—The baziaftidar having very low rents to pay is, I think, generally either an inferior or more lazy cultivator. S. L.M.

Transfer of Bazyafti.

132. Sales and mortgages have freely occurred amogst this class and without reference to the permission of the zamindar. The following figures extracted from the books of Sub-Registrar show the transactions by registered deeds of sale throughout the district for the decennial period 1889-98 :—

Numbers of transfers.	Purchasers.					Purchase money.
	Mahajans, traders, money-lenders	Zamindars.	Bazyaftidars.	Raiyats.	Others unspecified.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8,366	448	1,393	4,528	1,361	636	Rs. 5,83,600

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Sales do not appear to have increased of recent years, but the number of transactions represents one-fifth of the total number of bazyafti holdings, and it may, therefore, be said that out of every five holdings one or a portion of one has been transferred in this manner during the last ten years. Mortgage and the execution of *istamrari* leases, especially in the case of debottar baziafti account for other transfers. The proportion of bazyaftidars amongst the purchasers is large, and as *debottar* is the most common description of bazyafti as it is of *bahal*, the explanatian already given* in discussing *bahal* transfers will be found equally applicable here.

The sale price of bazyafti varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per acre. Rs. 60 would represent the average price prevailing of late years. As a natural effect of settlement the price is now reduced to a level approximating that of thani; and the average is from Rs 50 to Rs. 55 per acre. The mutation fee exacted by the landlords varies from 2 to 4 annas per rupee of the purchase price, where this amounts to Rs. 100 or more the zamindar compounds for a payment at 2 or 3 annas.

THANI TENANCIES. †

133. The number at last settlement was 34,400, the area 110,100 acres, the aggregate rental Rs. 1,85,100, the average size of holdings 3·20 acres, and the incidence per acre Rs. 1-10-10. During the 60 years a large lapse of this status took place, the number of holdings declined to 25,900, the area to 45,900 acres or by 58 per cent, the average size of holdings to 1·80 acres, the rental to Rs. 82,100 or by 56 per cent., while the incidence rose to Re. 1-12-7. The enhancement now imposed is Rs. 6,000 or 7 per cent., and total settled rental amounts to Rs.88,100, giving in incidence of Re.1-14-8 per acre, which is approximately two annas greater than that of *pahi*.

ORIGIN OF THANI STATUS.

134. The word is a corruption of sthaniya‡ meaning local or resident and the *thani* raiyats were from earliest times those resident in the village where they cultivated. As a class they correspond to the *khudkast* raiyats in other parts of India, and though it is difficult to trace their origin there is no doubt they formed an integral part of the village communities in Orissa from the earliest times. They were the most respectable and substantial section of the agricultural community and took the most prominent position in village affairs. The importance of the village communities in the early history of India need not be dwelt on here. Lord Metcalf writing in 1830 dwells upon their stability. They had indeed a permanence and durability far beyond that of any other social institution and a cohesion which entitles them to be considered the basis of society and the ground work of the civil fabric of those days. But if the solidarity of the village community was so firm and its cohesion so strong, it is not surprising that the leading class in it held a position of accentuated importance attended with special rights, privileges and duties. It is not surprising that they possessed a fixity of tenure, that they were given a priority in the cultivation of new lands a share in the fuel and grazing ground, and a rent free plot for their house and garden, or that, on the other hand, the burden of defraying an enhancement in the revenue demand or any extra abwabs imposed by the zamindar fell upon them.

RENTS OF THANI.

135. It was Mr. Sterling's opinion that the great increase in the revenue effected by the settlement of Todar Mall was due not so much to enhancement of rent as to consolidation with it of the various exactions to which tenants had previously been subjected. He thought also that this settlement was "the only known standard for determining payments of rents up to 1805" and that the *thani* rents as fixed by Todar Mall had remained a known and definite some always liable, however, to enhancement by the imposition of irregular demands. After noticing that their position in 1821 was no more favourable than it had been under the Mahrattas, he goes on to say that their circumstances called for relief. Independent of extra impositions, the rates of rent were everywhere high; Rs. 8 per acre* was not an uncommon rate for saradh lands, and for twice cropped lands much higher rates were met with "It might be conjectured that the raiyats could only pay such sums, which apparently absorbed the whole produce, by cultivating much more land than was entered in the Bhuian accounts in their names," but as the zamindars claimed a right of measuring the land and assessing the whole of it at the *thani* rate even this source of evasion was occasionally closed.

It is clear then at the period when Mr. Sterling wrote the rates of rent for thani lands were excessively high, but that these rates were, however, in fact frequently nominal, because the raiyats actually cultivated much more lands than was assessed. Apart from the social position and credit attached to the status, they had moreover certain privileges, such as a house and garden rent-free, the use of jungle and grazing grounds, the use of jalpahi† lands

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* Para. 81.

†Appendix U.

‡From the Sanskrit root 'Stha' to remain.

* Mr. Toynbee's History, appendix pages IV,III. Sterling quotes the rates for a man of the 24 daste Padika, which is equal to the acre. I think it likely that Sterling had cuttack and not Balasore lands in his mind.

† Fuel lands from which the grass and scrup jungle was cut for the purpose of evaporating the salt by fire.

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for salt manufactures when that industry was followed, and the preferential right to cultivate bazyafti and bahal lands. Taken together their credit and privileges had a certain monetary value which formed in fact a portion of their rent and enabled them to defray a payment of which it is true to say that had it been a mere price paid for the occupation of land, it would scarcely have been covered by the value of the produce.‡

Treatment at last Settlement.

136. It is however, important to remember that what Sterling says of these rents is not applicable to the thani rents as fixed at last settlement, while the rate which Sterling had in his mind was Rs. 8, the incidence of these rents as settled was Re. 1-10-11 per acre. Although this incidence was 8 annas in excess of the *pahi* at last settlement it is obviously impossible to apply to it the expressions which Sterling used with regard to the previous over-assessment of *thani* lands. If such a rate as Rs. 8 had been anything like universal in this district it would be impossible to account for so great a reduction in the rents settled at last Settlement. In some cases, where the zamindar's papers were considered unreliable, and the rates were low in comparison with those in the neighbourhood, these rates were enhanced up to the surrounding level lease, where the thani raiyats refused to accept the pattas were not frequent, and their refusal was ordinarily ascribed to the instigation of the zamindar rather than to over-assessment by the Deputy Collector. There was certainly no general dissatisfaction among *thani* raiyats, such as would be looked for had the assessment been excessive. The Deputy Collectors were in fact extremely anxious to impose an assessment which had the approval of the *thani* raiyats, because a refusal to take pattas threw some discredit on their settlement.†

We find accordingly that even in cases where enhancement were necessary on account of the falsification of the zamindar's papers great consideration was shown. Thus in taluks Arang, Kaider and Mobarakpur, the principal estates of the district, an allowance of Rs. 25 per cent. was granted on the area found in possession of raiyats in excess of that stated by the zamindars. The remanining 75 per cent. was assessed at half rates. According to the zamindar's papers there was a *thani* area of 14,263 acres paying rents amounting to Rs. 25,000 at a rate of Rs. 1-12 per acre. But the area of *thani* actually fund to exist was 23,759 acres, and the assessment imposed was Rs. 33,500 giving an incidence varying from Rs. 1-5 to Rs. 1-7 in the three estates.

Though the enhancement in the rental was considerable it was certainly less than that which would have been exacted by the zamindars, who in re-measurement would have applied the old rate to the new area. The assessment was described by the Commissioner as immoderately light.

Thani Rents at last Settlement.

137. It has been said that the *thani* incidence was 8 annas less than the *pahi* at last settlement. This amount exhibits the value of about a maund of paddy, and apart from the general rule that the thani lands were of superior fertility, which would very easily enable the raiyats to pay the higher rent represented by so slight an increase in the produce, the fact of the privileges to which he was entitled is sufficent in itself to account for the difference. I must not, however,omit to mention that Mr. Mills in his minute of 1848 says. "There was no difficulty in ascertaining the actual rent paid by the thanis, as it was notorious that they were almost invariably assessed at a rate infinitely higher than the produce of their lands or any concomitant advantages enabled them to pay." It is clear that in writing this Mr. Mills had not in his mind the rents which he had described as "immoderately light in the Banchas Estates and without stopping to enquire how the fact of these infinite over-assessment was of any infinite assistance in aseertaining the actual rent paid by the thanis," it may be suggested that Mr. Mills' assertion, which is closely similar to that of Sterling with regard to a far higher rate of rent, is not applicable to the assessment in this district at last settlement. Mr. Mills indeed goes on immediately to say that it was the usual practice to assume the pahi average at 4 annas in the rupee lower than the rates actually assessed on the thani. In the same paragraph he intimates that the *pahi* rents were the marked rents. Yet when the various advantages and privileges attendant on the status are considered it is surely difficult to conceive that a difference of four annas in the rupee in the rents of the more fertile thani lands could warrant, with reference to the circumstance of this district, so exaggerated a description as that which has been quoted.* It must be added that Mr. Mills also notes that the thani rents has been generally lowered, but it is not clear whether this implies a reduction in the gross rental or in the thani incidence, for these were not necessarily concomitant conditions when accompanied by increase in area.

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‡ Between 1811 and 1817, according to Mr. Toynbee, the average mafassal price of paddy was 90 Cuttack or 115 standard seers per rupee. This is nearly 3 maunds, and the estimated produce of an acre, *viz.*, 15 maunds was worth, therefore, some five rupees.

† In one of the large Banchas-oger estates, the zamindar who was dissatisfied with the proceedings and the assessment, accused the Deputy Collectors of throwing the pattas into the houses of raiyats who had refused to accept them.

*The expression is not intended as criticism of Mr. Mills, but as a suggestion that he was not describing the circumstances of this district.

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Fertility of Thani Lands.

138. No uniform rates existed in this assessment of thani at last settlement. The rates purported to be leased on fertility and varied in different fields of the same holding. Uniform rates for similar descriptions of soil, and doem soem, bazifasal† and homestead existed sometimes throughout a group of villages, but more commonly they varied from village to village. Thani raiyats are found paying different rates for lands in every respect the same and again the same rates for lands of varying quality. The thani lands were generally believed to be the best lands in the village, and it is natural that they should have been so. But this was not so much because they were the first cultivated, for the process of their creation had not stopped at an early period of history. Lands continued to be taken in as thani up to last settlement and even in the course of last settlement, the tendency of the Deputy Collectors was to recognise as thani‡ all resident cultivators of the village lands, therefore, continued to be made thani long after the best lands of the village had been taken up. But a more important cause of the superior fertility of the thani lands lay in the fact that they belonged to a superior class who were able to bestow more attention upon them to manure them more freely and sometimes to provide for their irrigation. At the present day there is a general impression that the *thani* lands are the best. It has been alleged that the productiveness of the soil has been exhausted, but there appears to be no substantial basis for this view. Rabi crops are supposed to be exhaustng to the soil, but it is certainly not the case with paddy. Thani lands were not identified at this settlement by the old Bhauria§ plots, and provided the land claimed as thani by the raiyat did not greatly exceed his old area, it rested with himself which plots should be so recorded. Many tenants did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to record their best *pahi* land as *thani*. Again in the large lapse that has taken place it is natural that the best productive lands should be those generally surrendered.

Lapse of Thani.

139. The marked decrease in the *thani* area from 110,100 to 45,900 acres has generally been due to the abandonment of these lands in times of distress. As this lapse of *thnai* is a matter of considerable interest I give here an extract from Appendix V showing the statistics for the various groups :—

Name of group	Thani Assessend Area.		Percentage of decrease in area.	Incidence				Settled incidence of thani.
				At last settlement.		Previous to present Settlement		
	At last settlement.	At present settlement.		Thani.	Pahi.	Thani.	Pahi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.		Rs. a.p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Parganas...	12,700	3,400	73	1 12 7	1 7 0	1 12 3	1 13 3	1 14 1
Upper Central Parganas.	12,500	5,100	59	1 8 7	0 15 10	1 7 3	1 7 7	1 8 2
Lower Central Parganas	31,200	5,600	82	1 5 1	0 14 3	1 1 9	1 6 9	1 6 3
South-Eastern Parganas.	28,800	23,000	20	2 2 5	1 5 9	2 1 3	1 14 9	2 3 1
South-Western Parganas.	24 900	8,800	65	1 9 8	1 1 0	1 10 8	1 8 4	1 12 9
Total ...	110,100	45,900	58	1 10 10	1 3 1	1 12 7	1 10 7	1 14 8

It appears then that the total lapse amounted to 58 per cent. that the lapse was greatest where thani rents were lowest and least where they were highest. Again that while the total incidence has risen by about two annas, the incidence fell in two of the cases where the lapse was greatest and remained stationary in the third, while, where the lapse was least, incidence rose in one case and fell in another. Lapse and fall in incidence are most marked in the Banchasager Parganas, and here thani rents had descended to a level below that of the pahi and certainly out of proportion to the quality of the lands; hence the high enhancement at this settlement,

The difficulty of drawing any definite conclusions from these figures appears to me to be extreme. It might have been expected that, if the lands were overassessed at last settlement, the lapse would have been greatest where the rents were highest. Yet the reverse was the case or again that in the northern and south-estern groups where the liability to flood is pronounced, there would have been great lapse accompanied by fall in incidence. Yet this also was not the caae. In the former group it is interesting to compare the considerable lapse in

† Miscellaneons crops.
‡ See also para 182.
§ The field book of last settlement.

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kamil lands*. This amounted to 73 per cent, yet it cannot be suggested that the rent of the kamil lands was higher than they could afford to pay, for the incidence of last settlement was only Rs. 1-1-2 in comparison with a pahi incidence of Rs. 1-7-0.

It is obviously the case as I have remarked elsewhere that we are not in a position to judge whether the lapse of thani was large or small unless we can compare the similar lapse which took place in pahi lands; but such a comparison is obviously impossible In seasons of distress there is no doubt that pahi lands must have been abandoned in great quantities, not because they were over-assessed but because the tenant could not afford to pay any rent at all. Kamil lands, assessed at an average incidence of 12 annas at last settlement, lapsed to the extent of 31 per cent. and the fact is that except where rents are nominal, as in the case of nisfi, or holdings large enough to place the raiyat in substantial circumstances as in the case of kharida, a lapse may naturally be looked for in the course of sixty years, when the status irrecoverable.

The Banchasoger group, where the lapse is greatest, is least likely to be affected by vicissitudes of season, and the abandonment might here be ascribed to the influence of the powerful zamindars of those parganas were it not that in the south-western group where the lapse is least the infuence of the zamindars as shown in the enhancement of pahi rentals has been more pronounced and effective than in Banchas.

NOTE—Mr. Kingsford forgets that in a season of drought the Banchasoger area would be far more affected than any other part of the district. It so happens that the thani incidence in this area is low. It is well-known that this area sufifered terribly in 1866-67.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THANI.

140. There is little else to be said on the subject of thani raiyats. Their privileges do not differ much from those already described. Employment as malanghis, from which they derived some profit at last settlement has been cut off by the abandonment of the salt industry. They retain a preferential right to the cultivation of pahi, baziafti and bahal lands; they obtain fuel at a cheaper rate, and they exercise with regard to cutting trees and taking fruits—rights which while superior to those of the pahis are yet vague and ill-defined.

Undoubtedly a prestige still attaches to the status. Thani raiyats are very unwilling to surrender their lands even when the rent is high, and the soil apears to have been damaged by sand deposit beyond all hope of recovery. Beyond the fixity of rent for thirty years there is still now to differentiate the status from the pahi. Raiyats of the latter have now received the pattas which have been hitherto the distinguishing mark of the thanis, and the occupancy right of both classes is now selling at almost level rates. Yet social distinctions are tenacious of existence in this country, and it may be long before the thani raiyats cease to have the loudest voice in village politics and before the zamindars cease to accord them the privilege of being the first to pay the rent at each kist that precedes the *latbandi*.

ENHANCEMENT OF THANI RENTS.

141. The subject of enhancement remains for comment. The thani incidence rose from Rs. 1-10-10 to Rs. 1-12-8 during the sixty years. The rise cannot be ascribed to enhancement generally imposed by the zamindars, for the cases have been very few where those were shown to have been affected. Amongst the few estates in which they have occurred I may mention, however, those of the Das family of Sunhat. If then the incidence has risen without imposition of enhancements it must be owing to the circumstance that the lowest rented lands have been those generally abandoned. This was clearly not the case in Banchasager, where incidence has fallen, but it was the case in the south-eastern parganas where the incidence has risen. I believe there can be no explanation beyond ascribing the increase to mere coincidence.

At the present settlement the total enhancement is 7 per cent., and the figure ranges from 24 per cent. in Banchas where the thani rents were immoderately low to 4 per cent. in the upper central parganas.

TRANSFER OF THANI.

142 The thani raiyats have freely transferred their holdings by sale and mortgage without reference to the zamindars. The latter have admitted the custom, and it is now generally acknowledged. Such transfers were not known before last settlement † and there is no doubt that it was the possession of the *pattas* then granted that has given rise to the practice. The following statement exhibits the transfers by registered deed of sale during the decennial period 1889-8 throughout the district :—

Number of transaction	Purchasers.				Area transferred.	Purchase money.	Average purchase Price per acre
	Mahajans traders, Money-lenders.	Zamindars.	Raiyats.	Others, unspecified.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2,103	189	734	730	4,374	11,745	Rs 1,13,738	Rs 9

*Para 187.

†Sterling says: "I have been unable to discover any instances of a (thani) raiyats selling or mortgaging his lands, nor can I meet with any one who think they possess such a right."

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These figures have been compiled from the books of the Sub-Registrar. The average price deduced does not represent the market value of thani lands, which has averaged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre of late years. It is noticeable that a large area passed into the hands of the zamindars who have had the lands entered as thani in the records under the names of their relations. Since settlement the price has risen on the average by from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per acre.

The zamindars have customarily charged a mutation fee of four annas in the rupee on the purchase price, and as the payment of this fee falls upon the purchaser, 25 per cent. should be added to the price in order to estimate the selling value of the lands.

Settled and Occupancy Tenants.*

143. No record of the number of these holdings was prescribed at last settlement, but looking to the analogy of other statuses it may be assumed that pahi holdings were not more than 3 acres nor less than 2¼ acres in size. Taking the figure to have been 2¼ acres, the total pahi area of 216,000 acres would give 96,000 as the number of holdings at last settlement. The aggregate rental was Rs. 2,58,100, and the incidence per acre Rs. 1-3-1.

The number of these holdings now recorded is 234,700, the area 435,200 acres (an increase of 101 per cent) with an existing rental of Rs. 7,23,500 (an increase of 180 per cent.) giving an incidence of Rs. 1-10-7 per acre. The enhancement now imposed is Rs. 60,8000 or 8 per cent. and the total settled rents are Rs. 7,84,300 giving an incidence of Rs. 1-12-10 per acre.

Increase in Rental of Settled and Occupancy Tenants.

144. While the assessed area of this class increased by 101 per cent. the increase in the total rental was 180 per cent., and it is of interest to note what proportion of the increase was due to extended cultivation and what to enhancements. Applying the last settlement incidence to the present area we have the sum of Rs. 5,19,000, which represents roughly the figure to which the rents would have risen in the absence of enhancement. The increase due to extension of area is therefore Rs. 2,60,900 or 56 per cent. of the total, and to enhancement Rs. 2,04,400 or 44 per cent. of the total. It is to be remembered that 64,000 acres of lapsed thani and 10,000 acres of lapsed kamil (the remaining 2,000 acres having been included in *nisfi*) have gone to swell the pahi area. The last settlement thani incidence being equal to that to wich the pahi attained before this settlement, the inclusion of this thani area does not affect the question of enhancement. On the lapsed kamil area, however, comparing its last settlement incidence with that reached by pahi during the sixty years there was an enhancement of some Rs. 10,000, which should be deducted from the figure of Rs. 2,04,400 in order to ascertain the actual enhancements effected by the zamindars on pahi rents. Further on the 14,000 acres of lapsed chandua, also now included in pahi, there has been a loss of 4 annas per acre in incidence representing a sum of Rs 3,500, which is to be deducted in the same manner. The increase due to enhancement will then amount to Rs. 1,90,900, or only 41 per cent. of the total. Looking at these figures in another light a fair view of this enhancement is obtained by applying it to the present area of 435,200 acres, and if this be done it will be seen that the enhancement amounts to precisely 7 annas per acre, which is for the reason noted somewhat less than the figure obtained by subtracting the last settlement incidence from that prevailing before the present settlement.

Comparison of Thani and Pahi Rents.

145. The following statement extracted from the Appendix shows the comparative incidence of thani and pahi at last settlement, and as found existing previous to the present settlement in the various groups of parganas :—

	Total of the District.		Group I.		Group II.		Group III.		Group IV.		Group V.	
			Incidence.		Incidence.		Incidence.		Incidence.		Incidence.	
	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Thani	1 10 7	1 12 7	1 12 9	1 12 9	1 8 7	1 7 0	1 5 2	1 1 6	2 2 4	2 1 2	1 9 9	1 10 10
Pahi	1 3 1	1 10 7	1 6 11	1 13 3	0 15 10	1 7 7	0 14 3	1 7 3	1 5 9	1 14 9	1 1 3	1 8 2

While for the whole of the district the pahi incidence filled by two annas to reach the present level of the thani, though it attained the last settlement level in three out of the five

*Appendix U.

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groups it lose above the thani incidence as found at this settlement and in one instance by a considerable sum, I believe where a standard exists such as that presented by the thani, it is difficult for pahi rents to rise above it amongst a people like the Urias, who are all slaves to custom, and it is, therefore, perhaps no matter for surprise that the pahi rents have in one case only risen to an appreciable extent above the thani.

The increase in the pahi incidence varies from 6 to 9 annas, and the greatest rise is observable in two groups where rents were lowest at last settlement and in another, the south-western where many estates have been under capable management, notably, those of the Musalman zamindars, and where the enhancement of the rent in the khasmahal of Noanund has afforded an example, which neighbouring zamindars have been quick to follow.*

NOTE:—The lands of Sanaut Pargana in which the bulk of the Noanund estate is situated are generally area per acre, the most fertile in the district.

GENERAL REMARKS ON PAHI.

146. Owing to the fact that pahi tenancies were not recorded at last settlement, I have been compelled to estimate the size of holdings and the number of tenancies, and I refrain therefore from commenting on the question of subdivision beyond remarking that there appears to be little room for further reduction in the size of holdings.

Except for the question of transfers there is little else to say on the subject of these raiyats. The present enhancement amounts to only to 8 per cent., or an increase of 2 annas in the incidence, and most of it was effected on the ground of increase in area.

TRANSFERS OF PAHI

147. Previous to this settlement there has been no custom of transfer of pahi lands by sale without the zamindar's consent. This has, however, so far as I can learn, been invariably granted on payment of the mutation fee of four annas in the rupee on the purchase price. It has generally been the custom to obtain the zrmindar's sanction before effecting the sale, but even where this was not done, no objection has been made to recording the mutation on payment of the fee. The matter, therefore, resolves itself into a question of payment or non-payment of this fee. It the raiyat took no step to record the mutation, he was dispossessed. If was natural that zamindars should take objection, therefore, to the mutations effected in the settlement records on application by raiyats, because this procedure absolved the raiyat from the necessity of paying the customary dues. The following figures show the sales by registered deeds during the decennial period from 1889 to 1888:—

No. of transactions.	PURCHASERS.				Total area.	Purchase money.	Average price per acre.
	Mahajans, traders, money-lenders	Zamindars.	Raiyats.	Other unspecified.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10,083	1,005	3,536	4,459	1,083	26,524	Rs, 3,73,684	Rs. 14

The average purchase price as above noted is certainly incorrect, for the average sale price has been from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per acre of late years. It is noticeable that out of the total number of transactions no less that Rs. 6,000 occurred during the last two years.

Since they received their khatians the pahi raiyats have been flocking into the towns to effect sales of their lands. The price has risen to from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per acre, and one case in Pargana Talsabang has been brought to my notice where lands fetched Rs. 100 per acre. They were, however, specially fertile, and reported to yield 30 to 35 maunds of paddy to the acre. It is curious to reflect that the issue of khatians has had such an extraordinary effect on the values, and it is certainly a fair compensation to the raiyat for the harassment of a settlement which has effected very little enhancement of his rent, that it should have increased the value of his land from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per acre.

Raiyats have for some years been attempting to establish as against the landlord a custom of sale without permission, and I have no doubt it will be no long period before they succeed. From having been sixty years ago mere tenants-at-will they now been endowed with rights scarcely inferior to those of the thanis, and they will establish a right of transfer just as the thanis did after the last settlement. Raiyats are now busily enquiring into their rights, and are beginning experimentally to efect transfers without permission, and with the intention of either paying a reduced mutation fee or none at all. The zamindars have indeed already seen fit to reduce the fee.

*Para. 193.

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Of late years the zamindars themselves have purchased many of these holdings with the object of letting them out on produce rents, or at a money rent on payment of a considerable *salami*

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.

148. These holdings were not recorded at last settlement. The number is now 10,000, the area 13,400 acres, and the rental was found to amount to Rs. 13,900. Thus the average area of holdings is 1·30 acres, and the incidence of rent per acre was Rs. 1-0-7. An enhancement of Rs. 7,800 or 56 per cent. has now been imposed, and the aggregate settled rental is Rs. 21,700, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-9-11

It must, however, be noted that in the northern parts of the district* where new cultivation chiefly exists, and the class of non-occupancy raiyats is most common, the area which has come under cultivation since 1894 when attestation was made is extremely large. The figure of area is that ultimately found at the time of assessment, and bears, therefore, a qualified reference to the aggregate of the existing rents, which is that recorded at attestation. It would, therefore, be incorrect to regard the rise in the incidence from Re. 1-0-7 to Rs. 1-9-11 as representing enhancements, since by far the greater proportion of it is assessment on new cultivation not recorded at the time of attestation

CHANDNA TENANTS.

149. These are holdings consisting of a house and garden, exclusive of ordinary cultivated lands. At last settlement the number was 22,300 and the area 17,300 acres paying a total rental of Rs 33,400. Thus the average size of holdings was 0·80 of an acre, and the incidence per acre Rs. 1-14-10.

There are now recorded 12,400 holdings covering an area of 3,300 acres and paying previous to settlement a rental of Rs.11,400. The incidence was thus Rs. 3-7-3 per acre. The enhancement now imposed amounts to Rs. 200 or 2 per cent. and the total settled rental is Rs. 11,600 giving an incidence of Rs.3-8-3. The average size of holding has decreased to 0.30 of an acre.

In considering these figures it should be noted that at this settlement whenever raiyats were found holdings chandna as well as cultivated lands in a village their tenancies were recorded as a whole under the status of pahi

Broadly speaking, therefore, tenants now recorded as chandna represent that class which possesses no cultivated lands in the village, having homestead only. But it must be remembered that the chandnadars are frequently in possession of non-mahal tenancies in the same village, and that there are few of them who have not some cultivation either in their own village, or outside it. Those who have no cultivation include some of the small shopkeepers of the bazars and towns.

At last settlement the chandna in thani holdings was generally included under that status, but certain chandnadars, who had also cultivated lands, were included under the status chandna and were given 'pattas'. This class is known as *chandnadarkudehi patta*, and their rights were equivalent to those of thanis with whom they have now been included. The remainder of the chandna class included as it does now the holdings of raiyats who had no cultivation for which they paid rent directly to the zamindar.

The inclusion of the cultivated lands at last settlement in the pattas of the chandnadars noted accounts for the decrease in the average size of holdings. The present average area represents that ordinarily occupied by a homestead.

JAIGIR TENANTS†.

150. These divide into two classess, firstly, those resumed and assessed at this settlement and consisting of chaukidari, patwari, paik and khandait, and secondly the chakran or village servant jaigir, which has been left unassessed.

CHAUKIDAR JAIGIR.

151. The number of holdings at last settlement was 2,100, and the area 7,200 acres giving an average size of 3.40 acres to each. The number is now 2,400 and the area remains the same, while the average size of holdings has declined to 3 acres. The assessment now imposed amounts to Rs. 12,400, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-11-6 per acre, which is little less than that of the pahi.

The chaukidar or chaukia traces his origin from the time of the Hindu kings, and was originally known as *Danduasi* or *Chalia*. As in the case of most other officials his remuneration consisted in a grant of service lands. Many of these jaigirs in common with those of paiks were illegally resumed by the zamindars in the years following the British accession.

At last settlement the original intention was to introduce a money payment system in lieu of the jaigirs. Steps were accordingly taken in some estates for the resumption of the lands, and a cess, called chaukidari *rosam*, was imposed upon the thani raiyats for the remuneration of the chaukidars. The proposal was ultimately abandoned, and no lands were resumed. The cess had, however, been in many cases entered in thani pattas and these were never subsequantly corrected; accordingly in the estates of some zamindars‡ the cess has been levied as a portion of the thani rent up to the time of this settlement. ‡

The area has very little decreased owing to the chaukidars being maintained in their jaigir by the police. On the death of an incumbent the incomer has been put into possession, and zamindars have had little opportunity for resumption. The area of holdings has somewhat

*Para. 187.
†Appendix UX.
‡ I may instance the Banchasagar estates.

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decreased owing to subdivision and, perhaps also to arrangements made by the police. Two chaukidars are often found in possession of the area which supported one sixty years ago, and not a few of them have let out some portion of their lands to under-raiyats.

In addition to his jaigir the chaukidars receive customary presents from the raiyats. At present time the perquisite is a sheaf or two from every field, and in many villages he takes the evening meals at the house of each respectable raiyats in turn. Though generally recruited from low castes, the class includes a number of khandaits, who are in many cases survivals of paiks rather than of chaukidars. Indeed the duties are often indistinguishable, and in some parts in the north of the district there are no chaukidars at all, and the police duty is performed entirely by paiks.

The office of chaukidar is naturally attended with some fear, and therefore respect amongst the raiyats. In land disputes of any importance they are usually found taking sides, and are much sought after as witnesses.

PATWARI JAIGIR.*

152. At last settlement there were 120 holdings of this nature with an area of 1,400 acres, and the number is now 300, the area having remained the same. The average area of holdings has declined from 11·70 te 4·70 acres. The assessment now imposed amount to Rs, 1,000 giving an incidence of Re. 0-11-5 per acre.

The Patwaries are the surviving relics of the 'Bhoi' or village accountant of the Hindu Revenue Administration. Their jaigirs were legalised by Regulation . XII of 1817. The increase shown in the number of this class is fictitious. At last settlement patwaries were allowed for estates of a considerable size only, and the jaigir held by each, perhaps in several villages was entered as one holding in the *Bhian*. The holdings are now, however, reckoned by villages.

The chief duties of the patwari are to keep certain registers and accounts and to deliver copies of them to the Pargana Kanungo. They are also of some assistance to the Collector in making maffasal enquiries ; but opinions vary as to their usefulness. In preserving any reliable information on the subject of rents or collections they have certainly failed, and they have indeed entirely fallen under the control of the zamindars. As subordinate agents in the scheme for maintenance of records they will not be of full service until divorced from this connection. At present they are little more than zamindar's servant.

PAIK AND KHANDAIT JAGIR.

153. For these tenancies, as they differ little in their nature, combined figures are given, 1,880 holdings at last settlement covered an area of 4,400 acres and the number has now increased to 1,400 with an area of 4,600 acres. The average size of holdings has declined from 3·70 to 3·30 acres. The assessment now imposed is Rs. 4,800 giving an incidence of Re. 1-0-8 per acre.

These classes are survivals of the rural militia entertained in the times of the Hindu rules. The Khandaits are of superior origin, and appears to have held a position of control over the paiks. At the present day much of the distinction between the duties of paiks, khandaits and chaukidars has been lost, and the services exacted from them by the police have been to some degree interchanged. The paiks and khandaits are most frequent in the tracts along the borders of the Tributary States and in the north of the district. They were granted service lands for the protection of the country, partly from inroads by the Gurjat chiefs and partly from the ravages of wild animals. Though they have lost all the appearance of a martial class they retain their hereditary antique weapons and exhibit a partiality for sport. Very large areas of these jagirs were resumed by the zamindars previous to last settlement. Thus in Ambahata alone out of about 4,000 acres in 1803 only 1,000 survived 60 years ago.

At last settlement they were confirmed in their Jagirs and were placed under a description of military control, subject to that of Commissioner as Superintendent of Police. It was intended to use their services in the event of an outbreak in the Gurjats. Their head-quarters were first fixed at Balasore, but about 1850 were removed to Cuttack, much to the dissatisfaction of the merchants and residents of Balasore. Writing in 1853 Sir Henry Ricketts noted that the Paik Company were not "sufficiently expert with their 'pugees.'" The Paiks have since that time been relieved of all military duties, but are subject to the control of the Police, though on very vague and indefinite terms. The duties now performed by them are of so slight a character that there can be no reason for their retention except as chaukidars. A small class called 'Nahabar' or road patrol men and a few 'dafadars' are included in the figures given. The former patrol certain parts of Trunk Road, and the latter are controlling officers placed over the Paiks The largest Paik jaigir was that of Chandbali which has now been converted into an estate †. With this exception the jagirs have been treated as tenancies and have been assessed at half rates for the period of the present holder's life time. They have received the status of thani.

CHKRAN JAIGIR.‡

154. The total number of these tenancies at last settlement was 4,300, and they covered an area of 4,800 acres. The number has now declined to 3,000 and the area to 2,600 acres and the average size of holdings has fallen from 1·10 to 0·87 acres. The decline in number was 30 per cent. and in area 46 per cent.

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* Appendix V.

† Para.93.

‡ Appendix X.

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These tenancies are chiefly of four descriptions, which may be briefly mentioned:—

Dhoba.—1,455 Dhobas or washermen held at last settlement an area of 1,670 acres whereas at the present time 1,044 hold 902 acres. The average size of holdings having fallen from 1·14 to 0·86 acres.

Barber.—(Bhandari) 1,450 barbers held jaigirs of 1,600 acres at last settlement, while now 1,115 hold an area of 962 acres. The average size of holdings fell from 1·10 to 0·86 acres.

Kamar.—680 blacksmiths held Jaigirs amounting to 690 acres at last settlement, and the number has now declined to 399 with an area of 341 acres. The average size of holdings fell, therefore, from 1·01 to 0·85 acres.

Barhai —670 carpenters held jaigirs of 730 acres at last settlement, while at the present time 407 hold an area of 334 acres. The average size of holdings has decreased from 1·09 to 0·82 acres.

Other chakran jaigirs.—These include jaigirs of mehtars, drummers, ghat manjis or ferry men some appointed by zamindars since last settlemenf, one case of Kaji or family priest, potter, nahabars or watchman appointed by zaminders, *bethias* or labourers* and one Bramhan whose duties are unspecified, also lately appointed by a zamindar. The number of those jaigirdars at last settlement was 45, and they held an area of 110 acres, whereas the number is now 35 and the area 61 acres. The average size of holdings has declined from 2·45 to 1·77 acres. The drummers, watchmen and ferry men held the largest jaigirs at last settlement.

General Remarks on Chakran Jaigir.

155. The word is derived from "chakar," servant, and the jaigirs date from very early times. They were granted for the benefit of the village community, and as an inducement to intending settlers. In a small or newly established village where the number of inhabitants was too small to offer a hope of sufficient remuneration to the barber or the blacksmith, these were induced by grants of small areas of land rent free to take up their residence and thus complete the formation of the village community. It was never intended that these jaigirdars should supply the needs of the villagers without payment and as a return for the grant of land, nor has it ever been the case that they have done so. They receive an annual present of paddy or in some villages, especially near the towns, a cash payment in return for their services. On special occasions they receive a further dole of rice; cloths or money. The barber especially as performing duties closely allied with the religious and social observances of the people, is in request at all domestic ceremonies and gains considerable emoluments.

The importance of these jaigirs to the comfort of the villagers was recognised at last settlement, and the holders were confined in possession of them. In Some cases where the grant appeared excessive a portion of it was resumed, but in other cases I have found them increased by the confirming authorities. They have been generally respected by the zamindars who often personally derive benefit from their services. At the same time they exact obedince, and where this is denied they do not scruple to oust the occupant and install another of the same trade. The jaigirdars are entirely under the zamindar's control, and the latter often make use of them to coerce recalcitrant raiyats by ordering a cessation of their services to the offender.

Circumstances have much altered since the creation of these jaigirs. Villages have increased in size and the number of the village servants accordingly, so that in a sense the necessity for the grant of these jaigirs has passed away. The area is, however, very inconsiderable, and it would be most impolitic to resume them.

Rent-free Tenancies assessed at this Settlement.†

156. The number is 3,600 and the area 4,800 acres, the assessment being Rs. 5,700. The average size of holdings is therefore 1·30 acres and the incidence per acre Rs. 1-3-0. These are separatly shown, though the status of the tenants is that of occupancy-raiyats. They include all tenancies granted rent-free by the zamindars, and now assessed to rent on application by either of the parties. Such application was, as a rule, never made by the zamindars, but by the tenants themselves with a view to strengthening their title. Rents were only assessed where the applicant already enjoyed occupancy rights, that is to say in tenancies which were in his possession before the landlord remitted the rent. These tenancies are known as 'niskar' and 'minha' (rent-free), and the rents had usually been remitted as marks of favour as a reward for past services,‡ or as a gift on some pious occasion. They are to be distinguished from what are known as *zamindardia* jaigir (jaigir granted by zamindar) tenancies, in which there held to be no occupancy rights, since the lands were granted by the zamindar either from nijchas on the waste area, the terms being that the tenant should hold them rent-free on condition of performing some service. These latter tenancies fall under the heading: "Rent-free tenancies assessed to revenue." Briefly put *niskar* or *minha* signify remission of rent on an existing holding, while jaigir signifies thn grant of land rent-free.

Rents having now been settled for the holdings under this heading the status of the tenants does not differ from that of occupancy-raiyats, and the tenancies have ceased to be voidable by an auction-purchaser of the estate.

Rent-free Tenancies assessed to Revenue.

157. The number is 9,500 and the area 8,700 acres, the average size of holdings being 0·90 acres. The assessment imposed on the zamindars and debited to the gross assets is Rs. 15,500, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-12-7 per acre.

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*Properly labourers without wages.

†Appendix V.

‡*eg*., grants of lands to Brahmans on the occasion of performance of ceremonies to departed ancestors at Gaya or at a *sradha* (funeral), the sacred thread ceremony, or marriage.

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These tenancies include first *'zamindardia'* jaigirs holdings previously referred to; *secondly*, the 'zamindardia minha' and 'niskar' holdings not assessed to rent, and *thirdly* certain tenancies paying a quit-rent which has not been interfered with, the difference between the quit-rent and the letting value of the lands having been assessed upon the zamindar and debited to the gross assets. All these tenancies are invalid * being encumbrances voidable by an auction purchaser, and liable to assessment at any settlement under section 192 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

MAHAL TENANCIES SUMMED UP.

158. The number of mahal tenancies dealt with is three and-a-half lakhs as against two lakhs at last settlement. They cover an area of 647,000 acres, an increase of 33 per cent. on the last settlement area of 484,900 acres, and the average size of holdings has decreased from 2·40 to 1·80 acres. During the 60 years the gross assets rose from Rs. 5,39,900 to Rs. 8,97,900 or by 66 per cent., and the incidence from Rs. 1-1-9 to Rs. 1-6-2 per acre. The gross assets, as now settled, amount to Rs. 10,58,600, the enhancement being 17 per cent. and the incidence is Rs. 1-10-2. The assets are, therefore, nearly twice the amount at last settlement.

All the tenancies considered are rent-paying with the exception of those valued for revenue, which bear an insignificant proportion to the whole.

It may be interesting to see what proportion of the increase in assets during the sixty years is due to extended cultivation and what to enhancement of rentals by the zamindars. Had no enhancements been effected, the last settlement incidence of Rs. 1-1-9 applied to the present assessed area of 647,000 acres supplied the figure which the assets would have reached. The amount is Rs. 7,17,800 and deducting from this the last settlement assets of Rs. 5,39,900 we have the sum of Rs. 1,77,900 representing increase due to extension of cultivation. The balance of Rs. 1,80,000 is the result of enhancement, and therefore of the total increase one half is due to extended cultivation and one half to enhancement.

TRANSFERS OF HOLDINGS AMONG MAHAL RAIYATS. †

159. Some information has already been given on the subject of bazayfti, thani and pahi transfers, and prefacing that although transfers among non-mahal raiyats have hitherto been unknown. Some have actually occurred since settlement owing to the distribution of khatians. I propose to glance at the general subject of raiyati transfers. These take place on the following accounts;—

(1) **Sale.**—(*a*) voluntary.
(*b*) by decree of the Civil Courts.
(*c*) by decree of the Revenue Courts.
(*d*) under the certificate procedure for debts incurred to Government under the Land Improvement Act and Agricultural Loans Act.

(2) Gift, (3) Partition, (4) Inheritance, and (5) Mortgage.

On the subject of sales I have little to add to what has been already stated ‡ Forced sales are not frequent in this district. During the last ten years 538 sales appear to have taken place on account of Civil Court decrees, and those on account of decrees of Revenue Courts are still less common. Forced sales have been found to some extent in parganas Soro and Gurpada, where tenants unable to repay loans have been compelled to surrender their lands to the zamindar at a very inadequate consideration.

Gifts are very occasionally made of small parcels of thani and bazyafti lands in the endowment of shrines.

Partition is effected by amicable arrangement and with the assistance of the Village Panchayat and applications for correction of records on this ground were very common during the settlement proceedings. In some villages, chiefly in the south of the District, a custom prevails of giving the Loan's share of the lands to the eldest son. § Daughters have no claim. Sometimes a father partitions the holding amongst his sons during his life time retaining a portion for himself

Inheritance, the commonest mode of transfer calls for no special explanation. Difficulties leading to litigation often occur in the case of adoption, and still more frequently when widows have an interest in the property. They can only have a life interest, and it was often necessary to enquire whether the transfers made by them had been effected with the consent of the husband's reversionary heir. amongst all but the better castes remarriage of widows is common, and it not uncommonly happens that one who is childless attempts on remarriage to effect a transfer to the prejudice of her dead husband's relatives.

MORTGAGE.

160. Mortgages are a common method of transfer amongst thani and latterly amongst pahi raiyats. Under the form known as "Jaibandhuk" the mortgagee cannot transfer the property to a third person, and it is redeemable on repayment of the principal and interest.

* They may be valid enough during the life-time of the present zamindar. I have used the word invalid in the two senses noted.

† For these and other particulars on the subject of transfers I am chiefly indebted to Babu Prasana Kumar Banerjie, Assistant Settlement Officer.

‡ Paras. 132, 142, 147.

§ Called *jestha ansa*, share of the eldest son.

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Meantime the mortgagor cultivates the lands, enjoys the produce and pays the rent. Under 'Katanlibandhuk' the mortgagee enjoys the land for a specified term of years in repayment of principal and interest, and on expiry of the term it is returned to the mortgagor. Under the third and most common form 'bhagbandhuk' the mortgagee enjoys the lands in lieu of interest only and until the principal of the debt is repaid. In the last two cases the mortgagor generally pays the rent. The deeds are usually on unstamped paper or palmleaf, and frequent disputes have arisen regarding the terms, the mortgagee generally representing that the transaction had been a sale. For small mortgages registration is not generally resorted to, and the following figures which exhibit the total number of mortgages of all descriptions in the district for the years noted will show only a portion of those effected by raiyats:—

Year.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.
1888-1892 ...	1,465	Rs. 2,356
1893-1897 ...	2,209	,, 5,759
Total of ten years	3,674	8,115

There has thus been a very marked increase in the number of smaller mortgages during the last five years

MUTATION.

161. It has already been stated that the fees exacted for mutation in the zamindari sarista are usually four annas in the rupee on the purchase money except in the case of bazyafti lands; where the amount is large the fee is reduced to two annas. In order to avoid the payment of what thus amounts in the case of an area of 3 or 4 acres to a very considerable sum, cases have been known where the vendor continued to pay the rent upon the lands he had sold without attempting to effect mutation. In the case of a bazyafti holding of three acres, which had been sold for Rs. 200. if the raiyat feared that a fee at 4 annas amount to Rs. 50, would be exacted, it is certainly natural that he should prefer to continue paying the rent amounting perhaps to less than one rupee.

Three-fourths of the mutation fee are usually received by the zamindar while one-fourth is the perquisite of the amla. To consider the bazyafti, thani and pahi lands sold by registered deeds during the last ten years, and mutations necessitated on this account are only a portion of these effected in the zamindari serista, the total value of the holdings sold was in excess of ten lakhs of rupees giving an average of one lakh per annum. Estimating the mutation fees at 3 annas in the rupee they will amount annually to Rs. 19,000. The Rs. 5,000 received by the amla, and set against their pay will defray one-twentieth of the cost* of the total zamindari collection establishment in the district, while the remaining Rs. 14,000 are no inconsiderable addition to the profits of the zamindars.

EFFECTS OF TRANSFERS.

162. While it is true that in the case of a thrifty raiyat the power to dispose of a portion of his holding is of benefit in enabling him to keep out of the mahajan's hands, the effect is precisely the reverse with a raiyat of the contrary character, who is merely encouraged to extravagance. But attention should be drawn to the circumstances of petty zamindars with whom the custom is frequently a source of difficulty and loss. In such estates a raiyat, who is in arrears, seeks a remedy from his embarrassments in selling his holding to an influential outsider, who is willing to pay rent only from the date of purchase, and prefers to saddle himself with the arrears customarily debited to the incoming tenant. In the small estates of pargana Katsahi several such sales have been effected to the Sahabandar Bhuian. As the co-sharers in these estates are upon bad terms some of them refused to be parties to a suit against the purchaser, with whom they have an understanding, and the suit must, therefore, if it be brought, fail for non-joinder, so that the proprietors as a body have no remedy except partition of the mahal

CHAPTER VI—TENANCIES IN DETAIL, NON-MAHAL TENANCIES.

NON-MAHAL TENANTS†.

163. The Mahal tenancies, that is those of which the rents go to make up the gross assets of the estate payable either to the zamindar or to the proprietor tenure-holder admitted to engagement, having been noted, it remains to consider the non-mahal tenancies, that is those of which the rents are payable to mahal tenants. These fall naturally under three classes, *viz.*, raiyats of tenure-holders, under-raiyats of raiyats and raiyats of nij-jote or landlord's private lands, and I have included the latter because although they pay rent to the proprietors, these rents form no portion of the assets, the nij-jote lands being assessed at a valuation. Though these tenancies vary annually, the leases being seldom for a longer period than two or three years, there is probably little fluctuation in the total area. The total number of non-mahal holdings is 105,553, and the area 79,233 acres giving an average area of 0.75 acres per holding, which is only half the size of the average mahal-holding statistics have only been compiled for the more important classes, numbering according to the figure given in the appendix 103,460. This figure needs, however, some explanation. In order to exhibit the number of tenancies paying produce rents, it was necessary to show

*At ten per cent. on the gross assets of 11½ lakhs of rupees.

†Appendix A,A.

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holdings paying a combined money and produce rent as two separate holdings. As, however, many of the holdings shown as paying produce rents are in fact portions of holdings paying a combined money and produce rent, and as more than 12,400 holdings paying produce rents are included in the figure noted, it would be correct to estimate the number of non-mahal tenancies for which detailed figures are given in the statistics at 99,830 only, including those held rent free. Adding the area in possession of raiyats, 57,510 acres, to that in possession of under raiyats 19,135 acres, we have a total of 76,645 acres, comprising these 99,830 holdings. The balance of 2,588 acres and 5,723 holdings include various classes of under-raiyats, such as under-raiyats of raiyats of nij-jote, under-raiyats of jagir-raiyats (including chowkidars, paiks and khandaits, patwaris and chakran jagirdars), under-raiyats of under-raiyats chiefly found in the towns; for which detailed figures did not seem to be required.

RAIYATS OF TENURE-HOEDERS.

164. Considering first the raiyats of tenure-holders, these as a class possess occupancy rights and hold under kharida tenure-holders, ordinary tenure-holders and baziafti tenure-holders. The number of holding is shown as 74.030, but may more properly be estimated at 71,130. These cover an area of 57,510 acres, so that considerably more than half of the tenure-holders' lands are sublet. The average area of a holding is 0.77 acres. The area paying a money rent is 57,460 acres, and the incidence is Rs. 1-11-8 per acre. *Sanja* is paid for 290 and *dhulibhag* for 4,140 acres, and accordingly about one thirteenth of the total area pays produce-rents.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF RAIYATS OF TENURE-HOLDERS, UNDER-RAIYATS OF MAHAL RAIYATS, AND RAIYATS OF NIJ-JOT.

165. The total number of these holdings is shown as 29,430, but may be estimated with greater accuracy at 28,700. The area comprised is 19,135 acres, and the average size of holdings is therefore 0·66 acres Money rents amounting to Rs. 26,423 are paid for 14,125 acres, the incidence being Rs. 1-14-0 per acre, and 4,670 acres pay *sanja* and *dhulibhag rents* the area under produce rents being more than one-fourth of the total. We may now consider how this class of holdings is composed.

Raiyats of tenure-holders sublet 1,755 acres, or 3 per cent. of the area held by them, to under-raiyats, who pay money rents for 1,325 acres and produce-rents for more than one-quarter of the total area. The number of holdings is shown as 2,900, but may more correctly be estimated at 2,600, and the average size of holdings is therefore 0.68 acres.

Mahal raiyats, including bazyafti, thani pahi and non-occupancy, sublet to under raiyats 13,310 acres or 2½ per cent. of their total area. The number of holdings may be estimated at 21,200, and the average size of holdings is therefore 0·60 acres; 9,630 acres pay money-rents, and 3,545, or one quarter of the total, pay produce rents.

The nij-jot raiyats are subsequently dealt with.*

The several classes of non-mahal raiyats may now be considered in detail.

RAIYATS OF KHARIDA JAMABANDI AND SIKMI KHARIDA TENURE-HOLDERS.

166. Out of a total area of 15,100 acres held by these tenure-holders 8,450, or more than half, are in the possession of raiyats who as a rule possess, occupancy rights. Of this 90 acres are held rent free. and of the balance, which comprises 9,680 holdings, 220 acres pay produce-rents and 8,140 acres pay money-rents amounting to Rs 15,630 giving an incidence of Rs. 1-14-8 per acre. This the highest incidence paid by any class of raiyats exclusive of "Chandnadars," and I think the reason is that large proportion of these lands consists of homestead, for which a higher rate would naturally be paid. We have already seen that the kharida lands were generally acquired as garden or building sites.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF RAIYATS OF KHARIDA JAMABANDI AND SIKMI-KHARIDA TENURE-HOLDERS.

167. Out of the 8,450 acres held by raiyars, only 360 are sublet to under-raiyats. Of this area 40 acres pay *dhulibhag* rents, and 320 acres yield money-rents amounting to Rs. 545, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-11-3 per acre. The number of holdings is 600. It may seem at first sight peculiar that the incidence should be less than that paid by the higher status (Re. 1-14-8), but the proportion of area held by under-raiyats is too small to admit of a general comparison.

Note—Probably many such under-raiyats are dependants or servants.—S. L. M.

RAIYATS OF ORDINARY TENURE-HOLDERS

168. The ordinary tenure-holders cultivate 1,740 acres and let the balance 1,160 acres. or approximately half, to raiyats who are generally in enjoyment of occupancy rights. Of this 20 acres are rent free and the balance, composed of 1,740 holdings, consists of 230 acres paying Dhulibhag, 10 acres paying *sanja* and 1,700 acres paying a money-rental of Rs. 2,960 giving an incidence of Rs. 1-11-10, which closely approximates that of pahi tenancies.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF RAIYATS OF ORIDINARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

169. The area so held is only 85 acres and comprises 140 small holdings, 70 acres pay *dhulibhag* and 15 acres pay a money rental of Rs. 23, giving an idcidence of Re. 1-8-6. The area is too small to admit of comparison of the incidence with that of the superior status.

*Para 175.

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RAIYATS OF BAZYAFTI TENURE-HOLDERS.

170. The tenure-holders cultivate 27,130 acres, while the balance, 47,100 acres, is leased to raiyats, who generally possess occupancy rights. 1,510 acres are held rent-free, and the remainder comprises 60,120 holdings averaging 0·73 acres each in size. 280 acres pay sanja, 3,690 acres pay *dhulibhag*, and 41,620 acres pay a money-rental of Rs. 70,510, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-11-1 per acre. This is slightly in excess of the pahi incidence found existing at this settlement, but the latter rents having been generally enhanced, while the former were seldom altered, the pahi incidence is now a little higher.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF RAIYATS OF BAZIAFTI TENURE-HOLDERS.

171. 1,310 acres are in possession of under-raiyats, and excluding a small area held rent-free, the holdings number 1,870. One-quarter of the area, *viz.*, 310 acres, is held on *dhulibhag* rents, 5 acres on sanja rents, and 990 acres on a money-rental of Rs. 1,641, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-10-7, which is lower than that of the superior status.

NOTE.—They are probably dependants or servants.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF BAZYAFTI RAIYATS.

172. The area so held is only 110 acres and excluding 5 acres of rent-free land, the number of holdings is 125. 15 acres pay dhulibhag rents, and 90 acres money-rents amounting to Rs. 140, which gives an incidence of Rs. 1-8-11. This is lower than that of raiyats of bazyafti tenure-holders, though before the settlement proceedings, and there was no difference in tne status of the two classes. The area is however too small for effective comparison.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF THANI AND PAHI RAIYATS.

173. These hold an area of 13,120 acres, and form therefore the largest class of under-raiyats. 130 acres are rent-free and the balance comprises 20,990 holdings, the average area of which is 0·62 acres, which, is less than that of any other class. Sanja rents are paid by 20 acres, Dhulibhag by 3,470 acres, and a money-rental of Rs. 18,630 for 9,500 acres. The incidence per acre is Rs. 1-15-5, which, as these rents have scarcely ever been enhanced. is properly comparable with the thani and pahi incidence of Rs. 1-10-9, which was found existing previous to settlement.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.

174. Thts is a small class numbering only 85 and holding 80 acres, 40 of which pay dhulibhag rents and 40 money rents amounting to Rs. 7ᐟ, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-12-0 per acre.

NIJ-JOTE RAIYATS.

175. These have no occupancy raiyats. They hold an area of 4,070 acres, of which 200 are rent-free. The balance comprises 4,900 holdings, 695 acres pay dhulibhag rants, 5 acres sanja and 3,170 acres a money-rental of Rs. 5,374. The incidence of the latter is R. 1-11-1 per acre, and this figure is comparable with the incidence of the valuation of the nijjote and nij-chas lands, which is less by 2 pies.

RENTS OF NON-MAHAL RAIYATS.

176. I suppose the most striking fact connected with the figures given as to these rents is the very small margin of profit to some of the intermediary classes. It appears that somtimes there is even no profit at all, while in one case there is actually a loss. Although the figures given show the settled rents, the enhancements imposed upon this class of raiyats are so extremely small as to be negligable for purposes of comparison. If then these rents are compared with those of mahal raiyats, as they were found to exist before settlement, it would seem that, while the bazyaftidar tenure-holders have hitherto derived an average profit of Rs. 1-5-3 per acre from subletting, the bazyaftidar raiyats a profit of Rs. 1-3-1 and the kharidadars of Rs. 1-3-4, the thani tenants must be content with a margin of Re. 0-2-8 and the pahi of Re. 0-4-8, the raiyat of a bazyafti tenure-holder with nothing at all, and the raiyat of a kharidadar or ordinary tenure-holder with a loss of three annas. I have stated that in the last two case the areas involved are too small for comparison, and I should hesitate to base any conclusion upon the figures. The rents of the kharidadars and bazyaftidars are so low that they may well be content with the margin of profit allowed. It appears, however, extraordinary that a thani or pahi raiyat should be content to sublet his land at a profit of two or four annas per acre. It is of course obviovs that a comparison of incidence figures is liable to error. It may be said that if the individual cases were examined the profits would be found higher. Unfortunately such examination cannot be effectually made, because since a tenant sublets only a part of his holding, the rent received for such part is comparable only with that paid for the whole. I think, however, it would be correct to say that a tenant frequently sublets at a money rent the worst part of his holding. While, too, I have no doubt that in many cases the rents were understated through a natural supposition that they would from the basis for enhancements, I feel that some further explanation is required. It is to be found partially in the fact that, as already noted, only a portion of the holding sublet pays a money rent, the balance of the area being held at a produce rent. Many under-tenants are in fact induced to cultivate at a produce rent only on condition of being allowed to hold a small additional area at money rent and in the latter tenancy they think they have a superior status.

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The money rent thus stipulated for is likely to be low, but even if it were not, the incidence of the money rent gives quite an incorrect idea of the incidence of rent on the entire holding. Thus where half an acre is let out at a rent of 14 annas and a-half an acre pays a produce rent amounting on the average to 3½ maunds of paddy, value, say Rs. 5, the incidence of rent per acre on the entire holding approximates Rs 6. But there is in addition a much larger class of cases in which the business of subletting is a family arrangement, the lessee being a kinsman or servant. In such cases land was never sublet with any intention of making a profit. It was granted to a servant rent-free, and in course of time when the servant died his son was allowed to hold it at a low rent, it was granted as a matter of friendship, or it was granted on the marriage of his daughter by a father to his son-in-law as an inducement to him to live in the same village. Under such conditions the father would offer a portion of his bari for the erection of a separate house (so that the women might not quarrel) and in addition some of his cultivated land. This might at first be held rent-free and subsequently, on some alteration of the family circumstances, become chargeable with a low rent. These facts account to some extent for the uninterested attitude of the lessors at the time of assessment, where the existence of the sub-lease was a matter of convenience or family arrangement they would naturally not press for enhancement, and when this motive was absent they were disinclined to urge the assessment officer to do that which they could effect equally well themselves, and with less risks, after the close of the proceedings. But such cases are rare. I believe that in those instances, where sub-leases are granted on a commercial understanding and in order to gain a profit, it would be found that for the reasons suggested that the profit is much greater than four annas per acre. Indeed it is not to be supposed that a thani or pahi raiyat, except in the rare cases where he lived at a distance, and was unable to exert much authority, would be content with so small a profit from lands of equal fertility with those in his own cultivation. Either the lessee's land must be inferior, in which case the profit is greater, or the lessee would be called on for a higher rent, or he would be ousted and the landlord would cultivate the lands himself. In like manner a zamindar will not rest satisfied with a rent of Re. 1-12-0 for nij-jote lands, which are valued by Government to his debit at only one anna less. Either these lands must be inferior or the lease has been granted as a matter of convenience, or the same tenant pays a produce rent on a portion of his holdings, in the absence of such conditions no tenant would be permitted to cultivate.

CHAPTER VII.—CERTAIN POINTS COMMON TO MAHAL AND NON-MAHAL TENANTS.

TENURE-HOLDERS, OCCUPANCY RAIYATS AND NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.

117. Certain points of interest common to the great body of tenants, mahal and not-mahal alike, may now be noted and may include such subjects as the comparative number and size of tenures, occupancy, non-occupancy and under-raiyats' holdings, produce rents, and the classes in actual cultivation of the land.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF TENANCIES.

178. The following statement will show the number and areas of tenures, occupancy, non-occupancy and under-raiyats' holdings:—

———	Number.	Percentage of total number.	Area.	Percentage of total Area.	Average size in acres.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tenures	37,200	8	93,030	13	2.50	
Occupancy holdings... ...	380,330	48	598,080	83	1.57	
Non-occupancy holdings ...	14,900	3	17,470	2	1.17	
Under-raiyats' holdings ...	29,523	6	17,653	2	0.63	
Total ...	461,953	...	726,233	...	...	

Of the total number of holdings 461,953, including an area of 726, 233 acres, tenures numbering 37,200 comprise 93,030 acres, occupancy holdings numbering 389,830 comprise 598,080 acres, non-occupancy holdings numbering 14,900 comprise 17,470 acres, and holdings of under raiyats 29,523 in number cover an area of 17,653 aeres. The tenures are, therefore, 8 per cent, the occupancy holdings 84 per cent., the non-occupancy holdings 3 per cent, and the under-raiyats' holdings 5 per cent., while each include respectively 13 per cent., 83 per cent., 2 per cent. of the total area.

All the tenures, with the exception of 400 including an area of 3,700 acres bear rents fixed for the period of settlement, and of the occupancy holdings nearly 58,500 with an area of 88,570 acres are similarly treated. Accordingly 95, 300 tenancies or 18 per cent. of the total with an area of 177,900 acres or 24 per cent. of the total are held at such fixed rents. The average area of tenures is 2.50 acres, of occupancy holdings 1.57 acres, of non-occupancy holdings 1·17, and of under-raiyats 0·63 acres. The largest holdings are those of kharidadars,

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and the smallest are those of under-raiyats of thani and pahi raiyats, which average 0·62 acres in size.

Figures compiled for 20 representative villages show that 82 per cent. of holdings are less than three acres in size, and the tabulated result is :—

Holdings less than 1 acre in size	55	per cent.
Holdings between 1 and 2 acres in size...	18	„
„ „ 2 and 3 „ „	9	„
„ „ 3 and 5 „ „	8	„
„ „ 5 and 10 „ „	7	„
„ „ over 10 „ „	3	„

Produce Rents.

179. The produce rents paid by under-raiyats and the raiyats of bahaldars have already been discussed,* but some note is to be made regarding those of occupancy-raiyats. The proportion of pahi tenants paying such rents is very small, and there are scarcely any, except in pargana Gorpada, who pay them on their entire holdings. About 5 per cent. or less of the pahi raiyats pay produce rents in the shape of dhulibhag on a small portion of the tenancy, while the number paying sanja rents is almost negligible except in the pargana referred to. Here in the estates of Abdus Sobhan Khan, the Government pleader,† 'sanja' rents are common. Of the mahal holdings numbering 2,500, 414 pay produce rents, 372 with an area of 480 acres, being on 'sanja' and 42 with an area of 45 acres on bhag. The 'sanja' areas pay 1,311 maunds of paddy, which, at the rate of Rs. 1-2 0 per maund, are worth Rs 1,476, giving an incidence of Rs. 3-2-10 per acre. Comparing these with the non-occupancy 'sanja' incidence, I find that the latter amounts on the average to 27·0 maunds of paddy to the acre, value Rs. 3, at the same rate. It has already been shown that the incidence of the sanja paid by bahal raiyats amounted to Rs. 4-8-0, and these are therefore the most highly assessed.

Turning now to the non-mahal holdings paying dhulibhag sometimes on the whole, but generally only on a portion of the area, we find that the number is 12,120 or 12 per cent. of the total number of holdings, while the sanja-paying tenancies number only 285. If 5 per cent. of the pahi holdings also pay produce rents on a portion of the area, the number will approximate 12,000, and the total number of holdings, mahal and non-mahal alike, may thus amount to 24,000. This figure excludes, however, the raiyats paying produce rents on lands recorded as nij-chass‡ and these number probably as many again as the total given.

Classes in Actual Cultivation.

180. It may now be of interest to consider the various classes of tenants cultivating the land and to estimate the produce gained and the aggregate settled rental payable by each.

	CLASS.	Area in nij possession.	Estimated produce at 14 maunds per acre.	Amount of produce rental received by the class in maunds.	Total of cols. 3 and 4 in maunds.	Amount of produce rents payable by the class in maunds.	Balance of produce in maunds after deduction of col. 6 from col. 5.	Total money rental received.	Total money rental payable.	Quantity of produce to be sold to defray the difference between col. 9 and col. 3 in maunds.	Balance of produce left with the class Col. — col. 10 in maunds.	Value of balance of produce @ Rs. 1-2 per maunds.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rupees.	Rupees.			Rupees.
1	Landlords and proprietary tenure-holders.	41,530	581,420	4,900	586,320	Nil	586,320	5,374	80,000	66,334	519,986	5,84,984
2	Kharidadars	6,650	93,100	1,540	94,640	Nil	94,640	15,630	16,900	1,129	93,511	1,05,200
	Other tenure-holders ...	1,740	24,360	1,680	26,040	Nil	26,040	2,960	5,300	2,080	23,960	26,954
4	Bazyaftidars	46,490	650,860	27,895	678,755	Nil	678,755	70,650	91,300	18,355	660,400	7,42,950
5	Thani raiyats	44,490	622,860	2,625	625,485	Nil	625,485	2,002	88,100	76,532	548,953	6,17,572
6	Settled and occupancy-raiyats	423,490	5,928,860	21,805	5,950,665	Nil	5,950,665	16,628	7,84,300	6,82,375	5,268,290	59,26,826
7	Non-occupancy raiyats ...	13,320	186,480	280	186,760	Nil	186,760	70	21,700	1,73,040	13,720	15,435
8	Occupancy raiyats of tenure-holders.	55,755	780,570	2,975	783,545	13,010	752,535	2,209	89,100	77,236	675,299	7,59,711
9	Under-raiyats of occupancy raiyats.	14,985	209,790	Nil	209,790	27,510	182,280	Nil	20,979	18,648	163,632	1,84,086
10	Under-raiyats of non-occupancy raiyats.	80	1,120	Nil	1,120	280	840	Nil	70	62	778	875
11	Under-raiyats of nij-jote	4,070	56,980	Nil	56,980	4,900	52,080	Nil	5,347	4,777	47,303	53,216
	Total ...	652,600	9,136,400	63,700	9,200,100	63,700	9,136,400	1,15,523	12,03,123	11,20,568	8,015,832	90,17,809

* Paras. 88 and 176.
† Appendix Z.
‡ See para. 102.

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The homestead lands being on the average one-sixteenth of the assessed area, instead of the average produce of 15 maunds per acre, a rate of 14 maunds has been taken in these estimates. The produce derivable by each class from the area in their 'nij' possession and cultivated by themselves is first shown. To this is added the produce rentals which they may receive, and the produce rentals which they pay are then deducted. The money rentals being then considered, the quantity of paddy to be sold in order to make up the difference between the rental received from inferior and that paid to superior, is noted. The balance is the quantity of paddy left with each class after payment of their rents. and the value of it is then stated in rupees. Such an estimate may fairly be made in a district such as this, where almost the entire produce consists of paddy. It is noticeable that the money rental received by kharidadars are almost sufficient to cover the rental payable by them. Adding the produce rents which they receive, it appears that the total receipts are in excess of the rental paid, and the same will be found the case with the baziaftidars. The total quantity of paddy left with all classes after payment of rents is 8,015,000 maunds. Of 41,530 acres, the area nominally cultivated by the zamindars and proprietary tenure holders, probably not less than 30,000 acres are leased to unrecorded produce-paying raiyats, while the balance is cultivated by the labour of servants or less commonly by that of the zamindar himself.

CHAPTER VIII—LOCAL AREAS.

Local Areas.

181. It is impossible within the limits of this Report to enter fully into the physical characteristics or the material and fiscal circumstances* of each of the five groups of parganas† into which I have divided the district. I shall therefore content myself with noting briefly any points of interest peculiar to each group, and shall notice more particularly the circumstances of the first and fourth.

Northern Parganas. I.—Circumstances at last Settlement.

182. The last settlement correspondence is full of reference to the physical calamities to which the whole of this area was subject. The inundation by the sea during the cyclonic storm of 1832 ‡ traversed Parganas Bhograi, Katsahi, Satmalang, Kamardachour and Nangaleswar, and penetrated in land as far as Doradachour, and in the estates upon the sea face, the loss of life and property was extreme. In the same year the hill streams came down in flood, and did excessive damage in the west. Mr. Ricketts, then Collector, stated that no words could describe the devastation caused by the Haskura river in Mulidachour and Doradachour. Drought followed in 1833, and the raiyats were in the most miserable circumstances. Several of the mahals in Kaurdachour together those of kismat Katsahi and Katsahi were exposed to the Subarnarekha flood, and great loss was caused by the inundation of 1844 in these parganas and in Bhograi. On the east side the crops were exposed to the ravages of wild animals, pig, deer and particularly buffalo. The latter have entirely disappeared.

The estates north of the Subarnarekha, known as the Marhatta mahals, had been much overassessed § by Mr. D. Dyley in 1831. This settlement was based on the estimated produce without reference to former payments. ‖ Recusancy had been common, and the high assessment of the thani lands coupled with successive years of drought and inundation had led to wholesale imigration of the thani raiyats. The assessment was generally much reduced at last settlement. It is noticeable that in one case Mr. Mills remarked that the pahi rates were higher than usual being only one anna less than the thani, because the pahi lands were generally cultivated by thani raiyats.

Flax, cotton and valuable rabi crops were grown in the *kala* lands of Bhograi and upon the *pal* lands on the banks of the Subarnarekha. In the latter the incidence in some cases was as high as Rs. 5 per acre. Owing to deluvion and sand deposit the cultivation of these crops has fallen off, but in many cases it was abandoned in order to escape assessment. I have ridden considerable distances along the banks of this river and the extent to which the pal lands are cultivated in the permanently settled tracts offers a most marked contrast to the circumstances of the adjoining lands under settlement.

Present Circumstances.

183. The construction of the Jokai embankment in Contai, the strengthening of the Bograi embankment and the construction of the Coast canal have certainly tended to increase

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* These have been fully described in the general reports submitted for each pargana or group of pargana and copies of these reports will be filed for reference in the Collectorate.

† Appendix S.

‡ Para 54.

§ Last settlement correspondence.

‖ The statement was made by Mr. Mills. Mr. Dyley in his letter to Government quoted at page cliv of Mr. Toynbee's History, makes a similar assertion. He also refers to the fact that many zamindars had left lands fallow in order to escape assessment. At page clvii, he gives a specimen patta granted to a thani raiyat, showing the rent payable in 12 kists, and it would appear from a statement made on the same page that thani *pattas* were given to all raiyats of the pargana, and pahi pattas to those coming from other parganas.

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the liability to an extent of flood on the west side of the Coast canal.* In Kaurdachour nearly one quarter of the area is liable to almost annual flood, and there is no doubt that this is a larger proportion than at last settlement The reason, however, is to be sought in the fact that cultivation has extended over the Baharia Jhil, which I find so described in an old trace prepared before the construction of the embankments. No doubt these lands were always covered with a considerable depth of water, and the Coast canal is not therefore the cause of the increase in the proportionate liability to flood, except in so far as it has raised the height of flood level. On this subject it is difficult to glean any information. Free egress of the flood water to the east was previously prevented by an old Mahratta embankment and a chain of hills existing along the line now followed by the Coast canal. But this Embankment appears to have been breached, as it certainly was in 1844, whenever the flood was unusually high. As the embankment is now effective, it is probable that some increase has been caused in the height and duration of floods of unusual magnitude. I do not, however, think that the circumstances of this pargana have materially deteriorated except for the fact of cultivation having extended over lands specially liable to flood—a fact which must naturally have resulted in a greater Proportionate insecurity of assets.

Turning now to the parganas on the south bank of the Subarnarekha and upon the west of the Coast canal. In years of high flood the rivers Subarnarekha and Hoskara discharge over the parganas to the south-east, and the water runs across the Bastu-Baliapal road through parganas Dardachour, Nangaleswar and Katisahi into Koardachow and Satmalong. It is then banked up by the Coast canal and passing southwards finds vent through the open escapes on the north of the Panchpara river. That the water is banked up needs no demonstration to any one acquainted with this part of the canal. Did the embankment not exist the water would escape towards the sea Under existing circumstances it stagnates until it reaches the level of the escapes to the south where there is no embankment, the canal runnig through higher ground. It is not until it reaches this higher level that the flood can obtain egress. Along the lowlands upon the Coast canal there is therefore occasionally some loss of crops, but the distance is so far from the Subarnarekha that no violent rush of water occurs. Moreover the embankment protects the country to the west from the penetration of tidal waters and the benefit conferred in this respect probably equals the disadvantage. Great damage occurs in Parganas Kismat, Katisahi, Katisahi and Sahabandar through flood, erosion and occasionally by sand deposit. In Sahabandar, particularly in the area, enclosed by the old and new channels of the river the surface of the soil is in a state of continual change owing to the action of the water. The course of the river erratic, and its action deposits in some places sand and in other silt, so that the cultivation varies from year to year.

In Daradachour and Nangaleswar less damage is caused, and throughout these and the other pargans, excepting those directly upon the bank, silt is deposited in large quantities, and when the flood occurs early in the year as in 1898 its results are entirely beneficial. The parganas chiefly exposed are Kaurdachour, Sahabandar, Kismat Katisahi and Katisahi, and only in these is there prospect of very serious loss.

The area to the cast of the Coast canal, and south of the Subarnarekha contains four embankments, one of which existing between Sulpatta and Bahabalpur, has now been abandoned. It lies in an area in which the notification under the Embankment Act † prohibits repair or maintenance of embankments, and nothing can therefore be done in this direction by the zamindars. But the embankment has not rendered effctual protection from flood, and it does not appear that its abandonment will exercise any effect upon cultivation, which is very sparse on the whole of this side of the canal, and is not likely to extend in consequence of the land being flooded by the water of the tidal creeks. Northwards in Tapas Ratai and Narayanpur the area is better cultivated, and most of the lands are protected from river flood and irruption of the sea by sand ridges and embankments, which, to the number of four, are maintained by the Public Works Department. Though Narayanpur is partially liable to flood it is better circumstanced than Tapa Ratai, which is penetrated by tidal creeks.

It remains to note Pargana Bhograi, which 60 years ago was exposed both to the Subarnarekha floods and to irruption of the sea was partially protected by sand ridges and an old Mahratta embankment, but the protection now afforded is effectual, except upon the lands situated between the embankment and the river. This is indeed the only protected tract in the district with the exception of Soso and Manjuri in the south-west. The pargana is drained by three sluices, which are sometimes ineffectual in discharging the water, but the tract has only in its own rainfall to dispose of and damage is only seldom caused over a small area by lodgement.

Notification under the Embankment Act

184. This notification, which renders illegal the erection of repair of embankments within the three miles from the river bank. has been issued with regard to three rivers in this group, the Subarnarekha, Sartha, and Panchpara, as well as to two others, the Burabalang and Matai ‡

* I have seen reason to modify some opinions previously expressed on this subject in the General Reports and after a full examination of the last settlement correspondence, I am convinced that a much greater extent of the area is open to flood than at last settlement.

† See trace

‡ The area notified is shown on the trace annexed to the report.

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It is not, however, a burning question except in the case of the Subarnarekha, where the area concerned includes a large area of recently reclaimed lands on both sides of the river.

These lands are protected by small embankments, which serve the double purpose of excluding the water of the tidal creeks, brackish during the hot weather, and retaining the fresh f ood water admitted during the rains, but the chief object is the former. The lands are covered with heavy jungle, which the tenant, having obtained a 'patta' by payment of salami, proceeds to clear. He is allowed to hold the land rent-free for three or four years, during which period the exclusion of the salt water by erection of an embankment renders the soil fit for cultivation. .The lands are then charged with a rent of four annas per acre rising after three years to the full rate of between two and three rupees. This is virgin soil of excellent quality, and though the first crop, sown amongst tree stumps and patches of grass, is scanty, the lands yield when fully broken up an outturn sometimes exceeding 30 maunds of paddy to the acre.

The area affected by the notification includes a great portion of the so-called khas mahal of Bichitrapur, together with portions of mahals Nankar and Kasha in Bhograi, and of Tapa Naravanpur on the south of the river. It is, however, difficult to estimate the actual area which the strict enforcement of the notification would throw out of cultivation. In Bichitrapur there are some 1,000 acres, in Nankar and Kasba about 3,000 acres, and in Narayanpur about 1, 000 acres, making a total of 5,000 acres of land protected by embankment of varying size within the prohibited area. It does not, however, appear to be the intention of the Public Works Department to enforce the law over the whole of this area, and last year when the infraction of the Act was first brought to the notice of the authorities, proceedings were only taken with regard to less than 200 acres. I have been furnished by the Executive Engineer with a trace showing the embankments to which objection is taken,* and if these embankments are destroyed as was ordered, the result will probably be to throw out of cultivation some 500 acres only, most of which is situated in Bichitrapur. Steps have been taken to protect the raiyats of this area by inserting in their khatians a note that, should cutivation become impossible owing to destruction of the embankments, the rents for the area affected will cease to be payable. I hope that no further steps in the matter will be found necessary by the Public Works Department. The notification was published in 1894, but no steps were ever taken to enforce it until last year. During this time many embankments had been in process of erection and repair, and I fully believe that raiyats were unaware that they were doing anything illegal in taking these measures to render the lands fit for cutivation. As the process of reclamation is one involving considerable labour and expense, and had been allowed to proceed unchecked for four years after the notification, it appears unfair that raiyats should be debarred from enjoying the fruits of their expenditure, without compensation being paid to them.

The Salt Lands of Bhograi and Sahabandar.†

185. As the circumstances attending the acquisition of lands for the purpose of salt manufacture by Government in the two parganas noted present some features of interest, I may briefly note them here. Between the years 1805 and 1810 the Hijili and Tamluk Salt Agents acquired about 9,500 acres in the area lying along the left bank of the river Suabarnarekha for some six miles above its mouth. The lands were acquired not by sale, but under (istemrari) pattas, the terms of which clearly denote that the lands were ceded for ever and the rent fixed in perpetuity. The areas were generally found unsuitable for the purpose of salt manufacture, and a portion of them were leased out for cultivation previous to last settlement. They never, however, yielded any considerable return, and Government continued to pay (istimrari) rents amunting to Rs. 4,500 until 1864, when the Board ordered that the lands should be returned to the proprietors It was then found that two portions of the area in Bhograi had been sold as estates under the names Arangbara Ansa and Arang Patai. Moreover, under a further misapprehension, they were sold as permanently-settled estates. The zamindar of Pargana Bhograi was accordingly induced to take back the salt lands on conditions of which two are noticeable. The sale price of the two estates, Rs. 9,500, was to be paid over to him, and any lands required by Government for embankments were to be given up free of cost. It appears, however, that the latter condition was lost sight of, and when the embankment through these lands from Ranikota to Bhograi was built, the proprietor received compensation, and has in fact been commended by Sir William ‡ Hunter for having "readily accepted six shillings an acre as the price.

The Sahabandar proprietors, ‖ however, refused to take back the Jalpahi area. Here, too, Government had sold what it did not possess, viz., the proprietary right in Mauza Bichitrapur This also was sold as a permanently-settled estate; but the return of the salt lands having been refused, the question of refund of the purchase money has not arisen The remainder of the area was in 1872 leased to Babu Kailash Chandra Roy Mohasay, and has been already

* For particulars, see trace.

† Commonly known as (Ja'pahi), that is lands of which the jungle and grass were cut and used for burning in the process of salt manufacture.

‡ History of Orissa, Vol. 2, Appendix page 53.

‖ Mahal Barl apal.

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referred* as the so-called khas mahal of Bichitrapur; up to now Government has been recorded as the proprietors of this mahal, but should properly be entered as an (istimrari) lease-holder, as the proprietary right still vests in the landlords of the original estates. In 1897 the village Chandrabali, which had formed by accretion to the salt lands at the mouth of the Subarnarekha, was sold as an estate to Raja Baikuntha Nath De. No question regarding the validity of this sale will, however, occur, as the Collector decided in 1866 that the channel between the village and the main land being only fordable at low water, the lands could not be considered increment to the parent estate.

Estates of the Northern Groups.

186. Though several considerable estates† noted at last settlement as the ancestral property of the holders have since passed into other hands, the old families in this part of the district have retained a stronger position than elsewhere. Amongst others I may note those of Harendra Narayan Rai Mohasaya, Chaudhuri Jogendra Narayan Paharaj Mandhata, Chaudhuri Hari Narayan Chakrabarti, Parsuram Kanungo, Lakhmi Narayan Kanungo, Chaudhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra, Kailash Chandra Rai Mohasay and the Bhuian of Jamkunda.

It is impossible here to give details regarding the present zamindars, and I have, therefore, relegated them to the appendix.

Although increase in assets during the sixty years throughout this group was not so large as in the south-western Parganas,§ yet it amounted to 74 per cent., and this large development, coupled with the liability to flood, explains the fact that the revenue settled for 1899 amounts only to 47 per cent. of the gross assets. After expiration of *rasad*, the increase gained on the last settlement revenue will be 75 per cent., which is greater than in any group save one.

The fact that proprietary income is increased on the average by 2 per cent. is due to the two facts noted, and also to the circumstance‡ that the enhancement of the gross assets at this settlement was 2½ per cent., which is greater than elsewhere. In parts of this area there had been great extension of cultivation since attestation, and the rents assessed on such lands being shown as enhancement, the rate of the latter is fictitiously raised.

Tenants in the Northern Groups. ‖

187. There was a marked lapse of the kamil tenancies, the area having decreased by 65 per cent. as against a decrease of 73 per cent. in thani. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the kamil incidents was Re. 1-1-2 at last settlement, which is much higher than that usually found. It compares with a pahi incidence of Rs. 1-7-0, and a thani of Rs. 1-12-7, and it is impossible to account for the lapse on any theory of over-assessment. It has been already said that, when the status is irrecoverable, lapse is certain unless the rent is almost nominal.

Chowkidars are very few, and in some parganas their places are entirely taken by paiks.

The non-occupancy rentals show an anhancement from Rs. 48,000 to Rs. 1,11,000 or by 131 per cent., and it has been explained that most of this is in fact assessment on lands newly cultivated since attestation.

Upper Central Group—Physical Circumstances.

188. The physical circumstances do not appear to have undergone much alteration since last settlement. The construction of the coast canal through Pargana Dasmalang appears, however, to have been the cause of some lodgment of water on the west side by obstructing the drainage. Along these lands loss of crops is certainly of frequent occurrence. It is also complained that, barring the flow of fresh water, it prevents cultivation of the lands upon the east. Much of this area is subject to inundation at the high tides, but both complaints appear to be substantial. It is, however, also true that the canal protects from tidal inundation.

The Barabalang and its tributaries, the Prasama, Gangahar and Suma, sometimes flood parts of Phulwar and Talsabang, and on occasions a large body of water passes over the latter pargana across the causeway in the grand Trunk Road, three miles north of Balasore, and causes loss of crops. There is, however, a compensatory deposit of silt, and much of the Talsabang land is singularly fertile. On the Pal lands upon the banks above Balasore various rabi crops, sugarcane and vegetables, are grown. The latter supply the Balasore market. The zamindars have almost entirely stamped out sugarcane cultivation¶ in the river side. Villages in order to escape assessments and the cultivators of this crop have been driven to take out leases in the adjoining Mohurbhanj territory.

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* Para. 91.

† Amongst others, Chak Salim and Mosanbaria

‡ Appendix Z.

§ Appendix U.

‖ Appendix U. Details.

¶ The circumstance is a useful commentary on the vicious system of imposing additional assessment on such crops. Enterprise is worth encouragement even at the expense of granting a bounty on the cultivation. The rules at last settlement were that a higher rent was not to be demanded for particular fields, simply because they were found to be growing special crops. But where the soil was adapted and the speciality lay, therefore, in the soil an not in the labour capital expended on it, then a higher rent might be taken. Sugarcane and tobacco in this district are only grown upon *Pal* land, or lands irrigated, from the high level canals. There was no irrigation at last settlement. These crops only grow on *Pal* lands and they were, therefore' highly assessed.

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In Sunhat, and more particularly in Dasmalang and Routra, excessive damage was caused by the cyclone of 1832. In Taluk Joydeb of Dasmalang alone, the loss was 633 souls and three thousand cattle, and the farmer's revenue was reduced from Rs. 4,318 to Rs. 2,250, and at last settlement had again to be reduced to Rs. 1,873. In Taluk Inchuri of the same pargana nearly everything was destroyed, says Mr. Ricketts, and though the villages were a mile and-a-half from the coast and situated on very high grounds, they were all inundated. As already pointed out, the canal embankment is no effectual protection against another such visitation.

There is little else to be said on the peculiarities of this group. Proceeding southwards from Phulwar the soil grows poorer, and in Armala, Khejuri and a portion of Nukhand the lands are high and sandy. Thus they fail to retain the moisture and yield always sparse crop, even scantier after early cessation of the rains. Basta, the northernmost pargana of the group, though it suffered excessively from the flood of hill streams and the cyclonic sea-wave of 1832, has since enjoyed immunity. Here and in Garpada the high lands on the Mohurbhanj boundary are subject to occasional droughts. The fields are terraced downwards from the high levels.

The group presents no further noteworthy features, and the fiscal circumstances are generally normal. It may, however, be noted that in Parganas Dasmalang and Sartha some of the zamindars had made vigorous attempts to prevent extension of cultivation with the object both of escaping assessment and retaining the lands at their own disposal.

Lower Central Parganas.

189. These are known as the Banchasoger group and are noteworthy as containing the three most considerable estates of the district.* Taluk Arang was the ancestral property of Chaudhury Jagannath Das Paharaj, who previous to last settlement, had sold four annas of the estate to Radhashyam Das, the Collectorate Sarishtadar, and the same amount to Raghu Nath De. The three shares have been partitioned, and under the names of Bidyadharpur, Radhashyampur and Arand are held by the descendants of the last settlement proprietors.

Kaida was the hereditary property of Durga Prosad Mangaraj and was sold for arrears in 1838. It was purchased by Raghu Nath De for Rs. 24,000, the sadar jama being Rs. 10,593, and shortly afterwards Radhashyam Das bought a share. The estate has been partitioned, and the shares under the names of Kaida and Syamraipur are held by their descendants.

Mobarakpur was the ancestral property of Mahasay Jai Narayan Prosad Rai, whose ancestor was Sadar Kanungo of Chakla Soro. It was sold for arrears in 1837 and purchased by Udhab Charan Das and Anupram Mahanty for Rs. 30,200, when the Sadar jama was Rs. 7,680. Soon afterwards an eight-anna share was disposed of to Padma Lochan Mandal, Collectorate Treasurer. The estate remains in the hands of their descendants. The questionable circumstances regarding these sales have already been attended to, the physical aspect requires no special comment. Regarding the coast canal the circumstances are the same as those noted in Dasmalang. The area is free both from drought and flood except in abnormal years. The river Kansbans which drains the chain of hills upon the Nilgiri boundary sometimes brings down a sudden flood, productive of damage over a very small area.

Chiefly because the tract was highly cultivated at last settlement, assets exhibit the smallest increase of any group. Pahi rents were at last settlement excessively low, and the incidence has risen from Re. 0-14-3 to Re. 1-6-9. The fiscal circumstances closely approximate those of the Upper Central Parganas and are normal.

South-eastern Parganas.

Circumstances at Last Settlement.

190. Estates in Ankura, Kaima and Bhera suffered severely from the storm of 1832. Taluq Birso in Bhera was twice inundated, and in Taluq Krishnapur of Ankura the revenue was reduced on this account from Rs. 21,500 to Rs. 12,500. Even then the proprietors were recusant. Taluq Churaman in the same pargana suffered three times in the same manner, and the revenue was reduced from Rs. 3,800 to Rs. 2,000 and again at last settlement to Rs. 1,300. There is little reference in the old correspondence to liability to river flood in Ankura; but in Bhera, Kaima and Bayang there were constant inundations caused by the overflowing of the Matai and Baitarni, and remissions were necessitated on this account as also for drought in Bhera. Careful examination of the old 'ruidads' shows that all the large estates of Bhera were liable to flood and drought in a high degree. Bayang was constantly flooded over the southern and eastern as portions also was the south of Dhamnagar.

Physical Circumstancs at Present.

191. The construction of the Baitarni left embankment above Akhoyapada, ‖ while protecting the pargana of Soro, naturally raised the river levels below Akhoyapada; subsequently the Baitarni right embankment ‖ reaching 17 miles below Akhoyapada, was erected in order to protect the irrigation works of Jajpur, and this was completed between 1891 and 1892, thus closing the rivers Benja, Kia and Patpur, which previously carried off much of the Baitarni water to the south. In the year following,complaints were made by the raiyats of Dhamnagar of erosion and sand deposit, and the flood of that year having also risen much higher than the Public Works Department expected, it was found necessary not only to raise

* Taluks Mobarakpur, Arang and Kaida.
† Para. 53.
‡ Para. 3.
‖ See trace.

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the right embankment, but also to cut the old agricultural embankments of Nadiagaon and Phalpur, in order to allow free egress of the water into Bayang. The result of these measures has been to throw open to disastrous flood several villages in Bayang previously protected, and to raise the flood level throughout the tract.

NOTE.—In connection with this, the estate reports of Bayang should be read. A very strong representation was sent up in the covering letter to the Commissioner, and we have asked for a further enquiry by Government into the damage caused to the Balasore District by this embankment.

There can be no doubt whatever that these effects were actually caused. Although the height of the flood of 1893 immediately above and below the Akhoyapada river was three feet less than that of 1881, the highest previously known, yet at 11th mile below the weir the flood of 1893 was 1·80 feet, and at the 12th mile 2·32 feet higher than that of 1881, though these levels gradually decreased until at the 19th mile, beyond the end of the embankment, the flood of 1893 was one foot lower than that of 1881. It must be obvious to anyone who examines the facts, that the embankment has caused an immense increase in the volume of water thrown into Dhamnagar and Bayang. The flood traverses nearly the whole of the latter pargana and Kaima, and part of it passes towards the north-east across a portion of Senout and through Bhera until it meets the Matai. Here the water is banked up, and the drainage from the west of the coast canal, finding no outlet, stagnates in the low lying lands of Ankura. The effect is most severe in Bayang. Nearly 1,000 acres of cropped lands previously protected have been exposed to flood by the cutting of the agricultural embankments referred to, while the depth of flood over another 27,000 acres of cropped area has been considerably increased.

It has been said that the flood water of Bayang causes the Matai to bank up and results, therefore, in the stagnation of the whole drainage of Ankura. There is, I think, no doubt that the construction of the coast canal has contributed to this result by barring egress to the east, except by escapes, the height of which is too great to permit the water to flow of until it has reached a level destructive to the crops. There has undoubtedly been interference with the drainage of the Gamai, which, instead of flowing off directly to the sea, is now forced down the west bank of the canal into the Matai. The Ankura pat or low lands along the canal must always have been subject to flood; but I gather from the old records that the loss was not excessive whereas at the present day the crop over a great portion of this pargana is precarious

FISCAL CIRCUMSTANCS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN GROUP.*

192. It may be interesting to attempt to estimate the loss caused in this district by the erection of the Baitarni right embankment. Taking Bayang alone, since the effect here is obvious and indisputable, the settled gross assets of these parganas are Rs. 78,584, and had the liability to flood existed to no greater extent than at last settlement, a grant of malikana at 50 per cent. would have made full allowance for the circumstances. The sadar jama would thus have been Rs. 39,292, and the reduction in proprietors' incomes 14 per cent. Rasadi terms would not have been necessary, except in isolated cases. As the facts stand, however, the revenue settled for 1899 amounts only to Rs. 30,925 and rises by 1908 to Rs. 36,689. I find by calculation that the difference between revenue at 50 per cent. and the actual rasadi jamas fixed for the nine years between 1899 and 1907, amounts to Rs. 65,000. Of this sum Rs. 60,000 may fairly be taken as rasad necessitated by the bad collections and reduced rentst which are a direct result of the increased liability to flood. For the remaining twenty years of settlement, this loss is Rs. 50,000, and the total loss to Government for the period of settlement is therefore Rs. 1,10,000. But this excludes all consideration of the remissions which severe flood will entail. During the thirtly years following the last settlement, the remissions averaged 10 per cent. of the demand throughout the district, and it will be surprising if those which will in future be necessary in Bayang amount to less. The remissions are not therefore likely to be less than a lakh of rupees during the period of settlement and the total loss to Government will be Rs. 2,10,000.

It is not so easy to estimate the loss of the zamindars. However, 28,000 acres of cropped lands out of 40,000 acres, which is the total assessed area, are liable to flood, and the amount of the gross assets affected may be taken therefore as $\frac{14}{20}$ of the total, or Rs. 55,000. Instead of realising 80 per cent. of this sum, the zamindars will realise 70 per cent. only, and their loss will therefore be Rs. 5,500 per annum, or over a lakh and-a-half of rupees during the period of settlement. As regards the raiyats no such estimate is possible, but some idea may be gathered of their circumstances from the fact that on the average each raiyat in the flooded tracts is two years in arrears with his rent. The time appears therefore to have come for consideration whether the benefit derived on the Cuttack side of the river counterbalance the serious loss in this district, and failing the abandonment of the Baitarni right embankment, it is most desirable that a scheme for embanking the left side should be brought forward. In 1865 the Inundation Committee ‡ stated that expenditure of a sum of 23 lakhas of rupees was warranted in this district to avoid the necessity for remissions and to secure full crops. Since that date I am not aware of any sum worth mention that has been spent on new protective works, with the exception of those necessitated by the construction of canals.

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* Appendix T.

† Many Proprietors have been compelled to reduce the demand since 1894. It was estimated that they would be fortunate in realising on the average 70 per cent. of the settled rents in the flooded tracts.

‡ Their report, p. 25.

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The assessment of this group at last settlement was completed in the earlier stages of the work, and the revenues were therefore higher than elsewhere. On the entire group the average sadar jama was 67 per cent.; it is now 51 per cent. and after the expiration of rasad will amount to 56 per cent. The enhancement of the gross assets at this settlement was smaller than elsewhere, being, only 13 per cent. This was due partly to the liability to flood and some abandonment of cultivation, and also to the fact that rents were already comparatively high in pargana Senaut. Portions of Dhamnagar and Bayang are irrigated from the high level canal, and this subject has already been discussed.*

KHAS MAHALS IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN GROUP.

139. Some mention † has already been made of the khas mahals of Noanand in Senaut and Birso in Bhera. It may, however, be of interest to compare the rents of these khas mahals with those of adjoining estates. Thus in Noanand the pahi incidence prevailing before settlement was Rs. 2-9-9 per acre, while in the four largest adjacent estates it was Rs. 2-4-7, Rs. 2-1-10, and Rs. 1-14-7. The incidence throughout the pargana was Rs. 2-5-0, and when it is remembered that this figure has been considerably raised by the inclusion of Noanand, it will be seen that pahi rents in the latter are considerably above those in other estates, whereas at last settlement they were on a par. The facts are the same in Birso, where the pahi incidence was Rs. 1-9-0—a rate, however, only slightly in excess of the four principal estates upon its boundary, where the incidence varied from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per acre.

NOTE.—It must, however, be remembered that there was an enhancement of *thani during the currency of the Settlement.*

TENANTS IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN GROUP.‡

194. Rents are noticeably above the normal, owing to the very fertile quality of the soil in great part of Ankura and to fertility, coupled with enhancement by the zamindars in Senaut. The pahi incidence rose throughout from Rs. 1-5-9 to Rs. 1-14-9 and the settled thani and pahi incidence is in excess of Rs. 2.

In the flooded tracts there is a good deal of emigration, and when the distress is severe great numbers from Ankura, Bhera and Bayang make their way to Calcutta, whence they send remittances in support of their families. In 1894, when there was scarcity, relief works were attempted, but the raiyats refused to accept the rates. The zamindars keep large stocks of paddy and advances are generally to be had. In Bayang it was customary after a failure of the winter rice to dam the rivers Rebo, Kapali and Genguti so as to obtain irrigation for dalua, which was then largely grown upon the saradh lands. Seven years ago these rivers were notified as declared channels, and it is a grievance with the raiyats that they can no longer raise embankments for this purpose. I cannot but think that the raiyats of this pargana have been hardly treated in this as in other respects already noted. The cutting of their old embankments at Nadigan and Phalpur has disheartened them** and since 1893 the raiyats throughout the flooded tract have enjoyed only two fair harvests.

SOUTH-WESTERN PARGANAS, GROUP V. PHYSICAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

195. The condition of two of these parganas, Soro and Manjuri, has much improved owing to the construction of the Baitarani left embankment, which effectually protects the area from flood.

The whole group is favourably situated and the slight floods caused by the Salandi, Kapali and Rebo are purely local, and do very little damage. Benefit has been derived in the south from the introduction of irrigation ‖ and throughout the block, with the exception of Ambohatta and Balikhand, the soil is fertile, and the crop secure. Ambahatta lies upon the border of the hills, and the soil is rocky and unfertile, while in Balikhand the land is high and sandy and suffers occasionally from drought. The Salandi river offers in the rains a medium of communication with the Garjats and gives a free waterway to Chandbali; upon its banks the *pal* lands grow sugarcane, tobacco and mustard.

FISCAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP.¶

196. The gross assets advanced by 78 per cent. during the currency of the settlement, the highest rate of increase observable. It was chiefly due to the great extension of cultivation in the west. The revenue assessed for 1899 averages 52 per cent. a rate rather higher than elsewhere. The fact is perhaps due to these parganas having been the first under assessment, and rasadi terms not so liberally allowed. The ultimate percentage of increase in revenue amounts to 86, which is also higher than elsewhere, and bears a natural reference to the large increase in assets.

The incidence of rents rules low.

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* Para. 17.

† Para. 91.

‡ Appendix U. Details.

** I watched crowds of them standing by the cut last year and observing the water pouring through it on to the fields which they had protected at considerable labour and expense.

‖ Para. 17.

¶ Appendix T.

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PART V.

CHARACTER, ETC.

SUBJECT.

Para

197. Character of the Uriya raiyats.

198. Tenants and holdings.

199. Raiyat's income.

200. Raiyat's expenditure.

201. Indebtedness of raiyats.

202. Methods of borrowing grain.

203. Methods of borrowing money.

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205. Agricultural classes.

206. Other agricultural circumstances.

207. Emigration.

208. Exports.

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210. Illegal cesses.

211. Industries.

212. Education.

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PART V.

CHARACTER OF THE URYA RAIYAT.

197. Much has already been said incidentally with regard to the character of the Balasore raiyats. Even less industrious than those of cuttack they have been truly described as unwilling to do more work than will provide them with a mere maintenance. Their general indebtedness and the extent to which they have sub-divided their holdings are glaring instances of their improvidence. Much inferior to the Bengalis in interprise and energy, it is doubtful whether, had they such a city as Culcutta in their midst, they would appreciate the opportunities offered by its proximity for the improvement of their circumstances to an extent at all comprable with the business capacity of Bengali raiyat.

It is difficult to conceive them abandoning the cultivation of their lands to engage in industries such as those which have developed amongst the cultivators of Bengal.

It is ture, however, that outside Orissa the Uryas have gained, as domestic servants, as carpentars, as gardners, as cultivators and as hardworking coolies—a reputation which appears to be quite foreign to their character at home. Perhaps this is due to the fact that a process of natural selection causes the emigrants to be more enterprising than their stay-at-house relatives, and better fitted to adapt themselves to altered conditions. But if these circumstances be more closely examined it will be found that the emigrant Uryas have not supplanted the Bengalis in any of these occupantions : they have merely taken up those which the Bengalis, having found more lucrative professions, had abandoned. Thus many well-to-do raiyats in Chinsura and other places employ Uryas to cultivate their lands, while they themselves, engage perhaps in dairy farming, and take in their supplies each day upon the milk-train to Calcutta. Nearly all respectable native families in the districts neighbouring Calcutta employ Uryas as domestic servants, because they cannot obtain Bengalis except on prohibitive terms. The Bengal carpenter of Calcutta has left to the Urya almost a monopoly of the plainer descriptions of work, such as the making *jhilmils* and door-frames, and has himself gone a step higher and shares with the Chinaman the manufacture of finer work in the shape of cabinets and ornate furniture. Employment as coolies in the coal-yards, as punkha-pullers and in the endless other pursuits of unskilled labour, has been deserted by the Bengali, who has shown himself capable of duties requiring more intelligence and consequently better paid. Thus though the Urya in Bengal is a better servant, a better carpenter and better cooli than in Orissa, he cannot compete with the Bengali upon the latter's ground.

When the valour with which the peasant militia of this District repulsed the early Mahomedan invasions, and the courage and fearlessness they exhibited in 1730 when at a distance from their homes and country, they subjugated Bihar, are considered, it must be admitted that the decline in the military spirit among this people is an extraordinary point in the development of their character. Though a few years ago orders were passed for the enlisting of Uryas in the wing of a Madras regiment quartered at Cuttack, none were found suitable or willing for the employment. Crimes of violence are most rare amongst them, they are generally peacefull, law-abiding and submissive.

I do not wish to speak contemptuously of the Urya character, for there are many features of it, such as their friendliness, good humour and kindliness, and hospitality which they display to each other, which denote that they are not at all deficient in the domestic virtues. Their aversion to town-life and education, and that which the Brahmans at one time showed for Government employ, mark at any rate a sturdy conservatism which is preferable to the abandonment of moral standards, sometimes induced by too rapid development of education and civilisation.

For unthrift and idleness I believe much excuse is to be found in the situation of this District and the liability to physical calamities.

Ruin of crops and houses by cyclonic storms, the loss of life and entire, devastation of property by sea-waves, drought following, short rainfall or flood its excess and the resulting insufficiency, and with some the absence of food supply, all these are calamities the very prospect of which induces improvidence and their occurrence indebtedness and proverty. It is no wonder that the raiyat whom inclemency of season may deprive of half his produce in any year should exhibit little desire for improved agricultural methods. They may yield him a few extra maunds, no more increase than he can look for in a season which may turn out specially favourable ; and the whole benefit of them may be lost if the crop is to be destroyed by flood.

In addition to the precarious nature of the crop it is to the low rents prevailing among many classes of tenants *e. g.*, baziaftidars that we must largely attribute idle husbandry and its exemplification, the increase in sub-letting ; and to the same cause is due much of the excessive subdivision which typifies improvidence.

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TENANTS AND HOLDINGS.

198. The total number of all descriptions of holdings in the District excluding Bahal and Nij-chas lands may be thus reckoned:—

	Number.	Area.
Mahal holdings... ...	356,400 ...	... 647,000
Non-mahal holdings ...	105,500 ...	... 79,200
Holdings of raiyats of bahaldars	64,400 ...	... 59,900
Total ...	526,300 ...	... 786,100

Statistics compiled for representative villages show that the average number of holding held by each tenant is $3\frac{2}{3}$, and taking villages in which there were lands of more than one estate it was found that the total number of holdings 58 per cent. were held in the chief estate, 18 per cent. in other estates, 14 per cent. in neighbouring villages and 10 per cent. under *bahaldars*. It is not implied that these figures are generally applicable, for circumstances must differ according to the number of estates in a village, the quantity of *lakhraj* and the proximity of "*becchapari*" villages. Of the $3\frac{2}{3}$ holdings held on an average by each raiyat about two and a half are mahal holdings paying rents directy to the zamindar, and the balance are non-mahal holdings or holdings of *lakhraj* lands. Taking now the average number holdings of each tenant at $33\frac{2}{3}$, and applying this figure to the total, we obtain 143,585 as the total number of tenants; and applying this figure to the total area we obtain the figure 5·48 acres, which is the average area held by each tenant. About 14 per cent. of his area is sublet by the average tenant, and the balance he cultivates himself. It is worth while to check these results by the population (1) figure of the tract under settlement. This has been shown as 9.8,000, which at the rate of 5 persons to a family gives the number of families as 181,600

For the purposes of a settlement record the tenant implies the family, and therefore the figure 143,535 taken as the number of families holding lands, leaves a balance of 38,065 families or 190.325 persons having no interest in land. This is 21 per cent, of the total population, and it is to be rembered that the zamindars and *bahaldars* are included in the figure.

There are 54,300 bahal properties covering an area of 109,000 acres, and the families concerned may number 40,000 of whom about half are either *baziaftidars* or zamindars. It may be computed, therefore, that the number of landless families is some 18,000 families or 90,000 persons, which is 10 per cent. of the total population, and the estimate approximates that generally made with regard to this class. On the whole accordingly I see no reason for doubting the substantial accuracy of the conclusion which gave $3\frac{2}{3}$ holdings to each tenant or family.

Turning now to the figures of estimated produce (2), it was stated that excluding *nij-chas* lands the balance of paddy left with all classes of tenants after payment of rents was 7,495,800 maunds. To this, however, is to be added the estimate for the lands of raiyats of *bahaldars*. The area so held is 59,900 acres, of which the cultivated area of 59,000 acres will yield at 14 maunds to the acre, a total of 826,000 maunds. Deducting the money, *sanja* and *dhulibhag* rents we find that the balance left with the class is 702,500 maunds. Accordingly the 143,535 families retain from their holdings a total of 8,198,300 maunds, which gives an average of 57 maunds to each family.

RAIYAT'S INCOMES.

199. To the average family, after adding receipt of the rentals from the portion of the holdings sublet and deducting the payment of rent due to the zamindar, is left, as already seen. a balance of 57 maunds of paddy. If the family consists of three abults and two children, one of whom is an infant, the following will be the details of their consumption of rice annually:—

(1) Rice for four persons at 10 chataks per head daily amounts $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per day, 75 seers per month and $22\frac{1}{2}$maunds per annum.

(2) The infant will consume cakes of riceflour to the amount of 2 seers a month and 24 seers per annum.

(3) *Arua* or rice husked and unboiled, will be required for festivals at 5 seers per month or 60 seers per annum.

(4) *Khai*, fried-rice, sometimes seasoned with sugar. The monthly consumption will be 2 seers and the annual 24.

(5) Rice for making gifts, also 24 seers annully.

The tolal annual consumption of rice is therefore 25 maunds and 32 seers, which at the conversion of 22 of paddy to 10 of rice amounts to 57 maunds. As the paddy is husked by the women of the family, the yield of rice is likely in fact to be somewhat greater, and may leave a balance of a few maunds, of which two will be disposed of the perquisites of the

(1) Appendix A.
(2) Para.180.

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village washerman, barber carpenter, blacksmith and chaukidar. Speaking generally, therefore, the yield of paddy gained by the ordinary family is sufficient, together with the profits from subletting, to provide for payment of the rent and for the rice upon which the family subsists. Allowing for some margin of inaccuracy in estimate, it may be said that the balance left is always insufficient to provide for other details of expenditure. But the raiyat has other sources of income. In addition to the labour he gives to others at certain seasons in return for their own, one member of the family at least earns a daily wage as servant or labourer either in the fields of richer land holders or in Calcutta and Bengal.

The contribution made by the latter to the family expenses varies, but if it be taken as 2 annas per diem for nine months in the year it will average annually the sum of Rs. 34. To this may be added some profit from the sale of garden produce not required for home consumption, but the receipts from this source will not be in excess of two or three rupees a year.

Other miscellaneous sources of income, such as the labour of the old women, add a trifling sum, but the income of the family after providing for the expenditure already noted cannot amount to more than 40 or 50 rupees a year.

RAIYAT'S EXPENDITURE.

200. Of late years there has been a noticeable rise in the standard of comfort carrying with it increased expenditure. More variety is sought in the condiments employed in the preparation of food, and the better classes spend more in the purchase of cheap finery and in cloths than was formerly the custom. Among the latter the use of the umbrella of European manufacture, to be purchased for less than a rupee, has come into vogue, and very many now were shirts of a special foreign make, whose fathers had never heard of the existence of this article of apparel.

For a family of five, three adults and two children, in ordinary circumstances, the annual expenditure of which particulars have not already been given may be thus stated:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(a)	*Living*—			
	Paddy to be husked by the women of the family 57 maunds		*Nil.*	
	Dal, from his own bari or obtained in exchange for some of the rice which would otherwise be consumed (1).		*Nil.*	
	Condiments (1), etc., at Rs. 2-2-0 per month	25	8	0
(b)	*Thatching*—			
	Straw, from his own field		*Nil.*	
	Labor, his own		*Nil.*	
	Bamboo and twine	0	10	0
(c)	*Clothing* (1)	9	1	0
(d)	*Miscellaneous* (1)—	1	14	0
	Barber, washerman and chowkidar one maund of paddy ...		*Nil.*	
(e)	*Comforts and luxury*—			
	Ornaments average for the year	1	5	0
	Utensils (1)	0	8	0
	Stimulants	2	8	0
		41	6	0
(f)	*Agricultural*—			
	Rent, already deducted from the produce		*Nil.*	
	Abwabs	2	8	0
	Seedgrain, 32 seers per acre	2	12	0
	Manure, not purchased		*Nil.*	
	Labour, his own or that which others supply him in return for his own.		*Nil.*	
	Repairs of implements, 1 maund of pady to the carpenter and smith.		Nil.	
	Total Rs. ...	46	10	0

This expenditure the miscellaneous receipts already noted may just suffice to meet but the estimates show at least that there is no margin of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure. When the crop fails the expenditure on condiments, which are almost a necessity in the preparation of the food allows a margin for cutting down expenses, but the raiyat has no means of providing for extraordinary occasions which entail a cost, slight in the case of birth, or death, but heavy in the purchase of cooking utensils and ornaments and out of all proportion in the case of marriage (2) details will be found in the appendix referred to, but it is said that the cost of marriage of a son scarcely ever amounts to less than Rs. 60. This amount must be raised by loan or mortgage entailing a heavy charge for interest. Thus whenever income is cut short by failure of the crop, or when the expenditure necessary on special occasions, which must occur once or twice in every generation, is to be met, the raiyat must fall into debt.

(1) See Appendix AA. (2) Appendix AA.

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INDEBTEDNESS OF RAIYATS.

201. Owing to the reticence of rayats, information on the subject of indebtedness is very difficult to obtain. Secrecy regarding their circumstances has become ingrained in them. It is natural that an impovement in condition should be a matter for concealment since open prosperity has often been the cause of exaction. An old "Masthan Brahman," who haunted a settlement camp in Pargana Senaut had inherited a few acres of land from his father at the age of 25. He now has half a lakh of rupees buried in the floor of his hut, yet a coarse 'dhuti" and a still coarse "gamcha" are all the clothing he has ever been known to wear. Though the circumstances of this man are matter of common knowledge, the tradition that the admission of prosperity is disastrous would suffice to prevent him from generally admitting them.

It is not so clear why the habit of secrecy should extent to those in impoverished and involved circumstances; yet it does so, and it was found impossible to ascertain what proportion of raiyats in an ordinary village were indebted and to what extent. I believe it, however, to be the fact that excepting a few *lakhrajdars* and well-to-do cultivators, and excepting the poorest classes who cannot borrow because they have no security to offer, there are very few raiyats who are not indebted to the zamindar or the *mahajan* for loans of grain or money. Many causes have contributed to this result. The peasant of this District is even less industrious than his brethern in Cuttack, and his husbandry more careless and negligent; a fact which with the increase of subletting must be held partially attributable to low rentals. Very few families have stocks to last them longer than nine months from harvest time, and none amongst the ordinary class have money with which to meet extraordinary calls. A marriage entails an expense of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60, and that at a time when the son is at an age of fifteen and the daughter of ten, so that the family increase rapidly without any corresponding increase in its resources. To borrow this sum the raiyat must go to the zamindar or the *mahajan*, and in the latter case be must mortgage his holding or ornaments to twice the value of the debt Calls for interest deplenish his stock of paddy, and in September, if not before, he must borrow grain for food. In November he is called on for his rent and must cut a portion of the standing crop before it is fully ripe, and dispose of it at a loss in the nearest market. In December and January he harvest the crop, and in February comes a fresh call for rent and for return of the borrowed grain. After meeting the Aprl kist and purchasing the few simple tools he requires and a fresh pack-saddle for his bullock, he finds himself with less than last year's store with the money bebt still owing to the *mahajan* and wirh a monthly instalment of interest to discharge.

But apart from the depression of cireumstances induced by his own indiscretion, there is certatn to come a season every ten or fifteen years when the crop fails through flood or drought, a misadventure which plunges thrifty and unthrifty alike into debt from which they seldom manage to recover.

Indebtedness is admittedly on the increase, and though the distribation of khatians has afforded raiyats temporary relief by supplying them with an instrument which has much increased the value of their holdings and represents a gift of some 30 or 40 rupees on the average of each family, there is reason to fear that in the course of the next thirty years the occupancy right will lapse to a large extent, and that the zamindars, who are already purchasing holdings in considerable quantity, will be in possession of an area of nij-chas lands much in excess of that which they now hold.

The question of indebtedness may be concluded by some remarks on the methods of borrowing in vogue, and on the extent to which the pesantry have availed themselves of the Loan Act.

METHODS OF BORROWING GRAIN.

202. Paddy and sometimes money are occasionally loaned by raiyats to each other. For grain thus lent to oblige a friend no interest is required, but for cash the interest is at the ordinary rate of 3⅛ per cent. per month. It is to the zamindar or to the *mahajan* that application is ordinarily made. Advances of grain are generally made on the *panchpai* (3) system, five maunds of grain being returned at harvest time for every four maunds borrowed. This is equivalent to interest at the rate of 25 per cent., but as the loans are usually taken about August or even later and are scarcely ever current for more.than six months, the rate of interest is in fact 50 per cent. per annum. The mahajan who has no interest in the borrower's lands, generally exacts a higher rate than the zamindar, whose security is better. In either ease a "tamasuk" or stamped bond is executed and retained by the lender. So careless is the raiyat and so blindly does he sometimes trust himself in the hands of of his zamindars, that cases are not uncommon where the amount of the debt and the terms of repayment are left blank upon the deed. The raiyat signs it. He takes the paddy and after bestowing a seer or two upon the servant who has measured it, returns home content with his bargain. It may seem incredible that such things should occur, but it is not perhaps a matter of extreme surprise, if it be considered how entirely many raiyats are in the hands of an influential zamindar. They know that the surplus of their produce will be taken both in the shape of rent and of repayment for previous loans and they know also that unless they prove refractory the zamindar will allow them at least a competence. They have nothing to expect but to cultivate their lands and to be allowed to retain so much of the produce

(3) i.e. "five quarters".

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as is necessary for their maintenance ; and they can rely upon their landlord for assistance in times of scarcity. They are, therefore, indifferent as to the amount of their debts and content to be held in the knowledge that the operation is necessary, and that it is in their landlords' own interest not to allow it to terminate fatally.

It may be noted incidentally that where raiyats generally are indebted to the zamindar there is every tendency for rents to remain low. When the landlord takes the surplus produce he does not trouble to consider how much of it should be considered rent and how much repayment of a loan, nor has he any interest in revising the proportions, since to do so is to subject himself to a higher assessment. It is the case throughout the greater number of the larger estates that the raiyats are indebted for loans to the zamindars, and I entertain no doubt that this will continue to be a factor exercising great influence upon the rent rates.

Methods of borrowing Money.

203. In discussing transfers (4) some remarks were made on the subject of mortgage, and little remains to be added on the subject of money loans. These are only required on special occasions and are obtained from the zamindar or the *mahajan*. Under some circumstances, however, a debt incurred in grain is repaid in money and treated in all respect as a money debt. The landlord generally requires a stamped paper which provides for interest at 3¼ per cent. per month to be punctually paid by the borrower. Sometimes renewal of the deed is required at the expiration of each half-year, the interest due being added to the capital, and the debt thus accumulates at compound interest. The *mahajan* requires security, either the mortgage of the holding or a pledge in the shape of ornaments and utensils to the value of twice the debt incurred. Interest is charged at the same rate of 3¼ per cent. per month.

The Loans Act.

204. These are the Land Improvement Loans Act in operation since 1884 and the Agricultural Loans Act of the same year. The first provides for advances to any person legally entitled to make improvements, or with his consent, to any other person. The act was intended to provide chiefly for the excavation of tanks, for reclamation and for the erection of embankments for the purposes of irrigation. No advantage whatever of it has been taken in this District, and no loans have been granted since the law came into force. This result is due to the ignorance of the tenantry regarding the existence of the Act and regarding their legal right to make improvements, and the extent to which they would reap advantage from them as well as to their general apathy and poverty. The Zamindars on the other hand are adverse to spending considerable sums on improvements which would yield them only an indirect return considerably less than they derive from ordinary investment. The decline of public spirit amongst the land holding class is very marked in this District. Everywhere are to be seen large tanks which have been allowed to fall into disrepair, and often deliberately rendered ineffectual for irrigation purposes by a cut in the embankment. The water is thus partially drained, and the tank which once sufficed to irrigate 40 or 50 acres is now cultivated for a scanty crop of *dalua* rice. Nowhere is the neglect so apparent as in the neighbourhood of Soso, where half a dozen such tanks, most effectually situated for the purposes of irrigation, are to be observed within the radious of half a mile. They are now half-silted, abandoned and neglected. It is not likely that the raiyats should make any attempt to remedy this state of things unless they are encouraged by the example of their landlords. I am not aware of a single estate in this District where the zamindars have made any attempt worth notice towards the improvements of agricultural conditions. Even the old village embankments at one time maintained by Government have almost everywhere fallen into neglect and inefficiency (5).

I believe, however, that there are many substantial raiyats, who once aware of ten conditions of the Act and of the benefit which they would derive from improvements, would willingly come forward to take loans ; and in other cases raiyats of less substantial circumstances would combine to costruct a tank to irrigate their fields, just as they sometimes combine in taking leases for irrigation. There is no doubt that the khas-mahals would prove a valuable educative influence in this respect as they have in others, and I believe that some encouragements offered to the raiyats in the Noanand estate would result in their taking advantage of the Act to effect improvements which would be in time imitated by their neighbours. Again in the khas-mahal of Bichitrapur, in which the efforts of the lessee to extend cultivation have deservedly received recognition, there is still opportunity to encourage raiyats to take loans for the purpose of reclaiming the jungle lands ; and it may be thought that the lessee might have used this means of extending cultivation in the past instead of leasing large areas to capitalists who serve no useful purpose in doing what, if some facilities were offered to them, the raiyats would do equally well for themselves.

Since the Agricultural Loans Act came into force in 1885 it has done some useful work in this District. The Act is chiefly directed to supply the wants of tenants in the matter of seed and cattle, and resort is constantly made to its procedure in the times of distress following flood. Since 1836 the loans issued amount to Rs. 33,800, and some 5,000 raiyats have been benefited, chiefly in the north and south after damage by flood from the Subarnarekha and Baitarani.

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(4) Para. 160.
(5) Since they were abandoned by Government.

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Agricultural Classes.

205. The landless class has already (6) been estimated at 18,000 families or 90,000 persons which is equivalent to 10 per cent. of the population of the tract under settlement. The class is commonest in the south of the District where the population is denser and the demand for land keener than in the north. In parts sparsely inhabited and whose lands are coming under cultivation, it is not difficult to obtain a few gunts of land upon terms of a produce rent. For the families who derive no profits from agriculture and have no interest in the land we must look first among the low castes, such a Pans and Mehtars, secondly, among the better castes such as Goala, Rarhi (7), and Guria (8), who earn a living from industrial pursuits, though they also frequently own agricultural holdings, and lastly among the Khusbas (9) classes, including Brahmans, Karans and others, who have means of their own. It may generally be said that these are few who do not possess a little cultivation when they have the means or opportunity to obtain it. Even the shop-keeper has his holding, and artisans nearly always. It is, therefore, the low caste population first noted who form the majority of the landless class. Servants and labourers, known as *mulia or barmasia*, are drawn form the lowest agricultural class. They are employed by zamindars, lakharajdars and bazyaftidars in good circumstances, and usually live whith their masters, forming in fact one of the family. There does not appear to exist any general class of hereditary servants, such as were I believe found in Khurda.

Turning now to the classes in cultivation they are found to be composed of all castes with the exception of these noted Swatriya Brahmans, Karans, Kayasthas and Baidis, who, though they are landholders, do not generally cultivate with their own hands being prohibited by the rules of their castes. The majority of cultivators consist of Khandyets and Chasas, Musthan Bramhans, Malies and Khandals, Goalas and Tamulies. These are the "par excellence" the professional hereditary cultivators. The second class includes all other castes not already specified and excluded from the third class, which embraces Barbers, Washermen, Goldsmiths and Goalas, the industrial and artisan elements of the population. With these cultivation is secondary to their proper trades, and they do not in consequence gain outturns so good as those of the hereditary agriculturists. The proverbial maxim "apechas, pute baniyi (1)" contains a great deal of truth.

Other agricultural circumstances.

206. Under this heading I may make a brief reference to some points in the agricultural methods.

Most families possess a pair of bullocks which suffice for the cultivation of from five to seven acres of land and may also be used with the pack-saddles A smaller number own a milch cow and calf; the milk, a part of it in the shape of ghee, is used for home consumption. The raiyat lends his bullocks, plough and personal labour upon the fields of his co-villagers in return for their own. At these stages of cultivation which admit of no delay in the process, this joint labour spares them the trouble and cost of hired service.

Such droppings of cattle as are not required for fuel and the ashes and refuse of the house the peasant bestows as manure upon his fields, each plot receiving it by rotation once in the three or four years. Scarcely six inches of earth are turned up by the plough, and it is surprising that the soil retains its fertility.

Paddy is not an exhaustive crop, but for others like sugarcane the land demands a special manure and must often lie fallow during the succeeding year.

A very small area is capable of bearing a double crop, and except the pal and bari lands and sometimes those in close proximity to the village site, it is doubtful whether by means of irrigation a second crop would be produced. Irrigation is common upon the banks of rivers but tanks are seldom used for the purpose and wells never. Irrigation by the latter method is too labourious to render its adoption possible. Improvements in the system of cultivation are not likely to be made, centuries of inherited experience have taught the cultivator to raise the best crop possible for the minimum of labour which he is willing to bestow, and he regards with disfavour any change involving increase in labour.

Very few can afford to experiment yet there are undoubtedly other crops which would yield a liberal return. The sandy soil upon the east of the Coast Canal now scarcely cultivated, I believe to be most suitable for the potato which would give a net profit of sixty or seventy rupeess per acre, seven times that of paddy.

Emigration.

207. In discussing the Uriya character something was said regarding the employments which emigrants find in Bengal. I regret that I cannot give actual figures of emigration, as the subject is one of considerable interest, but the Customs Department keeps no record, and though I have obtained the numbers who travel by sea and Coast canal from Balasore to Calcutta I have been unable to ascertain the similar figures for Chandbali, which is the route

(6) Para. 170.
(7) Those who prepare chura or parched rice.
(8) Confectioner.
(9) Easy living, i.e., in good circumstances.
(1) Cultivate yourself; put your son into trade. But the meaning is difficult to express. It implies also that a man should trust none but himself with the cultivation of his land, and no one less reliable than a son with the conduct of his business.

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followed by for the greater number It appears that in 1898 the number of passengers leaving Balasore for Calcutta, exclusive of pilgrims and others who had come by steamer from Chandbali and Cuttack, was 5,100 by sea and 5,900 by the Coast canal. The total was thus 11,000 from Balasore alone, and in the same year 15,900 passengers travelled by canal alone from Calcutta to Balasore. There is, however, little emigration from the north of the District as compared with that from Ankura, Dhamnagar, Bhera, Kaima and Bayang in the south. One sardar alone takes annually a gang of 400 coolies from a few villages in Ankura to work at loading coal for a single company at Calcutta. Babu Manmatha Bose, who manages the Malok's estate in Ankura, tells me that about 1,000 go up each year from the east of Ankura to cut the hay crop in the Sunderbans. In the parganas named, which are those most liable to flood, whole villages are found almost depopulated of adult males between the months of November and May. Some even take their wives and families with them. While the numbers vary considerably according to the harvest emigration increasing largely in times of scarcity it may be estimated that in ordinary years the number of emigrants from the south of the District does not fall short of 50,000. The average total emigration for the District may, therefore, be taken at 60,000, an estimate which if anything is somewhat under the mark. I have heard it stated that 10 per cent. of the population are emigratory.

It is most common in the parganas mentioned to meet with raiyats who have been in Calcutta. They generally leave about harvest time and return for the sowing, but some even make the journey back from Calcutta twice in the year. As coolies they can earn from six to ten annas a day in Calcutta and they are not remiss in sending money to their homes. It is a common arrangement for the absentee to make remittance to cover the rent as his contribution towards the family expenses. On their return home many of them, especially if they have been in domestic service, bear evidence of affluence in the fine cloths which they wear. They are then subjected to a process of squeezing by the zamindars and after attending to their cultivation and spending all their money they sell their "chadars" to provide funds for the journey, and return to Calcutta.

EXPORTS. (2)

208. The Customs Office returns exibit the quantity and value of the combined exports from Chandbali and Balasore. As, however, by far the greater portion of the Chandbali trade is actually carried from Cuttack, the figures bear no reference to the actual exports from this District as distinct from Cuttack. It is to be regretted that some attempt is not made to separate them as at present. Balasore receives the whole credit for the Cuttack trade and the customs figures are of no value in estimating the circumstances of this District. I refrain, therefore, from reproducing the statistics over a group of years, but the details of separate exports from Chandbali and Balasore are given in the appendix referred to. It is certainly the fact that the greater part of the trade of the District is carried on from Chandbali at which port the steamer service is more frequent and regular. I should estimate the District exports from Chandbali generally at two-fifths as much again as those from Balasore.

Looking at the export of paddy and rice for 1897 and 1898 it is seen that from Balasore the former amounted to 51,880 cwts. and the latter to 240,824 cwts. Estimating that the export of each article was two-fifths greater from Chandbali, and converting the whole export into maunds of paddy (3) I find though I forbear to give the calculations, that the amount is 1,950,000 maunds. It is interesting to compare this figure with the estimated yield of the District. The cultivated area under settlement is 775,975 acres, and taking the cultivated area in Kanika and permanently settled tracts at seven-tenth of the total, it will amount to 163,000* acres. The total cultivated area of the District, viz., 839,000 acres will yield, therefore, at 15 maunds to the acre, 12,585,000 maunds. But the population is ten lakhs and a quarter, and it each family of five consumes 57 maunds of paddy annually the entire population will consume 11,673,000 maunds during the year. The Balance for export will, there fore, be only 912,000 maunds.

The explanation is to be found firstly in the fact that the yield of 15 maunds was previously stated to be the average of good and bad years alike.

The crop of 1897-98 war much above the average. Again a considerable quantity of the grain exported comes from the Gurjats and and several traders of Balasore visit Nilgiri and Mahurbhanj and purchase the crops upon the fields

It is clear at any rate that in years when the average yield is no more than 15 maunds to the acre there is little balance for export if stocks are to be maintained. The quantity exported does in fact vary much from year to year. In 1896-97 it was only one-eighth of the export of the succeeding year. Nearly the whole amount goes to Calcutta, but the exports to Mauritious are large and many of the Balasore merchants are connected with the Mahamadan traders who control the sugar industry of that Island. Small quantities of rice go to Colombo and the Madras ports.

Rice is ordinarily purchased in the markets by small dealers who sell at a slight profits to the exporters. At Chandbali it is a common practice for the latter to send out their agents into the mofasal and purchase the crops upon the field by making advances to the raiyats.

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* 150,000 is more nearly the correct area.
(1) Yet the maxim runs "hala jepari separi phala" "as the plough is so is the crop."
(2) Appendix C. C.
(3) At 22 of paddy to 10 of rice.

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IMPORTS (4).

209. Comment upon these figures is rendered difficult for the reason already noted with regard to exports. Cottons, oil, salt and spices are the most considerable items and the total imports of the port of Balasore amounted to eleven and-a-half lakhs of rupees in 1897-98.

ILLEGAL CESSES.

210. The following are the chief abwabs imposed by zamindars upon the raiyats :—

(*a*) *The Road and Public Works cess* is realised nearly always at the rate of one anna in the rupee, and sometimes one and-a-half annas are taken on this account and three pies per rupee of rent as Dak cess. The legitimate demand being only six pies the result is that the tenants defray the whole of the cess.

(*b*) *Bisodhani*—This is paid at the rate sometimes of six pies but generally of one anna for the holding on receipt by the tenant of a "bisodhan" or quittance in full for the year's rent. A portion of this fee goss to the amla.

(*c*) *Bibha china or Baha china,* a marriage due paid by the father of the bride or by the parents of both parties separately. The amount varies but the father of the bridegroom is generally mulated from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4, and the father of the bride from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Some mahaprasad and betel nuts accompany the fee. Sometimes the better class pay the due in cloths and eatables only and occasionally they are altogether exempted. The due is in reality a description of registration fee and ensures that the zamindar will not deny knowledge of the marriage in a possible dispute regarding inheritance.

(*d*) *Sunia Cheti* paid on the first day of the year as an acknowledgment of the zamindar's authority. It varies with the ratyats' circumstances. *Thani* raiyats and collecting Sarbarakars pay sums varying from two annas to several rupees, while the zamindar offers presents to the Brahman a pair of thread or a cocoaunt, the blacksmith a knife, the teli some turmeric and the chowkidars and cultivators fruits and vegetables. The zamindar, however, gains little profit on this occasion, since he has to distribute cloths to his servants, to feed the villagers and to hold an expensive puja. In some estates the fee has been commuted to a cash payment made with the rent.

(*e*) *Magan.*—These are miscellaneous subscriptions raised for meeting various expenses of the zamindar and include "bibaha magan" for a marriage in his family "karma magan" for a funeral and magans for the festivals of Durga Puja, Doljatra, Chandan jatra and Rahas jatra or for the purpose of erecting a shrine. This due varies from three pies to four annas per rupee or rent or per acre of land or from eight annas to Rs. 2 for every plough, according to the caprice of the zamindar, but cases occurred before the present settlement operations of sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per acre being realised. A list is always drawn up showing the amount which each tenant is to pay.

(*f*) *Salami or "Nazarana".*—These are impositions for which any pretext suffices. A salami called "paria uthia', or "charbst" varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 is paid by tenant desirous of cultivating new land. Another is exacted when the zamindar first visits his estate or comes to it after a long interval, or when the raiyat pays his first visit to the landlord or invites the latter to his home. A tenant who has bettered his circumstances and perhaps returned from Calcutta with savings is not allowed to enjoy them without purchasing the compliance of the zamindar. The domestic servant returning from Calcutta to his home on leave is always bled to some purpose. These salamis vary in amount from 8 annas to Rs. 50 and more according to the circumstances of the tenant and the strength and capacity of the zamindar. The latter never travels in an extensive zamindari without recouping himself for much more than the expenses of his journey. I have been told again by an eye-witness of an Uriya zamindar visiting Calcutta and holding a levee of the coolies and sardars from his estate at work in Calcutta. Each sardar was called on the pay Rs. 10 while one rupee was taken from every cooli, and to add dignity to the ceremony it was insisted that the payments should be enclosed in purses and presented formally by the Sardars. Where a tenant's circumstances have so far improved that he is able to build himself a house in exchange for a hut, he is not allowed to do so without some method being devised by his zamindar for exacting a fine upon his prosperity. Thus in one case when the house had been duly built and the neighbours and Brahmans invited to the occasions of house warming (if such a term is applicable in this country), the landlord issued orders to the Brahmans that they were not to attend. But the absence of these honoured guests would have robbed the function of all ceremony and state, and sooner than undergo such a mortification the tenant by a donation of Rs. 50 to the Zamindar secured the withdrawal of the obnoxious order. Lately a certain influential zamindar proposed, it is said, to procure an elephant and his tenants were mulated in Rs. 700 towards the cost of the purchase.

It is not stated every zamindar practices these extortions ; they vary in proportion with his ability to exact them and his power of inflicting punishment for refusal. The methods of dealing with refractory tenante exhibits both brutality and ingenuity. Besides beihg rendered subject to the attention and touch of low caste peons, they are declared "niapani-band," that is debarred from fire and water, which no villager may supply to them without incurring the zamindar's displeasure. They are denied the aid of the village setvants and

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can obtain neither the "Dhoba" to wash for them nor the "bhandari" to shave them. It is not surprising that they usually end in purchasing comfort by submission to the demand.

(g) *Dakhil Kharij* or mutation. The fees have been already noted elsewhere (2)

(h) *Tahasil Karcha* or "taharir" a fee varying from half-an-anna to two annas in the rupee of rent, levied annually for the maintenance of a collection staff.

(i) *Piyada Miadi* or talabana, varying from one and-a-half to three annas per diem and realised from a tenant by the peon sent either to demand rent or to summon him to the zamindari kachari. A portion of this fee goes to the pocket of the peon, and it varies with the number of days he is engaged. Very often a peon goes each day to a reiyats' house to demand arrears and when the talabana thus reaches a considerable sum a portion of it is remitted.

(j) *Jarimana.*—Petty cases are often enquired into and disposed of on complaints by either of the parties or by agreement between them to refer the matter to the zamindar. A fine varying in amount is inflicted on aggressor. I believe a number of cases are thus disposed of at the kachari of Kothar in Bayang and in many respects this jurisdiction of the zamindars is of service. The fines inflicted often reach a considerable annual sum.

(k) *Patsala Karcha,* to defray the cost of maintenance of a school at the zamindar's residence generally three pies per head.

(l) *Nach Salami,* to enable the zamindar to keep a party of nautch girls ; the same amount

(m) *Rahadai,* is the cost of sending remittances to the treasury under escort ; the same amount.

(n) *Thani Karcha,* paid by the thani raiyats as a fee to retain the services of the gomasta and amin for the purpose of remeasuring his holding or laying down the boundary. This amounts to two or three annas per holding.

It is not stated that all these demands are prevalent in every estate. They very everywhere in nature and amount. Some are consolidated by agreement with the raiyats (3). In the smaller estates the zamindars realise what is customary, but are not strong enough to enforce an extraordinary imposition. Amongst the more powerful proprietors the only limit appears to be the tenant's ability to pay. Exclusive of magans, salamis and fines I have no hesitation in stating that the regular abwabs realised by an ordinary zamindar amount to between four and five annas in the rupee of rent. It is difficult to estimate the amount of the irregular and occasional payments excepted, but if they are taken in the case of influential zamindars at an average of two annas per rupee of the mafasal jama that estimate will certainly not be above the mark. The lowest figure at which the annual receipts derived by the zamindar from the various sources can be put is two lakhs and-a-half of rupees per annum, and I believe it tne truths were known it would prove very much more. It is the general impression of all I have consulted that these receipts show a tendency to increase. New pretexts for their imposition are discovered, and the zamindars do not confine themselves to the old and recognised dues. It is, therefore, a probably assumption that the receipts have considerably increased during the last 60 years. If that be so this has certainly tended tc prevent a further rise in the rent rates, when it is considered how simple a method the imposition of miscellaneous offers to the zamindars for evading assessment, how willingly as a rule the raiyats pay a customary demand and how long they will suffer exaction without mutinying it may be admitted that there are good grounds for suggesting that the zamindars turn these conditions to the best account. I believe there is not a settlement officer in this District who has had the opportunity to examine a zamindar's private collection books. They are invariably most studiously concealed, and for obvious reasons (4)

INDUSTRIES.

211 Excluding the ordinary trades which supply the necessary wants of the population, the District can show no industry of any importance or which is likely to develop in the future. The following description of the avocations pursued apart from those of merchants and artisans such as blacksmiths and carpenters, will show the poverty of the country in this respect.

Thread spinning and manufacture of cotton cloth —Almost all yarn used is imported from Calcutta and is of Bengal or English make. Spinning, however, is done to a small extent first by a class called Tulabhina (5) who use locally made machines for the purpose and secondly by Brahman widows for whom this proverbially considered a suitable and respectable occupation They use a small hand instrument (6) and the Brahman's sacred threads are all made in this manner. Throughout this district the Tanti cast weave nearly always from foreign yarn, coarse descriptions of cotton cloth which costing double those of English manufacture (7) are of better weaving quality and last a year while the foreign

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[2] Para. 161.

[3] For example in tauzi No. 124 taluk Araje Dograi Mouza Doisahi the zamindar's agent admits to having realised a consolidated cess of four annas and-a half from the sarbarakars and four annas from Hostbud raiyats.

[4] It should be added that since receipt of their khatians tenants are showing some resistance to the imposition of abwabs.

[5] Cotton spinners. | [6] Called "Arat" | [7] Rs 1-4-0 as against 12 annas

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cloths last only six months. The only trace of the muslin manufacture for which Balasore was once famous survives in Bhadrak, in Kedarpur in pargana Banchas and in Balasore town. Here a very superior description of muslin is woven and used by native gentlemen for ceremonial purposes. Dhotis of this descriptions cost Rs. 20 a pair.

Mats of three kinds are made "Hensa" are prepared by all classes from a kind of reed for home use. They are thick and poorer raiyats use thrm of sleeping coverings during the cold weather. The "Pana" caste make many of thes matse and sell them in the markets at one or two annas a piece. "Patiya" or date-leaf mats are made by gipsies (8) and sell for an anna a piece at the market. Chatai, or matting made by the Rajus, Chasas and other cultivators in Kamardachour and kakhrachour is of a coarse of description and the consumption is local.

Rope is made of jute and flax (9) by tenants in most parts of the District to supply their own wants. String of cocoanut fibre and of a species of Jungle grass (10) are made by low caste women and brought to the markets for sale. The latter is used for thatching purposes.

Palm leaf umbrellas, hoods and hats (11) are universally made by chamars and used by cultivators in the fields. Labourers prefer the hood in summer and the hat during the rains.

Nets are made by the fishermen for their own use. A small sized cast-net (12) manufactured in the north of the District is sent to the markets and to Balasore for sale.

Baskets of reeds and bamboo are made by the low castes. Some of very large aize (13) are used as utensils for storing paddy and others of a small size for carrying purposes.

Earthenware consisting of jugs, pots, cups and other articles is everywhere manufactured by the Kumbhars and brought to market for sale.

Gunny bags were formerly made in large numbers near Chandbali, but have been now displaced by the Calcutta article which merchants find it cheaper to import. A description of bag called "akha" for carrying rice, paddy or salt is made of flax or jute and is also used for pack saddles (14).

Brassware of all descriptions is made by the Kansari and Thatari castes chiefiy at Balasore, Erda in Senaut and Remna. The Remna ware is acquiring some reputation and is of a superior kind of kansa or bell-metal.

Stone ware of "muguni" a black stone quarried chiefly in the Nilgiri hills but also in kilas talmunda Mangalpur has a considerable local sale and is imported in quantities to Calcutta. Slates or their stone may be seen in some of the temples in the south of Orissa and presumably it was imported in early times from this District for I am not aware of any other quarries in the province. The articles made include cups and plates of all descriptions. The stone is brought to the markets in blocks for sale and is then converted into utensils by hand labour with a aid of simple tools.

Charcoal burning is done by the bhumij and other low castes in the hill side villages. The charcoal is brouht to market for sale and is used generally by blacksmiths and goldsmiths and in very small quantities for cooking purposes.

Sal leaves are collected by the same class and sold at 10 or 15 for a pice at the markets. They are used as a wrapper for the country cheroot or *pica* and also as plates.

Cowdung is gathered by old women and dried cakes are sold for fuel at 10 ar 15 to the pice. Almost every family prepares these for its own use.

Tin utensils dibris (15) and boxes are prepared in the towns and at the bazars from sheet tin for local use.

Cakes of powdered charcoal called "tikia" are prepared by Musalman widows in Bhadrak and Dhamnagar for use in the "huka", to which only Mahomedans, a few Bengalees and Karans are addicted. Brahmans being prohibited to smoke and the lower castes preferring "pica."

Grass cutting is done by the children and women of the poorer classes and sold as fodder for cattle.

Buffallo horn collected chiefly by the Pans along the coast and in the proximity of Chandbali, is sold to the dealers for export.

Tailoring is followed by some of the Musalmans in the mofasal as well as in the town. They prepare coats and shirts of inferior make as well as bedding for sale.

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(8) Called "kela" and "ahirgoura".

(9) "Chan."

(10) Called 'bobai'.

(11) Called respectively "barada chata", "pakia" and "topi".

(12) Called "mundaghori."

(13) Called "Doli".

(14) Called "Palan."

(15) Small lamps.

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EDUCATION.

212. Education is at a low ebb. In 1853 there were Uriya schools at Balasore and Bhadrak and the attendance at the latter averaged 15. In the English school authorized in that year at Balasore 37 students were enrolled. Desire for English education appears never to have been so strong here as in Cuttack.

There are now four schools teaching up to the entrance standard and 11 middle class English schools which act as feeders to the first. There are some 12 vernacular schools but upper and lower primary schools exist in nearly every Pargana.

The District contains only 8 graduates and the total number of boys educated at the four upper English schools is no more than 450. The English education at the remaining schools is rudimentary.

Some zamindars maintain at the cost of the raiyats, patsalas where reading, writing and simple arithmetic are taught and in many villages raiyats themselves maintain patsalas. It is found that about 30 per cent. of tenants were able to sign their names in the khatians (16), the balance use marks called "santaks" of which there are some forty kinds, each with its special signification bearing reference to caste or occupations. Thus the chasas and others draw a plough, the Telis an oil press and the Tamils a betel leaf.

(16) This is a broad esrimate 50 per cent. of khatians are signed but very few of them by the tenant. The same handwriting is fonnd up on many khattians, the raiyats having availed themselves of the services of somes literate friends.

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PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Para.
213. Collections of small zamindars.
214. Collections of large zamindas.
215. Collection Accouts.
216. Cost of Collection.
217. Collection since Settlement.
218. Land Acquisition.
219. Grain Measure.
220. Land Measure.
221. Conclusion.

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COLLECTIONS OF SMALL ZAMINDARS.

213. The system and cost vary so much with the circumstances of the proprietor, the number and position of his estates and the interest he takes in them that it is impossible to state any definite rules. In the case of small estates three methods are employed. The zamindars may appoint a "tahsildar" generally a resident of the locality, to make the collections, and pay him from 8 to 15 per cent. of the amount realized; or if his home is conveniently situated and he has leisure or inclination for the task, he may collect the rents himself. Failing this he appoints a gomasta and peon or perhaps a single servant who combines both duties. When a resident petty zamindar has the collection immediately under his own supervision, the realizations may be as good as in the estates of large and powerful zamindars and the expenses less. But when a tahsildar is appointed and paid by a percentage on the amount collected, the theory of diminishing returns prevents a satisfactory result. About the weak of the latbandi (1) the tahsildar turns from his ordinary avocations to call on the raiyats for their rents. He collects what they can pay and is satisfied if it is sufficient to tide over the kist and leave his employer a certain margin of profit. But the raiyat who is in distressed circumstances and the baziaftidar who can pay but will not, escape further harassment for their arrears. It does not pay the tahsildar, after collecting the body of the assets in a few days, to spend weeks in pressing for a small sum which will yield him the scantiest return at a greater outlay of trouble. Accordingly the raiyats are left in peace till the next kist, and little or on attempt is made to press them for airears. On the other hand if the petty zamindar employs a permanent staff, the collections are better but the cost greater.

With regard than to the smaller zamindars it may be said that if resident their collections are generally very good, and if non-resident the collections are bad, or what amount to the same thing, the cost is extreme. Thus too it is a mistake to suppose that absentee zamindars rack rent their raiyats. It is generally the case that where rents are high collections are good and *vice versa*, because the same energy and management which is capable of effecting enhancements is capable also of realising them. Collections are bad and rents low in many estates of small absentee landlords, as for instance in the bazyafti estates of Gobindjiu Thakur, the sebait of which is a Brahman of Midnapur who never visits his estates and leaves the collections to be made at the two annual visits of a tahsildar. On the other hand the efficiency of a staff such as that of Rai Hariballav Bose of cuttack in his Bayang estates can effect what are in fact good collections taking into account the liability of lands to flood.

COLLECTION OF LARGE ZAMINDARS.

214. In the case of a large estates and influential zamindars, collections are undoubtedly the best, because a strong permanent staff can be maintained. A tahsildar and two naibs with a few "chhatias" and nagdis (2) are not content te be put off with a refusal or a partial payment at the kist day. They have the whole year in which to make the collections and to realise the outstandings, and can devote all their times to the purpose. The tahsildar of such an estate as a man of considerable local influence and commands both respect and fear among the raiyats. In dealing with the recalcitrant he can and does adopt the same methods which are pursued in the realisation of salamis. Backed by capital he can afford, when necessary the expense of litigation, to which the poverty of a small zamindar bars recourse. Nor dare the tenants as a rule resort to payment of their rents into court, a method which they sometimes follow in petty estates to the extreme embarassment of their landlords; for the recovery of such rents is a matter of delay and expense. It is no matter for surprise, therefore, that the collections vary in large and small estates from 70 to 90 per cent. or from 12 to 14 annas in the rupee on the demand; the former figure may be taken as representing the collections in the small estate of a non-resident proprietor or in a more considerable estate liable to flood, and the latter as making the average collection in the estates of large and influential proprietors. In the average estate in the District the collections cannot be estimated at under 80 or 85 per cent.

In certain estates as in that of Tapa Purusandh, as well as in some of Ambahata and Bayang, the proprietors appoint "miadi" sarbarakars who execute kabuliyats for three or five years. They are allowed 7 or 10 per cent. on the mofasal jama of each village, the amount being previously estimated and fixed. During the term of their kabuliyats they take all the profits from enhancement and extension of cultivation. The system is not on the whole to be commended.

COLLECTION ACCOUNT.

215. Tha estates of Raja Baikuntha Nath De and Babu Radha Charan Das of Balasore, Rai Hariballav Bose of cuttack and Harendar Narain Rai Mahasay (3) are amongst the most efficiently managed. The late Abdul Manon Mian of Bhadrak displayed considerable energy and ability in this direction, but his sons take little interest in the property. Among proprietors who have enjoyed some commercial training like Babu Hamendra Chandra Mondal or who have business instincts like those above noted, there is naturally a propensity for

(1) That is, the latest day for payment of the revenue.
(2) The first signifies a "whipper" and the second "a realiser of each".
(3) Appendix Z.

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systematic organisation and for an efficient method of accounts. The Lakan Nath Mahasay already referred to preserve an excellent system of accounts and closely supervises the management of his estates. But with others who have come less into contact with commercial ideas and exibit a preference for absolute standard whose only recommendation is their age, there is often to be observed sheer absence of organisation coupled with a srstem of accounts intelligible only to the tahsildar.

I may instance the estates of Babu Gopendra Nandan Choudhuri of Pataspur (4), who owns whether as lakhrajdar or zamindar the whole of Pargana Bhograi. The income from the bahal and baziafti lands is some Rs. 8,000 and from the mahal some Rs. 27,000 a year, yet no sparate accounts are kept, and the rents paid by the tenants of each description of land are consolidated in one sum When these rents were divided for the purposes of settlement, the tahsildar did not fail to take advantage of the confusion in the accounts. In many cases the major portion of the rents were debited to the lakhraj lands in order to escape assessment. The functionary named has under his control a number of sarbarakars, amins and paiks, and the lands are said to be annually measured and the rent rolls prepared in accordance, made over to the sarbarakars for collection. Calls for money are made from time to time upon the tahsidars and these he has to supply, but accouts are not annually balanced between himself and the zamindar, the latter contenting himself with a payment which he may augment or not at his pleasure The same system appears to be pursued between the tahsildar and sarbarakar, and at any rate the control exercised over the latter is so slight that they have full opportunity to appropriate a portion of the assets which they show as arrears in the names of absconding or deceased tenants. The offices of the collection staff are generally hereditary and the entire system is antiquated in the extreme.

Cost of Collection.

216. With regard to small estates it is very difficult to give any precise figures. If a gomasta be appointed his pay will be annually Rs. 60 and he can collect a mofasil jama of Rs 600. The cost is thus 10 per cent., but if the estate be of less size and the zamindar non-resident or unable to make the collections himself, he must pay the same salary and thus suffer a greater proportionate expense. If the estate is of somewhat greater size yielding a mofasil jama of Rs. 1,000, the gomasta must be strengthened by the services of a "chatia" at Rs. 2-8 a month or Rs. 30 per annum. The cost is thus Rs. 90 which may be swelled by contingencies to Rs. 100, and the expense remains therefore the same in proprtion to the amount realised. But if the estate is scattered, a second gomasta must be employed and the cost will rise to 12 per cent. In the case of larger estate the cost is made less. To take as an exapmle ten estates of Babu Radha Charan Das in Pragana Soso and Purusandh with a mafasil jama of Rs. 11,000 previous to settlemen the establishment employed for collection work in these estates is the following :—

One naib	@ Rs. 12-0	per month
One do.	„ 8-0	„
Two maharrirs at at Rs. 5	„ 10-0	„
Two do. at Rs. 4-8	„ 9-0	„
Two kachari guards at Rs. 2-4	„ 4-8	„
Five " chatias " and nagdis at Rs. 2-8 ...	„ 12-8	„
Contingencies	Re. 1	„
	Rs. 57	

The annual cost is thus Rs. 684 or 6 per cent excluding recourse to litigation which is not usually an item of considerable expense. But such a staff is not only engaged in collecting rents. In addition to miscellaneous work they manage the paddy lending business of the zamindars, which is a source of income often almost as important as that derived from the zamindari proper. Debiting the cost of maintaining the kachari and of a portion of the establishment at Balasore to the account of the "mahajani" business, 6 per cent will still be somewhat more than should be fairly taken as the cost of rent collection. Probably no increase of staff will be necessary to collect the the settled rents, but litigation may occasinally prove requisite and on the whole the cost is not likely to decrease.

Collection since Settlement.

217. I have been informed that at the April kist in the present year by which time the new revenue had been introduced for all the estates of the District, most of the zamindars had realised from their raiyats sufficient to pay the revenue and no more, while in 20 per cent. of the total number of estates the collections fell short of the revenue and the proprietors were driven to borrow the deficiency The poor callection is ascribed first to the difficulty of realising the settled rents from baziaftidars secondly, to the fact that many raiyats demanded receipt in the froms prescribed by the Tenancy Act. The law on the subject having hitherto been a dead letter, very few zamindars have been in the habit of granting such receipts, and the remainder have never provided themselves with the forms and are much averse to using them. It must prove a source of satisfaction if tenants insist on their legal rights to proper

(4) From particulars contained in a note by Babu Debendra Nath Bose, Assistant Settlement Officer.

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receipts, and in the statement noted above I can find no cause for alarm. The landlords invariably postpone collection till within a week or two of the latest day of payment, and for the first year or two after settlement there will naturally be some difficulty in realising in this short period an amount which bears the same proportion to the new as that previouly collected bore to the old revenue. Many zamindars have been content to realise within a few days of the " lat bandi" sufficient to pay the Government demand, bearing the balance to come in more gradually, and now that the revenue is a much larger proportion of the assets than before settlement, it is clear that a much larger amount must be collected before the kist day in order to satisfy it.

Any difficulty there has been in paying the settled revenue cannot, therefore, be said to be due to the enhancement of rents so much as to the enhancement of the Government demand, and and is chiefly due to the dilatory system of collection.

Land Acquisition.

218. Large areas of land have lately been acquired in the District both for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and for the Proof Range at Chandipur. For the railway the total area acquired appears to be 3,500 acres and the compensation price was Rs. 3,00,296. The average rate thus amounts to Rs. 86 per acre and if this is compared with the figures already given regarding prices (5) previous to settlement it will be found to be a liberal rate.

North of the river Burhabalang the land acquisition officer prepared his own maps but it was found impossible to make them tally with those prepared by the Survey Dapartment and it was therefore necessary to depute amins to go upon the ground and indentify the lands upon the traces. The Land Acquisition Khasaras also failed to tally with those of this Department and the result was that the work of making the lines and preparing records had in fact to be done twice. These lands having been acquired before final publication, the corrections were embodied in the settlement records and rents reduced in accordance. The same course was followed in two villages south of the river Burhabalang, but throughout the remainder of the District the acquisition was not completed until after final publication of the records and the corrections were not therefore embodied. The line, however, was marked upon the traces and statement were prepared of the reductions in rents. These were deducted from the mafasil jama of each estate and the settled revenue based on the reduced gross assets, so that no abatements will be required. It is much to be regretted that this work was not placed in the hands of the settlement department, which was already prepared with traces and was in a much better position to estimate the compensation to be paid. Such a course would have resulted in a reduction of the expenses, the work would have been completed in less time and would all have been embodied in the settlement records.

With regard to the acquisition of lands for the Proof Range at Chandipur, I cannot refrain from pointing out the grave discrepancies in the profits ascertained by the kanungos from the zamindars at local enquiry and those admitted by them before this department. The area acquired consists of Waste and Somb jungle along the coast and the profits obtained from such lands have already been described (6). In one village (7) the value or the receipt from jungle and grazing dues was computed by the Assistant Settlement Officer on the statements of one of the co-sharers in the zamindari, at Rs. 153 on an area of 3,785 acres. The kanungo's estimate prepared from the same sources of information showed the receipts at Rs. 291 or an area of 700 acres, and upon this valuation compensation was paid. I do not insinuate that the evidence given befor this department was reliable or that the compensation paid was excessive, but the facts noted suggest the advisability in future when a settlement is in progress of calling on the zamindars to supply the same officer the figures which are to form the basis for the assessment and for the purchase value of the lands.

Grain Measure.

219. The unit of each locality is the "gouni" or "puri" which varies in size from pargana to pargana and sometimes from market to market and differs in fact almost in every "mahajan" centre. It contains from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 standard seers of 80 tolas. The "gouni" is convertable into "poutis" and the "poutis", "chhelas" by varying standards &c., "chhelas" into "bharans" by a fixed standard, the following are the most common conversions :—

(1)	20 puri or gouni	...	1 pouti	Here the puri=2 standard seers and the Bharan, therefore=$2\times20\times2\times4$=320 standard seers on 8 maunds.
	2 pouti ...	...	1 chhela	
	4 chhela ...	...	1 bharan	
(2)	10 puri ...	...	1 pouti	Here the puri=$2\frac{5}{8}$ standard seers and the bharan therefore=$2\frac{5}{8}\times10\times4\times4$=420 standard seers=$10\frac{1}{2}$ maunds.
	4 pouti ...	...	1 chhela	
	4 chhela ...	...	1 bharan	
(3)	40 puri ...	...	1 chhela	Here the puri=4 standard seers and the 'bharan' therefore $4\times40\times4\times460$ standard seers=16 maunds.
	4 chhela	...	1 bharan	
(4)	10 gouni	...	1 pouti	Here the gouni=$1\frac{1}{2}$ standard seers and the bharan, therefore=$1\frac{1}{2}\times10\times6\times4$ =360 standard seers=9 maunds.
	6 pouti ...	...	1 chhela	
	4 chhela	...	1 bharan	

(5) Para. 142-147. | (6) Para. 103.
(7) Srikona Pargana Dasmalang.

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Smaller bowls or baskets than the "gouni" are used at market and also vary in size. These are known as "katha" or "Kancha" but their contents are generally called seers. Merchants and traders use the standard seers and maunds and even in the markets the old system is gradually being displaced by cast iron weights showing seers and franctions.

LAND MEASURE.

220. The following is a list of the various "padikas" or measuring rods in use with their conversion into decimals of an acre—

Serial No.	Feet and Inches.	Local Name.	Conversion of man into acres.	REMARKS.
1	6-0	12 dasti padika (8)...	0·33	(1) Is the padika said to have been introduced by Raja Todar Mall. It is found only in pargana Siadi.
2	8-0	20 dasti padika ...	0·59	(2) Is found in Khyuri, Armala, Mukhara and Mulgaon.
3	8-2	20 dasti padika ...	0·61	(3) Is the third commonest.
4	9-0	22 dasti padika ...	0·75	(4) Is the second commonest.
5	9·3	22 do. do. ...	0·79	(5) Same as (2).
6	10-0	24 do. do. ...	0·92	(6) Is found in Ankura and Dhamnagar.
7	10-5-1 job (9)	24 dasti or standard padika.	1·00	(7) Generally prevails.
8	12-0	30 dasti padika ...	1·25	(8) Is found very rarely in Soro.

The following is the local measure of land :—

1 Square padika	...	...	...	1 biswas.
16 Biswas	...	...	...	1 gunt,
25 Gunts	...	...	...	1 man.

The record of the padika in the last settlement records was frequently unreliable, the theoretical length being recorded, whereas even padika of the same reputed length vary frequently in size.

The instrument is always kept in the custody of the chowkidar and it is easy to understand that it becomes worn with use. A new one cut to its measure will, therefore, be too short, or if it be made of a new bamboo the wood will shrink. It is generally, therefore found in practice that the padika is an inch or too less than its regulated length. Attempts however, at deliberate fraud have been very rare and I have only heard of them in the case of some of the sarbarakars in a large estate of Senaut.

CONCLUSION.

221. In concluding this report I must express regret at deficiencies and omissions for which the hasty manner in which it has been prepared offers a partial excuse. It was necessary to conclude the compilation of statistics at a time when the reports of estates were still under revision and though the corrections were as far as possible embodied in the figures. I have preferred to give latter generally in round numbers in order to avoid any appearance of absolute accuracy. It is hoped however that the appendices some of which have been compiled with considerable trouble may prove of interest at the present time and valuable on the occasion of another settlement. Lack of time has compelled the omission of some subjects such as those connected with the rent law and maintenance of records, and very cursory treatment of others which merited fuller notice. I acknowledge very gratefully the services of Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjee, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee, Babu Abhoy Prasad Das, and Babu Hara Krishna Mahanty, Assistant Settlement Officers whose assistance, loyal at all times, has been of special value in the preparation of this report.

(Sd.) DOUGLAS H. KINGSFORD,
ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Balasore District.

19th June 1899.

(8) A "dasti" is the breadth of the four fingers.

(9) A "job" or barleycorn is that franction of an inch which added to the padika or 10 feet 5 inches makes 100 square padikas or biswas=1 acre.

(10) Taluk Arajidograi, mouza Dobsahi, touzi No 124.

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APPENDIX A.

Thanas areas, villages, houses and population.

Division.	Name of Thana.	Area of Thana. In Acre. Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	In square miles.	Number of inhabited villages.	Average number of inhabited villages per square mile.	Number of uninhabited villages (*Bechhapri*).	Total of columns 7 and 9.	Number of houses or buildings.	Average size of villages in thana.	Number of dwelling houses.	Average number of dwelling houses per inhabited village.	Census population in 1891.	Present estimated population.	Present density of population to the square mile.	Average population per inhabited village.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
											Acres.							
Bhadrakh ...	1. Bhadrak	145,616	39,072	184,688	288.5	478	2	68	546	38,120	338	31,396	66	177,496	182,821	635	382	Column 11. The figure given includes houses, cowsheds and other buildings.
	2. Dhamnagar	111,928	35,857	147,785	230.9	357	2	76	433	29,723	341	17,075	48	138,301	142,450	619	399	
	3. Basudebpur	82,094	38,924	121,018	189.1	227	1	20	247	16,130	489	11,276	50	74,229	76,449	404	337	
	4. Chandbali	18,386	7,858	26,244	41.0	55	1	12	67	4,328	391	3,915	71	25,763	26,536	647	482	
		358,024	121,711	479,735	750	1,117	1	176	1,293	88,301	371	63,662	57	415,782	428,256	572	383	
Balasore ...	6. Soro...	198,354	57,270	255,624	399·4	826	2	58	884	41,579	289	32,209	39	212,002	218,362	547	264	Column 12. Based on figures supplied by the police, who have lately made account of dwelling houses preliminary to the introduction of the Chaukidari Act.
	5. Balasore	87,497	58,037	145,534	227·3	439	2	124	563	25,010	260	17,102	39	112,570	115,947	511	264	
	7. Basta	57,992	40,398	98,390	153·7	280	2	106	386	12,336	254	9,076	32	59,739	61,531	402	220	
	8. Baliapal	73,111	41,917	115,028	179·7	378	2	87	465	15,020	247	12,364	33	81,376	83,817	468	222	
	9. Jaleswar	997	470	1,467	2·2	4	2	12	16	204	91	121	30	796	820	410	205	
		417,951	198,092	616,043	962	1,927	2	387	2,314	94,149	266	70,872	37	466,483	480,477	499	249	
	Total under settlement	775,975	319,806	1,095,778	1,712	3,044	2	563	3,607	182,450	304	134,534	44	882,265	908,733	531	298	
	Add for Chandbali thana portion of Kanika.	...	...	...	174·9	291	2	99	...	...	...	4,861	17	32,000	32,960	189	113	
	Add for Basta thana permanently settled estates. Add for Baliapal thana permanently settled estates. Add for Jaleswar thana permanently settled estates.	...	...	...	189·7	392	2	56	...	...	...	12,208	31	80,360	82,770	438	211	
	Total ...	...	...	...	364.6	683	2	155	...	...	...	17,069	25	112,360	115,730	318	169	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	2,076·6	3,727	2	718	...	...	...	151,603	41	994,625	1,024,463	493	275	

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APPENDIX B.

Statement of lands belonging to various Departments of Government and to Missionaries.

Serial No.	Name of Department.	Total area of acres.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	B. N. Railway	570	(1) *Railway.* Only lands north of the Burhabalang and in two other villages are included.
2	District Board	2,400	
3	Public Works Department	6,349	
4	Collectorate	3,424	(2) Of the area included under the collectorate, 1,392 acres are beds of Navigable rivers.
5	Police	77	(3) For an area of 124 acres included under various Government Departments a rental amounting to Rs. 141 is payable.
6	Salt Department...	25	
7	Post Office	3	
8	Magistracy	31	
9	Local Board	498	
10	Municipality	150	
11	Commissioner of the Province ...	19	
12	Medical Department	5	
13	Schools Department	2	
14	Excise	2	
15	Customs	1	
16	Missionaries	5	
	TOTAL ...	13,561	

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APPENDIX C.

List of Rivers and their Tributaries.

Serial No.	Names of rivers.	Names of Parganas through which the river runs.	Names of Tributaries (if any).	Names of Parganas through which the tributaries run.	Approximate length of rivers in miles within the District.	Where the River rises.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Subarnarekha ...	1. Fatiabad 2. Jaleswar. 3. Katisahi. 4. Siari 5. Nampochore. 6. Sahaban dar. 7. Bhograi.	1. Gochhidanala 2. Chitainala.	1. Kamarda ... 2. Bhograi. 3. Kaghrachore.	60 miles	Lohardaga District in Chota Nagpur Division.	Literally meaning "the streak of gold" because the land along the bank is very fertile. Particles of gold are sometimes found in the sand and some are, therefore, inclined to trace the origin of the name of the river to this fact.
2	Sartha ...	1. Basta. ... 2. Talsabang 3. Satmalang, 4. Sarthachore.	.....	...	20 miles	Mayurbhanj Hills.	
3	Haskura ...	1. Basta ... 2. Dararachore. 3. Nangleswar. 4. Tupa bulang.	.....	...	25 miles	Do. ...	Literally "the duck swimming river."
4	Panchpara ...	1. Basta ... 2. Talsapang. 3. Satmalang. 4. Sarthachore.	1. Jamira ... 2. Bhairangi. 3. Bans.	Mayurbha n j Territory.	20 miles	Do. ...	Literally "five villages" because there were five villages at the place where the river joins the sea.
5	Burhabalang ...	1. Mulgan ... 2. Kundi 3. Phulwar. 4. Sunhat- 5. Dasmalang. 6. Rautra,	1- Suna ... 2. Gangahar. 3. Prasanna.	1. Mulgan ... 2. Kundi. 3. Phulwar.	35 miles	Do. ...	Literally "the old twister" so-called from its winding course.
6	Paganadi ...	Nunkhand ...	.....	...	10 miles	Bangara in Ph. Nunkhand.	Properly "Prayag Nadi." Prayag was the old name of the village from it rises.
7	Nombu or Kantiachera Nadi.	1- Khejuri. ... 2. Nonokhand	.....	...	15 miles	Nilgiri Hills ...	Literally "the Lemon River." It is said that along its banks there were lemon groves in olden times.
8	Kansbans ...	1. Arso ... 2. Sarahar- 3. Banchas 4. Sajnabad. 5. Ankura.	1. Pitakalia ... 2. Gamai nala.	1. Arso ... 2- Sarhar. 3. Banchas. 4. Ganeswar. 5. Ankura.	30 miles	Do. ...	So named because it rises from a jungle of Kains (a kind of long grass of which fancy baskets are made) and Bans (bamboos) in Ambahatta.
9	Matai ...	1. Bhera ... 2. Ankura. 3. Kaima. 4. Kanika.	1. Kundi ... 2. Kanchani.	1. Senaut ... 2. Balikhand. 3. Ankura.	40 miles	Rukunadeipur in Ph. Bhera	Joins the Baitarani near Dhamra.
10	Reba ...	1. Soso. 2. Randiaorgara. 3. Dhamnagar. 4. Bayang.	Kapali ...	1. Randi a o r-gara. 2. Dhamnagar. 3. Bayang.	30 miles.	.....	Joins the Salandi at Dappa in Ph. Bayang.
11	Salandi ...	1. Tupa Purusandho. 2. Soso. 3. Randiaorgara. 4. Sanaut. 5. Bayang. 6. Kaima.	.....	...	50 miles	Mayurbhanj Hills.	Properly Salnadi named because it rises amidst sal jungles. Joins the Baitarani at Batol in Ph. Kaima.
12	Baitarani ...	1. Soso. ... 2. Manjuri- 3. Bayang. 4. Kaima. 5. Kanika	1. Genguti ...	1. Dhamnagar	55 miles	Keunjhar Hills ...	Literally "which can only be crossed by a boat," i.e., not fordable. The Hindu Styx.

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APPENDIX D.

Ferries.

No.	Name of Ferry.	Letting value for 1898-99.	Position.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	
1	Charbatia ...	140 0 0	(1) On the Matai River, where the road from Bhadrak to Charbatia terminates. It is near the Charbatia lock.
2	Rajghat	1,300 0 0	(2) On the 25th mile of the Jagannath Road, at the crossing of the River Subarnarekha.
3	Phulwar	1,190 0 0	(3) On the River Burhabalang, about 3 miles above Balasore.
4	Salandi	380 0 0	(4) At Bhadrak. On the 43rd mile of the Jagannath Road.
5	Akhoyapada ...	410 0 0	(4) On the River Baitarani, about 18 miles from Bhadrak. It is near the Police Out-post at Akhoyapada.
6	Purusottampur ...	12 0 0	(6) On the River Kansbans.
7	Panchtikiri	435 0 0	(7) 9 miles down the River Matai from Charbatia lock.
8	South Baliapal ...	860 0 0	(8) On the River Matai near Karanjaria below Charbatia.
9	Guchida	350 0 0	(9) On the River Guchhida and is about 3 Miles east of Baliapal Police Station.
10	Santipur	36 0 0	(10) On the River Subarnarekha, about 2 miles south of Jaleswar Police Station.
11	Nalkul	245 0 0	(11) On the River Burhabalang, about 6 miles below Balasore Town.
12	Balighat	722 0 0	(12) Also on the River Burhabalang, about 2 miles east of Balasore town.
13	Kasimila	156 0 0	(13) On the River Burhabalang, about 4 miles north east of Balasore town.
14	Sobhanagarpatna ...	20 0 0	(14) On the River Genguty, in Pargana Bayang.
15	Panchpara	100 0 0	(15) On the River Panchapara in Pargana Satmalong near the Panchpara lock.
16	Chitai	23 0 0	(16) On the River Chitai, a branch of the River Subarnarekha in Kamardachour.
17	Manjuri	15 0 0	(17) On the high level canal, at the crossing of the District Board Road to Jajpur.
18	Kalikapur	64 0 0	(88) On the River Subarnarekha at the crossing of the Baliapal Kamarda Road.
	Total ...	6,458 0 0	

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APPENDIX E.

List of Embankments.

Serial No.	Name of Pargana.	Length of embankment. Mile.	Length of embankment. Feet.	Name of river.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class I.			
1	Purusand	7	4,065	Salandi.	
	Randia Orgara				
2	Jajpur	18	3,500	Baitarni.	
	Malkhatabad and Soso				
		Class II.			
1	Kakhra Chor	2	1,518	Subarnarekha.	
	Bhograi	13	4,224	Do.	
	Biokul	1	3,168	Do.	
	Sahabandar	1	3,300	Do.	
	Tappa Narainpur	1	2,046	Do.	
	Kamardachour	1	2,112	Do.	
	Kismat Katishahi	1	1,254	Do.	
2	Tappa Ratai	2	3,696	Sunia Nadi.	
	Kaurdachour	...	2,244	Do.	
3	Manjuri	1	2,967	Baitarani.	
4	Manjuri	2	2,454	Genguti.	
	Dhamnagar				
5	Randia Orgara	...	4,610	Salandi.	
	Jajpur	...	3,960	Baitarani.	
6	Ankura	11	1,350	Sea-face.	
	Do.	5	1,480		
		Class III.			
1	Jajpur	...	2,500	Genguti.	
		Class IV.			
1	Bayang	...	2,810	Kapali.	
2	Ditto	1	3,300	Batairani.	
3	Dhamnagar	6	3,960	Do.	

Class of Embankment.	Number of embankment,	Total length of embankment. Miles.	Total length of embankment. Feet.	Remarks.
I	2	26	2,285	
II	7	48	3,423	
III	1	2	2,500	
IV	2	8	3,790	
Total ...	12	84	11,998	

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APPENDIX F.—PART I.

List of Markets.

Name of Thana.	Name of Market.	Name of Village.	Principal Commodities sold.	Days on which held.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
Baliapal	Kamarda Hat ...	Kasbakamarda ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Sunday and Wednesday.	0·32	Bahal ...	Subordinate to Bansdiha.
Do.	Dangiri do. ...	Agarda ...	Do. ...	Monday and Friday.	0·19	Not assessed.	
Do.	Bansdiha do. ...	Bansdiha ...	Do. ...	Tuesday and Saturday.	0 39	Bahal ...	Principal market of Pargana Kamardachour.
Do	Durpal do. ...	Durpal ...	Do. ...	Monday and Friday.	0·27	Not assessed.	Subordinate to above.
Do.	Deula do. ...	Deula ...	Mats, pan and brass utensils in large quantities, besides ordinary articles.	Sunday and Thursday.	1·47	Bahal ...	Ranks in importance with singla Hat. Principal Market of Pargana Bhograi.
Do.	Bhograi do. ...	Bhograi ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Monday ond Friday.	0·66	2 10 3	Subordinate to above.
Do.	Baliapal do. ...	Baliapal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0·47	Bahal ...	Subordinate to Singla Hat.
Do.	Siari do. ...	Palpara ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0.16	Bajiafti	Do.
Do.	Sunaroi do. ...	Sunaroi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0·45	6 0 0	Do.
Do.	Simlia do. ...	Bar Simlia ...	Do. ...	Tuesday and Saturday.	0·26	...	Do.
Do.	Balikuti do. ...	Balikuti ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0·62	...	Do.
Do.	Partabpur do. ...	Partabpur ...	Do. ...	Wednesday and Saturday.	0·28	5 0 0	Do.
Do.	Bhuyan do. ...	Khalamuhan ll	Do. ...	wednesday and Sunday.	0·11	23 4 0	Principal market of Tapa Narainpur.
Basta	Sabara do. ...	Sabara ...	Do. ...	Friday and Monday.	1·15	10 0 0	Subordinate to Singla Hat.
Do. ...	Dorada do. ...	Dorada ...	Do. ...	Wednesday and Saturday.	0·47	Bahal ...	Do.
Do. ...	Singla do. ...	Singla ...	Ordinary and special articles as per para. 33 of Report in addition to vegetables, mung and birhi in large quantities.	Thursday and Sunday.	1·34	167 8 0	The most important market of Nungleswar and the surrounding parganas. Situated 6 miles from Baliapal on the Basta Road.
...	Basta do. ...	Sadanandapur ...	Ordinary articles, as per para. 33 of Report.	Tuesday and Friday.	0·21	15 0 0	Attracts crowds from Garjats. Principal market of Pargana Basta.
Do. ...	Garpada do. ...	Barhapal ...	Do. ...	Wednesday and Saturday.	0·36	Bahal ...	Attracts crowds from Garjats. Principal market of Pargana Garpada.
Do. ...	Chandi do. ...	Ambapunja ...	Ordinary articles, and rice, salt, oil, spices, earthen-ware and vegetables in considerable quantity.	Do. ...	0·28	0 6 0	Market of Talsabang Pargana.
Balasore	Gurda do. ...	Gurda ...	Do. ...	Monday and Friday.	0·59	25 0 0	Numbers of People come from the Gurjat. Principal market of Pargana Mulgan.
Do.	Sahaji do. ...	Madhipur ...	Ordinary and special articles as per para. 33 of Report and fresh vegetables and fuel in large quantities and at cheap rates.	Thursday and Sunday.	0·47	Bahal ...	This is the chief market in the north of the District. Situated 7 miles west of Balasore town. A large trade in cottons is done with the Gurjats. A recognised mart for paddy in the cold season.
Do.	Bata da. ...	Soilpur ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Tuesday and Saturday.	0·43	Baziafti.	
Do.	Sarsatia do. ...	Sasang ...	Do. ...	Monday and Friday.	1·38	4 0 0	Market of Pargana Nunkhand.
Do.	Balasore town market.	Damodurpur ...	Ordinary and special commodities as per para. 33 of Report. Chiefly fish, vegetables, fruits cloth, brass and kansa ornaments and utensils, umbrellas, hats and pakhia.	Daily, for daily requirements. On Tuesday and Saturday for other articles.	0·3364	5 11 0	See para. 33 of Report. The market is inferior to Sahaji Hat. No paddy is sold and rice only in small quantities. There is another market on the Grand Trunk Road where provisions are sold. It contains also lodgings for travellers and suiters in the courts.

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APPENDIX F.

List of Markets—contd.

Name of Thana.	Name of Market.	Name of Village.	Principal commodities sold.	Days on which held	Area	Assessment.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
Soro ...	Turigaria ...	Turigaria ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report, and rice vegetables, timber, tamarid and rasin.	Friday and Tuesday...	0·821	16 6 8	On the borders of Nilgiri, A large trade in jungle produce. Bamboos are sold at the neighbouring subordinate market of Sarsankh, and stone utensils (Muguni) at Baghudi, Chief market of Killa Mangalpur and neighbourhood.
Do. ...	Tentuliapara ...	Tentuliapara ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Do. ...	0·32	6 8 0	A subor—dinate market to the above.
Do. ...	Khairahat ...	Purusotampur ...	As above and specially paddy.	Do. ...	1·54	37 8 0	Chief market of Tapa-Maliauch. A large trade in rice and paddy, Most of the rice is carried by cart to Balasore. Some trade in sal timber.
Do. ...	Kaida ...	Pakhar ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report and jungle produce in quantities.	Tuesday and Saturday	1·37	6 0 0	
Do. ...	Gaupada ...	Jamjhari ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report. but chiefly rice and vegetables.	Wednesday and Saturday,	1·05	21 0 0	On the trunk road at the 30th mile below Balasore. Has also a permanent bazar. Chief market of Pargana Balikhand and neighbourhood.
Do. ...	Abjhuna ...	Abjhuna ...	...	Friday and Tuesday...	0·32	15 0 0	A subordinate market to the above.
Do. ...	Bari ...	Bari II ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Monday and Thursday	0·39	Not assessed.	Do.
Do. ...	Kalasuni ...	Palasuni ...	Do. ...	Saturday ...	0·97	Bahal ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tuesday ...	1·36	20 0 0	Do.
Do. ...	Kupari ...	Kupari ...	As above in addition to timber, fuel and vegetables.	Monday and Thursday	0·660	Not assessed.	Chief market of Killa Ambahata in the borders of Nilgiri.
Bhadrak ...	Agarpada ...	Bad a h a-t r i l o-chanpur.	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report	Sunday and Wednesday.	0·88	13 0 0	Subordinate to above.
Do. ...	Ramchandrapur...	Ramchandrapur	As above and specially rice, cattle, fuel and vegetables.	Tuesday and Friday	1·59	32 0 0	Chief market of Tapa Prusandh. There are permanent bazars at Akhayapada and Banta in the same neighbourhood.
Do. ...	Daisingh ...	Daisingh ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report	Monday and Thursday	0·45	Bahal ...	Subordinate market to Esafpur.
Do. ...	Bandhagaon ...	Bandhagaon ...	Do. ...	Wednesday and Saturday.	9·60	Not assessed.	Do.
Do. ...	Budhubar Hat (old,)	Esafpur ...	As above and special articles noted in para. 32 of Report.	Wednesday ...	2·62	65 8 0	See Report, para. 32. The most important market in the District, Centre of trade in cattle, hides, timber, fuel, rice, yarn, cloths and vegetables. Situated in Bhadrak town, on baziafti land.
Do. ...	Budhubar Hat (new.)	Esafpur ...	Same as above ...	Do. ...	1·59	32 0 0	A rival to the above lately established, and has taken some of the trade of the old market. Similar articles dealt in.
Do. ...	Sanibar Hat ...	Balioroda ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report.	Saturday ...	1·538	Bahal ...	Subordinate to Esafpur old market, near which it is situated.
Do. ...	Baro ...	Baro ...	Do. ...	Monday and Thursday	0·29	Not assessed.	Subordinate to Tihiri Hat.
Do. ...	Tihiri ...	Bhatapara ...	As above, but chiefly rice which is brought here for sale to exporters.	Tuesday and Saturday.	1·09	25 4 0	Chief market of pargana Senaut. Situated on the Chandbali Road 12 miles from Bhadrak, is an export centre,

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APPENDIX F.

List of Market—concld.

Name of Thana.	Name of Market.	Name of Village.	Principal commodities sold.	Days on which held.	Area.	Assessment	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhadrak	Sabrang ...	Sabrang ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report.	Monday and Tuesday.	1·24	Rs. a. p. 31 0 0	Subordinate to Esafpur old market.
Do. ...	Dolesahi ...	Raghupur ...	Do ...	Sunday and Wednesday.	0·17	1 11 0	Do.
Do. ...	Arupal ...	Madhusudanpur	Do. ...	Sunday and Thursday.	0·48	7 0 0	Do.
Dhamnagar.	Dhusuri ...	Narsinghpur ...	As above and cattle rice and thread.	Tuesday and Saturday.	0·82	16 6 5	Chief market of pargana Bayang.
Do. ...	Dubalo ...	Mustafapur ...	As above ...	Monday and Thursday.	1·69	34 0 0	Chief market of pargana Dhamnagar.
Do. ...	Naguan ...	Taragu ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report and specially rice and vegetables.	Sunday ...	0·66	Bahal ...	Chief Market of pargana Soso.
Do. ...	Sachina ...	Sachina ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report.	Tuesday and Saturday.	2·34	33 0 0	Subordinate to Ramchandrapur Hat.
Basudebpur.	Tulamtula ...	Tulamtula ...	Do. ...	Monday and Thursday.	0·04	Not assessed.	A subordinate market in pargana Ankura.
Do. ...	Kamargaon ...	Kamargaon ...	As above and chiefly rice and vegetables.	Monday and Friday	1·05	25 0 0	Chief market of pargana Ankura. There is a permanent bazar at Basudebpur, not far distant.
Do. ...	Sidhahat ...	Erum ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report.	Sunday and Thursday.	1·06	Bahal ...	Subordinate to above.
Do. ...	Brahamugaon ...	Brahamugaon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2·51	3 0 0	Do.
Do. ...	Naikanidihi ...	Naikanidhi ...	As above and chiefly vegetables. and rice for export.	Wednesday and Saturday.	1·48	25 0 0	The chief export market of Pargana Ankura. Situated near Baliapal ferry on the Matai, Their collects being from Ankura and Kanika for export.
Do. ...	Mandari ...	Mandari ...	Ordinary article as per para 32 of Report.	Tuesday and Saturday.	0·15	37 8 0	Subordinate to Kamargan.
Do. ...	Pirhat ...	Pahadisahi ...	Do.	Monday and Friday.	0.58	Bahal ...	Subordinate to Tihiri Hat Situated on the Chandbali Road.
Do. ...	Churamani ...	Churamani ...	Do.	Wednesday and Saturday.	5·75	15 0 0	Once a famous port but has now declined. A subordinate market in pargana Ankura.
Chandbali	Chandabali ...	Chandabali ...	As above and particularly vegetables, and rice for export.	Sunday and Thursday.	2·80	Not assessed.	This is an extensive market adjoining the permanent bazar at Chandbali. Raiyats Bring rice from Bhera, Kanika and Ankura for sale to the exporters. A considerable centre of trade.
Total No. of Markets ...		59	...	...	...	783 3 4	

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APPENDIX G.

Varieties of saradh rice grown on varieties of soil.

Baliara (Sandy soil).	Dorasa (Mixture of sand and clay).	Matial (Clay).	Chiktamatial (Adhesive clay)	Dangar (Upland).	Gahir (Low land).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Mandu.	1 Mukta Keri.	1 Garu Sadei.	1 Rangi.	1 Barabali.	1 Rabana.	
2 Nagasali.	2 Chhotra.	2 Garu Samuli.	2 Puntia.	2 Harua.	2 Champei Sali.	
3 Asumotra.	3 Najukbadana.	3 Chaulapakhia.	3 Mainsitinka.	3 Jatia	3 Baliadarha.	
4 Baigan Kanta	4 Tulsi Keri.	4 Kantha Suluri.	4 Guramathia.	4 Niali.	4 Nimei.	
5 Harisankar.	5 Chhota Champa.	5 Kalapakhia.	5 Baula.	5 Hematrangi.	5 Badala.	
6 Kanti Siali.	6 Kartik Champa.	6 Dambaru Pakhia.	6 Manda.	6 Banki.	6 Mugdhi.	
7 Machha Kanta.	7 Pimpuribas.	7 Matia Suluri.	7 Natakalam.	7 Kartikpeti.	7 Ganga Sauli.	
8 Karpurdana.	8 Tulasi Gata.	8 Debnagari.	8 Jatakalam.	8 Balarami.	8 Pasakathi.	
9 Tulsi Kanthi.	9 Gandha Tulasi.	9 Bhandia Rai.	9 Hatipanjar.	9 Surangi.	9 Dhusura.	
10 Dahi Jira.	10 Charheinakhi.	10 Gara Motra.	10 Raigarara.		10 Makar.	
11 Haldigundi.	11 Geti.	11 Dhinkia Sali.	11 Rangi Sarua.		11 Saulapahana.	
12 Dian Bhoga	12 Sial Nanji.	12 Pakha Sali.	12 Garugeti..		12 Raktabaula.	
13 Koili	13 Kalajira.	13 Jagatballabh.	13 Mahipal.		13 Tentuligahia.	
14 Biru Kanta.	14 Methibasa.	14 Barapanka.	14 Madana.		14 Berhamanji.	
15 Nadiaphula.	15 Balamanji.	15 Asini.	15 Garusadhabi.		15 Agnisar.	
16 Narsingbhoga.	16 Kalapia.	16 Koilibai.	16 Kunduma.		16 Kana Kanta.	
17 Nrupatibhoga.	17 Sebati.	17 Kanta Srungi.	17 Hari.		17 Pani Saru.	
18 Nababbhoga.	18 Katak-tara.	18 Madan Kharia.	18 Parbat Kaya.		18 Baunsagaja.	
19 Gopalbhoga.	19 Sitabhoga.	19 Suluri.	19 Burha Kaya.		19 Baunsaganthi.	
20 Hariballabh.	20 Kalapahar.	20 Kalasaru.	20 Samudrananja.		20 Raktabhol.	
21 Kantamiriga.	21 Patia.	21 Rajmahali.	21 Balabhadrapakhia.			
22 Nanhu.	22 Kusamphula.	22 Boitalupakhia.	22 Keutapakhia.			
23 Sarira.	23 Hunda.	23 Kakuria.	23 Makar Khura.			
24 Guachour.	24 Sankimalat.	24 Padagarua.	24 Bhaluki.			
25 Alitaguli.	25 Kartiknakhi.	25 Dhulia.	25 Kusun Kunda.			
26 Lakshmikadali.	26 Mirijai.	26 Gangabasa.	26 Kaya.			
27 Sori.	27 Sujathinu.	27 Nagarghatia.	27 Asu Sadai.			
28 Sorisaphula.	28 Basuabhoga.	28 Hunda.				
29 Palanchi.	29 Radha Tilak.	29 Narada.				
30 Raigori.	30 Saru Samali.	30 Magurmethi.				

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the different varieties of fine, medium and coarse rice.

Fine rice.	Dhaka (white rice).	Kabra (or red rice)	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1 Gopalbhog.	1. Birukanta.	1 Mandu.	
2 Dayanagundi.	2 Kantamerga.	2 Nagasali.	
3 Gandha Tulasi.	3 Nanhu.	3 Asumutra.	
4 Charheinakhi.	4 Guachour.	4 Harisankar.	
5 Kalajira.	5 Alitaguli.	5 Kanthisiali.	
6 Methibasa.	6 Sorisaphula.	6 Koili.	
7 Najukbadana.	7 Mukta-keri.	7 Sarira.	
8 Karpur-dana.	8 Chhotra.	8 Sori.	
9 Gandhamalat.	9 Tulsikeri.	9 Palauchi.	
10 Machhakanta	10 Chota Champa.	10 Raigari.	
11 Nadia Phula	11 Kartik Champa.	11 Sial-nanji.	
12 Nrupatibhog.	12 Geti.	12 Kalapia.	
13 Nilabati,	13 Belmanji.	13 Kataklara.	
14 Haldigundi.	14 Kalapahar.	14 Sarusamuli.	
15 Suluri	15 Kusum phula.	15 Garusadei.	
16 Baigan Kanta.	16 Sankhimalat.	16 Garusamali.	
17 Tulsi Kanthi	17 Kartiknakhi.	17 Chaulapakhia.	
18 Dahijira.	18 Sunabhui.	18 Kanthasuluri.	
19 Dianbhog.	19 Basuabhog.	19 Kalapakhia.	
20 Narsinghbhog.	20 Radhatilak.	20 Dambarupakhia.	
21 Nababbhog.	21 Deb-nagari.	21 Matlasuluri.	
22 Hariballabh.	22 Bhamdiarai.	22 Garumotra.	
23 Lakshmikadali.	23 Dhir kiasali.	23 Pakhiasali.	
24 Pimpuribas.	24 Jagatraballabh.	24 Barapanka.	
25 Tulsijata.	25 Aswini.	25 Coi i Bai.	
26 Sebati.	26 Kakurimangi.	26 Kanthasurungi.	
27 Sitabhog.	27 Padagarua	27 Madan Khatia.	
28 Gangabas.	28 Hunda.	28 Kala Saru.	
29 Magur-methi	29 Narada	29 Raj-mahali.	
30 Bhalunki.	30 Rangi.	30 Boitalupakhia.	
31 Rankanta.	31 Manda.	31 Dhulia.	
32 Barabali.	32 Hatipanjar.	32 Nagarghatia.	
	33 Garugeti.	33 Puntia.	
	34 Mahipal.	34 Mainsitinka.	
	35 Kunkuma.	35 Guramathia.	
	36 Hari.	36 Baula.	
	37 Kentapakhi.	37 Natakalama	
	38 Makar-khura.	38 Jetakalama.	
	39 Kusunkunda.	39 Raighar.	
	40 Niali.	40 Rangisarira.	
	41 Hemantarangi.	41 Madana.	
	42 Bangi.	42 Garusadhabi.	
	43 Kartikgeti.	43 Parbat Kayan.	
	44 Balarami.	44 Burha Kayan.	
	45 Rabana.	45 Samudrananja.	
	46 Balia-darha.	46 Balabhadrapakhia.	
	47 Nimai.	47 Kaya.	
	48 Gangasali.	48 Asusadei.	
	49 Pasakathi.	49 Harua.	
	50 Makara.	50 Jatia.	
	51 Raktabaula.	51 Surangi.	
	52 Berhamanji.	52 Champeisali.	
	53 Agnisar.	53 Badala.	
	54 Panisaru.	54 Mugudhi.	
	55 Raktabhola.	55 Dhusura.	
		56 Seulapuhuna.	
		57 Tentulipakhia.	
		58 Baunsagaja.	
		59 Baunsaganthi.	

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APPENDIX I.

Crop Statement.

Serial No.	Name of Thana.	Total number of villages.	CEREALS AND PULSES									OIL SEEDS.						FIBRES.			DYES.			DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.				MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.							REMARKS.
			RICE.																									FOOD.							
			Early (or Bisli.)	Winter (or Sarad.)	Spring (or Dalua.)	Wheat.	Barley.	Mandua.	China.	Other food grains including pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Castor oil.	Others.	Condiments and spices.	Suga cane.	Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Saffron	Indigo.	Others.	Pan.	Tobacco.	Others.	Inkar grass.	Homestead lands.	Fodder-crops.	Garden produce and fruit bearing orchards.	Yam.	Brinjal.	Others.	Non-food.	Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.	
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			30	31	32	33	34
1	Basta ...	386	266	53,403	46	...	...	1	...	310	1	2	2	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,175	...	202	...	54	2	...	57,514	479	57,903	
2	Jaleswar ...	16	49	786	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	1	...	...	4	...	990	7	907	
3	Baliapal ...	465	698	63,903	11	...	...	...	...	1,109	31	61	109	116	17	38	...	88	...	...	...	...	78	...	1	...	5,492	...	508	17	6	35	2	72,320	791	73,111	
4	Balasore ...	563	2,158	76,764	...	...	...	...	...	1,883	82	13	32	10	7	29	1	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,764	...	814	...	170	6	1	87,322	174	87,496	
5	Bhadrak ...	546	3,263	131,050	14	...	...	...	...	2,462	...	13	24	24	70	83	52	5	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	14	7,159	1	2,766	...	672	...	2	147,782	2,166	145,616	
6	Dhamnagar ...	433	2,602	102,691	...	...	...	...	...	2,436	1	7	2	10	2	271	25	4	4	2	...	...	23	13	...	78	4,616	1	1,055	2	178	...	1	114,030	2,101	111,928	
7	Basudebpur ...	247	73	78,705	1	...	...	...	...	96	...	2	...	...	...	15	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,760	...	394	...	51	...	...	82,116	22	82,094	
8	Chandabali ...	67	19	17,132	352	...	...	2	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	...	247	...	19	...	...	18,389	3	18,386	
9	Soro ...	884	38	183,935	...	...	...	11	...	284	...	...	...	2	27	25	19	9	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	12,111	...	1,686	2	198	...	...	198,366	12	198,354	
	Total ...	3,607	9,166	708,369	424	...	...	14	...	8,131	163	98	169	166	124	471	111	138	34	2	...	1	121	17	1	93	41,734	2	7,773	21	1,328	47	6	778,829	5,755	775,975	

PART I.—APPENDIX J.

Milan Khasra.

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Total No. villages.	Total area in acres.	CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.								CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES.					NON-CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES.										REMARKS.
				RICE.																							
				Early (Bisli).	Winter (Sarad).	Spring (Dalua).	Twice cropped.	Miscellaneous Crops.	Homestead Land.	Orchards and Bamboos.	Total cultivated.	New fallow.	Old fallow.	Thatching grass.	Culturable jungle.	Total Culturable.	Houses.	Tanks and rivers.	Canals.	Embankments.	Jhools.	Government roads.	Other Roads.	Burning ghats.	Waste and others.	Total Unculturable.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Basta ...	386	98,391	266	53,408	46	479	363	3,115	262	57,993	2,602	7,535	423	3,330	13,890	443	4,116	118	247	1,646	278	591	76	18,913	26,365	The crop statement and milankhasra, having been prepared at the time of Survey represent only approximate areas.
2	Jaleswar ...	16	1,467	49	786	...	6	65	89	1	997	14	7	...	...	21	10	200	...	...	30	...	12	1	196	449	
3	Baliapal ...	465	115,028	699	63,503	10	792	1,707	5,492	508	73,111	2,774	1,229	77	123	4,203	718	6,982	313	520	626	130	862	53	27,470	37,714	
4	Balasore ...	563	145,533	2,159	76,764	...	174	1,781	5,764	854	87,496	4,045	4,143	216	287	8,691	787	7,178	297	335	2,020	551	1,568	259	36,351	49,346	
5	Bhadrak ...	546	184,618	1,097	131,050	14	2,166	1,364	7,159	2,766	145,616	1,796	10,285	84	403	12,568	1,249	5,558	154	233	1,303	375	1,381	147	16,104	26,504	
6	Dhamnagar ...	433	147,785	1,005	101,756	420	2,101	975	4,616	1,055	111,928	1,882	10,000	61	128	12,133	874	5,532	279	488	1,696	245	821	95	13,784	23,724	
7	Basudebpur ...	247	121,048	73	78,683	1	22	160	2,760	394	82,094	2,408	8,795	68	405	11,676	574	3,823	186	334	2,523	167	668	42	18,941	27,248	
8	Chandbali ...	67	26,244	18	17,132	352	3	67	568	247	18,886	541	4,793	21	...	5,353	118	778	41	13	620	38	144	38	705	2,505	
9	Soro ...	884	255,624	26	188,935	...	12	584	12,111	1,686	198,354	2,696	8,189	57	2,302	13,244	1,497	6,897	83	163	978	800	2,443	163	31,002	44,026	
	Total ...	3,607	10,95,778	5,392	7,07,412	843	5,755	7,066	41,734	7,773	7,75,975	18,758	55,036	1,007	6,978	31,779	6,270	41,074	1,471	2,333	11,372	2,584	8,490	914	163,516	238,024	

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APPENDIX K.

Expenses of Sugarcane Cultivation

Purpose of Expenditure.	Expense.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
	Rs. a. p.	
1. For making a shed	5 0 0	
2. Manure and mustard-cakes purchased ...	3 0 0	
3. Wages of 2 coolies besides the cultivator for watching, watering and assisting in cutting the land into rows, etc., for 3 months.	33 12 0	
4. Price of implement for pressing the cane	5 0 0	
5. Wages of 2 *Ujias* (no other caste will do the work) for keeping up the fire, at 8 annas for 8 days.	4 0 0	
6. Wages of a *Guria* for cooking the *gur* at 6 annas for 8 days.	3 0 0	
7. Fuel	2 0 0	
8. Earthen pots (*handis, kalsis, etc.*) ...	5 0 0	
9. Rent of one acre of land	6 4 0	
TOTAL ...	67 0 0	The cost is calculated on one acre. If irrigated there is an additional expenditure of Rs. 5.

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APPENDIX L.

COST OF CULTIVATION OF BETEL LEAF.

The following statement shows the expense incurred during the first years, and incidentally the nature and sequence of the processes undertaken.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January to February (Magha)		
Materials—		
Purchase of bamboos	5 5 6	
Do. of *inkar* reeds	6 12 0	
Do. of *bena* (thatch)	2 8 0	
Do. of *nol* (wine)	1 0 0	
Do. of thatch	1 0 0	
Do. of 2 1/2 maunds of manure ...	2 8 0	
		19 1 0
Labour—		
For raising ground	3 0 0	
Cost of labour for erecting *tatti*, thatch and supports	9 6 0	
For making ridges	1 2 0	
		13 8 0
		32 9 0
February to March (Falgun).		
Labour—		
Cutting grafts	0 6 0	
Transplanting grafts	1 2 0	
Covering grafts with straw	0 2 0	
Watering twice a day for the month ...	3 12 0	
		5 6 0
		37 15 0
March and April (Chaitra).		
Labour—		
Watering once a day	1 14 0	
Removing straw and putting earth to roots	0 6 0	
		2 4 0
		40 3 0
April and May (Baisakh).		
Materials—		
40 bundles *inkar*	10 0 0	
1 load *juna* (a kind of grass used for tying the plants to the *inkar* reeds). ...	1 0 0	
Manure (applied twice)	0 12 0	
		11 12 0
		51 15 0
Labour—		
Watering once every 4 days... ...	0 12 0	
Cooly labour for tying up the plants ...	3 2 0	
		3 14 0
		55 13 0
May to June (Jaistha)		
Labour—		
Coolies for bringing earth and water ...	0 14 0	
		0 14 0
		56 15 0
June to October (Assar to Kartick)		
Material—		
Manure (twice a month) 2 1/2 maunds ...	12 8 0	
		12 8 0
		69 3 0

REMARKS.

The figures given are for *1 gunt* or 08 of land.

This *gunt* is twice the size of the standard *gunt*.
Total cost for first year is Rs, 85.

Of this amount Rs. 47-13-0 is the cost of material and rent, and the remainder (Rs. 37-3-0) is the cost of labour. The subsequent yearly expenditure amounts to Rs. 50 of which Rs. 25 represents cost of manuring, rent and repairs, and Rs. 25, cost of labour. Assuming the cultivator to own an *inkar* plantation, the cost will be considerably reduced. The total expenditure during the life of a garden will accordingly be as follows :—

	Rs.
Cost during first year	85
Do. subsequent 17 years,	
viz, 17 x 50	850
	935

To turn to the income, in the first place there are 25 rows of plants per *gunt*. The number of plants in each row 240, and there are, therefore, 6,000 plants per *gunt*. The plants is a creeper with a single stem from which leaves are thrown out in pairs and at regular intervals. It is, therefore, easy to gauge the number of leaves fit for plucking every month and this number may be taken as 4. The annual outturn of leaves per *gunt* is, therefore, $6,000 \times 4 \times 12 = 2,88,000$.

The wholesale price except in the rainy season, is 1,000 leaves per rupee. In the rains the price falls to 2,000. If the average monthly price be taken as 1,500 (our estimate is somewhat under the mark), the value of the yearly outturn of leaves will then amount to Rs. $\frac{2,88,000}{1,500}$ ... = Rs. 192. This estimate takes into consideration liability to ordinary damage.

The outturn during the first year, i.e., for 2 1/2 months from November to January, will be 2 1/2 × 6,000 × 4 = 60,000 value Rs. 40.

The income for the 18 years is therefore :—

	Rs.
1st year	40
2nd to 18th year, 17 × Rs. 192 ...	3,264
	3,304
Deduct total expenditure	935
Total profit ...	2,369

which represents an annual income of Rs. 131-11-0 for the 18 years.

Moreover this income represents the cost of management (or wages of the entrepreneur) only, since expenditure includes the wages of cooly labour. If, as usually happens, the labour is done by the cultivator himself with small occassional assistance from outside his profit will be larger.

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	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Labour—						
Coolies for applying earth and manure twice a month	3	8	0			
Coolies for repairing ridges... ...	1	8	0			
Do. for tending plants	3	12	0			
				8	12	0
				77	15	0
October to January (Kartick to Pous).						
Coolies' labour	2	9	0			
				2	9	0
				80	8	0
Rent	1	8	0			
				1	8	0
				82	0	0
Material—						
Baskets and pots for 1 year ...	3	0	0			
				3	0	0
				85	0	0

Even if we assume that he simply undertakes the duty of management, his profits must be looked upon as extremely high. I have, however, considered this matter with a view of showing that the rent is quite disproportionate to the profit, and that the Baraji stands in a most favourable position compared with that of the ordinary cultivator of "Sarad" lands.

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APPENDIX M.

Regulations under which the early British settlements were made and particulars of revenues.

Regulation under which settlement was made.	Period.	For what years current.	Remarks.
Regulation XII of 1805 ...	One year ...	A. D. 1804-05 ... Amli 1212.	See Report para. 48. The station act is extracted from Mr. Toynbee's History.
Do. ...	Three years ...	A. D. 1805-06 to 1807-08 Amli 1213 to 1215.	
Regulation VI of 1808 ...	One year ...	A. D. 1808-09. Amil 1216.	
Do.	Three years ...	A. D. 1809-10 to 1811-12 Amli 1217 to 1219.	
Regulations XIII of 1811 and I of 1813.	One year ...	A. D. 1812-13. Amli 1220.	
Do.	Two years' ...	A. D. 1813-14 to 1814-15 Amli 1221 to 1222.	
Regulation III of 1815 ...	One year ...	A. D. 1815-16. Amli 1223.	
Regulation VI of 1816 ...	Three years ...	A. D. 1816 17 to 1818-19 Amli 1224 to 1226.	
Regulation XIII of 1818 ...	Do.	A. D. 1819-20 to 1821-22 Amli 1227 to 1229.	
Regulation VII of 1822 ...	Five years ...	A. D. 1822-23 to 1827-28 Amli 1230 to 1234.	

Period.	No. of estates.	Revenue	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Mahratta	312	1,50,285	See Report para. 48. The figures are not complete except in the case of the last Settlement Revenue. Figures for the 312 estates noted under the Mahratta will be found in the para. referred to.
1804-05	473	2,32,605	
1805-06 to 1807-08-09 ...	577	2,75,307	
1809 to 1812	585	2,97,006	
1812-13 to 1814-15 ...	587	2,96,316	
Last settlement	603	3,71,000	

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APPENDIX N.

Nationality; Residence, Caste and Profession of Zamindars.

(*a*)—Nationality of Recorded Proprietors.

No. of recorded sharers at last settlement.	No. of recorded sharers at present settlement.	Percentage of increase.	RECORDED PROPRIETORS ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.												RESIDENCE.								Remarks.
			Bengalis.				Urias.				Musalmans.				Telugu.				Resident.				Non-resident.				
			At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1509	7491	396%	174	21%	885	12%	1181	78%	6090	81%	153	10%	505	7%	1	...	1	...	1439	95%	7210	96%	70	5%	271	4%	

(*b*)—*Recorded Proprietors according to Caste.*

	Brahmins.	Karans.	Khandaits.	Telis.	Kayasthas.	Sanyasis and Balshnabs.	Gokas.	Khetriyas.	Tamilies.	s.	Tantis.	Lala Kayasthas	Kentas.	Musalmans.	Barbers.	Goalas.	Rarhis.	Washermen.	Blacksmith.	Maghattas.	Dagras.	Patras.	Agris.	Sundis.	Kamilas.	Carpenters.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
At last settlement ...	368	363	304	14	84	40	11	39	52	16	2	19	...	158	...	18	4	...	12	...	1	2	1	1	...	5	
Percentage	24%	24%	20%	1%	6%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%	...	1%	...	10%	...	1%	...	...	1%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
At present settlement...	1991	1333	2095	417	269	91	35	58	370	52	34	37	4	505	10	95	6	2	18	2	13	...	5	14	16	9	
Percentage	27%	18%	28%	6%	4%	1%	...	1%	5%	1%	...	...	...	7%	...	1%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(*c*)—*Recorded Proprietors according to profession.*

	Mahajans and Zamindars.	Pleaders and Mukhtars.	Old Revenue Officials.	Government Officials.	Village Jagirdars.	Zamindars. Servants.	Cultivators.	Merchants.	Other professioners.	Zamindars of no profession.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	12
At last settlement ...	131	1	70	27	25	94	155	26	56	924	
Percentage	9%	...	5%	27%	2%	6%	10%	2%	4%	61%	
At present settlement ...	1148	61	123	73	55	447	1789	91	428	3266	
Percentage	15%	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%	24%	1%	6%	44%	

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APPENDIX O.

TRANSFERS, SALES AND PRICES OF ESTATES.

(a) *Transfers of Estates.*

Total No. of Estates found at this settlement.	No. of estates which have wholly passed by inheritance.	No. of estates which have partly passed by inheritance and partly by sale.	No. of Estates wholly sold.			Remarks.
			By private sale.	By revenue sale for arrears.	By sale under Civil Court decree.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1414	584	284	432	76	38	Col. 3 includes portions of estates sold (1) for arrears and (2) under Civil Court Decree. Under (1) there have been only two sales since 1894. The Revenue of the shares was Rs. 691 and the purchase money Rs. 21,700. No of years purchase was therefore 31. Under (2) there have been 167 sales since 1889 In 106 cases the purchasers were Zamindars. The Revenue payable on the shares was Rs. 7,606 and the purchase money Rs. 1,05,864. The number of years purchase was therefore 14. Col. 4. For particulars for 1889-1899 see below. Col. 5. For particulars see below. Col. 6. Since 1893 five Estates have been so sold. The Revenue was Rs. 117 and the purchase money Rs 4,213. The number of years purchase was therefore 36.

(b)—PARTICULARS OF PRIVATE SALES.

During the years.	Whole Estates Sold.				Sadar Jama.	Purchase Money.	No. of years purchase of Government Revenue.	Portions of Estate Sold.						
	No. of transactions.	Purchasers.						No.	Purchasers.					Purchase Money.
		Mahajans and traders.	Zamindars.	Baziaftidars.					Mahajans.	Zamindars.	Baziaftidars.	Raiyats.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1889=1899	13	3	5	6	1,535	43,947	29	2018	127	1814	496	164	63	16,04,576

(c)—PRICES OF CERTAIN ESTATES PRIVATELY SOLD DURING DECENNIAL PERIODS.

—	1840—1850	1851—1860.	1861—1870.	1871—1880.	1881—1890	From 1891 to 1896.	Subsequent to execution of kabulyats	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of transactions ...	10	4	10	15	32	25	3	In 1897 the estate of Killa Patna paying a revenue of Rs. 476 was sold by decree of the Civil Court. The auction purchaser Babu Radhacharan Das who was also the creditor, paid Rs. 90,000 for this estate, or 189 times the Government Revenue The high price is attributable to the expectation that the Revenue of the estate which was fixed excessively low previous to last settlement would not be considerably enhanced.
Government revenue of the estate sold ...	3,474	39	272	453	3,336	1,722	1,033	
Purchase price ...	26,695	720	5,579	14,377	82,196	27,331	22,965	
No. of years Purchase of Government revenue	7	18	20	31	24	16	22	

(d)—REVENUE SALES FOR ARREARS.

—	Estates, shares or interests in which became liable to sale.		Estates or portion of estates, actually sold.				Average Purchase price in number of years of Government Revenue.	Remarks.
	Number.	Government. Revenue.	Number.	Government. Revenue.	Due for which sold.	Purchase money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1876-77 to 1885-86 ...	558	1,96,918	22	2,968	499	74,019	25	For figures previous to 1868 see report, figures from 1868 to 1876 are not available.
1886-87 to 1895-96 ...	340	82,920	17	3,159	928	41,220	13	
1896-97 to 1898-99 ...	340	1,88,353	8	217	42	5,360	25	
Total ...	1,238	4,68,191	47	6,344	1,469	1,20,599	19	

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APPENDIX P.

Statement showing remissions of revenue from 1832 to 1897.

No.	Year.	No. of years for which remissions were made.	Amount of Government Revenue remitted.			Remarks.
			On account of Innundation.	On account of drought.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	1832-33	1	92,821	1,07,352	2,00,173	(1) Figures are not available for the years 1868-69 to 1872-73.
2	1833-34	1	98,539	...	98,539	
3	1834-35	1	75,810	...	75,810	(2) The sums given between the years 1875 and 1880 include all the remissions granted since 1873.
4	1836-37	1	...	1,53,804	1,53,804	
5	1837-38	1	...	10,184	10,184	
6	1839-40	1	62,758	1,25,515	1,88,273	
7	1840-41	1	39,549	79,098	1,18,647	
8	1845-46	1	11,587	...	11,587	
9	1848-49	1	28,041	...	28,041	
10	1850-51	1	17,695	...	17,695	
11	1851-52	1	15,182	30,364	45,546	
12	1853-54	1	15,689	31,378	47 067	
13	1854-55	1	6,919	...	6,919	
14	1957-58	1	15,533	...	15,533	
15	1862-63	1	11,502	...	11,502	
16	1865-66	1	...	80,965	80,965	
17	1866-67	1	1,34,219	...	1,34,219	
	Total ...	17	6,25,844	6,18,660	12,44,504	
18	1875-76	...	...	...	8,607	
19	1876-77	...	...	...	14	
20	1877-78	...	...	...	73	
21	1879-80	...	...	...	126	
	Grand total of remissions from 1832 to 1897 ...		...	...	12,53,324	

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APPENDIX Q.

LAKHRAJ BAHAL LANDS.

(a) *Classes of Lakhraj Bahal.*

CLASS.	AREA IN ACRE.		Difference (in acre) + or—							
	At Last Settlement.	At present. Settlement.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11
Debattar	58,340	60,032	+1,692	Total numberof Lakhiraj bahal properties.	Lakhiraj bahal area (in acre)at present settlement.		Area (in acre) in Nij possession of bahaldars.		Area (in acre) in possession of raiyats of bahaldars.	REMARKS.
Brahamattar	33,010	34,041	+1,031							
Khairat	7,485	7,316	—169							
Pirottar	4,400	4,720	+320							
Mahatran	2,110	2,250	+140							
Others	670	677	+7		Cultivated	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		
Total ...	106,015	109,036	+3,021	54,315	100,374	8,662	41,356	7,791	59,889	

(b)—Excess Lakhiraj bahal lands resumed at this settlement.

1	2	3	4
Area in acre.	No. of holdings.	Estimated Rental assessed.	REMARKS.
1,220	3,260	Rs. 2,000	

(c)—Raiyats of Bahaldars.

Toal No. of raiyati holdings.	Raiyati area in acre.			Area-paying money rent.	Amount of money rent.	Incidence of rent per acre.	Area-paying *Dhulibhag* rent.	Area paying *Sanja* rent.	Valuation of *Sanja* rent.	Incidence of valuation of *Sanja* rent per acre.	*Niskar* or rent-free area held by raiyats.	REMARKS.
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated	Total									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
64,413	59,018	871	59,889	Acre. 51,405	Rs. 96,440	Rs. a. p. 1-14-0	Acre. 5,251	Acre 226	Rs 1,110 *	Rs. a. p. 4-14-7	Acre. 3,007	

* Sanja valuation.

Paddy — 949 maunds.	—Valu Rs.	1,068	0	0	@ Re. 1 2 0 per maund.
Rice — 9 ,,	325seers ,, ,,	24	0	0	@ Re. 2 8 0 ,, ,,
Ghee — 9 ,,	9 ,, ,, ,,	10	4	8	@ Re. 45 8 0 ,, ,,
Muga —	45 ,, ,, ,,	5	10	0	@ Rs. 5 0 0 ,, ,,
Brihi —	24 ,, ,, ,,	2	2	0	@ Rs. 2 8 0 ,, ,,
	Total Rs.	1,110	0	0	

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APPENDIX R.

Assessed, cultivated and culturable areas.

Group.	At Last Settlement.							At Present Settlement.							Percentage of increase in assessed area since last settlement.	Percentage of increase in cultivated area since last settlement.	Area now recorded as culturable.	Percentage of area now recorded as culturable on the present unassessed area.	Remarks.
	Total area.	Assessed area.	Unassessed area.	Cultivated area.	Uncultivated area.	Proportion of assessed area to total.	Proportion of cultivated area to total.	Total area.	Assessed area.	Unassessed area.	Cultivated area.	Uncultivated area.	Proportion of assessed area to total.	Proportion of cultivated area to total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Northern Parganas	152,800	62,500	90,300			41%		157,000	100,000	57,300			64%		60%		31,000	54%	The area noted as cultivated includes the sites of houses (area 6,300 acres at this settlement) and the uncultivated portions of baris. See Report para. 98 and notes.
II. Upper Central Parganas.	167,200	80,100	87,100			48%		166,300	109,100	57,200			66%		36%		31,200	55%	
III. Lower Central Parganas.	141,700	87,200	54,500	521,300	421,500	62%	55%	141,500	112,400	29,100	697,300	262,100	79%	73%	29%	34%	6,400	22%	
IV. South-Eastern Parganas.	275,500	152,000	123,500			55%		282,700	210,300	72,400			74%		38%		24,400	34%	
V. South-Western Parganas.	205,600	111,800	93,800			54%		211,900	160,800	51,100			76%		44%		17,000	33%	
Total ...	942,800	493,600	449,200	521,300	421,500	52%	55%	959,400	692,600	266,800	697,300	262,100	72%	73%	40%	34%	110,000	41%	

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APPENDIX S.

Groups and names of Parganas.

Group No. I. Northern Parganas.	Group No. II. Upper Central Parganas.	Group No. III. Lower Central Parganas (Banchas-oger).	Group No. IV. South-Eastern Parganas.	Group No. V. South-Western Parganas.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Kismut Nampochour. 2 Kamardachour. 3 Bhograi. 4 Sahabandar. 5 Kismut Katisahi. 6 Kitisahi. 7 Kourdachour. 8 Nangleswar. 9 Mulidachour. 10 Dararachur. 11 Siari. 12 Satmalang.	1 Basta. 2 Habeli Basta. 3 Garpada. 4 Talsabang. 5 Sarthachour. 6 Chhaqua. 7 Rautra. 8 Dasmalang. 9 Dehaimuhan 10 Suahat. 11 Kundi. 12 Phulwar. 13 Mulgan. 14 Mukhura. 15 Armala. 16 Remuna. 17 Nuakhand. 18 Khejuri.	1 *Banchas-oger. 2 Killa Mangalpur. 3 ,, Talmunda. 4 ,, Patna.	1 Ankura. 2 Kismut Ankura. 3 Bhera. 4 Senauta. 5 Bayang. 6 Kaema. 7 Kismut Kaema. 8 Dhamnagar. 9 Kodinda. 10 Jalang.	1 Balikhand. 2 Adarupeya. 3 Tupa Malianch. 4 Ambahatta. 5 Randiaorgara. 6 Soso. 7 Tupa Purusandho 8 Manjuri. 9 Matkatabad. 10 Sahebnagar. 11 Jajpur. 12 Killa Anibo.	* *Banchas-ooer.*—This is a group consisting of the following Parganas :— 1 Banchas. 2 Kurai. 3 Jaypur. 4 Bisalkhand. 5 Banahar. 6 Arso. 7 Lakhrajit. 8 Sarhar. 9 Ganeswar. 10 Sajnabad. 11 Kaeda. 12 Panchumalang.

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APPENDIX T.

Statistics of assets, Revenue and Malikana.

Group. No.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT. Mofussil jama.	SADAR JAMA. Percentage.	SADAR JAMA. Amount.	Existing mofussil jama.	Percentage of increase col. 5 on col. 2.	Settled mofussil jama.	Percentage of increase col. 7 on col. 5.	SADAR JAMA FOR (INCLUDING CHAUKDARI FUND)— 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Percentage of Sadar jama for 1899.	Percentage of Sadar jama for 1908.	Chaukidari payment included in the revenues.	Percentage of increase col. 9 on col. 4	Percentage of increase col. 18 on col. 4	PROPRIETORS' INCOME. Atlast Settlement.	Percentage.	Existing.	Percentage.	Calculated on the Sadar-jama of 1899.	Percentage.	Calculated on the Sadarjama of 1908.	Percentage	Amount of present reduction of proprietory income col. 28 on col. 26.	Percentage.	Amount of final reduction of proprietory income Col. 30 on Col. 26.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
I	83.400	65	54.000	145.100	74	175.600	21	82,300	83.500	83.700	83,700	90.600	91.000	91.100	91.100	91,100	94.300	47	54	1 160	53	75	29.400	35	91.100	63	93,300	53	81.300	46	2,200	†2	9.800	11	
II	78.000	64	50.300	131,600	69	158.500	20	79.200	79.400	79.800	79.900	84.200	84.200	84.200	84.200	84.200	85.800	50	54	2,300	57	70	27.700	36	81.300	62	79.300	50	72,700	46	2,000	2	8,500	10	
III	81,500	60	48.500	135.000	65	154.600	14	78.200	78.200	78.200	81.200	81.900	81.900	82.200	82.200	82.200	83.200	50	54	730	61	71	33.000	40	86.500	64	76,400	50	71.400	46	10.100	12	15.100	17	
IV	216,900	67	144,300	368.500	70	415.500	13	214,300	214,700	216.200	216,500	222,200	225,100	225.100	235.800	225.800	231.100	51	56	9.300	48	60	72.000	33	224 200	61	201.200	49	184.400	44	23.000	10	39.800	18	
V	116,800	64	73.900	206.800	78	246.800	19	128,500	131.000	132.400	133.100	136,500	136.500	136.500	136,500	136.500	137.500	52	56	3.310	73	86	42.400	36	132.900	64	118.300	48	109,300	44	14.600	11	23.600	18	
TOTAL ...	576,100	64	371.000	987.000	71	1.151.000	17	582.500	586.800	590,300	594,400	615.400	618,700	619 100	619.800	619.800	631,900	50	55	10.500	57	70	205.100	36	616.000	62	568,500	50	519,100	45	47.500	8	96.900	16	Total of col. 7 differs from total of col. 8 of Appendix U by Rs.400. the difference is due to some reductions made in the gross assets in the Completion Report. The figures of assets at last settlement also differs slightly in the two Appendices. The figure of existing assets differs by Rs.3,700. This is due to the fact that the Appendices have been compiled by different methods. There was some inconsistency in the method of entering existing assets. Thus some of the paiks were paying Peshash (Quit) rents not entered in Appendix U.

Note.—these figures have been slightly revised after this report was written.

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APPENDIX U.

Detailed statement showing areas. assets, and holdings of all tenants,

Class of tenancy.	No. of recorded holding.		Assessed area.		Assets.			Average size of holding.		Incidence.			Percentage of loss or increase of area, col. 4 on 5.	Percentage of loss or increase of rent, col. 6 on 7.	Percentage of enhancement col. 8 on 7.	REMARKS.
	Last Settlement.	Present. Settlement.	Last Settlement.	Present Settlement.	Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled.	Last Settlement. Col. .	Present Settlement. Col. .	Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Kharida Jamabandi... ...	1,200	3,400	14,800	15,100	11,406	10,700	16,900	12·30	4·40	0 12 4	0 11 4	1 1 11	+2	—6	·58	(1) Included under Thani is an area 1,495 acres thani-minha (rent-free khana or khana-bari).
Other tenureholders ...	...	400	300	3,700	200	2,800	5,300	...	9·20	0 10 8	0 12 1	1 6 11	+1,133	+13,00	·89	
Kamil bazyafti	14,100	16,100	38,200	26,500	28,400	15,500	24,300	2·70	1·60	0 11 11	0 9 4	0 14 8	—31	+46	·55	(2) 9,590 holdings of combined thani and pahi lands have been included both in thani and settled and occupancy in order to exhibit comparative figures. This figure has therefore been twice added into the total number of holdings, which correctly reduced with amount to 356,400 only.
Nisfi bazyafti	28,100	45,800	75,200	77,200	23,300	22,500	67,000	2·70	1·70	0 4 11	0 4 8	0 13 11	+3	—3	·197	
Thani	34,400	25,900	110,100	45,900	185,000	82,100	88,100	3·20	1.80	1 10 10	1 12 7	1 14 8	—58	—58	·7	
Settled and occupancy ...	96,000	234,700	216,000	435,200	258,100	723,500	784,300	2·25	1·90	1 3 1	1 10 7	1 12 10	+101	+180	·8	
Non-occupancy	...	10,000	...	13,400	...	13,900	21,700	...	1.30	...	1 0 7	1 9 11	...	...	+56	
Chandna	22,300	12,400	17,300	3,300	33,400	11,400	11,600	0·80	0·30	1 14 10	3 7 3	3 8 3	—82	—66	·2	
Chowkidari jaigir now assessed	2,100	2,400	7,200	7,200	...	...	12,400	3·40	3·00	...	...	1 11 6	...	...	...	(3) The number of holdings under settled and occupancy at last settlement is an estimated figure.
Patwari jaigir now assessed ...	120	300	1,400	1,400	...	...	1,000	11·70	4·70	...	...	0 11 5	...	...	...	
Paik and khandait jaigir now assessed	1,180	1,400	4,400	4,600	...	...	4,800	3·70	3·30	...	...	1 0 8	+4	...	...	(4) Total of column assessed area at last settlement corresponds with that given in Appendix R, if the area of jagirs now assessed be deducted. The last Settelement area of these jagirs is entered in the Appendix for purposes of comparison, though it was not assessed at last settlement.
Tenancies newly assessed ...	...	3,600	...	4,800	...	...	5,700	...	1·30	...	...	1 3 0	...	...	...	
Tenancies valued for revenue...	...	9,500	...	8,700	...	15,000	15,500	...	0·90	...	1 12 7	1 12 7	...	...	...	
Total of tenancies ...	199,500	365,900	484,900	647,000	539,900	897,900	1,058,600	2·40	1·80	1 1 9	1 6 2	1 10 2	-33	-66	+17	
Nijjote and nijchas	2 600	10,700	21,700	45,600	26,000	80,000	80,000	8·00	4·20	1 3 2	1 11 0	1 11 0	-111	+203	...	
Sairat	...	...	...	...	10,600	12,800	12,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	202,100	376,600	506,600	692,600	576,500	990,700	1,151,400	2·50	1·80	1 2 3	1 6 10	1 10 7	-36	+71	+16	NOTE—Revised figures have been included in the provincial report after this report was written.

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APPENDIX U (1).

Statement of lands reserved for grazing and cremation grounds.

Serial No.	Name of Thana.	Total No. of Villages.	Area.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Basta	290	3,099	
2	Jaleswar	3	37	
3	Baliapal	336	3,261	
4	Balasore	381	6,155	
5	Bhadrak	258	6,255	
6	Dhamnagar	304	8,048	
7	Basudebpur	222	2,969	
8	Chandbali	58	1,377	
9	Soro	466	6,272	
	Total ...	2,318	37,473	

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APPENDIX V.

List of Khasmahals.

Name of Khasmahal.	Area in acres.	Assets before Settlement.	Settled assets.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
. Mahapada ...	1	2 4 3	2 4 3	Abolished Police Out-post.
2. Nalkul	1	...	1 1 7	Do. do.
3. Bateswar	1	1 0 0	2 0 0	Acquired for the establishment of the Normal school.
4. Kasba	1	12 9 0	12 9 0	Abolished Salt Gola.
5. Dinamardinga ...	7	67 4 6	61 4 3	} Report, Para. 31.
6. Olandaj sahi ...	7	76 0 3	74 11 11	}
7. Sartha Salt factory ...	115	57 9 9	57 9 9	
8. Rasalpur... ...	1	0 8 5	0 8 5	Abolished Police Out-post.
9. Khilari Jalpahi Bichitrapur	3,548	1,419 3 9	467,4 1 11	Report Para. 91.
10. Noanand... ...	16,412	27,311 4 6	31,457 3 3	Do. do.
11. Birso	1,575	1,933 14 11	2,136 5 1	Do. do.
12. Gandhina ...	1	0 15 6	0 15 6	
13. Bajetol	4	50 11 6	50 11 6	Salt Gola at Bhadrak.
14. Padanpur (Rukunadeipur).. ...	1	4 3 0	4 3 0	Abolished Police Out-post.
15. Panichhatra ...	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do do.
16. Motto (in Killa Kanika)	2	8 4 9	8 4 9	Do. do.
17. Chandbali ...	118	876 13 5	1,123 1 9	
18. Shorts' Island ...	...	...	...	Unassessed.
19. Kanheingalpur ...	1	1 7 9	1 7 9	
Total ...	21,797	31,826 3 3	31,675 7 8	

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APPENDIX W.

Chakran Jagir

Class of Jagirs.	At last. Settlement		At present settlement.		Difference +or—		Average size of holding.		Remarks.
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	At last settlement.	At present. settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washerman (Dhoba) ...	1,455	1,670	1, 44	902	—411 (or 28%)	—768 (or 46%)	1·14	0·86	These are the only jagir tenancies left unassessed at this settlement, For particulers of Choukidari, Patwari, Paik and Khandait Jagir now assessed, see Appendix U.
Barber (Napit)	1,450	1,600	1,115	962	—335 (or 23%)	—638 (or 40%)	1·10	0·86	
Blacksmith (Kamar) ...	680	690	399	341	—281 (or 41%)	—349 (or 50%)	1 01	0·85	
Carpenter (Barhei) ...	670	730	407	334	—263 (or 39%)	—396 (or 54%)	1·09	0·82	
Others	45	110	35	61	—10 (or 22%)	—49 (or 45%)	2·45	1·77	
Total ...	4,300	4,800	3,000	2 00	—,1300 (or 30%)	—2,200 (or 46%)	1·10	0·87	

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APPENDIX X.

Statistics of Proprietary Tenure-holders admitted to execution of Kabuliats.

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APPENDIX

Statistics of Proprietary Tenure-holders

Nature of tenure and class.	Existing Number.	Area at Last Settlement.	Area at Present Settlement.	At last settlement.							Existing Mofassal Jama	Existing income of Tenure holder.
				Mufassil Jama.	Allowance to Tenure holders.		Allowance to zamindar.		Government Revenue.			
					Percentage.	Amount.	Percentange.	Amount.	Percentange.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mokaddami [25 p. c. at last settlement].	4	678	659	630	25%	153	15%	92	60	385	953	476
Mokaddami [20 p. c. at last settlement.	108	33,728	31,915	19,570	20%	3,953	15%	2,900	65	12,717	30.622	15,005
Total Makaddamis ...	112	34,406	32,574	20,200	20 & 25%	4,106	15%	2,992	63%	13,102	31,575	15.48 1
Sarbarakari [20 p. c. at last settlement.].	14	3,454	3 486	1,960	20%	380	18%	338	62%	1,242	3,121	1,5
Do. [15 p. c. at last settlement.]	712	58,445	57,193	40,177	15%	6,025	20%	8,306	65%	25,846	65,104	30,952
Do. [10 p. c. al last settlement.]	5	583	588	406	10%	40	24%	96	66%	270	570	204
Total Sarbarakari ...	731	62,487	61,267	42,543	20,15,&10%	6,445	21%	8.740	64%	27,358	68,795	,697
Prusethi Kharida [30 p. c. at last settlement.]	11	417	416	347	30%	99	7%	24	63%	224	437	189
Do. [25 p. c. at last settlement.]	3	187	208	184	25%	45	15%	27	60%	112	314	175
Do. [20 p. c. at last settlement.]	3	136	136	82	20%	17	16%	12	64%	53	125	60
Total Prusethi Kharida	17	740	760	613	30,25,&20%	161	13%	63	62%	389	876	424
Sikmi Kharida [25 p. c. at la t settlement,]	1	151	138	117	25%	27	15%	17	6%	73	196	106
Kharida Jamabandi Aul [20 & 30 p. c. at last settlement.]	21	600	817	415	20 & 30%	116	10 & 15%	32	60 & 65%	267	1,033	734
Total Sikmi Kharida and Kharida Jamabandi.	22	751	955	532	20.25,&30%	143	10%	49	65%	340	1,229	840
Grand Total of all Tenures.	882	98.379	95,556	63,888	22%	10,855	15%	11,844	63%	41,189	1,02,475	49,442

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X

admitted to execution of Kabuliats.

Settled Mofassal Jama.	AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT						Percentage of reduction of tenure holders income	Touzi Nos. of estates in which the Tenures situate.	REMARKS.
	ALLOWANCE TO TENURE HOLDER.		ALLOWANCE TO ZAMINDAR.		GOVERNMENT REVENUE.				
	Percentage	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
									MAKADDAMI.
1,053	25%	283	1 %	196	57%	574	—41	Touzi Nos 1087, 232 & 24	(1) The figures shown under the heading present settlement exclude the three years Rasad generally allowed.
35,221	27%	9,657	16%	5,672	57%	19,892	—35	Touzi Nos. 951, 231, 238, 229, 919, 920 921, 922, 923, 924 767, 734, & 722,	(2) The total number of Mokaddamas was 86 in 1872.
									(3) The figures given throughout the statement are for the existing number of Makaddami Tenures, viz., 112.
36,274	25 &27%	9,940	17%	5,868	57%	20,466	—35		
									SARBARAKAR
3,640	29%	1,056	18%	66	53%	1,922	—31	Touzi Nos. 981, 982, 985, 382, 912, 150, 1657 & 24,	(4) The total number of Sarbarakari Tenure was given as 76 in 1872 by Mr. Fiddian.
73,923	%	19,752	20%	14,905	53%	39,266	—36	Touzi Nos. 734, 735 701, 713, 725, 810 823, 824, 43, 47, 48 1260, 1261, 1262 124, 232, 238, 141 1304, 137, 1040 196, 919, 920, 921 922, 923, 924 & 577	(5) The figures given throughout the statement are for the number of tenures as now existing.
720	23%	162	22%	154	55%	404	—21	Touzi Nos. 665, 722, & 231.	(6) The figures shown under heading present settlement exclude those of Rasadi terms of three years generally allowed.
78,283	26%	20,970	20%	15,721	51%	41,592	—36		
									PRUSETHIS AND KHARIDADARS.
529	30%	162	20%	106	50%	261	—14	Touzi No. 925.	The area and units shown are included in the Kharida Jamabandi figures given in Appendix U.
356	30%	112	10%	47	60%	197	—36	Touzi No. 737.	
147	20%	40	30%	39	50%	68	—33	Touzi No. 925.	
1,032	27%	314	20%	192	53%	526	—26		
205	0%	66	15%	30	55%	109	—38	Touzi No. 985.	
1,058	35, 34 &36%	371	10%	103	55,56 &54%	584	—49	Touzi Nos. 693, 694 & 697.	
1,263	35%	437	10%	133	55%	693	—48		
1,16,852	29%	31,661	17%	21,914	54%	63,277	—36		

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APPENDIX Y.

Leading zamindars of the District.

Name of family or zamindars.	No. of estates held.	Deduced area.	Deduced Government Revenue.	Caste.	Resident or Non-resident.	Occupation.	Nationality.	Name of Pargana in which chief estates are held.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Das-family of Sunhat ...	59	90,654	55,014	Karan ...	Resident (Balasore) ...	Zamindari ...	Uriya ...	Banchas-oger, Soso and Satmalong.	This family hold a respectable position in the District. Baboo Radha Charan Das is chairman of the Municipality. They have a reputation for liberality and are in affluent circumstances. Descended from Bam Gobind, great grandson of Kristna Charan Mahanty. Ram Gobind was recognised as sarbarakar of a Taluk under the vilayati kanungo of Pargana Sunhat.
2. Latifor Rahaman and others	42	18,100	16,000	Musalman...	Resident (Bhadrak) ...	Do.	Musalman...	Randiaorgara and Senaut.	The Mians of Bhadrak represent the Chief Musalman zamindars. The estates owe their good condition to Panchu Mian who added to their extent and to the position of the family, Since his death 12 years ago the heirs have quarrelled and saparated their shares and the estates ara not now well managed. One sen Maulavi Ibrahim fell into debt and has sold his properties. Are of Afghan or Pathan descent. They have a limited supply of grain for advancing to raiyats.
3. Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur and his brother.	40	62,470	42,161	Tamuli ...	Resident (Balasore.) ...	Do.	Bengali ...	Banchas-oger ...	Among the first zamindars of the District. The Raja has no heir and his brother Satyendra will inherit. Have a reputation for liberality and charity. In some cases at this settlement refused to allow cultivation in order to escape assessment. An influential zamindar. The family are not of old standing and have acquired the properties by purchase during the last 50 years. Large lenders of grain.
4. Parhis of Eram	36	22,600	17,700	Brahmin ...	Resident (Eram.) ...	Do. ... (and Mahajani)	Uriya ...	Senaut and Balikhand.	Their ancestors were salt-contractors and had control of the sloop and export industry at the old part of Churaman. Are now mahajans and in affluent circumstances ; amongst the leading money lenders of the District. In several cases collusively concealed rents at this settlement and were the cause of much trouble in the Ankura estate of the Maliks, who were in their debt. Held an ijara of the estate and filed collusive rents. Extensive mone and grain lenders to their own raiyats as well as to those of other estates.
5. Chaudhuries of Balikhand ...	30	7,000	10,000	Do. ...	Resident (Purusottompore) ...	Zamindari ...	Do. ...	Balikhand ...	An old zamindar family. Some of the co-sharers have contracted debts. Filed collusive rents at this settlement. Have considerable stocks of grain for lending to raiyats.
6. Abdul Manan Mina ...	30	8,100	7,400	Musalman...	Resident (Sampur.) ...	Do.	Musalman...	Dhamnaga Randiaorgara and Senaut.	Leading zamindar of Dhamnagar. Grandfather was a Deputy Collector at last settlement. Estates descend to a single heir who is trustee for the family. In affluent circumstances and has considerable lakhraj property of Afgan or Pathndesecent. Has a limited stock of grain for advancing to raiyats.
7. Radha Kanta Roymahasay and others.	29	28,500	17,700	Kayastha...	Resident (Kanpur.) ...	Do.	Bengali ...	Randiaorgara ...	Descendants of the old sader kanungos of Bhadrak are involved in debt and the propertes will shortly break up. Nephew of Rai Gobind Ballab Rai, whose widow also owns estates. She is in the hands of intriguing sarbarakars and is on bad terms with her nephew. It becoming involved in heavy debt over the most trivial criminal cases. The property will shortly break up if it is not taken under the Court of Wards. Were at one time large lenders of paddy but stocks aret decreasing.

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8 Kars of Balasore ...	24	34,089	14,027	Tamuli ...	Resident (Balasore.)	Zamindari ...	Bengali ...	Bhera and Satmalang.	A family of Balasore traders who acquired wealth from the salt industry. Have purchased estates since about 1830. Means fell off with the abolition of salt manufacture and now live on the income of their estates.
9 Umesh Chandra Mandal and others.	21	79,522	49,387	Subarna Banik.	Non-resident ... (Hoogly.)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Banchas-oger and Ankura.	Representatives of the Subarna Banik class of Chinsura ; the family hold a respectable position among this class of Bengali bankers. They owe their rise as zamindars to Padma Lochan Mandal, Treasurer of the Balasore Collectorate, about 1835. Babu Hemendra Chandra Mandal has had some commercial education and is interesting himself in the management of his estates. Have a limited supply of grain for lending to their raiyats.
10 Jagannath Mahata and others of Agarpada Raj family.	20	13,000	12,000	Kshetriya...	Resident ... (Agarpada.)	Do. ...	Uriya ...	Soro and Tuppa, Purusandha.	The so-called Rajas of Agarpada. An old family. The present Raja is in the most reduced circumstances, and Babu Hari Balhab Bose has purchased some of the property. The Raja subsists on the income of the Debattor lands of the family Shrine Jagannath Mahata, called Raja of Muajib, is in good circumstances; he is a large lender of paddy and money in Soso.
11 Bhagaban Chandra Das and others.	19	40,494	25,300	Oilman ...	Resident (Balasore.)	Da. ...	Do. ...	Banchas-oger ...	At one time represented the leading local merchants. Trade has now fallen off, and only resource is the income from their estates. Babu Bhagaban Chandra Das is an acute and able manager.
12 Bhuyan Abdul Sobban Khan and others.	19	9,874	4,731	Musalman...	Resident ... (Oriasasan.)	Govt,Pleader.	Musalman...	Garpada ...	Government Pleader. The family were originally Brahmans, and were dispossessed by the Raja of Moharbhanj. The ancestor of the present proprietor recovered the estates through the Nawab Nazim by apostacy to Muhammadanism. Females of the family retain a trace of the old faith in their aversion to beef (Compare per contra the Bhadrak Mian family who from living amongst Hindus have acquired a similar aversion). Almost the only Musalman zamindar in the north of the District. Has considerable influence over his raiyats. Estates well managed. Does a large grain lending business.
13 Paharajes Dararachour, ...	15	16,870	16,956	Brahmin...	Resident ... (Erda of Dararachour.)	Zemindari ...	Uriya ...	Senaut and Dararachour.	An old family of zamindars, holding since an early period under the Mahrattas. Are among the largest lakhrajdars of the District. Have considerable stocks of grain (the largest in Pargana Senaut) for advancing to raiyats of their own estate and of Noanand.
14 Harendra Narayan Ray Mohasay.	15	23,436	12,896	Kayastha...	Resident ... (Lakhyannath.)	Do. ...	Bengali ...	Nangleswar ...	Locally known as the Mohasay of Lokhyannath. Descended from a Mahratta Kanungo. primogeniture prevails. Is the only M.A.among zamindars. Has a reputation as a considerate landlord.
15 Bhuyan Srichandan Brindaban Chandra Ray.	14	8,141	7,089	Sundi ...	Resident ... Rantrapur.)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sahabandar ...	Locally known as the Sahabandar Bhuian. An old zamindar family. Properties were under the Court of Wards till 1895. Takes an interest in his estate but relations with raiyats strained. The two brothers are fighting the questions of primogeniture in the courts. Lends grain to raiyats.
16 Hari Ballabh Bose and others	12	39,400	26,000	Kayastha...	Non-resident ... (Calcutta.)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bayang ...	Government Pleader of Cuttack; owns considerable property in pargana Bayang and in Cuttack, by inheritance from Monmohini Dasi The estates are well-managed. The properties are increasing by purchase. Large lenders of grain to raiyats.
17 Chaudhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra.	7	20,795	18,278	Karan ...	Non-resident ... (Pataspur).	Do. ...	Uriya ...	Kamarda and Bhograi.	Known as the Chaudhuri Kanungo of Bhograi. Ancestors were Sadar Kanungo under Mahrattas. Uriya by nationality but resident of Midnapur. A large lakhrajdar and in affluent circumstances. Has a reputation for charity and considerate management of estates.
18 Raja Shyam Chandra Mardaraj Hari Chandan.	7	12,710	4,635	Kshetriya...	Non-resident ... (Nilgiri.)	Gurjat Chief or Prince,	Do. ...	Dasmalang ...	The Raja of Nilgiri. Collusive rents were filed in the Khejuri estates. Management on the usual zamindari methods. Anvances of grain Made to raiyats largely in Ambohatta.

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APPENDIX Y—*concluded.*

Leading Zamindars of the District—concluded.

Name of family or zamindars.	No. of Estates held.	Deduced Area	Deduced Government Revenue.	Caste.	Resident or Non-resident.	Occupation.	Nationality.	Name of Pargana in which chief estates are held.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19 Gobinda Prasad Das ...	6	2,315	1,425	Karan ...	Resident (Balasore.) ...	Govt. official...	Uriya ...	Talsabang, Katisahi and Nunkhand.	Retired Inspector of Police. His eldest son Babu Abhoy Prosad Das has been many years on settlement. Descendants of an old family. Ancestors were Mahratta subadars and granted lakhraj sanads.
20 Paharaj of Kurai	4	22,800	15,700	Brahmin ...	Resident (Kurai.) ...	Zamindari ...	Do. ...	Banchas-oger ...	An old family. In affluent circumstances and have considerable lakhraj property. Of rural tasks. Does a large grain lending business in his own estates.
21 Radhashyam Das and others	4	2,293	903	Weaver ...	Resident (Balasore.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dasmalang ...	Has some position as money-lender. Ancestors were engaged in the sa industry.
22 Kanungo of Nadigan ...	3	8,300	7,500	Karan ...	Resident (Nadigan.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bayang and Dhamnagar.	Descendant of a Mahratta Kanungo. In affluent circumstances, custom of primogeniture prevails in the family. Has large stocks of grain for advancing to raiyats of his own and other estates.
23 Bhuyan Surendra Nath Sing Das Ranabhim Mahapatra.	3	13,614	4,577	Do. ...	Resident (Jamkunda.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Satmalang ...	Locally known as the Jamkunda Bhuian. An old zamindari family. An early ancestors is said to have been a celebrated pirate. Estate has thrice been under the Court of Words since last settlement. The present Bhuian attained majority in 1891. Family tradition that father will die young after birth of a son conduces to extravagance. Present Bhuian has lately had a son Lends grain to raiyats.
24. Lalmohan Das and others ...	2	8,800	4,100	Do ...	Resident (Balasore.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Killa Ambahatta...	Grandfather was a Government official interested in the salt industry. Father was a well-known merchant of Balasore. Since his death family dissensions and abandonment of trading pursuits have brought the family into distress. Shares in some estates have been sold. At one time had large stocks of paddy, but now make no advances. In Ambohatta, their chief estate, the Raja of Nilgiri is co-sharer and makes large advances of grain to raiyats.
25 Kanungo Bilayati, Akhay Narayan Das Baliarsing Mahapatra.	2	365	725	Do. ...	Non-Resident (Balisahi.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sahabandar ...	Locally known as the Bhuian of Balisahi; a resident of Midnapur. Has lately acquired the properties in this district. Said to be a litigious landlords. Lends grain to raiyats.
26. Malliks	1	27,000	18,300	Kayastha ...	Non-resident (Calcutta)	Do. ...	Bengali ...	Ankura.	The co-sharers are three widows in involved circumstances. The estates are well-managed by Babu Monmoth Nath Bose. It is in Ankura; see No. 4 above. The co-sharers belong to an old zamindari family of Calcutta. One of them is said to have sold her interest to the Parhis for Rs. 80,000 in satisfaction of debts.
27 Mahasay Kailash Chandra Ray.	1	255	204	Do. ...	Resident (Dehurda.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kamarda ...	Locally known as the Mohasay of Dehurda. A descendant of the old Mohasay family of Lokhannath. A good and enlightened landlord; has had some thouble with raiyats over nijchas-lands.—fomented by a dismissed servant. Lessee of the so called Khas Mahal of Bichitrapur for the management of which he has received considerable praise from Government. Lands grain to raiyats.
28 Bhuyan Balabhadra Prasad Das, Mohapatra Bairiganjan.	1	18,251	11,200	Karan ...	Resident (Mangalpore.) ...	Do. ...	Uriya ...	Banchas ...	Locally known as the Bhuian of Mangalpur. See para. 92 on Kilas. Is a good landlord and in affluent circumstances. Makes grain advances.

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APPENDIX Z.

Number, Areas and Rents of Non-mahal tenancies,

Class.	Mahal Tenure-holders.				Holdings of Raiyats paying to Tenure-holders.											Holdings of Under-raiyts paying to raiyats and of Under-Raiyats of Nij-jote											
	No.	Total area.	Area in Nij possession.	Area in possession of raiyats.	Nisker area.	No. paying money rent.	Area paying money rent.	Amount of money rent.	Incident per acre.	No. paying Sanja rent.	Area paying Sanja rent.	No. paying Dhuli-bhag rent.	Area paying Dhul bhag rent.	Total No. of holdings.	Estimated No. of holdings. (2)	Total area in possession of under-raiyats.	Nisker area.	No. paying money rent.	Area paying money rent.	Amount of money rent.	Incidence per acre.	No. paying Sanaja rent.	Area paying Sanja rent.	No. paying Dhuli-bhag rent.	Area paying Dhuli bhag rent.	Total No. of holdings.	Estimated No. of holdings. (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
									Rs. a. p.												Rs. a. p.						
Kharida Jamabandi and Sikmi Kharida Tenures ...	3,400	15,100	6,650	8,450	90	9,380	8,140	15,080	1 14 8	...	...	300	220	9,680	9,320	360	...	610	320	545	1 11 3	...	...	60	40	670	600
Other Tenure-holders	400	3,700	1,740	1,960	20	1,550	1,700	2,960	1 11 10	10	10	180	230	1,740	1,690	85	...	70	15	23	1 8 6	...	...	70	70	140	130
Baziafti Tenure-holders.	33,400	74,230	27,130	47,100	1,510	57,190	41,620	70,510	1 11 1	240	280	5,180	3,690	62,610	60,120	1,310	5	1,625	990	1,641	1 10 7	5	5	460	310	2,090	1,870
Total ...	37,200	93,030	35,520	57,510	1,620	68,120	51,460	89,100	1 11 8	250	290	5,660	4,140	74,030	71,130	1,755	5	2,305	1,325	2,209	1 10 8	5	5	590	420	2,900	2,600

Total No. of holdings of Non-mahal raiyatas from C Schedule.	No.	Area.	Average size of holding.
	105,553(1)	79,235	075

Remarks.

(1) This figure exhibits the total of Non-mahal raiyats: details are given for some of the most important only. See report, para. 163

(2) Estimated number of holdings calculated as shown in report, para. 163.

Mahal Raiyats.															
Class-	No.	Total area.	Area in Nij possession.												
1	2	3	4												
Baziafti raiyats ...	28,500	29,470	29,360	110	5	110	90	140	1 8 11	...		20	15	190	125
Thani & Pahi raiyats	251,100	481,100	467,980	13,120	150	16,230	9,500	18,630	1 15 5	20	20	4,940	3,470	1,190	20,990
Non-occupancy raiyats	10,000	13,400	13,320	80	...	70	40	70	1 12 0	...	...	20	40	90	85
		Total ...		13,310	135	16,410	9,630	18,840	1 15 4	20	20	4,980	3,555	1,410	21,200
Nij-jote	...	...	...	4,070	200	4,220	3,170	5,374	1 11 1	10	5	890	695	5,120	4,900
GRAND TOTAL ...				19,135	340	22,935	14,125	26,423	1 14 8	35	30	6,460	4,640	29,430	28,700

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APPENDIX AA.

Details of Expenditure shown in para. 200 for the family of an ordinary raiyat, three adult members and two children.

	RS.	A.	P.
Condiments per month.			
Fresh fish and "Sukhua" (dried fish)	0	4	0
Salt	0	3	6
Oil (mustard and kerosine)	0	7	6
Chilis, tamarind, mustard, and spices	0	3	9
Betel and chewing materials...	0	7	6
Tobacco	0	3	9
Molasses	0	2	0
Turmeric	0	2	0
Total ...	2	2	0
Clothing annual			
Two pair dhotis for each of 3 males @ 10 annas	3	12	0
Five gamchas at 6 annas	1	14	0
One sari, one dhoti, one gamcha for two females	2	7	0
One pair winter cloths	1	0	0
Total ...	9	1	0
Miscellaneous			
Village donations at the festivals of Dole Jatra, Durga Puja or at the time of cholera or small-pox.	0	2	0
Cash "Bidayi" to the Brahmans attending the house on special days ...	0	4	0
The village doctor for drugs...	0	4	0
For meeting and entertaining the relatives of the family	1	0	0
Vermillion for use by the females, excepting widows who are prohibited ...	0	4	0
Total ...	1	14	0
Ornaments of the Females			
Two bell-metal bangles (¾ seer)	1	6	0
Do. anklets (½ „)	1	0	0
Do. armlets (¼ „)	0	8	0
One necklace of silver coins...	10	0	0
One gold nose ornaments	3	0	0
One silver finger ring	1	8	0
Do. topped hair-pin	1	0	0
One pair shellac or brass "churis"	1	0	0
Total ...	19	6	0

Purchased once in 15 years ; annual outlay therefore Rs. 1-5-0.

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APPENDIX AA.—(*Continued.*)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Utensils.			
One bell-metal plate	1	10	0
Two do cups	0	12	0
One large brass "lota"	1	8	0
One small do	1	0	0
One large bell-metal cup	1	8	0
Earthen pots	0	4	0
Two cups of muguni stone	0	6	0
One drinking tumbler	0	8	0
Total	7	8	0

Purchased once in 15 years ; annual outlay, therefore, Re. 0-8-0.

Extraordinary Expenditure

BIRTH.—(The expense in largest at that of the first child.)

One new mat	0	5	0
One new cloth	1	0	0
One pair shellac "churi"	0	8	0
Cowries...	0	0	3
Oil and turmeric for child	0	2	0
Purchase of fried rice and sweets on the 5th day	0	3	0
Purchase of cakes and palm-leaf ceremony on the 6th day when the Goddess of Fate is asked to determine the child's future,	0	4	0
Remuneration of washerman and barber	0	2	0
Total	2	8	3

DEATH.—

One new cloth for the corpse	0	5	0
Food and oil for the men who carry and burn the corpse	0	2	3
Wood for burning obtained from zaminders where payment takes the shape of abwabs.	0	0	0
Food for the family, some Brahmans, the Washerman, Barber and Chowkidar on the 10th and 11th day (Ghura, Gur, Curds and Salt).	0	12	0
New earthenpots and occoanut spoons (the old ones being thrown away on the burial ground).	0	1	0
Ghi (Ghiabhat is the name of the ceremony)	0	0	6
For feeding the kinsmen	0	9	0
Total	1	13	9

For a child the expense will be half that for an adult.

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Marriage

	Of a son. Rs. a. p.	Of a daughter Rs. a. p.
(1) *On the day of contract.* (*Mahaprasad Nirbandha.*)—		
Betel nuts, spices and food for those attending	0 4 0	0 4 0
Cash payment to the father of the bride at a rate which varies according to the supply demand, and is stated by some as high as Rs. 50 but may be taken on the averages.	25 0 0	.....
(2) *On the eve of the Morriage* (*Mangalan*).—		
Three pieces new cloth...	1 14 0	1 14 0
Expenses of "Khiri-Pitha" or feeding relatives some 30 in number with a specially prepared meal of "bhat, dal," pudding, curry, acid-curry, fish, a little ghi, cakes and sweets.	8 0 0	4 0 0
Expenses of feeding the "Najimats," *i.e.*, the attendance drummer, conch-blower, barber, etc.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Necessaries for the bedi (marriage platform) ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
(3) *On the Marriage day.*—		
Ghi for "hom" (the ceremony of sacrificing it by burning before a shrine).	1 0 0	.....
"Panchi" *i. e.*, a pair of cloths for bridegroom and Sari for the bride.	4 8 0	
Miscellaneous articles	1 0 0	
Three or four pairs of Gamcha	0 12 0	
Payments to Brahman	0 4 0	
Do, to Drummer	0 4 0	*Nil.*
Do. to Conch-blower	0 2 0	
Do. to Barber and his wife	0 2 0	
Bearers for carrying bride to bridegroom's house	1 0 0	
Food	4 0 0	
On the 4th and 7th day ghi for the "hom" ...	0 6 0	
On the same occasion milk for pudding and other necessaries, etc.	0 10 0	1 0 0
Cloths sent by bride's family to bridegroom's ...	*Nil.*	2 4 0
Payment to the matrimonial agent ...	1 0 0	*Nil.*
Bearers to carry bride to her father after the 8th day.	*Nil.*	1 0 0
Ornaments for the bride	...	12 0 0
Expenses of second ceremony	3 0 0	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous	1 0 0	1 0 0
Zamindar's Salami	4 0 0	2 0 0
Total	61 2 0	27 6 0

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APPENDIX B. B.

List of prices taken at Bhadrak on 1st June 1899.

Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically	Corresponding English or Latin name	Current price per maund	Current price per seer.	Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically	Corresponding English or Latin name	Current price per maund.	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	(a)—CEREALS AND PULSES.					(e)—SPICES AND CONDIMENTS.			
1	Buta	Gram	2 14 0	...	1	Alaicha ...	Cardamum ...	...	0 10 0
2	Biri Kala ...	Phasolus (Black).	2 5 0	...	2	Ada	Ginger (raw) ...	7 8 0	0 3 6
	,, Noa ...	,, (Summer)	2 4 0	...	3	Bacha ...	Orris root ...	...	0 6 0
3	Barguri ...	(Pea) Vigua Kotiang.	3 0 0	...	4	Dalchini ...	Cinnamon ...	...	0 11 6
					5	Dhania ...	Coriander ...	...	0 2 3
4	China	Redseed ...	...	0 1 9	6	Golmarich ...	Pepper ...	28 0 0	0 12 0
5	Chana mota ...	Paddy (coarse) ...	1 2 0	...	7	Goa ...	Betelnut ...	7 0 0	...
	,, Saru ...	,, (Fine) ...	1 8 0	...	8	Gujrati ...	.....	5 0 0	...
	Chaula Mota usena.	Rice (coarse) ...	2 4 0	...	9	Gandha Soonthi...	A variety of dried ginger.	...	0 6 0
	,, superior Husked ...	.....	2 8 0	...	10	Gadhaka ...	Sulphur ...	...	0 5 0
	,, Saru ...	...	2 15 0	...	11	Gagala ...	Lignum aloes ...	...	0 6 0
	,, Arua ...	.....	3 8 0	...	12	Haldi (desi) ...	Turmeric (local)...	...	0 3 6
6	Gahami ...	Wheat ...	3 0 0	...		,, (Dakhini)	,, supplied from Sauth.	7 0 0	0 3 0
	Atta	Coarse flour ...	4 0 0	...	13	Jaitri	Mace	...	2 12 0
	Maeda ...	Fine flour ...	4 8 0	...	14	Jaifala ...	Nutmeg ...	...	1 0 0
	Sooji	Granular flour ...	6 0 0	...	15	Jasti madhu ...	Liquorice ...	...	0 6 0
7	Harar ...	Cajanus Indicus	...	...	16	Jabakhar ...	Saitpetre ...	...	0 5 0
	,, Samalpuri	Brought from Central Province.	2 6 0	...	17	Jira	Cummin ...	14 0 0	0 6 0
	,, Desi ...	Local ,, ...	2 12 0	...	18	Jhoona ...	Resin ...	6 8 0	0 3 0
	,, Kungoo ...	North-Western ...	4 0 0	...	19	Kala Jira ...	Nigella Indica ...	7 0 0	0 3 0
8	Jaw (grain) ...	Barley ...	3 0 0	...	20	Kabab chini ...	Cubeb ...	...	0 10 0
9	Kolatha ...	Dolichos biflorus	1 10 0	...	21	Karpuadana ...	.....	...	2 8 0
10	Khesari and chana.	Pisum Saliven ...	1 12 0	...	22	Karpura ...	Camphor ...	...	2 0 0
11	Muga Kala ...	Mung ...	2 12 0	...	23	Khaera ...	Catechu ...	14 0 0	0 6 0
	,, Jhain ...	.....	2 8 0	...	24	Lanka marich (Dakhini).	Chilies (from South)	12 8 0	...
	,, Chaitta ...				...	,, (Desi) ...	,, (local)	...	0 3 0
	,, Methi ...	.....	4 12 0	...	25	Labanga ...	Clove	...	0 9 0
12	Masura ...	Ervum Lens ...	3 0 0	...	26	Methi ...	Finugreek ...	4 8 0	0 2 0
13	Mandia ...	Eleusine coracana rare.	...	0 1 0	27	Pan mahuri ...	Aniseed ...	7 0 0	...
					28	Piaja	Onion	3 8 0	...
	(b)—OIL AND GHEE.				29	Postak dana ...	Loppy heads ...	9 0 0	...
1	Chooa	A preparation of resin and oil ...	.....	0 6 0	30	Pippali ...	Longpepper ...	...	0 7 0
2	Jara tela ...	Castor oil. ...	11 0 0	0 4 6	31	Rasun ...	Garlic ...	3 8 0	...
3	Karanja tela ...	Guledupa oil ...	11 8 0	...	35	Raie	White mustard ...	4 12 0	0 2 0
4	Kerosine ...	Petroleum ...	3 14 0 per box of 2 tins of 48 quarts or 50 lbs	0 2 3	33	Saupa ...	.....	...	0 1 6
					34	Saindhab Loona...	Rock Salt ...	...	0 3 0
					35	Sunthi ...	Dried ginger ...	...	0 5 0
					36	Sindura ..	Vermillion ...	...	5 0 0
					37	Sora	Nitre	...	0 5 0
					38	Harira ...	.....	...	0 2 0
						(f)—STIMULANTS.			
5	Nadia tela ...	Cocoanut oil ...	15 8 0	0 6 6	1	Aphima ...	Opium ...	per tola	0 7 6
6	Rasi ,, ...	Gingelly oil ...	9 12 0	...	2	Ganjai ...	Ganja	,,	0 3 6
7	Tesi ,, ...	Linseed ,, ...	10 0 0	...	3	Pati	,, leaves ...	,,	0 1 0
8	Sorisa ,, (Bengal)	Mustard ,, ...	10 0 0	...	4	Sarap (Desi) ...	Country liquor ...	per lb	1 8 0
	,, (Local)...	,, ,, ...	10 8 0	...	5	Tadi	Date juice ...	...	0 1 0
9	Ghee Goa (Local)	Clarified butter of cow.	...	1 0 0	6	Tamakhu Dokta	Tobacco leaf ...	15 0 0	0 6 6
	,, Mainsa ...	,, of Buffalo	34 0 0	0 14 0		Gurakhu ...	Tobacco with molasses &c.	...	0 6 0
	,, Cuttack Supply.	.....	32 0 0	0 13 0	7	Pan	Betel leaves ...	per 1,000	1 0 0
	(c)—SUGAR &c.					(g)—MILKMAN'S STORES.			
1	Chini	Refined white Sugar.	8 8 0	...		Chhena Dudha ...	Milk cream ...	...	0 2 0
2	Gura	Molasses ...	4 12 0	...	1	,, Dahi ...	Cardcream ...	...	0 1 0
3	Kanda ...	Treacle ...	12 8 0	0 6 0	2	Doodha Pure ...	Milk	...	0 1 6
4	Machri ...	Crystallized Sugar candy.	11 0 0	0 5 6	3	Dahi (Ghola) ...	Butter milk ...	...	0 0 6
5	Madhu ...	Honey (Pure not available.	...	0 5 6	4	,, (Basa) ...	Curd	...	0 1 0
						Makhun ...	Butter ...	...	1 0 0
	(d)—SALT AND ACIDS.				5	,, curd ...	.....	...	0 8 0
1	AMbula ...	Mango slices dried with salt, &c. (pickler..)	3 6 0	...		(h)-CONFECTIONER'S STORES,&c.			
2	Tentuli ...	Tamarind not cleaned.	1 2 0	...	1	Sweets ...	Made of Ghee ...	...	0 8 0
3	Nuna (goda) ...	Karkach ...	3 10 0	...		,, ,, ...	Ordinary ...	...	0 6 0
4	,, (panya) ...	Liverpool ...	3 10 0	...	2	Tarts & pastry,&c,	.....	...	0 8 0
					3	Specially ordered things.	.....	...	0 12 0
						Superior ...	.....	...	1 0 0
					4	Chura ...	Flattered rice ...	3 0 0	0 1 6
					5	Hoorumba ...	Rice fried with sugar.	4 8 0	...

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Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically	Corresponding English or Latin name	Current price per maund	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5
	(h)—CONFECTIONER'S STORES, &c.—(concld.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6	Moorhi ...	Rice fried with salt	...	0 1 3
7	Chhatu ...	.....	...	0 2 0
8	Ukhura ...	Sweetned fried rice	...	0 4 0
	(i)—METALS			
1	Kala Suna ...	English Standard coin	Per tola. 25 0 0	...
	Patri „ ...	Leaf gold ...	26 0 0	...
	Joypuri ...	Mohar gold ...	24 0 0	...
2	Chandi rupa ...	Pure silver ...	0 12 0	...
3	Tamba ...	Copper ...	...	1 8 0
4	Kansa ...	Bell metal ...	...	1 2 0
5	Pital... ...	Brass ...	...	0 15 0
6	Khapar ...	Antimony ...	...	0 6 0
7	Sinsa... ...	Lead ...	...	0 5 0
8	Dasta ...	Zinc	...	0 5 0
9	Ranga ...	Paint	...	1 4 0
10	Loha	Iron	...	0 2 0
11	Para	Mercury ...	...	2 8 0
	(j)—COST OF MANUFACTURED OF METALS.			
	Per tota of Gold ...	...	0 8 0 to	1 0 0
	„ „ Silver	...	0 2 0 to	0 4 0
	„ seer of Brass and Bell metal	...	0 6 0 to	0 8 0
	This vary according to the workmanship and make and size of the article			
	(l)—VEGETABLES.			
1	Alu bilati ...	Patatoes ...	2 4 0	0 1 3
2	... disi ...	Yam	2 0 0	0 1 0
3	Baiegana ...	Brinjal ...	...	0 0 6
4	Baital ...	Pumpkin As. 2 to 4 each of ordinary size.		
5	Bhendi ...	.....	...	0 0 9
6	Chhachinda ...	.....	...	0 0 9
7	Janhi	.....	...	0 0 6
8	Kadali (bantal) ...	Curry Plantain As. 5 to 10 bunch of ordinary size.		
9	Kandamula ...	Sweet Potatoes ...	...	0 0 6
10	Karala ...	.....	...	0 0 9
11	Kobiphula ...	Cauli flower ...	As. 1-6 to 3 each.	
	Do.	Cabbage ...	...	...
12	Mula	Radish ...	...	0 1 3
13	Nao	Gourd ...	...	...
14	Panikakharu ...	Water Pumpkin...	...	...
15	Sajana chuin ...	.....	6 per 3 pies	...
16	Simba ...	Beau	...	...
17	Saru... ...	Arum	1 2 0	0 0 6
	(l)—FRUITS, &c.			
1	Amba ...	Mango ...	According to the season's yield.	
2	Atta	Apple ...	2 per 3 pies.	
3	Batabi ...	Permelo ...	1 „ „	
4	Bela	Wood apple ...	2 „ „	
5	Dalimba ...	Pomegranate ...	1 per 2 to 4 as.	
6	Jamilo ...	Star apple ...	1 per 3 pies.	
7	Jeste	Acid fruit ...	...	...
8	Kakuri ...	Cucumber ...	2 per 3 pies.	
9	Karmanga ...	.....	...	...
10	Kaetna ...	.....	2 per 3 pies.	
11	Kagaji lembo ...	Lemon ...	3 per 3 „	
12	Kadali ...	Plantanin (round)	2 per 3 „	
13	Kamala ...	Orange ...	...	...
14	Kendoo ...	Embryopteries Glutinifera.	...	...
15	Maka ...	Maize ...	...	...
16	Mahula ...	.....	...	...
17	Nadia ...	Cocoanut ...	1 per	1 anna
18	Narang ...	A kind of orange.	...	...

serial No	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically	Corresponding English or Latin name	Current price per maund.	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5
	(l)—FRUITS, &c.—(concld.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
19	Oau	.....	...	...
20	Panasa ...	Jack	1 per	8 annas.
21	Peora	Guava ...	...	...
22	Sapoori ...	Pine-apple ...	1 per	1 anna.
23	Salma ...	.....	...	...
24	Tala	Palm	...	...
25	Tarbhuj ...	Water-melon ...	...	...
	These and others vary according to produce of the season.			
	(m)—YARN AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.			
	FOREIGN.			
1	Dhala Suta ...	White threadyarn—		
	No. 40	„ Per rupee	8 moras.	—2 seers
	„ 20	„ „ „	10 „	—2½ „
	„ 12	„ „ „	7 „	—1¾ „
	Nal „ 12	Red „ „	5 „	—1¼ „
	Nila „ 12	Green, &c.„ „	4 „	—1 seer.
	Other colour			
2	Dhuti Bilati ...	Cloth 1 pair ...	10 yards.	1 8 0
		„ „ ...	„	1 12 0
		„ „ ...	„	2 0 0
		„ „ ...	„	2 4 0
3	Sari Bilati ...	1 pair	„	2 0 0
	.....	„ ...	„	2 8 0
4	Lawn cloth ...	1 than of 40 yards	5 0 0	...
		White ...	6 8 0	...
			8 0 0	...
			10 0 0	...
5	Markin ...	1 than of 39 yds...	Rs. 3 to 6	according to quality.
6	Jute	.....	6 0 0	...
7	Tasar (Silk) ...	.....	...	5 0 0
	(n)—COUNTRY MADE COARSE COTTONS.			
1	Gamacha ...	Towel, 6 cubits ...	0 5 0	each.
2	Dhoti ...	9 cubits ...	0 12 0	„
3	Sari	10 „ ...	1 0 0	„
	(o)—WOODS, FUELS.			
1	Jalani ...	Fuels	0 9 0	0 0 3
2	Bamboo of middle	size length 30 ins.	8 pieces per rupee.	
3	Timber for posts, &c.	1 pair 6 ins. girth and 8 cubits length	As. 12 to 14.	
4	Amba	Mango tree 1 tree for Rs. 3 to 7.		
5	Bara	Banian 1 tree for Rs. 10 and other trees are sold in consideration of the quantity of fuel sar average As. 4 per md		
	(p)—LIVE STOCK, &c.			
1	Balada (Ordinary)	Plough or pack bullocks, young and 5 ft. high.	15 0 0	0 0 0
2	Gai	Milk Cow (if with milk, Re. 1 to 1-4 per chhatak of her morning's milk, if day, at half rate.)		
3	Khasi ...	Goat	0 4 0	per seer of meat.
4	Bhera ...	.....	0 2 6	per seer of matton.
5	Batak ...	Duck goose ...	0 6 0	per head.
6	Morgi ...	Fowl	0 4 0	„
7	Hansa ...	Goose	1 4 0	„
8	Anda Murgi ...	Fowl's egg ...	2 for 3 pies.	
	„ Batak ...	Duck's „ ...	2 for 3 pies.	
9	Beef	.....	1 anna per seer.	
10	Fish (very rare)...	.....	4 annas „	

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APPENDIX C. C.

(c)—*Value of Imports and Exports of the ports of Chandbali and Balasore for the year 1897-98*

—	Import.			Export.			Remarks.
	Total value of Chandbali	Total value of Balasore	Total	Total value of Chandbali	Total value of Balasore	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foreign	Rs. 33,84,636	Rs. 6,75,685	Rs. 40,60,321	Rs. 6,08,320	Rs. 6,170	Rs. 6,14,490	See paras 208 and 209 of Report. The Chandbali figures include the trade of the Cuttack District.
Indian	32,09,738	9,49,876	41.59,614	45.51,908	12,90,180	58,42,088	
Total ...	65,94,374	16,25,561	82,19,935	51,60,228	12,96,350	64,56,578	

(b)—*Details showing the quantity and value of the chief articles of Import at the ports of Chandbali and Balasore for the year 1897-98.*

Name of chief Articles.	Import					
	Chandbali.		Balasore.		Total.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FOREIGN		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel	...	2.79.116	...	40,828	...	3,19,944
Cotton Twist	504.000 lbs.	3,89,600	21,100 lbs.	13,150	525,100 lbs.	4,02,750
Do. piece goods grey unbleached	3,887,460 yds.	4,97,110	748,200 yds.	2,25,850	4,635,660 yds.	7,22,960
Glass wares	...	19.786	...	3,438	...	23,224
Hardware	...	56,005	...	5,954	...	61,959
Matches	...	34,446	...	2,700	...	36,146
Metal copper unwrought ...	2,972 cwts.	1,39,356	100 cwt.	1,100	3,072 cwts.	1,40,456
Do. Tin unwrought black ...	590 „	71.751	500 cwt.	300	1,090 „	72,051
Oil mineral, Kerosine ...	1,819,077 gals.	8,13,030	183,992 gals,	1,07.484	2,003,069 gals.	9,20,514
Paint and colours	...	19,309	...	659	...	19,968
Salt	7,287 tons.	3,75,620	3,683 tons.	1,43,892	10,970 tons.	5,19,512
Spices cardamoms	14.554 lbs.	5 454	448 lbs.	165	15,002 lbs.	5,616
Do. Pepper	25,033 „	4,254	1,344 „	292	26,377 „	4,546
Toys	...	7,191	...	2,506	...	9,787
Umbrellas	7.352 nos.	7,995	3,048 nos	3,244	10,400 nos.	11,219
Total ...	...	27,19.020	...	5,51,632	...	32,70,652
INDIAN						
Apparel	...	14,040	...	7,483	...	21,523
Cotton twist	4,267,800 lbs.	13,83,357	646,220 lbs.	1,80,222	4,914,020 lbs.	15,63,579
Drugs of sorts	6,776 „	22,148				22,738
Dyeing materials Turmeric other sorts ...	666 cwt.	4,300	3,008 „ 73 cwt.	590 476	9,784 „ 739 cwt.	4,776
Fruits, cocoanuts	577,000 nos.	18,844	2,500 nos.	75	579,500 nos.	18,889
Do. vegetable fresh ...	...	16,105	...	11,056	...	27.161
Grain Gram	3.127 cwt.	15,952	729 cwt.	3,858	3,856 cwt.	19.410
Do. Pulse	2,362 „	12,373	3,080 „	18,023	5,412 „	30.396
Do. Rice	97 „	522	...	...	97 „	522
Grains wheat	4,389 „	24,123	6 cwt.	39	4,295 „	24,162
Jute, gunny bags	869,015 piece	1,81.912	335,110 piece.	65,310	1,204,125 piece.	2,47,222
Oil vegetable cocoanuts ...	52,438 gals	72,287	25,496 gals.	35,463	77.934 gals.	1,08,450
Provision, Ghee	44,832 lbs	17.438	51,380 lbs.	18,279	96,212 lbs.	35,717
Do. other sorts	6,529 cwt.	58,268	2,376 cwt.	28,258	8,905 cwt.	86,526
Do. salted fish	2,968 lbs.	760	...	...	2,968 lbs.	760
Seeds, Essential	5,955 cwt.	55,805	3,164 cwt.	22,321	9,119 cwt.	78,126
„ other sorts	1,662 „	14,671	186 „	1,084	1,848 cwt.	15,756
Spices, betel nuts	4,057,942 lbs.	3,52.796	954,968 lbs.	83,323	5,012,910 lbs.	4,36.119
„ other sorts	1,159,388 „	1,32,341	627,464 „	56,402	2,086,852 „	1,88.743
Sugar, refined	4.900 cwt.	74,006	3,2 0 cwt.	46.046	8,140 cwt.	1,20,052
„ unrefined	5,234 „	36,550	1,920 „	12,453	7,154 „	48.003
Toys	...	13,274	...	5,403	...	18,677
Total ...	...	25,21.142	...	5,96,164	...	31,17,306
Grand Total ...	...	52,40,162	...	11,47,796	...	63,87,958

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(c)—Details showing the quantity and value of chief articles of export from the ports of Chandbali and Balasore for the year 1897-98

EXPORTS.

Name of Chief Articles.	Chandbali.		Balasore.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain, gram	10,356 cwt.	31,683	...	...	10,356 cwt.	31,683
Do. Pulse	31,103 ,,	1,00,252	...	...	31,103 ,,	1,00,252
Do. Paddy	95 877 ,,	2,12,666	51,880 cwt.	1,33,211	147,757 ,,	3,45,877
Do. Rice	855,262 ,,	34,89,224	240,824 ,,	9,34,335	1,096,086 ,,	44,23,559
Hides, raw	18.654 ,,	4,43,298	1,635 ,,	46,693	20,289 ,,	4,89,991
Skins, raw	13 ,,	120	69 ,,	3,898	82 ,,	4,018
Horns	206 ,,	5,230	4 ,,	80	210 ,,	5,310
Jute, raw	23,222 ,,	25,741	584 ,,	2,390	23,806 ,,	28,131
Jute, gunny bags.	21,625 ,,	6,080	5,228 ,,	520	26,853 ,,	6,600
Lac-Stick	2,442 ,,	53,105	11 ,,	350	2,053 ,,	53,455
Manure, animal bones	29 tons.	3,858	15 tons.	222	44 tons.	4,080
Metal, brass wrought	1,298 cwt.	61,816	...	...	1,298 cwt.	61,816
,, Unenumerated	790 ,,	29,330	261 cwt.	...	790 ,,	29,330
Seeds, Linseed	...	...	1,419 ,,	696	261 ,,	696
Seeds, Til	7,313 ,,	31,789	3,405 ,,	6,293	8,732 ,,	38,082
Stoneware (Mugani)	...	...		103,910	3,405 ,,	1,03,910
Wood and Timber	1,337 tons	73,940	3 tons.	116	1,340 ,,	74,056
Wood manufactured casks, &c, ...	...	4,751	...	473	...	5,224
Gold and Silver	...	4,17,267	...	31,800	...	4,49,067
Total ...	...	49,90,150	...	12,34,387	...	62,54,537

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COMPLETION REPORT on the Re-settlement of the Temporarily-settled areas of the Sadar Sub-Division of the Puri District.

PART I

STATISTICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SADAR SUBDIVISION OE THE PURI DISTRICT

Situation and Boundaries

1. Puri, the Southern District of the Orissa Division, is also the most southernly District of the Bengal Presidency. It lies between 19° 28' and 20°26' north latitude and between 85°00' and 86°30' east longitude. The district is, divided by physical feature, historical tradition and administrative arrangement into two distinct portions. The hill country to the north-west included in the Government Estate of Khurda occupies two-fifths of the total area of the district, and is known as the Khurda Sub-Division. The remaining three-fifths of the District known as the Sadar Sub-division consists of a deltaic alluvial plain stretching from the base of the Khurda Hills to the Bay of Bengal.

The Sadar Sub-Division is situated between 19°28' and 20°22 north latitude and between 85°12' and 86°30 east longitude.

It general shape is triangular. If we take the point where the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies meet on the coast line of the Bay to be the apex of the triangle then the base is the Cuttack boundary, a line 40 miles in length. The shore of the Bay forms the south-eastern and longer side about 90 miles in length, and the north-western and shorter side about 80 miles in length is the Khurda boundary.

Puri town, the head-quarters of the District, stands on the sea shore about half-way down the south-western side of the triangle, at 19°48'14" north latitude and 85°51'39" east longitude.

Area

2. The total area of the Puri District is 2,499 square miles. The area of Khurda Sub-Division is 971 square miles and of the Sadar Sub-Division 1,528 square miles. The present reports is concerned only with the temporarily-settled parganas of the Sadar Sub-Division. To ascertain the area of this portion it is necessary to exclude from the total the following items:—

I. Permanently-Settled Parganas—

i.	Marichpur	53·39	square miles.
ii.	Andhari	16·10	,, ,,
iii.	Malud	15·35	,, ,,
iv.	Parikud	67·52	,, ,,
v.	Bajrakot	17·08	,, ,,
vi.	Manikpatna	24·14	,, ,,
II.	Chilka Lake, so far as included in the Sadar Sub-Division ...	310·35	,, ,,
III.	Lands of Khurda Killa	42·	,, ,,
	Total	546·	,, ,,

There remains a balance of 982 sqare miles. This is not entirely temporarily-settled. A arge number of villages, portions of villages, and parcels of land are held revenue-free, and are altogether excluded from the areas of temporarily-settled estates. The area of these revenue-free lands amounts to 145 square miles.

There are also 10 square miles of permanently settled tenures within the Khodar khas mahals.

Lands occupied by various departments of Government and excluded from revenue-paying estates cover an area of 6 square miles.

If these items be excluded, the area of revenue-paying estates falls to 821 square miles. though the revenue returns show only 818 square miles temporarily settled.

Puri estates have lands in Cuttack District and some Cuttack estates lands in the Puri District. For the former an addition of 5 square miles and for the latter a deduction of 5 square miles has to be made so that no change is made in the temporarily-settled area.

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Administrative Divisions of the Sadar Sub-Divisions.

3. There are two recognised divisions of the Sadar Sub-Division—the first Magisterial by thanas, and the second Collectorate by parganas. The former was originally made for purposes of Police administration, whereas the pargana was the old fiscal division obtaining from the days of the Hindu rajas. It is now proposed in Orissa as in Behar to extend the application of the thana and to make it the general unit for all administrative work. The Pargana division will submit only in certain estate registers and records for which an arrangement by parganas appears to be indispensable. Puri is divided into three thanas, viz., Gope, Pipli, and Puri, and into 24-parganas. The areas of the thanas are respectively :—

Gope	...	...	...	339	square miles.
Pipli	...	...	...	331	„ „
Puri	...	...	...	858	„ „
Total	...	...	...	1,528	„ „

This total includes 42 square miles of the Khurda Sub-Division, which for Police purposes is included in thanas of the Sadar Sub-Division,

The following is statement of the parganas arranged alphabetically :—

Name of Pargana	Area in square miles.	Name of Pargana	Area in square miles.
		Total brought forward ...	579·22
Andhari	16·10	Kerlo	20·18
Antrodh	53·20	Lembai	89.86
Astrang	8·97	Malud	15·35
Athaisi	52·13	Manikpatna	24·14
Bajrakot	17·08	Matkaipatna	10·48
Banchas	30·33	Merichpur	53·29
Chowbiskud	100·32	Oldhar	41·12
Damarkhand	29·49	Parikud	67·52
Kanman (Tappah) ...	6·50	Paschimduai	26·01
Kodar	27·46	Purbaduai	32·63
Kotdesh	182·08	Rahang	150·34
Kotrahang	55·56	Serai	67·32
Total carried forward...	579·22	Total ...	1,177·46

The pargana and thana totals do not tal , because thanas Pipli and Puri both include detached portions of Khurda Sub-Division, and thana Puri in addition comprises a large expanse of the Chilka lake which is not included in any pargana.

It will be seen from the above figures that thanas Gope and Pipli are of nearly equal size and are much smaller than thana Puri, but the latter includes besides the Chlika lake, Puri town, for which there are separate Police arrangements. Puri town is comprised in 16 survey villages and has an area of 2·92 square miles. If the town and the Chilka be excluded from the Sadar thana then we have for its true dimensions an area of 545 square miles with 786 villages. Even so reduced it is much larger than either of the other two thanas.

Of the parganas, Kotdesh is the largest with an area of 182 square miles, and Tappa Kanman the smallest with an area of 6·50 square miles. The average size of the pargana is 49 square miles.

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Division into villages.

4. There are 2,145 villages in the Sadar sub-Division, grouped as follows under their respective parganas and thanas.

The area of the parganas in acres and the average size of a village in each pargana have been added :—

Name of Pargana.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Average area of village in acres.
1	2	3	4
p. Andhari	16·10	18	572
Antrodh	53·20	127	268
Astrand	8·97	16	359
Athaisi	52·13	70	477
p. Bajrakot	17·08	21	521
Banchas	30·33	58	335
Chowbiskud	100·32	180	357
Damarkhand	29·49	74	255
Kanman (Tappa)	6·50	18	231
Khodar	27·49	45	391
Kotdesh	182·08	355	326
Kotrahang	55·56	190	187
Kurilo	20 18	52	248
Lembai	89·86	234	246
p. Malud	15·35	10	982
p. Manikpatna	24·14	12	1,288
Matkatpatna	10·48	8	839
p. Merichpur	53·26	56	609
Oldhar	41·12	49	537
p. Parikud	67·52	61	720
Paschimduai	25·01	62	269
Purbaduai... Puri town	2·92	16	.....
Purbaduai... Rest of Pargana ...	32·63	73	286
Rahang	147·42	236	400
Serai	67·32	104	414
Total ...	1,177·46	2,145	351

The parganas mrked (p) are the permanently settled parganas. A similar statement to the above is given thanawar (including detached villages of Khurda, excluding Chilka lake.)

Name of Thana	Area in square miles.	No, of villages.	Average area of village in acres.
1	2	3	4
Gope	339	614	353
Pipli	331	794	264
Puri { Town	290	16	118
Puri { Rest of Thana	545	786	443
Total ...	1,218	2,210	351

These figures show that in the District as a whole there are nearly two villages to every square mile of country. Kotrahang is more thickly studded with villages than any other pargana. The permanently-settled parganas are the most sparsely populated, as they all comprise large unculturable areas of river, marsh and shore sand.

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Division into Estates,

5. At the beginning of the last settlement there were 263 temporarily-settled estates in the Sub-Division. Their number has been increased by partition in the course of the settlement to 475. The distribution of estates by parganas according to the Collectorate registers is as follows :—

Name of Pargana.	Number of estate at last Settlement.	Number of estates at Present.
Antrodh	3	
Astrang	1	1
Athaisi	7	14
Banchas	18	41
Chowbiskud	13	16
Demarkhand	13	16
Kanman (Tappa)	2	2
Khodar	2	3
Kotdesh	16	35
Kotrabag	50	78
Kurilo	8	8
Lembai	7	7
Malud	3	
Oldhar	16	21
Paschimdual	36	109
Purbaduai	31	64
Rahang	21	22
Serai	8	8
Sultannagar	1	3
Saidabad	7	19
Total ...	263	475

Partitions have been most numerous in Paschimduai, Purbaduai and Kotrahang. In these parganas the process of sub-division has been carried to such a ridiculous extent that prior to resettlement they contained 57 estates paying less than Rs. 10 of revenue and 3 paying less than Re. 1.

A limit to the partition of temporarily-settled estates of the nature of that provided in Section II of the old Partition Act VIII of 1876 for permanently-settled estates has been provided for all revenue-paying estates in Section II of the new Act V of 1897.

Allowances were originally granted to zamindars on the theory that they relieved the State of the trouble, expense and risk of collecting the small sums payable by individual raiyats. When by excessive partition the amount payable by the zamindar becomes less than the amount realizable from the average raiyat the State gets no *quid pro quo* for the allowance it makes to the zamindar. This has been recognised in the new Act, and the line has been drawn at Rs. 10.

Revenue of Estates.

6. The extent to which estates differ in size may be judged from the fact that the largest estate in the District, *viz*, Kotdesh, touzi No. 44, paid before re-settlement a revenue of Rs. 81,082 and the smallest, viz., Salpuradong, touzi No. 479, a revenue of As. 14.

A classification of estates by former revenue yields the following results :—

Rs.	1 to Rs.	10	...	64
Rs.	11 to Rs.	50	...	131
Rs.	50 to Rs,	100	...	75
Rs.	100 to Rs.	1,000	...	177
Rs.	1,000 to Rs.	5,000	...	31
Rs.	5,000 to Rs.	10,000	...	1
Rs.	10,000 and over		...	5

The average amount of revenue was Rs. 504 per estate ; the estates which paid a revenue exceeding Rs. 2,500 may be specially mentioned ; they are in order of magnitude :—

Kotdesh, touzi No. 44	Rs. 81,288	...	Kotdesh and Antrodh pargana.
Delang, touzi No. 257	Rs. 33,754	...	Lembai pargana.
*Rahang, touzi No. 268	Rs. 25,395	...	Rahang pargana.
*Krishnanagar, touzi No. 270	Rs. 19,583	...	Seari pargana.
*Krishnachandar, touzi No. 270	Rs. 12,651	...	Chowbiskud pargana.
Kotsahi, touzi No. 6	Rs. 5,392	...	Katrahang pargana
Pipli, touzi No. 62	Rs. 4,523		
Khodar, touzi No, 251	Rs. 4,189	...	Khodar pargana (a Government estate).

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Killa Kokal, tauzi No. 421	... Rs. 4,163	... Chowbiskud pargana.
Killa Rovang, tauzi No. 130	... Rs. 3,383	
Killa Gobra, tauzi No. 189	... Rs. 2,514	... Athaisi pargana.

Three estates marked with an asterisk were during the late settlement held khas on account of the recusancy of the proprietors. The amount shown against them represents the average net income derived from them by Government over a series of 11 years.

Regrouping of estates in blocks.

7. The information that has been given above has reference to the old jamas payable by estates previous to the present revision of settlement.

In writing the assessment reports of the new settlement it has been found convenient to adopt an arrangement which differs slightly from the parganawar arrangement obtaining in the last settlement.

In the first place what may be called the obsolete or paper parganas—Mahal Musrud, Saidabad and Sultannagar—have been discarded. These were not territorial divisions of the District, but merely names given to small detached areas scattered over numerous parganas and included within the bounds of certain estates. In some cases they extend to the adjoining district of Cuttack. They have never been recognised as teritorial units by the Survey Department either at last or the present settlement. and their areas have always been included within the parganas to which they geographically belong.

In the next place, it has been found convenient in a few cases to group together and re-arrange parganas because they have possessed some important feature in common. The new divisions have been styled " Blocks," and are as follows :—

Name of Block.	Parganas included	Reason for arrangement.
Kotdesh	Kotdesh	Because more or less conterminous with Kotdesh estate touzi No. 44.
	Antrodh	
Khodar	Khodar	Because alike liable to inundation from the Debi and Prachi rivers.
	Kurila	
	Kanman (Tappa). ...	
	Astrang. ...	
East Athaisi and Damakhand.	East Athaisi and Damarkhand.	Because more or less conterminous with Killa Gobra and alike liable to inundation from the Prachi and Kadua rivers.
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.	West Athaisi ...	Because alike liable to inundation from the Kusabhadra river.
	Matkatpatna. ...	
Lembai	Lembai	Single pargana.
Kotrahang ...	Kotrahang ...	Do.
Pasehimduai ...	Paschimduai ...	Do.
Purbaduai, Oldhar ...	Purbaduai (includes Oldhar. portion of Matkatpatna and Athaisi).	Because alike liable to inundation from the Bhargahi (Adlabad breach), the Dhauna and Kusabhadra rivers.
Rahang	Rahang	Single pargana.
Serai	Serai	Do.
Chawbiskud ...	Chawbiskud ...	Do.
Bhanchas	Banchas ...	Do.

To these have been added the micellaneous items—Scattered estates.

The distribution of estates over blocks is as follows :—

Block.	Number of estates.	Area in acres (fraction omitted.
1. Kotdesh	39	123,300
2. Khodar	14	25,900
3. East Athaisi and Damarkhand	26	39,000
4. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna	10	16,800
5. Lembai	7	53,100
6. Kotrahang	78	28,000
7. Pachimduai	109	12,500
8. Purbaduai Oldhar	87	31,700
9. Rahang	22	68,800
10. Serai	9	40,300
11. Chawbiskud	16	56,600
12. Banchas	41	12,700
13. Scattered estate	27	14,600
Total ...	485	523,300

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The average size of an estate is 1,079 acres. But the largest, Kotdesh, has an area of 110,562 acres; and the smallest Kharidagi Mahure tauzi No. 487, an area of ·43 acres. Under the new settlement the classification of estates by revenue will be :—

	Number of estates.
Re. 1 to Rs. 10...	46
Rs. 10 to Rs. 50...	106
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100...	78
Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000	211
Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000	37
Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000	2
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000	4
Over Rs. 1,00,000	1

The variations in revenue will be from Rs. 1,04,324 (Kotdesh), to Rs. 1-2, and the average amount of revenue per estate Rs. 777.

8. To ascertain the average sizes of a holding and of a plot two different sets of figures must be considered.

Division into holdings and plots.

As the number of revenue free holdings and plots cannot be separated out from the number of revenue paying without an amount of trouble incommensurate with the object, the average size of a holding may be ascertained by dividing the total assessed area by the total number of holdings according to the settlement reports, while the average size of a plot may be ascertained by dividing the total area of the temporarily settled parganas by the total area of plots according to survey records. The figures so ascertained are :—

Total assessed area.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings.
373,300	204,400	1.8 acres.

Serial No.	Name of pargana.	Total area in acres.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Total number of plots.	Average size of plot 3÷5	Average size of plot 4÷5.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Antrodh	34,054	26,909	98,084	0·34	0·27	
2	Astrang	5,743	2,839	7,625	0·75	0·37	
3	Athaisi	33,363	12,893	42,116	0·79	0·30	
4	Banchas	19,413	14,804	50,051	0·38	0·29	
5	Chawbiskud ...	64,207	37,471	90,236	0·71	0·41	
6	Damarkhand ...	18,876	13,012	38,450	0·49	0·33	
7	Kanman Tappa ...	4,163	2,335	7,354	0·56	0·31	
8	Kodhar	17,579	12,215	50,759	0·34	0·21	
9	Kotdesh	116,325	92,504	404,724	0·29	0·22	
10	Kotrahang	35,560	29,246	120,601	0·29	0·24	
11	Korilo	12,916	8,081	26,309	0·49	0·30	
12	Lembai	57,597	45,184	162,766	0·35	0·27	
13	Matkatpatna ...	6,709	2,382	7,453	0·90	0·31	
14	Oldhar	26,319	12,195	28,117	0·93	0·43	
15	Paschimduai ...	16,650	13,642	55,134	0·30	0·24	
16	Purbaduai	20,888	16,559	45,959	0·45	0·36	
17	Rahang	96,097	73,992	210,840	0·45	0·35	
18	Serai	43,091	32,526	75,313	0·57	0·43	
	Total ...	629,550	448,791	1,521,891	0·41	0·29	

An alternative figure for size of plot has been given, the first inclusive and the second exclusive of the uncultivated area. The number of uncultivated plots is comparatively small, though the area is considerable. It would be difficult to separate out the number without elaborate examination of the records, and as it bears only a very small portion to the total number its inclusion does not much affect the value of the average.

It would appear from the above figures that the average holding comprises 7 plots. The average village being 351 acres in extent, will comprise on the average 92 holdings and 689 plots.

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General description of physical features.

9. The Sadar Subdivision of the Puri District is the south western section of the Mahanadi delta It is flanked on the west by the hill country of Khurda, a continuation of the low ranges which separate the Native States of Nayagarh, Khandapara and Rampur from the valley of the Mahanadi. The boundary between the Sadar and Khurda Subdivision is a well-defined line running close to the foot of the hills and occupied by the Koakhai and Daya channels. The valley of the Daya is crossed by the hills at two points only—at Dhaulagiri, an isolated peak standing in a detached village of Khurda in north Kotrahang below the bifurcation of the Daya and Bhargabi ; and at Jagadalpur, where there is a line of low hills intersected by the new Puri Branch Railway. The highest peak in this range rising behind the Jagadalpur bungalow and crowned by an ancient Hindu temple, is about 100 feet above sea level. Dhaulagiri famous for the Asoka inscription carved on a great slab of living rock near its base is about the same height.

The Sadar Subdivision crosses the Daya at two places only—in north-west Lembai where it encroaches on the Khurda uplands and encloses the small hills of Kanbagpara Anragarh ; and again in West Serai, where it diverges from the river for a distance of 2 to 5 miles and encloses some high land and rocky mounds in Garh Sanput

With these trifling exceptions the Sadar Subdivisions is an alluvial deltaic country, stretching without break from the Eastern Ghats to the Bay of Bengal.

The main portion of the delta is contained between the channels of the Daya on the west and the Khusbhadra on the east. Beyond the Khusbhadra valley is a tract of high inferior land where cultivation is varied by stretches of moorland interspersed with patches of forest and scrub jungle. This higher belt forms the watershed between the southern Cuttack and Puri section of the Mahanadi delta. It stretches from the head of the Sadar Subdivision in North Kotdesh through parganas Antrodh, Demarkhand, Banchas, and the Kodhar block to the marshes of Killa Marichpur. The Katjuri through its chief offshoot the Devi finds an outlet to the sea in Killa Marichpur through a network of creeks.

In the delta proper lying between the Daya and the Khushbhadra three more or less distinct areas may be distinguished. The parganas as its heads—Kotdesh, Kotrahang and Lembai—are marked by considerable diversity of level. The higher lands are occupied by small patches of forest, by extensive mango, jack and palang groves, and by village sites concealed from view in the foliage of banyan, tamarind, and other umbrageous trees Rice lands of varied levels fill up the intervals. The whole combines to form a pleasing picture, and the eye is nowhere wearied by dull flat expanses of plain country stretching unbroken to the horizon.

As we proceed further south we come to the second zone of the delta. There is here less diversity of level. Woodland scenery is rarer. The village sites are more exposed, and clusters of cocoanut, palmyra and date yalms take the place of the more leafy groves of the north. The only breaks in the monotony of the landscape are caused by the large rivers whose banks are fringed with tries and under-growth. Parganas Athaisi, Purbaduai, Odhar, Pachimduai, Rahang, Chowbiskud and Serai lie within this second zone. In the southern extremities of these parganas where we approaoh the third zone the aspect of the country is dreary beyond description. The land is flat as the surface of a teble ; it is only a few feet above sea-level,, and is mostly subject to river flood which converts whole tracts by turn into inland seas or marshy swamps. The village sites are huddled on the top of isolated mounds, some provided by nature, others constructed or developed by art. The trees, if any, round the homesteads are seldom more than a group of palms, so few that they can be counted on one's fingers.

The last zone is the area lying beyond the line of cultivation. On the south-east it is a belt of sand along the sea coast varying from 1 to 4 miles in breadth ; on the south-west it is the great expanse of water called the Chilika Lake. Along the coast is a line of sand hills which the rivers of the delta find it difficult to pierce. The Khusbhadra on the east finds an obstructed outlet to the sea ; but the Bhargobi, after flowing due south for nearly 50 miles, finds it can make no head way through the shore sand, throwing off some of its volume into the Sar Lake and the Samang Pat, two shallow lagoons to the east and north of Puri town, then turns abruptly to the west and makes its way to the Chilka.

The Chilka Lake

10. Chilka lake occupies about one-fifth of the total area of the Sadar Subdivision. It is the great basin into which the rivers of the southern delta empty themselves. On the west it is flanked by the Khurda hills. On the east it is divided from the sea by a belt of sand and a group of low islands formed by silt deposit. A small opening of two or three hundred yards connects its waters with the sea and admits the tide. The lake is fresh in the rains and salt in the hot weather. The depth varies from a few inches to a few feet, and its area fluctuates with the season, with the intensity and duration of the annual river floods and with the ebb and flow of the tide. The normal area of the portion included in the Puri District may be taken to be 310 square miles and the average depth about 4 feet, An ornate description of the lake and its scenery may be found on pages 22 to 25 of Sir W.W.Hunter's "Statistical Account of Puri" and in volume I of the same author's Orissa."

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The soil.

11. Save in the west. where the subdivision encroaches on the laterite uplands of Khurda and on the south and east where the shore and forms a belt of varying width, the soil of the Sub-division is of the normal alluvial type found in deltaic country. There is every variety of admixture from almost pure sand to almost pure mud. Generally speaking the lighter soils, the sandy loams, are most abundant in the north of the district where there is much diversity of level. The black soils are found more widely in the lower levels of the southern parganas.

There are several native classifications of soils, as viewed from different points of view. Perhaps the most general is the division into—

Pal land the riverside silt-enriched soils on which miscellaneous crops of tobacco, sugar cane, arhar, kulthi, etc., are grown, and

Jal land, the ordinary rice lands within the embankments.

In the ruidad of pargana Rahang soils are divided into the following classes, which may be taken as typical :—

1. *Diha*, homestead land (including the garden as well as the house site).

2. *Kala* (black land) lying below the village site ; the land over which the washing water of the village is poured and all village refuse is thrown.

3. *Gora* (light coloured land) the ordinary crop land,

4. *Nadipatu* (river clay), the land on the river bank enriched by alluvial deposit (*c.f.* *Pal* land, above).

5. *Sarpalu* (watery land), as for example in the dalua tracts of the Sar Lake and the Samang Pat.

There are numerous names again for the different varieties of ordinary crop land according to composition, colour and other peculiarities. I have found the following names in use :—

Balichar.—Pure sand out of cultivation.

Balia or *Baliara.*—Sandy soil just fit for cultivation,

Balia matal.—Sundy loam, the most common of all soils and varying much in composition and fertility.

Goria matal.—Soil mixed with pebbles and small stones, usually high land recently reclaimed.

Dudhia matal.—(milk coloured).—White soil, very friable and fairly fertile ; grows fine paddy.

Telia matal,—A damp clay soil with an oily appearance ; fairly common and not unfertile.

Sudh matal.—Purely muddy soil.

Chaulia matal.—Brownish soil. very friable ; common and fairly fertile.

Pansia matal.—Ash-coloured soil, not uncommon and also fertile ; very friable.

Kimhiria matal.—Slate (crocodile)-coloured soil ; something like the preceding.

Telia Balia.—Intermediate between *balia matal* and *telia matal.*

Dhaulia matal.—Greyish-white soil.
Nalia matal.—Red soil.
Haldia matal.—Yellow soil.
} Called from their colours, which are due to peculiarities of local origin ; usually fertile.

Janha matal.—An inferior variety of *chaulia matal.*

Hadua matal.—Coloured like bone, and of hard consistency.

Khulti matal or *Khari matal.*—A chalky soil ; fairly fertile.

Chikta matal.—Sticky, muddy soil often found in the bottom of tanks.

Kala matal.—Black soil, usually of low levels ; the most fertile of all (to be distinguished from *kala mati*—the land round the village site).

Nunia matal.—A soil which from some peculiarity of composition becomes saltish in the hot weather. It abounds near the Chilka. The sub-soil I suppose gets affected and the saline impregnation gradually pervades the upper soil and gives it a bluish-white appearance.

Nunia (called *nuni char* while out of cultivation) soil which has been inundated with salt water and has not recovered ; may or may not be in cultivation. This is also common in the Chilka side villages.

Frequency and fertility of soils.

12. When village notes were compiled in camp, raiyats used to be asked to give estimates of the produce of different soils. These estimates were anything but correct, and always fell much short of the truth. They varied considerably from village to village. I give for what it is worth a table which shows for each class the number of times it is mentioned in the village notes and the average produce assigned by the raiyats.

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Class of soils.	Number of times mentioned	Average produce in gownies—4.6 Bal. seer.
Balia or Baliara	4	75
Balia Matal	74	95
Goria Do.	1	30
Dudhia Do.	7	83
Telia Do	11	85
Sudh Do.	25	106
Chaulia Do.	53	95
Paunsia Do.	12	100
Kimbhria Do.	5	88
Telia Do.	5	70
Dhoulia Do.	5	110
Nalia Do.	9	132
Haldia Do.	4	115
Janha Do.	3	90
Hadua Do.	1	120
Khalli Do.	1	80
Chikita Do.	3	90
Kala Do.	19	161
Nunia Do.	15	66
Nunia	5	80

The average for 262 entries comes to 98·7 gownies = 454 Bal. seers This is of course an under statement; an addition of 50 percent at least would be required to make the estimates an approach to truth.

River system

13. The range of hills which separate the Native States and the Puri District from the southern valley of the Mahanadi is pierced by that river at Naraj, a village 7 miles above Cuttack town and about 10 miles from the northern angle of the Sadar Subdivision of Puri. The Mahanadi, after emerging from the Naraj gorge, throws off to the south one of its chief affluents, the Katjuri, which in its main stream is the principal drainage channel of southern Cuttack. The Katjuri opposite the town of Cuttack, and only a mile or two below the point where it leaves the Mahanadi, is tapped by the Kuakhai, which is the head stream of the Puri section of the delta. It has three main distributaries at Balianta, about 12 miles from its head; it sends off the Kushbhadra to the left, and at Sardaipur, 7 miles lower down, it divides into the Bhargovi continuing south, and the Daya inclining to the south-west. The most easterly of the three rivers. Kushbhadra, makes its way by a more or less direct line to the sea and forces a sluggish passage through the shores and about half way between Puri town and the mouth of the Devi river, under which name the parent stream, the Kathjuri, finds an outlet into the Bay. The most westerly of the three distributaries, the Daya, follows more or less closely the base of the Khurda hills and enters the Chilka Lake at its north-east end. The Bhargovi, the central stream of the Puri delta flows almost due south in the direction of Puri town, and finding itself checked by the shore sand, curves rapidly to the west and seeks the Chilka, into which it discharges itself by a network of channels, some of them linked with the Daya.

North-eastern rivers

14. The remaining rivers of the district are either tributaries and affluents of the three main streams, or local drainage channels. Begining from the east corner of tne district the following names may be noted : Killa Marchipur is drained by the Devi and its offshoots the Godokont, the Magranal and Kotai rivers. The Prachi carries down to the sea the dratnage of the border country between the two districts. It is joined at its mouth by the Kadua, another local stream which flows midway between the Prachi and Kushbhadra basins. The Kadua and the Prachi enter the sea between the two parganas Athaisi and Kurilo. The Kushbhadra receives no important contributions from the east; but on the west, at a point 6 miles from the sea, it receives, the whole of the drainage of the parganas lying between its own and the Bhargovi chaupels. The Dhanua with its sub-tributary the Mugai conveys this large addition of volume to the Kushbhadra, and the point of junction is said to be the lowest point in the delta. The distance of this point from the sea by a direct line is only 6 miles, but as the fall is very gradual, the river adopts a winding course and does not reach its destination till it has covered twice that distance. There is a constant struggle at the Kushbhadra mouth between the river current and the tide. The struggle has resulted in the formation of a sandy bar which effectively checks the river discharga in time of heavy flood.

Southern river

15. The Bhargovi, which is heavily embanked throughout, receives no tributaries of any note from the point of bifurcation at Sardaipur to its turning point north of Puri town. On the other hand it gives off some of its volume to the Sar Lake by the Bengai and Kunchi

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Nalas and to the Sameng Pat north of Puri by the Dhauria, East Kania and Athara nalas The excess spil water of these escape basins is carried by the Harichanden or Suna Mahi river through the sand in a line parallel to the sea front for a distance of nearly 20 miles, when it enters the Chilka near the Chilka mouth. About 10 miles from Puri this channel was joined by a small stream from the north called the"Naya nadi" or "Mew". This small stream was some 40 years ago artificially connected with the main stream of the Bhargovi, and now as the "Naya nadi" is one of the escape channels of the great river. The Bhargovi after turning to the west thus gives off two affluents to the south-east, *viz.*, the East Kania and the Naya Nadi. The rest of its progress is westward and north-westward towards the Chilka. It sends one offshoot. the South Kania, due west to the Chilka. The main stream then turns north and receives the Rathanchira, a tributary which conveys to it the drainage of the south-eastern half of the country between the Bhargovi and the Daya. Its course is again deflected west; and a network of channels carry its waters to the Chilka at the very point where the Daya enters the lake. The country between the two rivers Bhargovi and Daya has two chief drainage channels, the Rathanchira on the south and east, and the Nun on the north and west. The Rathanchira as remarked above joins the Bhargovi. The main stream of the Nun enters the Daya a few miles above its mouth, but it has numerous independent creeks connecting it direct with the Chilka. On its left bank the Daya receives several hill streams running down from the uplands of Khurda. The chief of these is the Gangua on the north and the Madagui on the south. The Gangua enters about the 10th mile, and the Madagui about the 28th.

Distribution of Puri rivers.

16. All the rivers of the district have one characteristic in common. In the hot weather they are beds of sand with tiny streams or none at all, while in the rains they receive more water than they can carry. This is only the common experience of an Indian river. The particular evils that result in the Puri District will be discussed in a subsequent section of the report.

In Mr. Taylor's report of 1871, on the Orissa Embankment, are two statements that show at a glance the distribution of the deltaic rivers, and of the local drainages in the District, and though prepared nearly 30 years ago, give an accurate description of the present order of things.*

Embankments.

17. The rivers of the district have from time immemorial been restrained within embankments, and the cultivated lands have been in a more or less efficient degree protected from the disastrous effects of inundation Before attempting to draw parallels with former times, I will endeavour to give a brief description of the embankments as they exist at present. They on the are shown accompanying map ; to understand the map ; it is necessary to know the recognised distribution under the following 4 classes :—

Class I.—Canal embankments which are intended to be above high flood level, marked 0000 (There are none of these in the Puri District).

Class II.—Agricultural embankments, mostly above present high flood level, which will probably be permanently maintained at their present height, marked 0-0-0-0.

Class III.—Embankments which eventually it will probably be desirable to abandon, but which it is proposed to retain for the present, marked []—[]—[]—[].

Class IV.—Embankments which it is undesirable to retain as in some cases they are actually harmful and the remainder are of doubtful utility, marked++ + +

Zamindari and abandoned Government embankments used to be shown in the maps by a zig-zag line thus ~~~~~ and classed V, but they have by recent orders been expunged from our records and need not be referred to.

It will be seen from the map that only the three principal rivers into which the Kuakhai breaks up, *viz.*, the Daya, the Bhargovi and the Kushbhadra, are embanked. The Kuakhai has on its right bank a Class IV embankment which is continued for a few miles along the Daya, The embankment is not in good repair and no serious attempt is made to maintain it. For the rest of its course on the right bank the Daya is devoid of embankments. The Kuakhai on its left bank is defehded by a Class II embankment up to Balianta, where the Kushbhadra takes off, and by the Pilgrim road which acts as a Class II embankment from Balianta to Sardeipur, where the second bifurcation occurs. The Daya left has a Class II embankment from the point of bifurcation to within a few miles of the Chilka. The Bhargovi is defended on its right bank by Class II embankment continuous from its parting with the Daya to a point a few miles from the Chilka. On the left the embankment is of Class III. Its line is first broken by the unrepaired Adlabad breach in the 6th mile. From Gabkand to the opening of the Kanchi river the embankment is of Class IV. Then follows a series of escape channels and openings near the westwards curve of the Bhargavi, Three tracts of country enclosed by these escapes are protected by ring embankments of Class III. The largest is surrounded by the Bhargavi, The East Kania, the Nayanadi and the Harchandi river, forming an oblong about 15 square miles in extent. The rest of the left bank of the Bhargovi and its affluent the South Kania is embanked by Class III bundhs to within a few miles of the Chilka The last few miles both on tha Daya and the Bhargovi are left open, because in flood time there is always a heavy back water from the Chilka, and embankments are useless.

* See Appendices II and III

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Class IV and a small stretch of Class III embankments are shown along the north shore of the Sar lake and the course of the Bengai river, but they have not been repaired for several years, and under present conditions are useless for the protection of the country lying to the north and east.

The Kushbhadra has a Class II embankment for 6 miles down the right bank, and a Class IV embankment not repaired and not countinuous for 12 miles down the left bank.

It has been stated in a previous paragraph of the report that the Devi River, an affluent of the Katjuri, enters the District in the extreme north-west corner. There is a short length of combined Class IV and Class III embankment along the right bank at the place where it skirts Khodar pargana. This is breached in many places, and it has been proposed, if not already decided, to leave it in disrepair.

From the above, it will be seen that the present policy of Government is to effectively protect the large central tract lying between the Daya and Kushbhadra channels, and to leave the rest of the district to take its chance. The tract to the west of the Daya and to the east of the Kushbhadra are practically unprotected. The mid tract between the Kushbhadra and the Bhargovi is one only partially protected in the northern half. In the southern half it is exposed to the mercy of the annual floods.

A list of the existing Class II, III, IV, and of the abandoned Class V embankments, taken from the records of the Public Works Department, forms Appendix IV to this report. From this it will be seen that the distribution by classes is as follows :—

Class.		Miles.	Feet.		
II	...	97	1,336	...	To be retained permanently.
III	...	113	3,494	...	To be retained temporarily.
IV	...	46	1,790	...	Probably to be abandoned.
V	...	62	1,405	...	Already abandoned.

The total length of the existing embankments (Class V excluded) is 257 miles 1,250 feet.

As it was only a few years ago that the present policy of abandoning embankments supposed to be useless or injurious was inaugurated, it would have been interesting to contrast the average cost of maintenance before and after ; but I have not been able to get the figure necessrry for comparison.

In 1896-97 it appears that 257 miles 1,340 feet of Puri embankments were maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,792, or Rs. 139 per square mile, as against an average cost of Rs. 247 per mile in Cuttack and Rs. 182 per mile at Balasore. (See Government Resolution No. 209-I.D., dated the 18th February 1898).

With this we may compare the statements found in the statistical account of Puri, that the total length of embankments In 1866 was 316¾ miles with 43 sluices, maintained at an annual cost of £ 7 16s. or Rs. 156 per mile ; that is at a total cost of Rs. 49,413,

The figures of a single year, taken at random, do not, however, convey much information. In 1896 there were heavy breaches, which swelled the bill of costs.

It has not yet been decided definitely what will be the ultimate fate of the embankments of Class IV. From the revenue point of view, I do not think that it would be judicious to abandon those on the Kushbhadra left, on the Bhargovi left, on the Bengai and on the Sar Lake. But the embankments on the Bengai, the Bhargovi left and the Sar are more or less useless if the Adlabad gap remains open. If then it is decided to leave the Adlabad gap *in statu quo*, there is not much to be gained by maintaining the others.

Effects of floods on embankments.

18. The volume of water poured in to the puri District by the Kuakhai channel varies enormously from year to year. The carrying capacity of the embanked channels that conduct this water to the Chilka and the sea varies also with the distance from the head of the delta. To properly appreciate the condition of the problem, we want to know, first, what is the estimated discharge from the Katjuri into the Kuakhai in years of high flood. We than want to know the carrying capacity of the distributaries of the Kuakhai at various distances from the head of the system. Distances of 25 and 40 or 50 miles would supply data from which could be estimated the effect of floods on the upper and lower sections of the district respectively. The Superintending Engineer of the Orissa Circle has kindly given me some notes from which it appears that the estimated discharge of the Kuakhai at head, in the exception ally high flood of 1842, was computed to be 334,483 cubic feet per second, and that the high flood discharge may in future be estimated at 277,180 cubic feet per second.

In a report of Major Harris, made in 1858, the discharge capacities of the Kuakhai distributaries at a point 25 miles from Cuttack were estimated as follows :—

Daya ...	...	...	33,100 cubic feet per acre.
Bhargovi	...	...	59,220 ,, ,,
Kushbhadra	...	...	9,853 ,, ,,
		Total	102,173

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After the flood of 1872, it was estimated that in their lower reaches these rivers could only discharge 45,000 cubic feet per second. It is evident then that, even in a year of very ordinary flood, when the discharge is, let us say, only half of the high flood discharge, the Puri rivers are unable to contain within their banks the volume of water passed into the district through the Kuakhai even within the first 25 miles ; there must be a discharge of the excess. Under present conditions the spill in ordinary years occurs over the right bank of the Daya through the Adlabad breach in the Bhargovi left, and over both banks of the Khusbhadra about 20 miles below Cuttack. The relief thus afforded prevents breaching of the embankments lower down.

As regards the phenomena to be witnessed in exceptional years, we have ample evidence in the flood reports of 1892 and 1896.

The flood of 1892 was remarkable for its intensity, and that of 1896 for its duration. In 1892 the most serious breaches that occurred in the important embankments of the Daya Bhargovi and Kushbhadra were the following :—

On the Doya Left (Class II), at Madhepur in the 8th mile.

On the Bhargovi Right (Class II), none serious, *Left* (Class III), at Adlabad in the 6th mile ; Gabkand in the 23rd mile.

On the Kushbhadra Left (Class II), at Jogisahi in the 1st mile.

These breaches occurred at places that are always weak points in the embankments. The breaches in the Daya left are caused by the return to that river of the great volume of water escaping across the Class IV embankments of the Kuakhai and Daya right bank. The flood water takes the direction of the Gangua Nala, and returning to the river at a point where the channel is constructed, impinges on the left embankment almost at right angles. After breaching the embankment and the Puri-Khurda road, the water makes its way across Lembai pargana. Some of its volume returns to the Daya south of the Jagdalpur hills, and again imperils the embankment. The rest seeks the Chilka through the channel of the Nun river. The left embankment of the Daya has not only to withstand the volume of this returning flood water, it is also endangered by the flood poured against it by the Mandagine, a tributary which in addition to its own volume, receives by a sub-tributary called the Rajna much of the flood that had spread over the west Daya tract. Breaches in the lower left embankment of the Daya are thus inevitable in years of heavy floods.

The Bhargovi right (Class II) is the most efficient of the district embankments, probably because on account of the breaching of the opposite bank and the relief so afforded to the river it gets less work to do than any other. It rarely gives way save in the lowest reaches of the river near the Chilka, where breaches have no serious results and flooding is inevitable.

The Bhargovi left (Class III) is the most troublesome of the embankments. Breaches have occurred so frequently at Adlabad in the 6th mile that since 1895 it has been decided to leave the gap open. The serious results that flow from this policy have been described in detail in the special report on Purbaduai, Oldhar parganas, and it is hoped that the question will receive reconsideration in the light of its relation to land revenue. The next weakest point is at Gobkand. No breach occurred here in 1896 because of the relief afforded by the Adlabad gap. The embankment from Gobkand to the head of the Kanchi outlet is shown in the maps as Class IV. I have not seen this portion of the embankment, but hope that it is not proposed to abandon it and intensify the misfortunes of the flood-afflicted parganas to the east. The relief afforded to the river by the Adlabad breach and the escape channels near Puri is such that no breaches occurred in the lower embankment during floods of 1896.

The Kushbhadra left embankment (Class II) is so aligned that breaches are inevitable in years of high flood. The embankments are funnel-shaped from the head of the stream downwards, and the contraction of the flood water volume can have no result but one. It is suggested by the Superintending Engineer in the report of 1896 that a gap be left at the point of breach. This, in my opinion, would be fatal to the prosperity of Kotdesh, one of the richest parganas of the district, accounting for over one-fourth of its total revenue. It cannot be argued that because an embankment is bound to give way in exceptional years, it should not be maintained in ordinary year, when its beneficial effects are inestimable. Raiyats will cultivate their lands and pay their rents if they know that they will be protected in ordinary years. They are resigned to the misfortunes of exceptional year, but they cannot be expected to face cheerfully a certainty of calamity.

State of embankments in 1896.

19. To complete the account of the effects of floods on embankments, I make no apology for quoting Mr. Inglis' (Superintending Engineer's) note of January 27, 1897, which sums up the existing situation, and is to some extent a declaration of policy :—

"*Para.* 8. *Kuakhai Branch* :—The Kuakhai branch leaves the Katjuri on the right bank just below the Ganjam road, and flows through the Puri District. The chief peculiarity of this branch is that it has no large channel leading directly to the sea. The greater part of the water carried by it has to pass to the sea through the Chilka Lake. The channels by which the water is conveyed to the Chilka can in their lower portions carry only about 45,000 cubic feet per second as compared with 334,483, the estimated discharge of the Kuakhai near its head in the flood of 1872. It is therefore obvious that, whenever there is a high flood, a considerable part ot the Puri District must become a lake for the time being.

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"The flood entering the Kuakhai is first guaged at Kajeepatna. The reading here on 25th July was 81·68 as compared with 82·63 in 1892. Roughly, about three-fifths of the total discharge of the Kuakhai flows into it directly from the Katjuri main stream, and about two-fifths come into it a little lower down across the Ganjam road from the spill over the right bank of the Katjuri. The next guage is at Balianta, 14 miles below. At this place the Kushbhadra branch leaves on the left bank. The highest reading of the year here was 71·35, that of 1892 having been 73·05. The Kuakhai in this length is embanked throughout on the left bank. There was a small breach in the 10th mile which caused no damage and which was soon closed. On the right bank the Kuakhai is not embanked for some distance from its head; lower down there is a more or less continuous marginal embankment, but it is not of much importance, and it is among those which have been scheduled in class IV. This was overtopped and breached in several places. The Kuakhai continues beyond Balianta for seven miles as one stream. It then, in Sardaipur, splits up into the Daya, which is the larger stream on the right, and the Bhargovi on the left. This was not breached, or over-topped, but some injury was caused by erosion. The highest reading of the gauge at Sardaipur was 53·67 as compared with 55·67 in 1892.

"9. *Daya Branch.*—The Daya Branch, commencing at Sardaipur, continues as one stream unirl it reaches the Chilka Lake. It has a continuous embankment on the left bank, which is able to stand a moderate flood such as that of 1895, but is bound to be overtopped and breached in a high flood such as that the present year.

"10. *Kanti Breach.*—The first breach occurred in the 11th mile. It is 960 feet in length, and the scour at the deepest part went down to 34 feet below the crest of the embankment. The gap will be closed either in the former line of bank, or by a ring bund, as may be found more economical. Breaches occurred here in 1872 and 1892, and as the flood way of the river narrows owing to high ground on the right bank just below this place, a breach here is inevitable in very high floods. It does not appear to be within the bounds of practicability, nor, if it were, would it in my opinion be desirable to raise the left embankment to such a height that it may pass all floods without breaching. This being so, there would appear to be only two alternatives—the one to leave things as they are, making good breaches when they occur; the other to construct at suitable sites on the left bank, escapes or overflow weirs, which would give the required relief to the river. The water from this breach passed off along the course of the Noona river. It is reported to have caused damage to the Khurda-Piplee road to have breached the newly constructed railway embankment close to the bridge over the Noona river, and to have brought down many huts in the villages.

"11. The next breach occurred in the 18th mile. It is 340 feet long and 16 feet deep from crest of embankment. This is said not to have caused much damage. The water passed off down the Noona river.

"The third breach took place some days after the first two in the 28th mile, and did not cause much damage, as the country had already been flooded by the water from the first breach. It was 300 feet long and 16 feet deep.

"In addition to the above breaches, some damage was caused at several places by erosion which will have to be made good either by slope cutting with stone pitching or by retired lines of embankment.

"12. At the Kanti gauge, which is 11 miles below Sardaipur and just below the first breach described above, the highest reading of the flood of this year was 37·95 as compared with 37·35 in 1892. In the latter year there were, however, in additinn to a breach of 930 feet at the same place as the breach of this year, two other breaches above in the left banks aggregating 700 feet in length.

"In this case, as in all others where the guages are situated below the points at which the embankments breach, the readings are in themselves no criterion of the magnitude of the flood. They are useful as indicating the volume of water passing at a particular point in a particular flood. The right bank of the Daya is now, except for a few miles near the head, open to flood throughout.

"13. *Bhargovi Breach.*—We may now return to Sardaipur and consider the Bhargovi branch. This runs as one stream for 29 miles when, near the point where it is crossed by the Puri road, it throws off on the left bank of the Kanchi branch. Further on it throws off also on the left bank the East Kania, the Nayanadi and the South Kania branches, and what is left of the Bhargovi finds its way to the Chilka lake in conjunction with the Daya.

"When I say that the Bhargovi flows as one stream up to the point where the Kanchi takes, I refer rather to past than to present condition. For several years in succession a breach occurred at Adlabad in the 7th mile of the Bhargovi on the left bank; it was decided last year to leave the breach open. About half the discharge of the Bhargovi passes out through this gap, and will take the course of the Dhamooa river, which lower down joins the Kushbhadra. Part of the combinded discharge passes directly into the sea through a channel much obstructed by sand, and the remainder has to pass through the Sar Lake and on past Puri parallel with the coast, till it finds an exit through the sand ridges to the sea. With the exception of this gap the water in the Bhargovi was within its banks (natural and artificial) till near its end, where, owing to the water escaping from the breaches in the left bank of the Daya river overtopping the banks, it joined in the general inundation.

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"14. *Kushbhadra Breach.*—As has been mentioned above, the Kushbhadra branch takes off from the Kuakhai at Balianta. This channel is now embanked for a few miles at its head, only the embankments lower down having been abandoned as useless.

"The present declared policy is to maintain the embankment on the right bank for a little over 6 miles, and on the left bank only for about half a mile, where it protects a village. As was mentioned in the report on the flood of 1895, there is a weak place in the right embankment close to the head, where a breach has occured for several years in succession. This breach was closed by a strong bank in the early part of this year, and would probably have stood an ordinary flood. The unusually high flood of this year rose to the crest of the old embankment and broke through a short distance above the new bank. This breach quickly spread, and the whole of the old gap was opened out again. It seems a little doubtful whether we should not accept the situation and allow for an escape here. The water escaping at this place joins that from the Adlabad breach on the Bhargovi, and takes the course of the Dhanua river to the Sar Lake. In the meantime the gap will be closed by a strong bank, which is likely to be effective for some years at all events."

State of the district during flood.

20. The notes that have been given in the preceding section refer chiefly to the effects of flood on embankments, and take little note of the effects on the country at large. To Mr. Inglis' report is attached a map which shows roughly the area affected by floods and the areas free from flood and is here reproduced. The area which is coloured blue represents the area which was submerged in 1896. The portion of the blue which is shaded with lines represents the area which, under present conditions, is liable to inundation in years of ordinary flood. The facts may be put briefly thus. In ordinary years the tracts liable to inundation are—

(1) The West Daya tract, including West Lembai, West Serai and Balbhadrapur (of Khurda Subdivision) ; results serious.

(2) The Dhanua basin, including the greater portion of parganas Purbaduai, Oldhar, Matkatpatna and a small portion of Kotdesh and Rahang parganas ; result serious.

(3) The Samang Pat, north of Puri, suited for dalua cultivation. The inundation is a necessity, not an evil.

(4) The lower reaches of the Kadua and the Prachi rivers : damage slight.

(5) Portions of parganas Kodhar, Kurilo, Tapa Kanman. This is due to the inefficient state of the Khas Mahal and Public Works Department embankments on the south bank of the Devi.

The effects of inundation are most disastrous in tract (2), where the water lodges for a longer period than elsewhere on account of the inability of the Kushbhadra to discharge its volume quickly. It is also by far the largest of the tracts, and the annul loss of Government revenue, if the existing policy is continued, cannot be estimated at less than Rs. 4,000. The loss of zamindars and raiyats is many times that amount, but cannot well be gauged and reduced to figures.

In years of extraordinary flood the only portions of the district not liable to inundation are :—

(1) Kotrahang.
(2) Paschimduai.
(3) East Rahang.
(4) South-east Chowbiskud.

The whole of the rest of the district is converted into a lake for the time being. The effects are least disastrous in the northern parganas, where the groundfall is sufficient to carry off flood water before irremediable damage has been done Kotdesh, Lembai, Antrodh, Damarkhand and Banchas may be placed in this category. The parganas further south are liable to suffer very heavy loss of crops The loss in bad years is unusually disastrous in those parganas which even in ordinary years are subject to flood.

The problem of protecting the district from river inundation is a difficult one. It cannot, I think, be said that the present situation is very satisfactory, and it will not, I believe, be accepted as final. The problem is to conduct a given amount of water from the head of the district to the Chilika and the sea by channels that reduce to a minimum the chance of danger to the cultivated area.

In ordinary years the emanked channels of the Kuakhai distributaries are equal to the task. In extraordinary years they are unequal to it. The object to be aimed at is to conduct the excess water in directions by which it will do least harm. At present it is allowed to spill into low-lying areas, where the results are most harmful ; while on the other hand complaints are made that where flood water is wanted on the shores of the Chilka to neutralise the salt impregnations of the hot weather tides, a sufficient supply of river water is not now obtainable.

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I make the above remarks with all due deference to the opinion of experts, as the problem is surrounded with professional difficulties which I huve not the technical knowledge to estimate. It is further complicated by the claims of other tracts and by the want of funds. My chief object is to draw attention to the extent of the damage that is caused in certain areas by the present arrangement. A careful perusal of the Departmental Reports of recent years leads me to think that the damage in these areas has not been fully realized and considered

Salt floods.

21. A word should be added about the liability of certain tracts to salt inundation. All the rivers of the District, whether they enter the Chilka or the sea, run dry in the hot weather and are then liable to have salt water forced up their channels by the action of the tides and the strong breeze which blows from the south for several months of the year. When the rivers are embanked and the tides high and the breeze strong the salt water overflows and does much damage to the cultivated fields. The tracts specially liable to this misfortune are a belt of about 5 miles round the shore of the Chilka in parganas Chowbiskud and Sarai, and the lands situated on the lower reaches of the Kushbhadra, the Prachi, the Kadua and the tidal creeks of the Kodhar block.

Fields deeply submerged do not recover fertility for a period of 3 or 4 years. The crops are therefore precarious in tracts liable to this visitation. For such areas river inundation is highly beneficial. The saline impregnations get washed out of the soil by river flood, and the effects of tidal flood are counteracted. But for this happy contingency, many large stretches of country would doubtless lie waste along the Chilka shore. There have always existed salt embankment in a more or less fragmentary condition. An attempt was made in 1896 to improve these bundhs, but the work was not completed. The subject has been fully discussed in the Khasmahal reports of Sarai and Chowbiskud parganas, and I understand that an effort will be made in the cold weather of 1898-99 to complete the line of embankments. (Written in July, 1898.)

Embankments and liability to inundation at last settlement.

22. Mr. Taylor's embankment report of 1871 supplies a mass of interesting information regarding embankments as they existed then, and as they were shortly after the last settlement. His report embodies the results of enquiries made at the suggestion of the Embankment Committee which sat after the great famine of 1866-67. The object of the enquiry was to ascertain what obligations had been imposed on Government by the settlement of 1837 as regards the up-keep of embankments, and to report how these obligations were being fulfilled. Mr. Taylor found as regards Puri that Government had nowhere covenanted to either construct embankments or to maintain them in repair, but he states that as a matter of fact, "it has always been the custom for the Government to construct and keep up any embankment that might be required."

All the existing embankments were elaborately measured, described and detailed, and suggestions were made for their improvement It does not appear that, save in the matter of the Adlabad breach, the embankments of 1870-71 were in a better or worse condition than at present. The Daya right had practically been abandoned; the Daya left, the Bhargovi right and left were maintained in good repair. The Kushbhadra right for about 13 miles was in good condition and the left was in great disrepair. The embankments on the smaller streams, some described as Government and some as zamindari embankments, were all in a state of great neglect; the Chilka embankments were in a condition almost exactly analogous to that of the present year.

Mr. Taylor gives some interesting extracts from a report made on the Puri embankments in 1858 by Captain Short, Superintendent of Bengal Embankments (pp. 73-76). The parganawar statements prepared by Captain Short show that the condition of the district in his time was worse than it is at the present day. It is curious to note that in discussing the case of pargana Kotdesh he uses the words.—

"Before such large volumes of water found their way down the Kuakhai (*vide* the Katjuri river), this pargana could be irrigated and drained at pleasure, but of late years it has suffered in the extreme from the floods breaking the embankments and topping the Puri road; but when the equilibrium is restored at the head of the delta, and a supply of water given commensurate with the channel, the prosperity of this tract will be restored."

This indicates that a few years before the words were written (probably before the great flood of 1855) the volume of water carried through the Puri District was much less than it was in 1858 and than it is now. Both in 1858 and later in 1871 there was under consideration a plan of erecting a weir across the head of the Kuakhai to regulate the Puri water supply.

The cost was estimated in 1871 at one lakh of rupees, equal to two years' cost of the annual repairs which then amounted to Rs. 50,000. The project has long ago been abandoned.

From Captain Short's statement it may be gathered that the Kodhar embankments were much neglected, and the country seriously liable to inundation.

Kotdesh suffered from breaches in the Kuakhai and Kushbhadra embankments.

Paschimduai was suffering from breaches in the Bhargovi embankments.

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Purbaduai was two-thirds lying waste, and of *Oldhar* only one-seventh was cultivated on account of the disrepair of the Bhargovi, Sar Lake, Bengai and Dhanua embankments.

(The condition of these two parganas was worst, if possible, than at present.)

Rahang was liable to serious inundation, and the only remedy suggested was the regulation of the Kuakhai discharge.

Kotrahang had suffered serious damage of late years, and there could be no remedy save that suggested in Rahang.

Lembai was in the like condition to Kotrahang and Rahang.

Serai and Chowbiskud were very unfavourably placed on account of the absence of salt embankments.

Astrang, *Kanman*, *Damarkhand*, *Banchas*, *Matkatpatna*, *Antrodh*. were beyond the influence of the embanked rivers, but not protected from the local streams, and various improvements were suggested. Compared with the above, present conditions show considerable advance and improvement. From the hopeless way in which Captain Short speaks of any policy other than that of regulating the supply at the head of the delta, it would appear either that the volume of water passed by the Kuakhai is now less than it was in 1858, or that the plan suggested was of his own devising and was commended to the exclusion of others. Whether it is a solution applicable to the present situation, it is for others to say; my intention in examining these old records was merely to ascertain whether zamindars and raiyats have any grounds for making the suggestion that in the earlier years of settlement, revenue and rents pressed less heavily than now, because of the greater efficiency of the embankments. Whatever may have been the position prior to 1855, it would seem that at least since that year the reverse has been the case, and that, with the exception of the single tract affected by the Adlabad breach, zamindars and raiyats are much better off now than they were 30 or 40 years ago.

Rainfall and temperature

23. There are three stations for the registration of rainfall in the Sadar Subdivision, *viz.*, Pipli, Puri, and Gope. The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall monty by month at the three registering stations, (1) normal, (2) for 1897 :—

Name of month.	Puri.		Pipli.		Gope.		Average.	
	Normal.	1897	Normal.	1897.	Normal.	1897.	Normal.	1897.
January ...	·28	...	0·33	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·28	Nil
February ...	0·78	4·25	0·38	·30	0·51	1·07	0·55	1·87
March ...	0·61	2·55	0·82	4·78	0·62	3·43	0·68	3·58
April ...	0·45	0·08	0·20	Nil	0·11	0·22	0·25	0·10
May ...	3·02	1·40	3·56	0·96	4·40	Nil	3·66	0·78
June ...	8·06	5·12	8·17	4·35	7·81	4·05	7·96	4·50
July ...	9 80	19·91	10·92	14·06	10·53	18·35	10·41	13·10
August ...	10·38	6·57	13·58	8·61	12·06	6·83	12·00	8·33
September ...	10·36	9·59	10·59	4·54	11·65	4·62	10·86	5·25
October ...	8·90	8·17	5·60	8·38	6·92	9·94	7·14	8·83
November ...	3·48	7·58	2·05	2·03	5·08	4·11	5·53	4·57
December ...	0·80	0·14	0·22	0 29	0·24	0 08	0 32	·17
Total ...	56·62	65·36	56·42	48·30	60·18	52·70	57·74	55·45

It will be seen that in normal years the variations are very slight between one station and another. This is as one would expect in a flat country where the interval from one station to another does not exceed 25 miles. In 1897 there was excess rain at Puri and a slight defect at Pipli and Gope; but the rain was well distributed, and a bumper harvest all over the district was the result. In 1896 the rainfall was heavier than normal, but there was practically nothing after August. The heavy rains of June and August caused floods which injured the crops, and the subsequent drought completed their ruin.

Temperature.

24. Puri Town is situated on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, and its temperature is equable all the year round. It rarely falls below 70° or rises above 90°. In the hot weather a strong fresh sea breeze blows up from the south and renders a temporary stay there an agreeable change from the accustomed heat of the plains. Puri cannot yet be styled a hot-weather resort or a favourite watering place of Bengal It has been till lately too much cut off from the world to be of much importance, but it is now connected with the East Coast Railway by a branch line, and already there are indications that Puri will be sought after in the hot weather. When railway communication with Calcutta has been established, we may expect it to become a place of pilgrimage to seekers after health as well as to devout Hindus.

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Puri town is situated in the south of the district, while Cuttack is only 7 miles from the northern extremity. The temperature of the district generally may be supposed to lie between that recorded at Cuttack and that recorded at Puri. I give in tabular form a note about the temperature of 1897, for which I am indebted to the Meteorological Reporter of Bengal:—

Month.	Puri.			Variation between Puri & Cuttack.		
	Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.
January	82·3	73·8	65·1	—4·7	—1·3	+1·9
February	85·7	79·8	73·8	—6·5	—1·5	+3·5
March	87·2	81·9	76 6	—8·9	—3·0	+3·0
April	90·7	85·1	79·5	—9·2	—3 6	+2·1
May	71·0	86·6	81·0	—10·8	—6·2	+1·5
June	89·9	85·6	81·0	—8·1	—4 1	+0·3
July	88·5	83·9	79·4	—3·1	—1·6	+0·1
August	87·6	83·4	79·2	—0·3	+0·4	+1·0
September	89·5	84·8	80·1	+1·6	+1.8	+1·9
October	88·8	82·8	76·7	+0·7	+1·3	+1·9
November	83·5	76·1	68·7	+0·2	+1·1	+2·0
December	79·6	69·9	60·2	+0·5	+1·7	+2·9
Average ...	87·0	81·1	75·1	—4	—1·2	—1·5

It will be seen that it is only in the day time and for six months of the year that Puri has an advantage over Cuttack. During the months of August to October residence in Puri is very trying. The temperature is high, the atmosphere laden with moisture, and the breeze. which blows so strong in the hot weather, is absent. It is curious that taking the whole year round, Puri should have a maximum average 4 degrees below Cuttack, and a maximum average 1½ degress above Cuttack. This alone shows within how narrow limits the Puri temperature ranges.

Climate.

25. The climate of the Sadar Subdivision is generally salubrious; save in certain swampy tracts of the Chilka, it is free from malaria. Perhaps the Subdivision can be divided climatically into 4 tracts—the northern parganas, free from water-logging in the rains, are the healthiest; the flooded parganas of the south are often submerged for over a month, and cannot but be unhealthy when the water is draining off and drying up; the cost belt, though always cool, is often unpleasantly moist and is apt to be enervating after long residence; the Chilka belt is damp in the rains and the atmosphere is disagreeably saline in the hot weather. On the whole, there is not much to complain of I may add the testimony of personal experience by saying that I have been in the district for the better part of the last 6 years and have been into every nook and corner of it without contracting illness of any form.

PART II.

AGRICULTRAL ECONOMICAL AND HISTORICAL SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

System of agriculture.

26. On this suuject I can not do better than quote *in extenso* the notes of two Settlement Officers, Mr. R. Nathan and Mr. E. H. Walsh, who both spent a number of years in the district, and in the course of preparing soil maps gained a more intimate acquaintance with the raiyats, with the crops, and with the facts of cultivation than it has been possible to do under latter conditions, when the assessment problem reduced itself more or less to an acceptance of the existing situations. Mr. Nathan's work was carried on in Kotdesh, one of the northern parganas and Mr. Walsh's in Rahang, Serai and Chowbiskud, the three southern parganas adjoining the Chilka Lake. Their notes therefore throw light on the system of cultivation as carried on in two characteristic tracts, the northern tract with higher levels more or less free from inundation and a preponderance of beali, laghu and medium sarad rice, and the southern tract of lower level, more subject to flood and cultivated chiefly with their heavier sarads, bara dhans and spring rice.

27. Mr. Nathan's note on Kotdesh is as follows:—

Extract from Mr. Nathan's note on Kotdesh on crops, vegetables, food-grains, etc.

(h) Crops, vegetables, fruits and trees.

Food-grains.

Rice.—There are four main classes of paddy grown in Pargana Kotdesh corresponding to the four seasons of the year—spring (dalua), summer (biali), autumn (laghu), winter (sarad). The last is the most important crop. Dalua is divided from the other three by

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marked distinctions. Biali is grown on much the same land as chota laghu and under very similar circumstances. There is, however, this marked difference, that whereas chota laghu is usually transplanted, biali is always sown broadcast. Sarad is grown on lower land than laghu, and is cut at a later season. There is no marked line of distinction between the two ; the higher sarads and lower laghus merge gradually one into the other.

Dalua is very little grown in Kotdesh. There is nothing in the pargana to compare with the large fields of dalua grown on the marshy plains of Rahang. Its cultivation is confined to a few villages in the low tract of land comprising the south-east portion of the pargana, and to one or two more scattered villages in which advantage is taken of a small marsh or shallow tank to grow a small quantity of the spring crop. Cultivation of this nature is said to have increased of late years by way of experiment, The sort of paddy grown is inferior ; the high land "panichi" seed is used in Sahebnagar. Sowing is performed in January, and the crop is reaped early in April. The land is said to require ploughing about four times. It yields a low rate of rent.

Biali is grown on the high lands of the village and, except on inferior soil, is followed by kulthi or some other bazi crop. It occurs chiefly in the high lands of the north of the pargana and in the villages I have called the typical villages of the centre. It is not abundant in the low tract of the south-east. The best biali is grown on the "kalamati" soil in the vicinity of the village site. In the typical village this is often the best land and pays the highest rate ; in some cases the rate for first class low sarad is higher. The narrow tract of land between the embankment of the river produces a good biali crop, but a crop very liable to inundation. The worst biali is to be found sometimes followed by kulthi, sometimes as an ekfasli crop on high light soils in the neighbourhood of waste land or recently cultivated from waste. There are large tracts of this inferior biali in the villages of the north ; it occurs also as a frequent irregularity in the typical villages of the centre and in the villages on the river side. The best biali land produces in a good year about 1½ bharans per acre. Inferior land produces as little as 20 to 40 gounies. The rate for such land varies as a rule from annas 6-3 to annas 12-6 rising to Re. 1-2 and in a few instances to Rs. 1-9. The high biali lands are the first to be ploughed ; the operation begins with the advent of the rains. The land requires ploughing 7 to 8 times, or even more frequently. Sowing should be finished early in June. The crop is never transplanted. The cultivation is more hazardous than that of winter rice. If there be not abundant rain within eight days to a fortnight from the time of sowing, the crop is materially injured or entirely lost. The biali harvest is in August and September before the laghu is reaped.

The laghu and sarads form a long, range comprising crops grown on most diverse levels and classes of soil. The following list is by no means exhaustive, but gives examples of five typical classes into which the series devides itself :—

1. CHOTA LAGHU	...	Panichi. Saura.
2. MEDIUM LAGHU	...	Asina. Motra. Chota Champa, Bara Pankha. Dhoya Madhabi.
3. BARA LAGHU	...	(*a*) Nandi Machkanta, Bangalla. Machkanta. (*b*) Champa.
4. SARAD	...	(*c*) Kadalia Champa. (*d*) Bara Pakhia. (*e*) Balvadra Pakhiya.
5. BARA DHAN	...	Kajra. (*f*) Kalasira. Dhaura Champa.

The five classes are arranged in the descending order of the levels of their occurrence.

Chota laghu is the worst of the five classes. It occurs on much the same soils as inferior biali, the same land being some years cultivated with biali and some years with panich and saura. The yield varies from 20 to 80 gounies the acre, and the rate of rent from annas 6-3 to annas 12-6 rising to Re. 1-2, and rarely Rs. 1-9, the same rates as for inferior biali. Medium laghu, bara laghu, sarads and bara dhan are sometimes to be found altogether lying in terraces one below the other. The medium laghu lie immediately below the biali dofasli, and the bara dhan comes at the bottom of the slope. In the majority of cases the lower levels are the most fertile and pay the highest rates. Where, however, the village is very liable to inundation, or the soil of the lower levels is for some reasons inferior, one of the higher levels produces, taking the average of a course of years, the best crop. Thus in Anjira, where the lew soil is described as inferior (Noya jay), there is a staircase in which the rate rises with the level until the region of chota laghu is reached, when the rate again falls. Successive rising levels so respective rates of Rs. 1-9, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2-12 per acre. In the same village there is another plot of low but good soil, sarad

(*a*) Nandi Machkanta—Small fish-bone.
(*b*) Champa—A species of flower.
(*c*) Kadalia Champa—The plantain-coloured champa,
(*d*) Bara pakhia—Large winged.
(*e*) Balvadra pakhia—White winged.
(*f*) Kalasira—Black veined.

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paying at the rate of Rs. 3-4. Again in Anantapur, a village liable to inundation, the lowest sarad pays only Rs. 1-10-12 an acre, whilst the level next above pays Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 3-3-6. High chota laghu in the same villages pays annas 8-10 to Re. 1-1-8.

The best medium laghu is grown on good soils just below the biali dofasli, and is itself often followed by a second crop of kulthi or mugh. Inferior asina and motra occur on less ertile land as a rule in the vicinity of chota laghu. In high villages preferring a wet season, nandi and champa are the lowest forms of paddy that occur. If the village is well watered and suitable for the cultivation of mugh, these lands yield a high rent. Bara pakhia, balvadra pakhia and kadalia champa are grown on low and first class soils, and yield as a rule the highest rate of any form of sarad.

Kajra and kalasira are coarser forms of rice. As a rule they are grown on land liable to inundation, but yielding in a favourable season a very large outturn, amounting to 2½ to 3 bharans an acre.

Champa and kajra are frequently grown in the shallow beds of small streams from which the water disappears after the rainy season. The smaller and shallower of these streams are called "jaris." Those rather larger are named "jaras". The rice in the streams is often liable to inundation; when this is not the case, the land is esteemed very fertile and pays a high rate. I have already described the occurrence of these streams in the high villages of the north of the pargana.

The following figures represent approximately The outturn per acre under favourable circumstances of the different class of laghus and sarads:—

Chota laghu	...	...	...	50 to 60 gounies.
Medium laghu	...	...	...	100 „ 120 „
Bara laghu	...	...	...	140 „ gounies to 2 bharans,
Sarad	...	...	...	2½ „ 2¾ „
Baradhan	...	...	...	2½ to over 3 „

Narsingbhog, kalajori, sabdhan, kedargundi and dianbhog are the best qualities of grain produced in the pargana. They are cultivated and eaten only by the mukaddams and more substantial raiyats. They are grown on high sarad and low bara laghu levels; the produce is rather less than that of champa and nandi grown on similar soil.

Kedargundi is cultivated on rather higher land than the other species. The highest undisputed sarad rates I have encountered whilst making soil maps are Rs. 4-9-3 and Rs. 5-6-3 an acre, both in lakhiraj bahal mouzas. The rates from village to village and even the rates in the different chaks of the same village very very capriciously; the following are the operations involved in high class paddy cultivation (sowing) such as mukaddams and will-to-do raiyats engage in.

(1) Ploughing begun as soon as a downfall of rain permits and continued until the end of May and June. After rain the higher lands are first ploughed, the lower after an interval of a few days. High land requires ploughing more frequently than low. Kajra and kalasira require ploughing only two or three times, champa about four times, nandi five or six times and chota laghu as many as six or seven times. A plough and bullocks can plough from three-quaters of an acre to an acre during the course of a day. The furrows are not made straight across the field and then again at right angles to the first direction, The plough is drawn round the field in rings parallel to the outlines.

(2) Manuring immediately after ploughing.—The land is manured to the extent the raiyats' means allow. All lands, except perhaps the lowest level receiving silt deposit, requires manure. In practice about 25 to 50 per cent. of the lands receive some sort of manuring. The best manure is "khata," cow's dung and mud; and inferior manure is "gara," mud from the bottom of the nearest ditch. The raiyat derives part of his khata from his own cattle, the rest he purchases from gowalahs. The gowalahs dig pits into which they throw the droppings of their animals. In the rainy season this mixes up with water and mud and is ready for use The word khata means "pit refuse or what is dug in," being derived from the Sanskrit khat, past participle of khan, to dig (see Statistical Account of Puri). The raiyats buy the pit as it stands A pit containing 3 to 4 bharans of manure is sold for about 8 annas. Four bharans of khata are considered an ample supply for an acre.

(3) Sowing should be completed by the end of June. About 10 gounies of send are used per acre.

(4) Benshana performed about a month after sowing, when the plants are already well above the ground. Where there has been enough rain to thoroughly soak the land and leave water standing on the top, the land is again ploughed through the water. The plough is only drawn once round, or occasionally on high lands twice. It is of great importance that this operation should be performed as soon as possible. The season is considered very unfavourable if it cannot take place by the end of July.

(5) Kalamohi.—A few days after the benshan the mohi (rake) is passed once over the crop to sweep it into the mud and water.

(6) Bacha (weeding).—About eight to fifteen days after the kalamahi' should be done in August.

(7) Kela.—At the time of weeding, shoots are transplanted to the portion of the filled where they are scanty from places where they are growing to thick.

(8) Darbacha.—The second weeding by them, who can afford it. Fifteen days to a month after the kela.

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(9) Balunga or Jotabacha.—The weeding out of balunga or eared paddy. Balunga consists of shoots from the crops of former years, useless themselves and choking the growth of the new plants. On high land, transplantations must be resorted to eardicate the balunga.

(10) Harvesting.—First the chota laghu, then the bara laghu, and lastly the sarad and bara dhan. The harvest continues from Kartik to Falguna (October to February). Laghu is reaped from October to December, sarad from December to February. To facilitate the harvesting, the crop is first levelled by a bamboo. The ears are then cut off and tied in sheaves. The khar (straw) and pal (leaves) are also made into bundles.

(11) Carrying from the field, stacking, and husking.

Transplanting is, it is said, performed chiefly for the eradication of balunga. It is required more on high than on low lands. Panichi and saura require transplanting almost every year, medium and bara laghu once every three of four years, and low champa very rarely. A man can transplant about three gunts in a day.

Khar and Pal.—An acre of average quality paddy produces about two bharans or 1,000 bundles of khar. Two bharans of khar sell for about one rupee. The pal produced in the same land sells for about 8 annas.

Cost of cultivation.—Take good nandi or champa land paying Rs. 3 rent an acre and consider the high cultivation described above.

Operation 1. Ploughing.—Suppose (1) a plough and bullocks plough in one day three-fourths of an acre ; (2) the hire of plough, ploughman and bullocks for a day is 3½ annas ; the rate varies from about 3 to 4 annas ; (3) the land is ploughed five times, cost Rs. 1-7.

Operation 2. Mannuring.—Suppose (1) four bharans used ; (2) four bharans can be purchased for 8 annas. Cost & 8 annas.

Operation 3. Sowing.—Suppose (1) labour included in operation 1 ; (2) 10 gounies of seed used ; (3) price of 10 gounies of seed is 12 annas. Cost 12 annas.

Operation 4. Benshana.—Included in No. 1.

Operation 5. Kalamohi.—Cost trifling, say one anna.

Operation 6. First weeding.—Suppose (1) 15 men are employed for one day ; (2) rate of wages in the weeding season is 2 annas. Cost Rs. 1-14-0.

Operation 7. Kala.—Included in No. 6.

Operations 8 and 9. Darbacha and Balunga bacha.—Suppose (1) five men employed for one day ; (2) rate of wages as above. Cost 10 annas.

Operation 10. Harvest—Suppose (1) 15 men employed for one day ; (2) rate of wages as above. Cost Rs. 1-14-0.

Operations included in No. 11.—Total cost about Re. 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Total cost of the 11 operations	8	2	0	
Allow 10 per cent interest and profits	0	13	0	
Rent...	3	0	0	
Total ...	11	15	0	(say Rs. 12).

From total cost value of khar and pal, remainder Rs. 10-8-0. The present normal price of paddy is 16 gounies to the rupee. At this rate the produce of good champa or nandi land must according to the above calculation, in order to pay the former 10 per cent outlay on the expense of the field operations, and to yield Rs. 3 rent per acre, bear a produce of 2 bharans and 8 gounies.

Next to consider the less elaborate cultivation of the smaller raiyat, yielding a lesser outturn. Little hired labour is used. The raiyat and his family perform most or all of the work with their own hands and with their own implements and cattle. In the following estimates, I take, however, the money value of the labour of the raiyat and his cattle, and of the use of his implements at the price for which he could sell them in the market :—

Operation 1.—Suppose that the land is ploughed four times only and make use of the other suppositions employed before. Cost Re. 1-3.

Operation 2.—Suppose the raiyat manures one-quarter of his land and that half the manure he procures from his own cattle and as "gara," and that for the other half he purchases half a bharan of khata at the same price as before. Cost is 1 anna.

Operation 3.—As before, 12 annas.

Operation 4.—Included in No. 1, as before.

Operation 5 —As before, 1 anna.

Operations 6 and 7.—As before, Rs. 1-14.

Operation 8.—Not usually attempted.

Operation 9.—Labour of one man for a day, cost 2 annas.

Operation 10.—As before, 1-14.

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Oparation 11.—As before, Re. 1.
Operations 1 to 11.—Total cost, Rs. 6-15 (say Rs.7).
Rent Rs. 3.

Total Rs. 10.

From total cost deduct Rs. 1-8 for price of khar and pal, remainder Rs. 8-8.

According to the above calculation, and on the same supposition regarding prices as before, an acre of good nandi or champa (ekfasli) must yield an outturn of 1 bharan and 58 gounies to repay the raiyat for the labour of himself and family and the use of his tools, and at the same time to pay a rent of Rs. 3.

The Millets, Mandia and China.—Mandia is grown on high, inferior, light, and sandy soils, paying low rates of rent. It is to be found as a rule with inferior biali and with kulthi. The high villages in the north of the pargana abound with it. The largest stretch I have met is in village Bhubanpur close to Balianta bazar on the pilgrim road). It is also extensively grown on the higher inferior lands of the centre of the pargana. It is sown in May if the rainfall is favourable, ripens in August and September. It requires ploughing four to seven times, and is both sown and transplanted. Under favourable circumstances the produce amounts to 20 gounies. The present price is 10 to 11 gounies per rupee.

Kakari Mandia is a variety. It receives its name from the idea that it derives sufficient moisture from the dew. I have, however, always found it artificially irrigated. It is a winter crop, being sown about the end of February and reaped about the middle of April. It is not of frequent occurrence.

China is grown in small quantities as a rule on low sarad soils in the neighbourhood of water. It is sown in November and December and reaped in March and April. In the absence of rain artificial irrigation is required. If the season be unfavourable the "jal bhan" must be repeated about four times. The land requires frequent ploughing. I have been told as many as ten times. On good land the produce amounts to about 16 gounies. It is not sold in the market. The cultivators eat it thrown into boiling water and seasoned with salt. It is not regarded as food for bhadralog.

Pulses—Mugh, kulthi, arhar, biri, chana, and khesari.

Mugh is grown in large quantities all over the pargana on low and medium-level paddy lands. It is planted as soon as the drying up of the rain water permits, and is harvested in March and April. A rainy cold weather is a good mugh season. The best crop is produced on low paddy lands. Under favourable circumstances the outturn amounts to 20 gounies. The grain is esteemed by all classes.

Kulthi is largely grown as a second crop to biali and chota and medium laghu. The best kulthi is produced on riverside lands and round the village site. The worst is grown as a second crop to inferior biali and chota laghu, or as an ekfasli crop on still inferior high soils. Immediately after the biali is cut the land is ploughed for kulthi. It must be ploughed seven or eight times. The mohi is then passed over two or three times. The seed is then sown and the mohi again passed over. The crop is cut in February or March. It is a somewhat hazardous crop, and it is therefore difficult to give the outturn of an average year. If the rain is not timely, the crop is liable to great loss, or even total destruction. The best outturn is harvested on riverside lands, and in a favourable season amounts to 40 gounies. In dofasli lands near the village site the produce per acre does not exceed 25 gounies. The average price is about 12 gounies to the rupee.

Arhar is not extensively grown; its cultivation is confined to poor soils I have met with nothing to compare with the fine arhar crops of Central Bengal. It is to be found with mandia and inferior kulthi. It is sown in July and reaped in November. The price is 4 to 5 gounies the rupee.

Biri (kalai) is not frequently met with. It is grown as a second crop to good biali and laghu land. China is also but little grown. It is cultivated under the same conditions as the better class kulthi. The produce is about 10 gounies the acre; the price 6 to 7 gounies the rupee.

Khesari, a small seed-grain rarely met with. The circumstances of its cultivation are similar to those of china.

Oil-seeds—Gaba, rasi, sarisa, peshi.

Gaba (castor-oil) is grown in considerable quantities on the riverside and round the village site. It is sown and reaped with the other winter crops. The produce under favourable circumstances amounts to about 20 gounies per acre. The present price 6 to 7 gounies per rupee. The oil is used for illumination*. They give it internally, and use it externally in the cases of inflammation.

*The plant, especially the red variety (lala gada), is used by the native kabirajes.

Rasi is cultivated in considerable quantities on good soils in the neighbourhood of water. It is sown in February and reaped in April and May. The plant requires a plentiful supply of water, and where the rainfall is insufficient, must be irrigated artificially. In a unfavourable season the artificial irrigation must be repeated four times. A field of 10 gunts requires

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about two bharans of "khata". From good land the produce is about 15 gounies the acre. The present price is about 7 gounies per rupee. It is not much sold. The cultivator use the oil themselves for food and for rubbing on their bodies.

Sarisa (mustard) and peshi (linseed) are grown on the best dofasli soils, both river site and village site. They are sometimes sown together with kulthi, sometimes alone. The circumstances of their cultivation are precisely similar to those of kulthi. Sarisa is not extensively grown, but peshi is a common crop.

VEGETABLES.

Baigun (brinjal) is grown in the village on dofasli and round the village site and by the riverside. It requires a good soil and the neighbourhood of water. It is sown on high land in June, and bears fruit from the middle of August to the end of November. The price in the bazar is, 1 to 3 pice for a Cuttack seer.

Saru.—Several vegetables are included under this head. They can be grown on any good soil in the neighbourhood of water. They are commonly met with on biali dofasli lands and in the village. They are sown in April and May, and do not ripen until February or March of the following year. After biali land has been cultivated with saru, it must be sown for two years with the ordinary dofasli crops before it is again fit for vegetables. The principal kinds of saru are ghantira, kiajari, sanka, and teli. The last is grown only on riverside lands. They require to be watered daily. Ghantira is the best sort. From January to March it sells from one pice a bissa of $1\frac{1}{4}$ Cuttack seers. From Mach to June the price is two pice a bissa. The produce per gunt is 20 to 30 bissas.

Kharra is a small vegetable with red stalk and bluish-green leaves. The are eaten cooked with rice. It is sown about March and cut after one month. It requires good soil near water. It is not extensively cultivated.

Mulo (radish).—Grown only on new soils on the river bank. It is sown in November and December. Seven or eight roots sell for a pice.

Sag.—Grown in the village by the side of water. Requires watering every evening. There are two main varieties—koshla sag and neutia sag; the former is grown in the cold weather, the latter in May and June. The cultivators eat it themselves and make presents of it to the bhadralog. It is not a common object of sale.

Boital (pumpkin).—Grown on thatches of houses, on riverside lands and on light soils in the neighbourhood of water. Pumpkins trained on the thatch are planted in June and pipen after two months. Other varieties are sown in November to January and ripen in April and May. The price for a pumpkin varies from 4 to 10 pice according to the season.

Nau (white calabash).—Grown under the same conditions as pumpkins. Price also the same.

Alu (yam).—Grown in the bari as a rule under the partition hedge or *bhera*. Not as a rule sold. When sold, price is about 4 pice per bissa of $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers. It is sown as soon as possible in June and ripens in the following February and March. The same plant yields for two or three years, the last year's yield being the best.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aku (sugarcane).—Extensively grown all over the pargana with the exception of the villages in the south-east. Requires high land with good soil and facilities for irrigation. Usually grown on riverside lands and on biali and laghu lands in the vicinity of the village site or near tanks. The cultivation is to be seen at its best in mauza Luna in the centre of the pargana. The same land cannot continually produce sugarcane; a rotation is necessary. Laghu or biali as a rule with a winter crop is grown for three to five years between each cultivation of sugarcane. The mukaddam and raiyats of Keonjar state that average price of the produce per acre is Rs. 150; this is the price of a little more than 20 maunds of gur. The Kotdesh kanungo states that his personal experience of high class sugarcane cultivation is that the cost amounted to Rs. 225 an acre, and the price of the produce Rs. 227-9. It is universally stated that the crop does not yield the cultivator a profit if you calculate in the cost the price of his labour and that of his family. The gross produce, however, is of great value in comparison with that of ordinary crops and the labour being his own, the raiyat is enabled by extra industry to pay his rent and satisfy his mahajan. The following is an account of the operations involved in high class sugarcane cultivation :—

(1) A drain is made round the field.

(2) Pits are dug in the ground, 2 haths in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ haths in depth, and 2 haths apart. The earth is piled up by the side of the pits. About 1,250 pits are dug in an acre.

This operation is performed early in November.

(3) The earth taken from the pits is left to dry for 15 to 20 days. It is then replaced.

(4) The land is thoroughly ploughed up. Including the ploughings now described and the ploughings alluded to below, a total number of about 60 ploughings is required. ploughings commence as soon as the earth is replaced in the pits. The land is ploughed three or four times, left a few days, then again ploughed three or four times, and so on. This continues until March.

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(5) The land is then manured with khata, irrigated once (pani maran), and then ploughed two or three times over. With sufficient water within fifty yards, eight men can irrigate an acre in two days.

(6) The cuttings are then placed in the ground. They are four to six inches in length, and are placed end to end in linea.

One kahan of cuttings is required per gunt. They cost Re. 1. Total cost of cuttings is therefore Rs. 25.

(7) The mohi is then passed over the land.

(8) Fifteen days after planting the field is sprinkled by hand from gharris.

(9) Weeding (bacha).

(10) Fencing. Cost of material about Rs. 2.

(11) Andhi—Scraping away with the hands the earth over the cuttings until the young shoots appear. This process takes place in March and April.

(12) Manuring with piria (refuse left after pressing oil-seeds).

A little of this manure is sprinkled by hand round each shoot and then covered with earth. Cost of manure is about Rs. 3.

(13) A few days after the manuring the land is again irrigated (pani maran.)

(14) Troughs are then made with the kodali between each line of shoots. These troughs are called koras.

(15) The irrigation and trough process is repeated about eight times at intervals of 8 to 15 days. This brings the cultivator to June.

(16) After the leaves have appeared, piriya is again applied in the same manner as before but in greater quantity. Cost is about Rs. 6.

(17) If the rainfall is insufficient, fresh irrigation must continually be resorted to.

(18) Chakiguria—This operation is performed in July or August. The leaves which have now grown long enough for the purpose, are wound round the young cane to protect it from insects and the weather.

(19) Khariaband—Performed in the middle or end of August. Fresh leaves wound round the cane.

(20) In September a third and abundant manuring with piriya. Cost about Rs. 6.

(21) Bherabunda—Performed in October. Several canes bound together with their leaves round them again for protection.

(22) Irrigation proceeds all through this period whenever the rainfall is insufficient.

(23) Harvest in February or March.

(24) Pera (pressing)—This is done with a press known locally as kai or gandi. The village carpenter supplies the kai with its appartenances for about Rs. 5. Five or six raiyats club together for the pressing. Eight bullocks working two at a time will press the produce of a man in about 25 days. The kai consists of three large upright wooden screws working one into another. The central screw is fixed ; the two outside screws revolve in opposite directions. The whole stands on a wooden frame. Below the frame and let into the ground is a receptacle connected with the frame by a pipe. The whole is turned by bullocks. A man sits on either side of the instrument and thrusts in pieces of split cane between the fixed and the revolving screw. The strips of split canes are wound into a rope, to which the operator is always adding a fresh strand. The strips of cane, after having been sent through the press in one direction by one man, are returned in the reverse direction by the other. Each piece is thus pressed twice. The juice runs through the pipe into the receptacle below.

The total cost of cultivation, apart from labour and the of hire bullocks and ploughs amounts to—

	Rs.
Piriya	15
Khata	6
Cuttings	25
Fencing	2
Kai	5
Total ...	53

Cotton (kapas).—Cultivated in considerable quantities as a winter crop. Usually grown on good biali or laghu land in the neighbourhood of water. The rotation is three years of ordinary dofasli crops and one year of cotton. It is sown about November and ripens in April and May.

Plaintain (kadali).—Grown extensively on river side lands, and less frequently in the homestead chaks. Planted in November, and first bears fruit in the second following April to June. The plant bears fruit for three seasons. The produce of the second year being the best.

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After the third season the land is ploughed up, and must be cultivated for five or six years with paddy and bazi crops before it is again fit to bear plantains.

Palang.—These trees are largely grown in pargana Kotdesh for the sake of the oil which is crushed from their berries and largely used for illuminating purposes. The plantations form a striking and beautiful feature in the landscape. A tree at full fruit-bearing age produces about 20 gounies of berries in course of the season. The present priee is about 15 to 20 gounies to the rupee. The trees are grown chiefly by the riverside and on high lands near the village site. The young tree is transplanted when two to three feet high. It does not begin to produce fruit until ten years from the season of planting. It continues to bear fruit until it is twenty to thirty years of age.

Tobacco.—Grown almost exclusively on riverside lands. Requires elaborate cultivation and constant sprinkling by hand. It is some times cultivated "bhag" on mukaddami lands and sometimes on raiyati rent-paying land. Where the land does not pay a fixed rent, the rate exacted is very high, amounting to 4 annas a gunt or Rs. 6-4 an acre. In Mouza Attanta the mukaddam's bhag was said to amount to $2\frac{1}{2}$ joris, and there the whole produce to 5 joris a gunt (24 dasti padika). A jori consists of a pair of strings of dry plants. Each string consists of 50 plants suspended on a strip of screw pine leaf. The price of a jori is about 6 pice, and therefore the money value of the produce of an acre amounts to Rs. 25 by 5 by 6 pice, or Rs. 11-11-6. The crop is grown in the cold weather.

Pan.—Grown in small quantities on the high lands of a few villages.

The pan garden is styled "pan baraj." A very high rate is charged for land grown with pan, amounting to Rs. 9 and Rs. 12-8 an acre. This is in the nature of a tax on the cultiva, tion of the crop, for any high land in the village site will do for the purpose.

In the neighbourhood of pan is usually found jukar, a plant of which the long slender stems are used for training the pan plants. The rent imposed on this land is also very high, amounting, as a rule, to over Rs. 5 an acre.

Khajoor Trees.—Date palms are cut and the sap collected by men of the Sewal caste. Some of these persons live entirely by the profits of their caste work; others are also cultivators of land. They are to be found in many villages as chandna, thani and pahi raiyats. They make an arrangement with the authorities, get a patta, and produce it before the mukaddams of the village with whom they make an arrangement as to rent. The sum fixed on is usually one to two pice, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pice is rarely paid.

Mango topes—There are many fine mango topes in the centre of the pargana ; further north they are not so common, and in the south they are rare. With the exception of the topes at Nimapara, there is not a single good mango orchard in the portion of the pargana surveyed this year. At the time of the last settlement a rent of two pice was fixed on all fruit trees. The Special Commissioner subsequently cancelled the arrangement and allowed all orchards to be held rent-free. Now orchards are cultivated under a particular tenure. Until the fruit trees grow to a considerable size, the land is capable of bearing the ordinary crops, and is in practice cultivated with them. The land is made over to a raiyat, who engages to plant and look after the orchard. In return for his services he is allowed to cultivate the land rent-free on the condition that he is to make the land over to the mukaddams as soon as the trees have grown up. In this way new orchards have been planted out in many villages. In Mouza Poorna Sasan 20 to 25 mans of land have gone out of cultivation in this manner.

System of agriculture according to Mr. Walsh's notion of the southern pargana.

28. Mr. E. H. Walsh writes thus of the system of agriculture followed in the southern parganas—

SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

"30. The greater part of all three parganas under report is cultivated with different kinds of rice. The statement of the total area of each kind of crop has not been compiled, but is available from the milan khasras for the four main classes, sarad, biali, dalua, bazefasal, and dofasal. Though in the milan khasra, biali has been shown separately, biali land is almost always dofasli, as the biali, also known as "sathika" from its taking sixty days to come to maturity, is reaped in Bhadra, August-septemher, leaving the land free for rabi crops. The crop generally sown after the biali is reaped is either birhi, in which case the land is known as "bili birhi" or kultha, in which case the land is known as "bili kultha." The former land is the better of the two, as birhi requires a better soil than kulha. In addition to birhi and kultha, the two most usually grown, the following crops are also grown after biali is reaped :—mung, barguri, mustard, cotton and castor-oil, though the latter is more commonly grown on nadipatu land on the banks of rivers.

"31. Sarad, the principal kind of dhan grown, is divided into three main classes—bara, majhla and laghu, although numerous varieties are comprised in each class.

"32. The distinction between these three classes as regards the land on which they are grown depends on the amount of water which they require.

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Thus bara dhan is sown on land with most water, as low land, old river beds, and is reaped in December and January when this land dries, and is therefore later than the other two classes; majla is grown on land where there is a less depth of water, and come to maturity earlier than bara, and is reaped when this land is dry in November and December; laghu again requires less water than majla, and is therefore sown on higher land and reaped earlier when that land dries in September and October. In some cases laghu is sown on biali land, after that crop has been cut, if the tenants see that there is sufficient water on that land.

"33. The difference in the class of land on which these three main classes of rice are respectively grown makes a soil classification by crops possible and less liable to error than one based on the appearance or level of ground alone, which is liable to be modified by numerous circumstances.

"34. The better class of sarad land also bears another crop, which is sown after the sarad is reaped, and this, together with the better biali land noted above, is therefore dofasli.

"The crop swon on sarad land is generally—

"(1) Kaltha, sown in October or November on land on which early rice has been grown and reaped in February or March.

"(2) Kalai ditto ditto.

"(3) Mung, sown in January or February and reaped in March and April.

"(4) Chana, sown in December or January and reaped in March.

"(5) Cotton (kapas), swon in November and December, reaped in May or June. Other crops are also sometimes grown, but those given above are the principal ones.

"35. Another rice crop largely grown in Rahang is dalua, which shown on land that has been submerged as soon as the water leaves the land sufficiently to allow of its being 'puddled' with the plough. The date of which this crop is sown therefore varies with the level of the ground and the rainfall or flood of the preceding session being dependent on the date on which the land dries. Dalua is divided into two main classes.

"(1) Pia.

"(2) Kasunda

"Though there are varieties of both.

"36, This crop is sown in distinction to sarad which is generally transplanted from seedlings previously grown. There are in Rahang mauzas, (e.g. Samang, Samang-Bhartipur, Taljung, Kanchi and others) in which the greater part of the village is, under this crop, owing to their annually inundated.

"37. In addition to the above crops, the following are grown on special soils:—

"(1) Melons—On sandy lands in or near the beds of rivers, of lands that have become sandy from a breach in the river bank and consequent flood and deposit of sand. These are largely consumed in the hot weather when they come to maturity, and as they are frequently eaten in an ever ripe state, are a fertile source of cholera.

"(2) Tobacco.—This is grown on sloping land at the edge of river beds, on which there is an annual deposit of silt.

"(3) Castor-oil (Gab). Grown on similar land.

"(4) On homestead land,—

Baigun (Brinjal).
Holdi (Turmeric).
Potatoes.
Chillies.
Sag and other vegetables.

"38. The cultivation of pan or betel leaf is carried on in a group of villages in the centre of Rahang, forming together with the 'inkod' grass which is grown for the purpose of constructing the sheds ('barojes') to keep the pan from the sun's rays, the chief part of the cultivation of the village.

Bir Kisoripur Chandanpur, Bir Balbhadrapur, Tikarsarw, &c.

"39. The cultivation of this plant is peculiar. The trees when once planted will live for thirty or forty years if properly tended and pruned. The cyclone of November 1891, however, destroyed a large number of "barojes', together with the plants in them, one new plants have had to be obtained.

"40. Fresh earth is put on round the roots of the plants twice a month, and it is by this means that the plots of ground on which this crop is grown have risen to their present height. The age of a pan garden can be roughly estimated by its height above the surrounding land, and rise in this way about six inches a year.

'The earth for this purpose is dug from land adjoining the garden, and the hole thus made also serves as a reservoir for irrigation of the garden. The plants are watered four times a month, and manure of oil-cake (piriya) finely powdered is put round the roots once a month.

"41. The rate paid for this land is high, being for the best gardens Rs. 6-4 per acre, and this includes also the area required for growth of the inkod grass and for the water holes, and the tankidars of these villages are consequently prosperous.

"42. Rotation of crops is not followed, except in the case of sugarcane which is a crop very little grown in these parganas. In Rahang it has only come under my notice in two villages—

Dugal and Indipurduli.

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"In the case of sugarcane the rotation observed in the following:—

"1st year	...	Sugarcane,
"2nd ,,	...	Mandua,
"3rd ,,	...	Kalai,
"4th ,,	...	Cotton.

after which the cultivation of sugarcane commences again. Manure is not very much used. The kinds in use are—

"(1) Cowdung, which is dried in small lumps and then reduced to a fine powder.

"(2) Ashes.

"(3) Khata or mud dug from the bottom of a tank or ditch, which is also dried and broken up fine.

"(4) Oil-cake, 'piriya' being the refuse of mustard-oil and pulang oil. This latter is the form of manure used in the cultivation of pan or the betel-vine.

"43. In addition to the above crops obtained by direct cultivation, there is to be taken into consideration the produce of trees, the principal of which are cocoanut palms.

"Palang trees, from the berries of which oil is extracted which is the soil almost exclusively used in Orissa for lighting purposes.

"Mangoes.

"Date palms rented for toddy, from all of which incomes are derived, and which are therefore the subject of assessment".

THE COST GF CULTIVATION

The cost of Cultivation.

29. There are only two points in Mr. Nathan's note on which I venture to offer some Comments. They are the cost of cultivation and the outturn of copies.

Mr. Nathan, it will be seen, puts the costs of cultivation of rice land at Rs. 8 when carried on entirely by hired labour, and Rs. 7 when carried on by the raiyat himself. One of the points to which attention was directed at the time of assessment work was investigation of cost of cultivation, and estimates were prepared by various officers. I find these differ in a very extraordinary way from officer to officer and from pargana to pargana.

Thus the following appear.

Name of Officer	Pargana.	Cost of cultivation.			Cost of implement to be used over 5 acres to last for 4 years.		
1	2	3			4		
Babu Balmukand Kanungo ...	Kotdesh ...	4	2	...	2	13	...
,, Shyama Charan Sen ...	Athaisi ...	3	7	6	2	14	3
,, Jotendra Mohan Singh ...	Damarkhand ...	3	5	...	2	4	...
,, Jagadis Chandra Lahiri ...	Kanman ...	4	7	6	3	7	...
	Kurilo ...	6	15	...	5	12	...
	Astrang ...	6	4	..	4	2	...
,, Ramkanai Pal	Oldhar ...	3	4	...	2	13	3

The cause of variation is partly that cultivation is less elaborate in some tracts than others. partly that items of expenditure have been omitted. Thus the officers marked * have left out the cost of harvesting and all have omitted the cost of carrying, stacking and husking. Harvesting cannot be done for much less than Re 1-8 per acre. and the other operations cost at least annas 12 If these be added, and it be borne in mind that Mr. Nathan's estimate is for the better class of land paying Rs. 3 of rent, it will be seen that his estimate of Rs. 7 does not much exceed to mark.

Implements for agriculture.

30. The average cost of tools may be assumed to be Rs. 5 spread over four years, and making an average addition of annas 4 to the annual cost of cultivating one acre, some of the tools last for more than four years, others for less, while some require annual repairs and others annual renewing. The average description may be taken to be 25 per cent. The tools wantd are :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Plough costing	1	6	0
1 Muttocks (kuri)	1	12	0
1 Spade (kanka)	0	14	0
1 Axe (kurali)	0	12	0
1 Seythe (da)	0	2	0
Rope	0	2	0
Total ...	5	0	0

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The cost of cultivation, as I should gather from a comparison of the estimate and from numerous enquiries, is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughing including bewshan	1	8	0
Manure	0	4	0
Seed grain	0	12	0
Weeding and miscellaneous minor operations ...	1	8	0
Harvesting	1	4	0
Storing	0	8	0
Proportionate cost of tools	0	4	0
Total ...	6	0	0

Agricultural labour

31. Now of the above items of expenditure, the raiyat in cultivating occupation of his own land supplies everything but the cost of weeding and harvesting, and as he lends a hand in these operations, we may assume that the hired assistance he requires costs him Re. 1 for each operation or Rs. 2 for the whole. Another Re. 1 will represent the value of the seed. grain which he has stored from the previous year's crop and the cost of his tools Rs. 3, will thus be the actual cost in addition to the value of his own labour.

EXTENT OF CULTIVATION

Extent of Cultivation

32. The total area of the temporarily settled parganas is 651, 291 acres. Of this, 463, 802 acres are cultivated, 33,561 acres are culturable, and 153,928 acres are unculturable. A copy of the milan khasra statements by thanas is given in Appendix V. As from a Collector's point of view the pargana statement has most interest, I extract from them the following statements which show for each pargana the proportional percentage of cultivated, culturable and unculturable lahd.

NAME OF PARGANA	Percentage of cultivated to total area	Percentage of culturable	Percentage of unculturable
1	2	3	4
1. Antrodh	79·1	7·7	13·2
2. Astrang	49·4	23·8	26·8
3. Banchas	76·2	6·8	17
4. Chowbiskud	58·24	5·57	36·29
5. Damarkhand	68·9	14·9	16·2
6. Khodar	69·4	8·8	21·8
7. Khotdesh	79·4	2·1	18·5
8. Kotrahang	82·3	2·5	15·5
9. Kurilo	62·5	15·5	22
10. Lembai	78·3	4·1	17·6
11. Matkatpatna	35·5	6·3	58·2
12. Oldhar	46·3	3·7	50
13. Paschimduai	82·5	2	15·5
14. Purbaduai	79·2	5·4	15·4
15. Rahang	75·5	1·8	22·7
16. Serai	75·5	5·3	19·2
17. Tapa Kanman	56	13·4	30·6
18. Athaisi	38·6	8·3	53·1
Total ...	7·12	5·1	23·7

Comparison by perganas according to their percentage of cultivated lands.

33. The parganas in which the percentage of cultivation most exceeds the average are Paschimduai and Kotrahang, which are both well protected by embankments from river flood. Kotdes, which is partially protected, comes next to Purbaduai, which follows Kotdes ; it must be said that the figures do not truly represent the present situation, and that since the first survey was made much land has been thrown out of cultivation on account of the calamitous floods of recent years. Parganas Antrodh, Banchas, Lembai, Rahang and Serai are partly protected by embankments, partly exposed to flood. In pargana Serai some of the lands shown as cultivated have gone out of cultivation.

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Of the parganas in which the percentage falls below the average, Damarkhand, Khodar, and Kurilo run the average close. For the low percentages obtaining in other parganas there are special reasons. Thus in Matkatpatna, which has the lowest figures of all, and in Athaisi, which is not much better, about half of the entire area consists of a bell of shore sand varying from 2 to 4 miles in depth in which cultivation is a physical impossibility. The same reason applies to Oldhar and in a lesser degree to Tappa Kanman, Astrag and Chowbiskud. In all these four last parganas there is also considerable liability to inundation either from river or salt floods.

Of the thanas, Pipli which includes Kotrahang, Lembai, Paschimduai and Kotdesh is most highly cultivated. The percentage is 79. Thana Gope, which includes Athaisi, Astrang, Oldhar Matkatpatna as well as Antrodh and Banchas is the least highly cultivated. The percentage is 62 as against 71 in thana Puri, which oontains Rahang Chowbiskud and Serai.

34. The percentage of land that has been shown in the milan khasra statements as cultural is exceedingly small, only 5·1 per cent for the subdivision. This is probably an under statement. It may be expected that a large slice of the 24·7 per cent entered as unculturable will gradually be reclaimed as the increase of population presses harder on the resources of soil. It is noticeable that in the 5 perganas situate in the north-east corner of the district, viz :—Astrang, Damarkhand, Kurilo, Tappa Kanman and Khodar. the highest percentages of culturable are shown. There is a considerable amount of low scrub jungle in these parganas, and much of this has probably been entred as culturable. The differentiation between culturable and unculturable obviously depends much on the individual opinion of the Officer in charge of the survey party. The Amins working in the 5 parganas was probably working under the supervision of one and the same officer.

Extension of cultivation since last Settlement

Extension of cultivation since last settlement.

35. There are two sources from which the extension of cultivation since last settlement can be estimated. The first and less reliable guide is a comparision of the survey records of 1937 41 wit the present millan khasra. More reliable information is to be obtained by comparing the assessed areas of estates according to the records of the last and of the present settlements. The survey record of course refers to a larger area to the whole of the temporarily settled perganas. The settlement records refer exclusively to temporarily settled estates situated within the temporarily settled parganas. I make the former comparison by parganas and the letter by completion blocks.

The survey comparison gives the following results :—

Name of Pargana	Accordance to Survey of 1837-41.		According to present Survey.		Percentage of increased cultivation	Proportion of present cultivated to total area.
	Total atea in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.		
1. Antrodh ...	33,926	26,352	34,054	26,909	2·1	79
2. Astrang ...	5,594	2,728	5,743	2,839	3	49·4
3. Banchas ...	12,329	14,294	19,413	14,804	3·5	76·2
4. Chowbiskud ...	67,498	20,341	64,220	37,484	84·2	58·24
5. Damarkhand ...	18,767	12,356	18,876	13,012	5·3	68·9
6 Khodar ...	17,406	11,664	17,574	12,210	4·7	69·4
7. Kotdesh ...	116,194	86,020	116,296	92.455	7·4	79·4
8. Kotrahang ...	35,728	17,913	35,666	29,346	63·8	82·3
9. Kurilo ...	12 806	7.033	12,916	8,081	14·9	62·5
10 Lembai ...	57,580	30,807	57,574	45,161	46·6	78·3
11. Matkatpatna ...	6,915	2,203	6,709	2,383	8·1	35·5
12. Oldhar ...	26,331	1,875	26,319	12,195	550·4	46·3
13. Paschimduai ...	16,539	5,613	16,650	13,642	143	82·5
14. Purbaduai ...	20,802	4,283	20,888	16,559	286·6	79·2
15. Rahang ...	95,679	67,480	96,150	72,503	6·9	75·5
16. Serai ...	43,308	23.356	43,091	32,526	39·3	75·5
17. Tappa Kanman ...	4,208	2,024	4,163	2,335	15·8	56
18. Athaisi ...	34,289	11,975	33,363	12,893	7·7	30·6
Total ...	631,950	343,320	629,665	447,338	28·4	71

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Variation of cultivation since last settlement.

36. It will be seen that the total areas show very little variation on last settlement, so we may be certain that the same areas have been included under the pargana name, and there has been very little variation of boundary. Column 6 shows the percentage of increase, while column 7 has been added to show the level that has been reached as a result of extension.

The general increase amounts to 28.4 per cent. It has been very inconsiderable in 11 parganas—Antrodh, Astrang, Banchas, Damarkhand, Khodar. Kotdesh, Kurilo, Matkapatna, Rahang, Tappa Kanman and Athaisi—while in seven parganas—Chowbiskud, Kotrahang, Lembai, Serai, Oldhar, Purbaduai and Paschimduai—it has been inexplicably large In six of the stationary parganas *viz*, Antrodh, Banchas, Damarkhand, Khodar, Kotdesh and Rahang the cause might seen to be that they had already at the time of last settlement attained a very high standard of cultivation, and one might be disposed to attribute the absence of extension in the remaining five viz., Astrang, Kurilo, Tappa Kanman, Athaisi and Matkatpatna to their unfavourable situation. They are all in the north-east of the District and are subject to sand drifts and salt tide. Similarly it might be explained that the extraordinary increase of the cultivated area in parganas Oldhar, Paschimduai and Purbaduai was due to the fact that about the time of the previous survey, extensive area had been thrown out of cultivation by river flood and have since been reclaimed.

Comparison of settlement with survey figures.

37. A comparison, however, of survey figures with settlement figures renders the distribution of areas in the former exceedingly doubtful. The settlements were made within a year or two of survey. They were made by responsible officers working on the spot, and the mistakes of Survey Amins were cleared up before assessment was made. The settlement record shows a very different state of things to that shown by the survey. I give below by completion blocks a comparison with last settlements, and add a column to show how widely the results differ from the figures of the previous settlements.

Name of Block	At last Settlement		At present Settlement.		Percentage of increase in assessed area.	Percentage of present assessed area to total area.
	Total area in acres.	Assessed area in acres.	Total area in acres,	Assessed area in acres.		
Kotdesh	121,325	78,322	123,299	97,868	25	79
Khodar	25,896	11,574	25,951	15,934	38	61
East Athaisi and Damarkhand ...	34,972	15,297	38,955	20,289	33	52
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna ...	16,798	4,711	16,776	5,626	19	33
Lembai	54,925	35,131	53,123	44,327	26	83
Kotrahang	27,632	20,005	28,041	23,305	16	83
Paschimduai...	12,050	8,535	12,503	10,341	21	83
Purbaduai and Oldhar	31,568	13,109	31,671	16,597	27	52
Rahang	62,215	48,100	68,764	54,540	13	79
Serai	41,653	25,398	40,310	31,384	24	78
Chowbiskud	43,345	23,990	56,570	30,873	29	55
Banchas	12,577	7,818	12,742	9,194	17	72
Scattered Estates	14,199	10,451	14,558	13,043	25	...
Total ...	499,155	302,441	523,263	373,321	23	71

Difference between the settlement and survey figures

38. The settlement figures are much more reasonable and much more intelligible than the survey figures. While they show a total increase of 23·45 per cent, not differing widely from the total according to survey records they distribute the extension much more evenly over the whole district. The increase does not fall

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below 14 per cent nor rise above 38; whereas according to survey records it ranges from 2 per cent to 550 per cent. The parganas in which there has been least increase have been West Athaisi, Matkatpatna, Banchas, Rahang, and Kotrahang. These, except Kotrahang, are parganas in which survey records also showed little advance. It is worthy of notice that in Kotrahang, one of the first parganas to be assessed, a considerable area lying fallow, but culturable, was assessed to rent by the Settlement Officer of 1837. The parganas in which the extension is notably above the average are Khodar, Kurilo, Tappa Kanmnan, Astrang and Damarkhand. The area available for reclamation in all those parganas was extensive.

At last settlement three fifths of the total area of the temporarily settled estates was brought under assessment. The proportion has now reason to over seven tenths, and, as has been stated in a former section of the report, of the remaining three-tenths only about one-sixth is capable of reclamation. The reclamation of new lands during the 60 years of the last settlement was a prolific source of advantage to zamindars and proprietary tenuer-holders. In this district it was almost the sole cause of the increase of assets, which has rendered the present enhancement of Government revenue possible. This source of increase has now almost been exhausted, and for at least 15 years of the new settlement proprietary income and estate assets must remain practically stationary.

Composition of unassessed area at last and present settlement

Composition of unassessed area at last and present settlement.

39. In Appendix VII is given a statement showing by completion blocks the composition of the unassessed areas at last and present settlement abstract of it gives the following results:—

Last Settlement			Present Settlement		
Description	Area in acres.	Percentage.	Description.	Area in acres.	Percentage.
Unculturable waste (Nalaik padia)	156,000	31·3	Unculturable lands ...	83,800	16
			Jungle	13,800	2·6
Culturable waste (Laik padia)	4,400	·9	Old fallow	20,100	3·9
Jungle	25,900	5·1	Grazing reserve ...	19.900	3·8
			Cremation reserve ...	1,500	·3
			Current fallow	4,500	·9
			Tank and miscellaneous...	1,200	·2
			Orchards	1,400	·3
Minha	3,400	·7	Minha	2,100	·4
Jagir	7,000	1·4	Jagir	1,700	·3
Total unassessed ...	196,700	39·4	Total unassessed ...	150,000	28·7
Total assessed ...	302,500	60·6	Total assessed ...	373,300	71·3
Grand Total ...	499,200	100	Grand Total ...	523,300	100

Nalaik padia appears to have been a description that was not applied with any pretence to accuracy. Nearly one half of the area must have come under cultivation during the 60 years of settlement. It is probable that in the same way, though to a much more limited extent, the present term "unculturable" will be found to be a misnomer. The small area as under jungle and orchard will be noted.

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DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS.

4. Appendix IX gives thanawar the crop statement of the subdivision (the permanently settled parganas excluded). Form them has been extracted the following statement, which shows for each pargana the proportionate distribution of the principal crops :—

Name of Pargana.	Percentage of early rice.	Percentage of winter rice.	Percentage of spring rice.	Percentage of Mandia.	Percentage of Kulthi and other pulses.	Percentage of Bari	Percentage of Orchards,	Miscellaneous.	Percentage of double cropped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Antrodh ...	7·4	70·8	0·3	3·7	11·8	3·3	1·8	0·8	9·7
2. Astrang ...	3·1	82·2	...	*4·4*	4·1	4·3	1·3	0·6	3·5
3. Banchas ...	2·6	78·8	1·4	3·8	6·5	3·6	2 3	1·0	5·7
4. Chowbiskud ...	0.7	88	2·6	0·8	*1·9*	*1·7*	4·0	0·3	*1·4*
5. Damarkhand ...	5·8	*74·4*	1·7	3·0	8·4	3·7	2·0	1·0	6·2
6. Khodar ...	5·5	75·8	0·2	*4·5*	6·6	3·4	2·1	1·9	5·2
7. Kotdesh ...	8·4	66·3	0·1	0·4	16·7	4·2	3·4	0·7	*18·7*
8. Kotrahang ...	*10·1*	61·7	0·3	3·5	*14 9*	3·6	4·7	1·2	*15·9*
9. Kurilo ...	8·2	61 4	1·5	7·9	10·2	5·9	2·7	2·2	7·0
10. Lembai ...	6·2	7·4	0·2	0·3	12·3	3·5	2·5	0·6	10·8
11. Matkatpatna ..	4·0	72·4	*9·1*	2·0	4·6	3·1	2·2	2·5	*2·7*
12. Oldhar ...	2·4	*48·1*	*31·7*	1 6	2·9	2·2	1·9	1·2	*2·3*
13. Paschimduai ...	*19·1*	*44·7*	1 2	0·9	*24·2*	3·5	4·7	1·7	*30·9*
14. Purbaduai ...	4·2	78·5	1·5	3·1	7·8	3·1	1·3	0·5	6·6
15. Rahang ...	*1·7*	72·7	*8·8*	1·1	*4 4*	2·3	8·9	0·9	*3·1*
16. Serai ..	*1·5*	89·5	4·2	0·4	*1·8*	1·5	*0·8*	0·3	*1·6*
17. Tappa Kanman ...	7·9	68	0·3	6 1	6·7	5·1	1·8	4·1	9·2
18. Athaisi ...	6·1	69·6	4·8	4·7	7·2	3·4	2·4	1·8	6 9
Total ...	6.3	78·4	3·5	10 9	1·9	3·3	4·1	0·4	9·3

Proportion of each kind of crop to the total area.

41. From the sub-divisional total, it will appear that winter rice (sarad) is grown on 78·4 per cent. of the total cropped area. The proportions of early (biali) and spring (dalua) rice are very small. The pulses occupy 10·9 per cent. of the total area. The two chief pulse crops are kulthi and mung. It is unfortunate that separate figures have not been prepared for each of these crops. My impression, gathered from touring about in the District was that the larger area is occupied by kulthi, but some Assistant Settlement Officers were of opinion that there is a preponderance of mung. In estimating below the food-supply of the District, I have assumed that the two occupy equal areas. The area grown with mandia is very small. Bari land and orchards cover 3·3 and 4·1 per cent. respectively of the cropped area The area that is double-cropped is 9·3 per cent. of the whole. There is, however, considerable reason to believe that the area shown as double-cropped, and consequently also the areas shown as grown with mandia and pulse crops, are under-estimates. It has always struck me while on tour that a very much larger proportion than 10 per cent. of the cropped area was cultivated in the cold weather with mandia, kulthi, mung and biri crops, and this impression has been corroborated by statements of Assistant Settlement Officers and Kanungos, who say that, when survey operations were first commenced, that is in 1889-90, raiyats and zamindars combined together wholesale to conceal the double-cropped area, and for two or three years refrained from growing winter crops. It was fancied that the new assessment would be a "fasalbandi" assessment and that much was to be gained by concealing the "dofasli" lands. As the assessment has been made on the basis of existing palu rents, raiyats and zamindars have gained nothing by the fraud, but we have been deprived of data from which the true food-supply of the District can be estimated. Varying estimates of the true "dofasli" area have been given to me by different officers. Some have placed the proportion as high as 33 per cent I do not think that it can be much less than 20 per cent.

Distribution of crop by parganas.

42. Keeping these general remarks in mind, we may now look at the distribution of crops by parganas. The figures which disclose most striking divergence from the normal have been shown in the statement in italics and may be briefly noticed as follows.

Early rice.

43 Early rice is grown in largest quantities in parganas Kotrahang and Paschimduai. These are both protected parganas of very varied level, with a considerable proportion of high land The parganas in which least liable is grown are Rahang, Serai and Chaubiskud, which are all situated round the lower reaches of the great rivers at the point where they enter the sea and

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the Chilka. The lands of these parganas are low-lying and flat, and consequently not suited to the early crops.

Winter rice.

44. Winter rice is the principal crop in all parganas, but the most striking preponderance is in the two parganas. Serai and Chowbiskud, which grow least biali. The proportion is lowest in Oldhar, which contains extensive dalua lands, and in Paschimduai with its larger biali and pulse-cropped areas.

Spring rice.

45. Spring rice is grown in very small areas except in parganas Oldhar, Matkatpatna and Rahang. Oldhar pargana includes the Sar lake, a fresh water lagoon into which the Bhargovi discharges through its escape channels—the Bengai and Kanchi nadis The lake is about 6 square miles in extent and very shallow, and a larger portion is cultivated with dalua in the winter months. In Matkatpatna the presence of the Kusbhadra river, which runs through the parganas, enables some dalua lands to be irrigated up to February or March, after which date the river becomes tidal. In Rahang dalua is grown chiefly on the Samong Pat, a large expanse of low-lying country north of Puri Town, which gets flooded annually from the Bhargovi through the Dhanua, East Kania and Athar nala escape channels.

Mandia.

46. Mandia is grown in comparatively small areas chiefly as a second crop. It will be noticed that it favours most the north-east parganas Khodar, Kurilo, Tappa Kanman and Astrang (included in the Khodar block) and Athaisi pargana which adjoins.

Kulthi, Mung and Biri.

47. Kulthi, mung and biri, the principal crops of the pulse group, are grown chiefly on double-cropped lands and therefore most extensively in parganas Kotdesh Kotrahang and Paschimduai, which alone have exceptionally large double-cropped areas. The very small areas covered by pulse crops in parganas Chowbiskud, Oldhar, Rahang and Serai are as I have said above, probably less than actual.

Homestead lands and gardens.

48. Homestead lands and gardens are diffused, more or less evenly, over the subdivision The areas are conspicuously small only in Chowbiskud and Serai. These two parganas are situated close to the Chilka. I have noted in the general description how the village sites in this tract consist of bare isolated mounds rising only a little above the general level.

Orchards.

49. Orchards, like homestead, are more or less evenly distributed. The area is noticeably small in Serai pargana. It is large in Chowbiskud because there is a large tract lying between the cultivated land in the heart of the pargana and the belt of sand to the south-east, which is covered with scrub jungle and fruit trees.

Miscellaneous.

50. Miscellaneous includes a multitude of crops which are all grown on areas so small that percentages, if calculated, would not be of any particular interest.

The chief miscellaneous crops are perhaps castor-oil, sugarcane, cotton, indigo, *pan*, tobacco and vegetables.

i. Castor-oil.

51. Castor-oil is grown in small quantities in all parganas. Its cultivation is most extended in Athaisi and least in Serai.

ii. Sugarcane.

52. Sugarcane is, according to survey records, grown in all parganas except Chowbiskud, Serai and Matkatpatna. It is probably cultivated in portions of these three parganas, but has escaped the notice of the Survey Amins. The sugarcane areas in parganas Athaisi, Kurilo and Tappa Kanman are relativaly greater than elsewhere.

iii. Cotton.

53. Cotton is grown in small quantities in all parganas except Oldhar. There is very little in Matkatpatna, Serai, Chowbiskud and Paschimduai. The area is relatively greatest in Kodhar pargana,

iv. Indigo.

54. Indigo (included under "Dyes—other") is grown in very small quantities in 13 out of the 18 parganas of the subdivision. It is found chiefly in Kotdesh, Antrodh, Kotrahang and Damarkhand.

v. Pan (betel).

55. Pan (betel) is grown in small quantities in 10 parganas, chiefly in Damarkhand, Rahang, Lembai and Kotrahang. In north-west Damarkhand there is a pan-grown centre at place called Narsingpur. Cultivation has extended much of recent years, and the particular variety grown there has established for itself a popularity in the Cuttack and Calcutta markets, and is known by its local name as "Narsingpuri pan." The pan gardens of Kotrahang, Lembai and Rahang are to be found chiefly close to the Jagannath road. The pan grown in these gardens is sold to pilgrims and exported to Puri Town.

vi. Tobacco.

56. Tobacco is grown in 11 parganas. The largest areas are in Kotdesh, Rahang and Paschimduai. The tobacco grown is for the most part consumed locally.

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57. Vegetables (included under miscellaneous crops—Food—others) are grown everywhere on riverside lands and lands adjoining the village sites. The areas are relatively large in Rahang, Kotdesh, Kotrahang, Lembai and Paschimduai, which are traversed by the principal rivers of the district, and have extensive village sites. They are infinitesimal in Damarkand Astrang, Kurilo, Tappa Kanman, four of the north-eastern parganas. The chief varieties are mentioned in Mr. Nathan's note quoted above.

vii. Vegetables.

Outturn of Crops.

58. Mr. Nathan gives the following estimate of outturn per acre of the different classes of paddy:—

Biali	20	to	120	gounies	average	322	Standard seers.
Chota laghu	50	to	60	,,	,,	253	,, ,,
Medium laghu	100	to	120	,,	,,	506	,, ,,
Bara laghu	140	to	160	,,	,,	693	,, ,,
Sarad	200	to	200	,,	,,	966	,, ,,
Baradhan	200	to	200	,,	,,	1,012	,, ,,

Very few crop experiments have been made in Puri District yet, and it is therefore impossible to say how far these estimates, which are based on equiries made from cultivators, can be accepted.

The only Puri experiments of which I could find record, are the following.—

Made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Jotendra Mohan Sinha, average 669 seers.

Made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Sudersan Das, average 832 seers.

The general average of these experiments is 900 seers, which seems to be a rather low figure.

59. As the Puri lands are none of them irrigated by canals, we may compare the averages found in irrigated lands of Cuttack and Balasore in the field season of 1895-96. In Cuttack the average of 28 cuttings was found to be 961 seers per acre, and in Balasore the average of 21 cuttings was found to be 936 seers.

Result of crop experiments.

In view of these estimates and experiments, I think the produce of average sarad land may safely be taken at 900 seers per acre.

The produce of biali lands varies within very wide limits. Some biali land is as good or better than 1st class sarad land, while on the other hand some is very poor. For want of exact information I think we may take the average of Mr. Nathan's estimates for biali and the three laghus as an approximation. The average is 443 seers; we may say 450 seers. For estimating the produce of dalua land there are no Puri experiments to assist; but I take the following from the statement published with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's No. 356A., dated 3rd March 1898. The average of experiments in the Cuttack and Balasore Districts was 1,226 lbs or 613 seers. 600 seers may be taken for simplicity.

60. About the outturn of crops other than rice there is at present absolute uncertainty, as will appear from a comparison of Mr. Nathan's estimates with averages entered in the following statement. I give them side by side :—

Outturn of crops other than rice.

Name of Crop.	Outturn per Acre in Seers.			Remarks.
	Mr. Nathan's estimate	Director of Land Records and Agriculture's Statement of 3rd March 1898 (lbs converted into seers)		
			Approximetely.	
Mandia	92	616	600	Mr, Nathan's average for mandia, mung and kulthi appear to be inexplicably low; estimates based on experiments are more reliable.
Mung	92	376	400	
Kulthi	184	545	550	
Arhar	...	510	500	
Biri	...	375	400	
Chana (grain) ...	...	467	450	
Gaba (castor oil) ...	92	...	...	
Rasi (til) ...	69	...	...	
Mustard ...	...	215	200	
Sugarcane ...	...	1,735	1,700	
Wheat	...	355	360	

Of cotton or jute I can find no estimates.

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An acre of pan garden yields about 7,200,000 leaves a year according to an estimate made by Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, Balasore.

An acre of tobacco land yields about 12,500 leaves. Mr. Nathan says 5* joris per gunth, each jori consisting of 2 strings with 50 leaves on each.

FOOD-SUPPLY OF DISTRICT.

61. In the last section I have endeavoured to throw together some information on the subject of average outturn. It will be seen how imperfect and incomplete are the data available, but they are the best we have, and I propose to use them in order to prepare a rough estimate of the food-supply of the subdivision.

The crop statement of the subdivision is confined to the temporarily-settled parganas that is, to nearly 1,000 square miles out of a total of some 1,200 (excluding the Chilka lake)

The food-supply in these 981 square-miles may be estimated thus:—

Crops.	Area.	Average outturn per acre.	Total in maunds.
Rice.—Bigli	28,00	450	...
Sarad	357,000	900	...
Dalua	16,000	600	...
Total	401,000	...	...
Mandia	9,000	600	...
Kulthi*	24,700	550	...
Mung*	24,700	400	...
sugarcane	560	1,7000	...
Grand Total ...	411,960	...	...

The areas under wheat, maize, chana and other miscellaneous food crops are inappreciably small, and it unnecessary to include them in the estimate. The total area under oilseeds is only, 10,89 acres, and the outturn varies so much according to the situation of the land and the variety of crop that an estimate of the total yield is imposible. It is unnecessary to allude here to the non-food crops, which also occupy an infinitesimally small proportion of the cultivated area of the district.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

62. The most interesting and connected account of the early history of the District which I have come across is contained in a note written by Mr. A. C. Sen and included in the District Census Report of 1891. Mr. Sen was for several years in the district of Puri, first as Settlement Officer and afterwards as District Officer, and devoted some of his time to the elucidation of this interesting subject. As knowledge of the early history is essential both to an intelligent understanding of the ethnical division of the people, and to an appreciation of the existing revenue system. I take the liberty of including Mr. Sen's note *verbatim* in the present report. The most interesting portion of the note is that which deals wi th the part played by the south country in the civilization and davelopment of Orissa and in the foundation of the worship of the Mahadeb. It is not known to me what is the nature of the evidence on which Mr. Sen's theory is based, nor what credence it has obtained in the minds of those familiar with the results of antiquarian and historical research, but to the ordinary readers it appears to be both ingenious and plausible.

Early history of the District.

Mr. A. C. Sen's note on the early history of Puri

60. Mr. Sen's note runs as follows:—

"*Early History of the District of Puri.*—At a very ancient time, the district of Puri, like the adjoining district of Cuttack, was peopled by two classes of aboriginal tribes both ignorant of cultivation. The one occupying the western and the hilly portion of the country the forefathers of the present Kandhs and the Savars, lived on the jungle produce—roots and fruits, birds, beasts and reptiles. The other class resided on the littoral, and lived mostly on fish. The present Keots are probably a sort of mixed descendants from them. In course of time the Ods (*b*) a branch of the Dravidian race, came and took possession,

N. B.—There are no separate figures for kulthi and mung, but as noted above, I have assumed that they are grown over a more or less equal extent of country.

(*b*) Ods meaning chasa or cultivators. The word Aryan, from the root Ara, has the same meaning, but, probably the words have nothing to do with one another, unless, of course, they come from a common word in use among the forefathers of both the Dravidian and the aryan races when they lived in the country be it central Asia or some other places.

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first, of the Orissa plains, and gradually pushing away the Kandhs and savars to the west, and the forefathers of the Kents towards the sea, occupied the whole province. The Kents and the Bouries are probably the offsprings of inter-marriages between the aboriginal tribes and the Ods.

"The Ods were far in advanced of the aborginal races as regards civilization. They were well acquainted with the art of agriculture and brought the province under cultivation. They gave the province and the people their present names Uria (Orissa) and Urya (Ooriah). The Ods came from the south; most probably they did not come all at the same time, but waves after waves of emigrations took place, the new-comers pushing those who came before more to the north. One of the last of the race to come were the Kama Bramhans, commonly called Kamas. Before the Kamas left the southern country, it had already been brought under the influence of the Aryans, and Agastya and other Rishys (Bramhan sages) had already spread Aryan civilization among the Dravidan people. The Kamas probably formed a very important class of people among the Dravidian races. They are being called Bramhins, though ethnically quite distinct from the Aryan Bramhans, shows that the Aryan conquerors of the south made a compromise with the most influential portion of the ruling race, and gave them one quality with the most respected class among themselves. The most valuable result of my enquiries into the ancient history of Orissa is, I believe, the discovery of the existence of the Kamas in the country. I shall come to this most interesting, but nearly extinct people later on, but before the Kamas had emigrated into Orissa, a most important event had occurred in the history of the country. The Budhistic monks of Asoka had preached their religion among the people of Orissa, especially among the hill tribes, the Kandhs and Savars had honey-combed the sandy hills of Dhonli, Udayagiri, Khandgiri, Rameswar and Nilaory. Udayagiri is, I believe, the place where the Budhistic monks made their first settlement.*

"To return to the Kamas. They were the first reformers of Orissa. Originally worshippers of the Lingam, or the male generative organ, they had probably from their study of the Vedas and the Upanishads and the philosophy of the Aryans purified their religion from all sensual ideas and made it into a monotheistic religion of all creative energy of the Deity. The most common name of their god was Mahadeb, the greatest god, or the god of gods. They also gave to their gods some of the best names yet known to the worshippers of any religion. He was called the Parmeshwar, or the lords of lord; the Bhubaneshwar, lord of the world; Lokenath the lord of the people; Biswanath, the lord of the universe. They erected beautiful temples and dedicated them to their god all over the province, selecting the most beautiful spots existing in it, with the instinct of true lovers of nature. They built villages on the most advanced sanitary principles. They excavated magnificent tanks and sunk beautiful wells. They were great cultivators, and with the help of the Ods, reclaimed almost the whole of the culturable waste land of the province. They were the first to make embankments and raised roads in Orissa. The temple remains of the province for the next five centuries or so reveal keenest struggles between different religious sects ending in all sorts of compromises. Even in the most elaborate caves of Udaygiri, not a single figure of worship could be seen. The Lingam was the only idol of the first Kama temples. But in the caves of Khandgiri, separated from Udaygiri only by a slight depression, we first see the figures of Budha in contemplation. Underneath these figures were afterwards carved figures of Thakurain, a female deity among the hill people, who was afterwards hinduised into Sakhti and Parbati. It is noteworthy that they have all been made on the model of the Budha's figure. At the gates of the largest of these caves was afterwards added the figures of the Mahabir† (the greatest hero) or Hanuman (the monkey god) another aboriginal object of worship. The Budh monks, however, failed to get many converts among the Ods, and at last pressed hard by the followers of Siva (Mahadeb) left the populous part of the country and betook themselves to Niladri Hill in the Barmal (the greatest table land) of Banpur. Here they made a magnificent temple with beautifully carved square columns, put up gigantic figures of Budha, and began the tooth ceremony, conveying Budha's tooth in procession along a broad road, the original Baradanda. The Kamas under the Kings of Ganga line, built two temples at Dhauli—one on the top and another at the foot of the hill—and excavated a tank covering more than two miles. They also built a temple of Mahadeb on the top of Khandgiri and adorned it with figures of Budha slightly altered. I may notice here that about a hundred years ago a Cuttack merchant of Jain sect erected a Jain temple here out of the materials of the temple of Mahadeb. Finally, the Kamas raised the magnificent temple of Bhubaneshur, by far the best temple in Orissa. But in doing this they compromised with the aboriginal followers of Budha by adding Yoni to Lingam. The Yoni was at first only the female creative power, but it was soon made into Parbati, the wife of Mahadeb. This union afterwards gave birth to the thousands of Hindu gods and goddesses.

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*Some inscription found here go to prove that the caves here were made by some of the Rajas of Kalinga before the times of Asoka at about 350 B. C.—A. C. Sen.

† Mahabir is generally supposed to be an object of worship among the Jains, but probably they borrowd it from the Hill Tribes.—A. C. Sen.

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"2. The most important event in the history of the province is the expulsion of the Budhists altogether from Utkal (Orissa). The Budha's tooth was first taken by land to Tamralipta (Tamlak) and thence to Ceylone. The temple at Niladri, situated in the midst of an impassable dense jungle, fell into ruins and was forgotten by every body excepting a few Kandhs of the place. It became now the turn of the Kamas, the greatest reformers of Orissa, to be driven out of the country. How it happened has not been exactly ascertained. but the event is a counterpart of the expulsion of the Brahmins by the Kshatriyas in Northern India. The Ods had no caste system, properly so-called, among them. There were different grades of people among them, but the division was based on profession, wealth and intelligence, and not on caste. An old chassa would become then, as is the case now a Prodhan (headman), and a Prodhan would become a Khandait (swordsman), but there was no caste distinction ; the Kamas claiming to belong to a higher caste was an innovation. The Khandaits rose in a body, and there was a general massacre of the Kamas Probably a few survived, and they left the country. It is a remarkable fact that in a country that resounded with their glory, not a single descendant of the Kamas is to be found, and their very name seems to have been well-nigh forgotten. The brief sketch given above is the result of hard work for four years, during which, both as a Settlement Officer and District Officer, I went from village to village in search of the traces left by this once famous people.

"3. After the expulsion of Kamas there was a religious collapse, during which the Savars now called Bauris, performed the worship of Mahadeb in the great temple of Bhubaneswar, and the malis (gardeners). barbers, did the same duty in the numerous minor temples scattered over the place.

"4. The next event is the conquest of Orissa by the Aryan Kings of the Lion line. Jajati-Kesari (Kesari, the lion) is said to be the founder of the line, but the name seems to me to be a fictitious one, for reasons to be presently indicated. These Kings settled at Jajpur and imported soon after a large number of Aryan Brahmins (now commonly known as Sasani Brahmans) from the north. These Brahmins took possession of all the villages and temples left by the Kamas. One very characteristic thing done by them was to give northern Aryan names to places, idols and kings of Orissa and to connect them with Aryan mythological stories. Thus the founder of the Lion line became Jajati of the Mahabharat, the ghat at Jajpur become the Dassaswamedha Ghat of Benares. One of their Kings Lalatendra Kesari, adorned the great temple at Bhubaneswar with some beautiful carved figures, and added to it a Mukhchali (a building in front of the temple) with figures illustrative of the two great Sanskrit epics, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. They also elaborated the idea of Yoni added to the Lingam, into the worship of Shakti or Parbati. These Aryan Kings were the great Shakti worshippers and not worshippers of Siva, as a Hunter wrongly supposed, though like many other Hindus of old they absorbed the Sivaism into their form of worship.

"5. The movement that followed brought into prominence the worship of Vishnu. It was founded on the Budhistic religion. The great figure of Budha, with those of Dharma and Sanga in the temple of Niladri or Nilgiri, and known only to a few Kandhs* was brought to Puri and kept in a temple probably already in existence here and originally dedicated to the Mahadeb. The word Jagannath is so like Lokenath, Biswanath, Bhubaneshwar, Parameshwar, &c., all names of the Mahadeb, that I think it was originally given to a Mahadeb. The Car festival is an imitation of the Budha's tooth festival performed first at Niladri, and thence introduced into Ceylon, and the Baradauhwar. the open tract through which the open procession passed. The next movement can hardly be called a religious one. It was a degeneration of the worship of Lingam into all sorts of sensualism. The great temple at Kanarak, with its most grossly indecent figures, illustrate this stage of the Orissa religion. When a country arrives at this stage, a foreign conquest is inevitable, and so it happened in the case of Orissa. That temple and province became soon the scene of the Muhammadan and Mahratta atrocities.

"6. The first Muhammadan invasion of Orissa took place within ten years of the conquest of Bengal by Bakhtyar Khiliji. In 1218 Ghiazuddin swept down upon Orissa and forced the Hindu Rajas of the province to pay tribute; but it was not till more than three centuries of raid and hollow treaties had elapsed that the province was actually subjugated by the Muhammadans. Taking advantage of the absence of the Orissa Raja in the south, Ismail Gazi, General of Hossein Shah, king of Bengal, dashed down upon the province, sacked the capital Cuttack and plundered the holy city of Puri itself. The final defeat of the Hindus took place half a century later. In 1367-68 the Afghan King of Bengal Suliman, advanced with a great army under his General Kalapahar (a Brahmin convert to Muhamadanism) into Orissa and defeated the last independent King Makund Deb, under the walls of Jajpur. The Hindu Prince was slain. From this time the representatives of the Hindu line have been merely the Raja of Khurda and the custodian of the temple of Jagannath. The Afghan army under Kalapahar marched through the province and smashed the idols and beseiged and captured the temple of Jagannath. After levying a pilgrim tax of a lak of rupees a year, the Afghan Deputy of Orissa threw off his alegiance to the Emperor of Delhi and the Governor of Bengal and made himself independent.

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*Not Savars as originally supposed. The Barus of Bhubaneswar belong to the Savar tribes and not the Daitas of the temple of Jagannath. The latter belong to the Kandha tribe.

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"7. Akbar, the greatest of the Mogul Emperors of Delhi, with the help chiefly of his two Hindu Generals and statesmen, Rajah Todar Mal and Rajah Mansing, succeeded in re-annexing Orissa to the empire. Todar Mal was the first to make a general revenue settlement of the province. The country, however, was not destined long to enjoy the benefits of a settled government. Murshed Kuli Khan, who so wisely governed Bengal from 1704 to 1725, finding it imposible to get the revenue of Orissa by civil administration, made it over to soldiers of fortune, who collected the land tax at the spear point. During the thirty years which succeeded his death, the internal troubles which beset the Magul empire presented anything like a settled government in Orissa. The peasantry was left at the mercy of a succession of rude soldiers, who harried the province and get together as much plunder as their brief tenure of office allowed.

"8. But wretched as the state of Orissa had been under the Moguls, a half century of deeper misery remained for it under the Mahrattas. It was in 1751 that Aliverdi Khan virtually ceded to the Mahrattas the Province of Orissa, though for a few years a Muhammadan Deputy ruled the country in the name of the Moguls paying 4 lakhs of rupees a year as a tribute to the Mahratta province. At the end of 1756, however, finding it impossible to wring out of the miserable population sufficient money to pay even the Mahratta tribute, the Deputy begged to be released from his office. His prayer was granted, and a Mahratta Governor was appointed in his place.

"9. The Mahratta prince had his capital or standing army at Nagpur in Central India, and waged incessant wars with his neighbours. His Deputies, who were constantly changed and imprisoned on their recall, struggled to wring out of Orissa, the only peaceful province of the kingdom, a sufficiency to supply the military necessities of their master. The hereditary Rajah of Khurda was forced to pay a tribute of 13 lakhs of rupees a year. Nothing like a civil administration existed in the country. The Mahratta cavel harried the province at a stated period every year and departed with the spoil. The peasantry gave up the cultivation of the land and betook themselves to morasses and forests. The result was a great famine in 1770, of much greater intensity than that of 1866, and which, instead of being mitigated by the exertion of a sympathetic Government, was intensified by a mutiny of foreign troops. While the people were dying by hundreds of thousands on every roadside, the Mahratta soldiery threw off the last vestige of control and for many months raged like wild beasts. A second famine followed in 1777,

"10. No wonder, therefore, that when in 1803 the British soldiers under the command of Colonel Harcourt with Mr. John Melvill as the Civil head, after crossing the dangerous channel through which the Chilka communicates with the sea, came in sight of the town of Puri; the Brahmin priests of the temple instead of offering any resistance placed themselves and their idol under their protection as the long-expected saviours The first Mahratta defeat took place on the 4th October 1803 at Mukundpur near Pipli. The Fort of Cuttack was taken on the 14th of the same month. Equal success attended the expedition against Balasore, which had been despatched from Bengal. Colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melvill as Joint Commissioners were the first administrators of the Province. The only instances of armed opposition to British rule, which have occurred since the conquest in 1803, are the rebellion of the Khurda Raja in 1804, and the insurrection of the Khurda Paiks in 1817-18. In 1829 the province was split up into the three regulation districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, and the non-regulation Tributary states.

"11. There has been no change in area boundaries and jurisdiction since 1829, except that a jungly tract, covering an area of about 15 square miles, and containing eight Kandh hamlets called the Dareamamal, has since 1889 been included in the Khurda Estate, as it was found to be within the old survey boundary of Khurda".

NOTES ABOUT POPULATION.

Notes about population.

64. The information that is procurable regarding the earlier fluctuations in the district population is very meagre and unreliable. The first regular census was made in 1872. Prior to that we have only rough estimates made by the Police and Survey Departments and baced on the numbering of houses. At page 232 of Famine Commissioner's Report of 1866 there is a statement of the population of the district by parganas compiled by the Police in October 1866. It shows the number of inhabitants before the famine, and the number that died during the famine. From the Survey Office I have obtained a statement of the number of houses and number of inhabitants compiled in the survey operations of 1837-42 for all parganas of the district except Mahed, Bajrakote, Parikud, Manikpatna, Chaubiskud and Serai. I find that for the parganas for which the figures of both periods are available, the increase of population from 1837 to 1865 amounted to 16 per cent. Assuming that the same increase occurred in the six parganas mentioned, we are able to construct the following comparative table parganawar for the three periods 1837-41, 1865 (before the famine) and 1866 (after the famine).

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Name of Pargana.	Population in 1837-41.	Population in 1865.	Population after famine.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Malud	(2,870)	3,329	1,812	The bracketed entries in column 2 are those derived by inferential comparison.
Bajrakot	(3,312)	3,843	1,947	
Parikud	(8,823)	10,235	4,433	
Manikpatna	(5,262)	6,104	1,627	
Chowbiskud	(24,701)	28,654	9,727	
Serai	(9,813)	11,384	3,966	
Rahang	88,228	80,375	43,229	
Lembai	29,979	41,896	37,896	
Kotrahang	22,556	30,889	27,389	
Paschimduai	14,630	18,326	16,828	
Purbaduai	11,083	13,829	8,395	
Kotdesh	86,951	93,424	53,603	
Banchas	10,280	10,067	5,781	
Athaisi	6,926	13,447	7,561	
Antrodh ... —	15,900	20,683	10,663	
Astrain	1,274	2,293	745	
Kurilo	5,433	10,920	5,213	
Khodar	7,807	14,102	6,622	
Marichpur	6,421	7,449	3,222	
Damarkhand	7,930	12,445	5,532	
Oldhar	6,318	8,400	4,296	
Matkatpatna	1,062	1,039	603	
Total ...	377,559	443,133	261,610	

Comparison of the population of different periods and the effect of famine on the population.

65. The increase of population in the first thirty years of the settlement averaged, as before mentioned, 16 per cent. Then came the terrible calamity of the great famine which, according to the police numbering, reduced the population of the Sadar Subdivision by over 40 per cent. The population in 1866 remained about 30 per cent below what it had been thirty years before.

The first regular census was made in 1872. In this, as in the census reports of 1881 and 1891, the statistics that were compiled are thanawar, and it is impossible to extract figures for each pargana without an amount of expenditure and trouble incommensurate with the object. Looking, however, for the present to the subdivision as a whole, we find that in 1872, the population had gone up to 488,751. In 1881 it rose to 564,759, and in 1891 to 613,575. The fluctuation may be shown briefly thus :—

Period of numbering or census.	Population.	Percentage of variation on previous period.	Percentage of variation on last settlement survey numbering.
1	2	3	4
1837—41 (Survey) ...	377,559	.....	.....
1865 (before famine) ...	443,133	+16	+16
1866 (after famine)	261,610	—40	—30
1872	488,751	+87	+30
1881	564,759	+15	+50
1891	613,575	+ 8	+62

Growth of population after the famine.

66. The most remarkable fact in the history of the district population is the celerity with which it recovered after the violent interruption of the famine year. In six years the population nearly do bled itself, but this can scarcely be regarded as within the bounds of possibility,

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and the true explanation seems to be either that the population before the famine was very much under estimated, or that the number of deaths was very much over-estimated. Both causes were probably at work, It is exceedingly likely that as the number of deaths was estimated from the number of empty and deserted houses, a great many people who had temporarily removed to Khurda and the Garjats were counted amongst the dead. Leaving out of account the extraordinary disturbance of the famine year, and comparing the population of 1872 with the previous population of 1837 and 1865, and with the subsequent census of 1881 and 1891, it will appear that there has been a steady advance in the population. The growth from 1872 to 1891 has been 25 per cent. It is not improbable that the advance from 1837 to 1872 amounted to 50 per cent. and I am therefore inclined to place considerable reliance on the result of the survey count of last settlement.

The statistical records of the censuses of 1872, 1881 and 1891 being thanawar. I have endeavoured, for the sake of comparison, to build up thana totals from the pargana figures of 1837 and 1865. For parganas not continued entirely within one thana, a division has been made according to the existing number of houses as counted in the present survey and settlement operations. At attempt has also been made to estimate the present population of the district. The number of houses in cash thana being known, it has been multiplied by the thanawar average number of persons to each house according to the 1891 census. In this way the following comparative table has been prepared :—

Name of Thana	Population in 1837-41.	Population in 1865.	Population in 4872	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Present number of houses.	Multiplicand per house according to census of 1898.	Present population.	Variation of present estimated population on population at last settlement.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gope ...	74,796	106,844	96,096	116,167	134,038	28,868	6·0	143,208	91	Thana Puri includes Town of Puri and Naba Thana of 1872 Census.
Pipli ...	144,493	171,642	204,375	226.782	241,470	45,655	5·3	241,971	73	
Puri ...	158,270	164,647	188,280	221,810	238,067	{ 38,302 6,927	5·6 4·4*	214,491 30,479	{ 55	
								244,970		
Total ...	377,559	443,133	488,751	564,759	613,575	114,752	...	630,149	66	

The present estimated population is only 2·7 per cent. in advance of that ascertained in 1891. The advance of 1881 on 1872 was 15 per cent., and of 1891 or 1881 8 per cent. It may be that the pressure of population on the resources of the soil has gone almost as far as it can go and that this is the cause of the slightness of the advance made during the last decade. On the other hand, the survey count of houses may be incorrect, and this method of estimating the population does not in any case pretend to be very exact. The table shows that the growth of population has been greatest in Thana Gope. This is not unnatural, as that thana was at last settlement, and still is, the least developed of the three. It is still much more cut off from the rest of the world by absence of communication than thanas Pipli and Puri, which have, in addition to the Trunk road, recently acquired the convenience of Railway communication. Looking to the general results of the above enquiries, it may, I think, be safely assumed that the increase in the population of the subdivision during the term of the last settlement has been not less than 60 per cent. The importance of this conclusion from the revenue and rent point of view will be discussed below.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Composition and distribution of the population.

From the census returns of 1891 a few of the more important facts as regards composition and distribution of population in the Sadar Subdivision have been abstracted and thrown in Appendix X.

Division by sex.

68. The number of males is slightly in excess of the number of females, especially in Puri Town. The proportions are for the subdivision :—

Males 50.6 ... ... Females 49·4 of Puri Town.
Males 55·3 ... ... Females 44·7

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69. Puri being one of the chief strongholds of Hinduism, it is not surprising to find that Hindus compose 98·6 per cent. of the total population. Musalmans represent 1·3 per cent. The proportion of Hindus is highest near the precincts of the sacred city, *viz.*, in Puri Thana add Puri Town. There are a large number of Musalmans in villages Gope, accounting for the higher proportion in that thana.

Division by religion.

The general proportion of Hindus to Musalmans throughout Bengal in 1841 was 64·07 and 31·70 per cent., respectively, in Cuttack 97·00 and 2·78; in Balasore 97·90, and 2·10. Puri is thus prominently a home of the Hindus.

70. It will be seen from the statement that nearly 7 per cent, of the resident population in 1891 consisted of immigrants. By far the largest number came from Cuttack District, and of these most settled in Thanas Gope and Pipli, where it may be presumed they engaged in cultivation and its accessory occupations. The settlers in the southern portion of the district came chiefly from Madras. The recorded immigrants of Puri Town were probably for the most part pilgrims. There is no emigration from the district in the more special sense of the term. There is a constant influx and efflux of pilgrims and labourers between Puri and the neighbouring district of Ganjam and Cuttack, but there is no cooly emigration. The difficulty of communication with Calcutta has been hitherto a well-nigh insuperable obstacle. Now that it is shortly to be removal, we may expect to find the cooly recruiter in the district. The year 1896 was a year in which there was more movement of population than usual. The scarcity prevailing in the flooded parganas Purbaduai and Oldhar Serai and Chaubiskud drove many of the poorer agricultural labourers to seek work on the East Coast and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Many of these labourers have not yet returned to their homes, as the prospects of cultivation in Purbaduai and Oldhar are still by no means bright.

Emigration.

Division into Literate and Illiterate.

71. The gulf that in India separates male from female in the matter of education is so wide that it is necessary to look at the figures for each sex separately. The number of men who could write their names and of boys who are attending school amounted in 1891 to 13·6 per cent. of thr total male population. As might be expected, the proportion is highest in Puri Town with its numerous Bramhins and Karans, and lowest in Thana Gope, which is more remote from the chief highways of the district and from its educational centres than Kanas, Puri and Pipli.

Division into literate and illiterate.

As regards females, only 1 in 300 was found to be literate or learning. Puri Town showed the highest percentage and Gope Thana the lowest. The relatively high figure in Pipli Thana is to be ascribed to the existence of a Christian Girl's School in Pipli village.

Division into Caste

72. In the table I have entered thanawar the numerical strength of those castes which make up more than 1 per cent. of the population of the subdivision. The percentage to the total population is entered in *red ink* below each figure, and the varying distribution from thana to thana can thus be seen at a glance. By far the largest proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture pure and simple. The people returned as "Sudras" are, like the "Chasas," cultivating raiyats. Both of the terms are generic. 'Sudra" seems to have baen the term most popular in thana Gope. If the two be combined, we get the total percentage of (subdivision) 39, (Thana Puri) 46, (Town Puri) 17, (Thana Gope) 49, (Thana Pipli) 27. The people who come next to the cultivating raiyats in intimacy of connection with the soil are agricultural labourers These are chiefly Bouries and Savars. Between them they make up 12 per cent. of the population. The Bouries. believed to be sprung from the intermarriage of the aboriginal people with successive races of invaders, are strongest in thanas Gope and Pipli. In the southern Parganas there are fewer Bouries and more cultivating raiyats. The savars are of the aboriginal tribes. They are much more numerous in khurda than in the sadar and in the latter are most abundant in the thana lying closest to the Khurda hills. Of the Khands, a still older race, there is only a small number in the Sadar Subdivision, though they are numerous in Khurda. We come next to the pasturing caste, the Gours of Goalas. The Uriya name is "Gour." Goala is a Bengali designation. The Gours make up over 5 per cent. of the population and are most numerous in Thana Gope The three classes I have described exhaust the purely agricultural section of the inhabitants of the districts. Between them they account for nearly 60 per cent. of the whole. The remaining castes represent accompaniments and accessories to the life of an agricultural community, and the most important in Puri district is the religious. The Bramhins of the Puri Sadar number 66,771 or 11 per cent. of the population. They are not all spiritual guides, though Puri Town contains a large number of such. The great majority are cultivators, most of whom held land on privileged terms as the lakhirajdars, tankidars and baziaftidars of last settlement. As might be expected, the Brambin community is least strong in the outlying thana of Gope, and most preponderating in the holy city of Jagannath. The statistical account divides Puri Bramhins into two great classes—(1) Baidie. (2) Lankik. The former are the imported Bramhins of Jajpur. dating back to the end of the twelfth century. They are the priestly class proper who trade on the religious superstitiona of the community. The Lankiks are representatives of an older Aryan settlement and are mostly well-to-do cultivators and petty merchants.

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Next to the Brahmins in esteem as well as number come a the Karans or writer caste, analogous to, but distinct from, the Bengali Kayasths. They are the village accountants and gomostas, the class which supplies most of the clerks and muharirs in Government offices. Some of them are well-to-do traders and zamindars. They form nearly 4 per cent. of the population and are diffused pretty equally all over the district, though more numerous in Puri Town than elsewhere. The trading and shop-keeping class is made up of several sections whose functions were originally quite distinct, but the levelling power of money has gradually effaced the distinctions, and we find the wealtheir merchants, whether originally oil-pressers, confectioners, grain-dealers, or silversmiths, alike engaged in money-lending, general trade and land speculation. Arranged in order of numerical strength, the sections of the trading community are—

1.	Telies or oil-pressers and merchants	...	...	19,795
2.	Guria or sweetmeet makers ...	...	...	14,851
3.	Banias or general traders and merchants	...	...	6,512
4.	Sonar or gold and silversmiths ...	...	...	4,516
5.	Golla or petty traders ...	...	..	3,162
6.	Patra or cloth-dealers ...	...	...	2,571
7.	Thooria or oil merchants ...	...	...	1,934
8.	Baishya or high caste general traders	...	...	1,079
		Total	...	54,420

They make up about 9 per cent, of the total population and are more or less evenly distributed. Perhaps Kotrahang Pargana, lying along the main line of communication, is their strongest centre. The most important of the remaining castes are village servants and village artisans Every village of importance has one or more families of the following castes:—

1.	Kandra Village	...	...	...	Watchman
2.	Bhandari „	...	...	...	Barbar
3.	Dhuba „	...	...	...	Washerman
4,	Barahi „	...	...	...	Carpenter,
5.	Kumbhar „	...	...	...	Potter
6.	Kamar „	...	...	...	Blacksmith.

These are all indispensable to the life of the village community. With the exception of the Kandras, they are the village servants whose small jagirs averaging half an acre have been left unresumed in the present settlement. Together they represent about 10 per cent. of the population. They are distributed with great evenness over the district, save that Puri Town has few Kandras (a low caste perhaps not tolerated in proximity to Jagannath), and more than its due share of carpenters and blacksmiths. The annual preparation of the cars for the great summer festival is probably the cause of the concentration of skilled labour in the holy city.

Next in importance to the village servants came the following:—

1. *Fishermen.*—The most widely diffused caste is the Kent, but there are many minor castes, of which the chief is the "Nolia." The "Nolias" are Madras origin, and are the sea and Chilka fishers as opposed to those who ply their occupation in rivers and tanks. They have a large village on the shore near the Puri port, and many smaller hamlets on the Chilka littoral.

2. *Weavers.*—The chief caste is the "Tanti," but there are numerous minor castes—Bansi, Patra, Hansi, Dera Rangani. They are grouped together in small communities living in special villages,

3. *Gardeners.*—The Malakar caste or malies are minor servants in the shrines of gods as well as ordinary gardeners. They are equally diffused over the district, as no village is without its little shrine or temple, be the idol but a rude stone under a village tree painted vermilion and hung with garlands.

Of the remaining castes, it may be noted that the Paikas are mostly road-watchmen ; the Siyals are toddy extracters, Rajput and Khandait are titles rather than castes, the Kansaries are brass workers. the Pans are a low caste of labourers and musicians, the Jyotishi is the astrologer, Sagarpashas (the Bengali golam) are the bastard offspring of Brahmins, Karans and other higher castes ; excluded from the caste of either parent, they form one by themselves. Baishas are religious mendicants ; Haries are sweepers ; Kachras, glass blowers ; Bunas, cloth makers ; Chamars, skin dealers ; and Kelas, stone workers and vagabonds.

We have now examined the most important elements which go to build up an agricultural community like that of Puri District, and find that the constituents ure briefly and roughly as follows :—

Agricultural and pastoral (including Chasas, Bauries, Sudras, Savars, Mali)	56	Per cent
Religious, literary, tituler (including Brahmins, Karans, Jotish, Baisnabs, Rajputs Khandaits)	16	„
Traders (including Telies Gurias, Banias, Golas, Patras, Thurias and Baishyas)	9	„
Village servants and village artisans (including Kandras, Bhandaries, Dhobas, Barahis, Kumhars, Kamars) ...	10	„
Fishermen (including Kents and Nulias	3½	„
General artisans (including Tanti, Kachras, Kansaries and Banias)	4½	„
Miscellaneous	1	„

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EARLY FISCAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

Early Fiscal History of the District

73. The origin and history of land revenue administration in this district and in Orissa generally have been made the subject of numerous enquiries, and the results have been detailed at great length in Starling's Minute of 1821 (published as an appendix, pages i to lxxviii of Toynbee's History) in Toynbee's History of Orissa, pages 23 to 59, in the Statistical Account of 1877 (pages 101 to 135), and in Babu Nand Kisore Das' Report on the Puri tenures, dated 21st October 1875. I do not propose to do more in this report than give a short sketch of the facts disclosed by the enquiries of these authorities. Such a sketch is necessary in order to understand the growth of rights and interests in land as well as to afford grounds for comparison of the current settlement with those that have gone before.

Management and titles under the old system

74. Up to the year 1570 Orissa was ruled by Hindu sovereigns, whose present day representative descendant is the Raja of Puri. Under their regime Orissa was divided into two tracts—the hill country and coast marshes held by great military chiefs called Bhuyans, and the central plain directly managed as crown land. This latter was divided into circles called kanhas, or bisois, each of which was managed by two officers—a khandpati, whose duties were general and magisterial, and a "bhoimal," whose duties were connected with land and revenue collection. Then, as now, the ultimate land-revenue unit was the village. In each village there was a "pradhan" or headman and a "bhoi" or accountant, and these two were responsible to the "bhoimal" for the village share of the land revenue of the khand. Police duties were performed by khandaits working under the supervision of khandpati. The khandait controlled the village watchman, the modern chowkidars. In addition to the regular khands or bisois there were large rent-free anc quit-rent jagirs enjoyed by high officers of the royal household.

Organisation of divisions into parganas and taluks, &c. under the Moguls.

75. The Moguls conquered Orissa in 1578 and their Hindu Central Raja Todar Mal altered the names rather than the principles of pre-existing order The hill country was called the Garjat and the plains the "Magulbandi". The great military chiefs were called "zamindars" instead of bhuias and their jagirs became killas. The conquered Hindu Raja was allowed to retain in his hands Khurda, Rahang, Serai and Chaubiskud as a personal estatr, and many of the household jagirs were also left untouched. The area thus assigned to the dispossessed monarch and his depents embraced more than one-half of the Puri district.

For the rest the khands or bisais were styled "parganas" and the officer in charge "chowdhuri" instead of "khandpati" and "kanungo" villaits instead of "bhoimal." Each of the new officers had a portion of the pargana called a "taluk" under his management. The village headman at the same time were called mokaddams instead of pradhans.

The Moguls remained in power till the advent of the Mahrattas in 1751. During the hundred and seventy years of Mogul occupation, the powers of the managing and collecting officers in the taluks gradually developed, and the office became more or less hereditary but succession was subject always to the confirmation of the ruling power.

Division into Chaklas

76. When the Mahrattas appeared on the scene, they retained the old division into parganas and taluks, but they grouped the parganas into four chaklas—Cuttack, Bhadrak, Soro and Balasore—and they placed 32 amils in charge of the whole area. The duty of the amils was to collect revenue by hook or by crook: The amils found it convenient to recognise only those talukdars who paid without trouble, and when they experienced difficulty in dealing with the chowdhuries and kanungos, they were always ready to receive revenue direct from the village mokadams. Each amil was assisted by the sadar kanungo, and by a number of gumastas and muharirs. Parganas thus began to break up into subdivisions, of which the following were the most commons :—

Taluk Chowdhuri.
Taluk Kanungo.
Taluk Kanungo villait.
Taluk Sadar Canungo.
Taluk Mozkuri or Mokadami Mozkuri.

Each portion was called after the officer responsible for its revenue. In contrast to this process of devolution, another tendency came into play.

The gomastas who worked under the care of the amils, from being mere office accountants and mofasal agents, began to substitute themselves by successful management, fraud or other contrivance for the talukdars whose collections they were supposed to be supervising The most signal instance of his process was the acquisition of the zamindar's sanad of parganas Kotdesh, Kalijori and Antrodh in 1775 by Trilochan Patnaik, an Oriya Mohanty, who was originally gomasta under the Fauzidar of Pipli, but by his exertions founded the largest zamindar's family in Orissa.

Zamindari system organised by the British

77. Things were in this state when the province was acquired by the British in 1803. We found from the Maharatta paper that the land revenue was being paid by the various talukdars enumerated above, some of them representing extensive tracts of country, and others single villages and patuas of homestead land. The measure that was meted out to

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one was meted out to all irrespective of individual history, rights, or origin, and in the great Regulation XII of 1805 the whole body of revenue agents was comprehensively styled "zamindars" and other actual proprietors of the soil. The rights possessed by this class previous to the conquest are thus summed up by Babu Nand Kisore Das :—

1st.—A right of hereditary succession subject to confirmation or tacit recognition by Government.

"*2nd.*—A right to the profits arising out of the land, consisting of the increase arising out of the annual revision of land tax on bringing unoccupied lands under cultivation, miscellaneous receipts, transit dues on merchandise, petty alienation of land, commission on collection and grant of rent-free tenures.

"*3rd.*—Responsibility to Government for the whole of the tax on the land under their management. In case of default, the landholder was imprisoned or his estate was sold generally by private sale.

"*4th.*—Power of transferring their rights by gift or otherwise, subject to the formal consent of the ruling power."

The incidents of the zamindari rights as it now exists will be discussed below.

History of the early British settlements.

History of the early British Settlement.

78. The first settlement was made in 1804-5 on the basis of the assessment papers obtained by the British Officers from the Record-keeper and Sadar Kanungo of the Mahrattas. The papers were afterwards supplemented by documents called Gopal Pandit's devidhi papers, found in the Barbati fort at Cuttack. No information could be gathered from the zamindars, talukdars and mukuddums themselves, who in those days, as now, preferred that revenue officers should work in the dark, and who probably owed to the obscurity so produced their subsequent recognition as proprietors of the soil. At the time of the first settlement and up to 1828 the date of the last of the short settlements, the district of Puri had no separate existence. It was part and parcel of the Southern Division, which included all that portion of the Mogalbundi lying south of the Mahanadi. For the Sadar Subdivision it is therefore not possible, without an amount of trouble uncommensurate with the result to extract for comparison the totals of the various settlements made from the time of the Moguls up to the last settlement of 1837-1841. From what I have seen of the history of particular estates, it may, however, be assumed that the Sadar Subdivision of Puri shared in the general fluctuations that affected the total land revenue of the Division. I give below a tabular statement, from which the number and period of the early settlement together with the comparative level of assessment can be seen at a glance :—

Date of Settlement.	Period.	Amount of Jama.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Mogal times	.....	$15\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs	
Mahratta times	.....	$14\frac{4}{10}$,,	
Amli 1212	1 year ...	$13\frac{1}{10}$,,	
,, 1213	3 years .	$14\frac{4}{10}$,,	
,, 1216	1 year ...	$14\frac{14}{10}$,,	
,, 1217	3 years ...	15 ,,	
,, 1220	1 year ...	$15\frac{5}{90}$,,	
,, 1221	2 years ...	$15\frac{18}{10}$,,	
,, 1223	1 year ...	$16\frac{2}{10}$,,	
,, 1224	5 years ...	$16\frac{4}{10}$,,	
,, 1227	3 years ...	$16\frac{3}{10}$,,	
,, 1230	7 years ...	$15\frac{9}{10}$,,	

The jama of 1230 was continued with small additions up to the date of last settlement, by which time it had reached $16\frac{6}{10}$ of lakhs. At last settlement a total jama of $16\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs was settled, but of the new amount $1\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs was due to resumption. The previously existing jama was therefore, in fact, reduced by $\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs.

79. The above figures are not exact I have taken them from Appendix I to Toynbee's History. The figures in that appendix do not agree with the figures given in Mr. Commissioner Mill's Minute of January 1847 (quoted at pp. clxxii and clxxiii of the same work). But they are sufficient to show what was the general tendency of assessment between 1803 and last settlement. It may be said that, beginning with the Mahratta assessment, we gradually

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worked up to the level of the Mogal assessment, disregarding the fact that, while in the Mogul time the country was in a fairly prosperous condition, the Mahratta reign had caused a sad deterioration both in the fertility and cultivation of land and in the general prosperity of the people. With our advent the feeling of security was revived, but this had not been at play long enough to admit of the return of the country to its former high state of cultivation. At the same time there were defects in our system of land revenue management which aggravated the evil of high assessment. In the first place we trusted too much to the Bengali amlas and did not interfere enough to save the ignorant Uriya from his machination. The Uriya was warsted both in the civil and in the revenue court. The case of Killa Kokal in this district is an example which was fraught with some danger to ourselves, as it was one of the causes which provoked the Khurda rebellion of 1817.

A second defect in our revenue administration was its rigidity displayed most signally in the working of the sale laws. The number of estates which were put up to sale between 1805 and 1819 was incredibly large. The Uriya zamindars and talukdars perhaps preferred the Mahratta methods of collection involving possible immersion in a pit or suspension on a door to the British penalty of forfeiture. The harsh enforcement of the sale laws also played into the hands of the Bengali amla.

The short settlements made after 1226 Amli and the thirty years settlement of 1837 were moderate compared with those that had gone before ; hut as this is a period for which there are separate figures for Puri district, further discussion of the subject may best be relegated to another section.

COMPARISON OF LAST SETTLEMENT WITH PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT.

Comparison of last settlement with previous assessment.

80. At page clxiii of Toynbee's History of Orissa, there is a settlement of the outturn of last settlement, dated 1850, and signed by Mr. Commissioner Goldsbury. The statement does not exactly tally with that given in Mill's Minute of 1847, but, being later by three years, may be accepted as the more correct of the two.

It shows that the sadar jama of Puri district was before re-settlement Rs. 4,69,278. The net increase was Rs. 18,618. But the amount of revenue due to the resumption of land previously held revenue-free was Rs. 40,038. The burden of assessments on revenue-paying estates was thus really lightened by Rs. 21,420. Again, the net increase was made up as follows :—

	Rs.
By increase in certain estates	58,400
By decrease in certain estates	39,782

There was thus not only a general reduction, but also a very considerable adjustment in the pressure of the revenue assessment. The figures examined above are the figures for the whole district. I have ascertained that the sadar jama of Khurda (including Panchgarh), which was not altered at last settlement except by the addition of resumptions was, previous to 1837, Rs. 1,61,033, and after last settlement Rs. 1,67,496, the difference being the amount of resumptions. Again the jama of the permanently-settled estates is at present and presumably was in 1850, Rs. 10,255 ; if these figures be deducted from the district totals, then we have for the temporarily-settled area—

		Rs.
Former sadar jama		2,79,372
Increase	Rs. 51,937	
Decrease	„ 39,782	
Net increase		12,155
		2,91,527
Jama of resumption		33,575

81. The variation in the jama excluding resumptions is thus equal to a decrease of Rs. 21,420 (33,575—12,155). But the constitution of the Puri district is such that these figures give a very poor idea of the amount of relief afforded to proprietors by the adjustment of jama at last settlement. Five entire parganas—Kodhar, Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud and Lembai—had been held in the permanent or temporary occupation of Government as khas mahals for many years antecedent to last settlement, and there was not in them the same alteration of jama that occurred elsewhere.

In a note on the fiscal history of Pargana Kotrahang (para. 12 of the General Report), I have shown that the jama of 34 estates was reduced from Rs. 25,142 to Rs. 21,663, although that pargana was the first to be resettled, and the zamindari allowance granted to the proprietor rarely exceeded 30 per cent.

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The following is a note of what happened in the six largest estates of the District :—

(KHASMAHALS excluded.)

Name of Estate.	Name of Pargana.	Former Sadar Jama.	Settled Sadar Jama of 1837-40	Jama of resumption	Column 4 less Column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotdesh	Kotdesh ...	99,376	81,082	11,386	69,696
Kotsahi	Kotrahang ...	6,185	5,392	252	5,140
Pipli	Do.	4,994	4,524	243	4,281
Kokal	Chowbiskud ...	4,267	5,551	151	5,400
Rorang	Do.	4,584	4,511	257	4,254
Gobra	Athaisi ...	4,907	3,603	784	2,819
	Total ...	1,24,313	1,04,663	13,073	91.590
	Kokal excluded ...	1,20,046	99,112	12,922	86,190

The general reduction (resumptions excluded) amounts to 26 per cent. Killa Kokal was an exceptional case. It was an estate in which there had been violent fluctuations in the jama on account of the peculiar history of the estate. In the settlement of 1817 it was Rs. 6,400, and was reduced in 1822 to Rs. 4,267 the amount which appears in the table If this exceptional case be excluded, it is found that in five estates the jama was reduced from Rs. 1,20,046 to Rs. 86,190 or by 28 per cent.

HISTORY OF PRICES.

History of prices.

82. As a history of rents is neither complete nor inteligible apart from the history of prices, I have endeavoured to collect together such information regarding prices as is procurable in an area where, until recent years, there has been no systematic attempt to record economic facts in a scientific shape. I have not confined my enquiries to the Sadar Subdivision, nor to the Puri districts, but have extended them to Cuttack and Balasore, and that for at least three reasons : (1) The information procurable for the early periods is so meagre that, without the assistance of the records of adjoining districts, it would be impossible to generalise ; (2) for the earlier periods particularly the information available is of a vague and inexact nature, and any data that can be procured from the adjoining districts is valuable for purposes of check and corroboration ; (3) the three districts of Orissa are in many respects uniformly situated. They are equally exposed to vicissitudes of seasons, and they have all alike been cut off from the rest of India by absence of communication for the last hundred years. Whatever, therefore has affected prices in one has affected prices in the other two.

Materials used in discussing the history of prices.

83. The materials that I have utilised have been taken chiefly from the following sources :—

A. (For the earliest period,) The list of prices given in Appendix III to Mr. Toynbee's History of Orissa.

B. The list compiled by Mr. R. Nathan and Mr. E. H. Wals, who were Assistant Settlement Officers in this district in 1890, 1891 and 1892.

C. The late Mr. W. C. Taylor's Rate Report of 1879 on the last Khurda settlement.

D. Mr. E. F. Growse's (Collector of Cuttack's) Note of 1886 on Cuttack prices.

E. Mr. R. Cornish (Collector of Balasore's) Note of 1893 on Balasore prices.

These I have supplemented and brought up to date by information obtained from local Officers.

Periods for which comparison made.

84. The date thus available has been thrown into tabular form in Appendices XI to XV.

Averages have been struck for the following periods suitable for comparison.

(1) The period prior to 1828.

(2) Decennial period 1828-37 (immediately preceding last settlement.)

(3) Decennial period 1838-47 (with separate figures for 1843-47, 5 years of extraordinary crop when prices reached their lowest level.)

(4) Decennial period 1848-57.

(5) Decennial period 1858-67 (divided into two portions : the eight years 1858 to 1865 and the two years 1866-67 of famine).

(6) Decennial period 1868-77.

(7) Decennial period 1878-87.

(8) Decennial period 1888-97 (the ten years immediately preceding the present settlement.

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For each source of information, I have then calculated the proportion which the average of each decade bears to the average of the last decade, assuming the latter to be 100.

The averages of the various sources have then been combined, and one general average, decade by decade, struck for paddy and another for rice, and finally the average of these two has been calculated. The object of the last process has been merely to focus into one statement the numerous results of the previous calculations.

Conclusions arrived at.

85. Before proceeding to state the conclusions that I have arrived at, it may be well to make a few general observations about the value of the figure and the nature of the process followed. The figures are open to the very strong objection that they do not, especially on the early period, refer to one and the same season of the year.

The only comparison of grain prices that can yield valuable results is a comparison of the prices prevailing in the season when raiyats part with excess produce of their lands in order to obtain money for the payment of their rents. That season is chiefly the months of January and February. The figures that have been used for the earlier years cannot be said to fulfil this condition. Some of them represent prices obtaining in the end of the year after cyclone, flood and drought. Many of them are mere averages of prices that have been noted at varying places and seasons. For many years, no figures are available, and what is taken for example as the average of the period to 1828 is merely the average of a few isolated prices preserved by chance amongst the debris of ancient records.

The figures even of later years are open to the objection that some represent actual transactions, while other are mere averages.

86. In spite of the above objections, I think the averages that have been obtained for decades are fairly valuable as an approximation to the truth. They are at least accurate enough to show within reasonable limits the general tendency of prices.

With these qualifications I proceed to summarise the results obtained. This can best be done in the form of Appendix XVI which I reproduce here, as it gathers together the results of the other statements :—

GENERAL AVERAGE

Period.	Paddy.		Rice.		Average. of Paddy and rice percentage	Remarks.
	Standard seers per rupee according to average of all statements.	Proportionate percentage	Standard seers per rupee according to average of all statements.	Proportionate percentage		
Prior to 1823	133	300	2	346	323	
Between 1828 & 1837.	160*	364	40	227	295	* Khurada price.
1838-47	157	357	50	284	328	
(1838-42)	(103)	(234)	(365)	(208)	(222)	
(1843-47)	(231)	(525)	(63)	(358)	(441)	
1848-57	192	436	62	346	391	
1858-65	100	227	32	181	204	
(1866-67)	(42)	(95)	(12)	(68)	(81)	
1868-77	79	179	28	160	169	
1878-87	62	147	21·2	120	133	
1888-97	44	100	17·6	100	100	

Comments on the averages.

87. A few brief comments about the figures of each period are necessary.

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Prior to 1828.—The price of paddy is obtained from Khurda and Cuttack sources. The Cuttack average is peculiarly reliable and does not differ more from Khurda average than one would expect, the former being a town average and the latter a mofasal. The price of rice is obtained from Balasore and Cuttack sources. The Balasore materials are scanty, the Cuttack fairly reliable. The index figure for the period is 323.

1828 to 1837.—This is the period for which we have least information. I have searched the Puri ruidads in vain for facts about prices. Although the assessments in many parganas were made on the basis of a half produce converted with certain deductions into a money rent, there is no information either as to the estimated amount of produce or the conversion rate.

It is much to be regretted that information on these points was not included in the ruidads. The paddy average is a Khurda average and is probably unduly high. The rice average is of Balosore, is derived from incomplete data, and is probably unduly low. The resultant general average is perhaps not far out. The index figure for the period is 295.

1838 to 1847.—Information is tolerably complete for all districts. Paddy prices appear to be higher than the corrsponding rice prices. The decade divides into two portions 1838-42, when prices were abnormally high, (this was the time when settlement operations were going on), and 1843-47 when prices were abnormally low. The index figures of the decade is 320, of the first half 222, and of the second half 420.

1848 to 1857.—Information is tolerably complete. The low price of the second half of the previous decade continued. The index figure of the period is 391.

1858 to 1867 —This must be divided into two portions—1858-65 and the two famine years 1866-67. Years of drought and scarcity have been included in other decades, but the violent interruption to prices in the years of the great famine is altogether exceptional. Recorded prices of these two years are the prices of imported grains rather than of local produce. The index figure of 1858-65 is 204, and of the famine years 81.

1868 to 1877.—Information is complete and reliable for both paddy and rice. The index figure of the period is 169.

1878 to 1887.—Similarly complete. The index figure is 133.

1888 to 1897.—Reliance may be placed on the average taken as the starting point from which the percentages of previous decades are deduced.

General history of prices in Orissa.

88. The general history of prices in Orissa may be summed up as follows:—

From the conquest up to the beginning of the last settlement, prices were about three times lower than they are at the present day. For five years during which resettlement operations were being conducted prices rose about 50 per cent. but the level reached was still 50 per cent. below that attained in the present decade. Prices were still twice as low as at present. Then came a violent and long-continued fall in prices extending over nearly fifteen years, when the rupee purchased nearly twice as many seers of paddy and rice as it had done during the five years of resettlement. In the eight years that followed this period of abnormally low prices, prices returned to the level they had reached in the years of the settlement operation. Then came the two years of the great famine, when there was no grain in the land and one-third of the population perished. The average prices of these two years do not much exceed the average of the decade just past. but the average of the two years are of course much lower than the point reached in the worst months of famine, when starvation prices reigned, and common rice, when at all procurable, was selling at 6 seers per rupee. After this violent disturbance, prices resumed their normal course. During the thirty years that followed the famine, prices have maintained a steady upward tendency, the stages being marked by the figures 169, 133 and 100.

List of prices furnished by the Khakla Kanungos,

89. In appendix XVI the prices of rice as recorded in the books of the Chakla Kanungos of Puri district have been thrown into tabular form. Three typical months of the year have been taken, *viz.*, January. June and September, and prices for 1887 to 1898, where the information was available, have been entered. These figures will, it is hoped, prove useful when the question of enhancing rents or of revising the new settlement comes up 15 and 30 years hence. The statements from which the table is compiled have been attested by the Kanungos in the presence of responsible gazetted officers. The commencement of the new settlement is coincident with the opening up of railway communication betwaeen Orissa and the rest of India. It will be interesting to watch what effect the expected development of trade will have on the course of prices in Orissa. Prices still remain here at a lower level than in the adjoining presidency of Madras and in Bengal proper. There is every reason to believe that the railway will effect a gradual levelling-up, and as it has been shown in a previous section of the report that not much is to be expected from the reclamation of land now lying waste, prospects of revenue enhancement at the next revision of settlement must depend almost entirely on the history of prices during the next thirty years.

PART III.

ANALYSIS OF RIGHTS AND INTEREST IN THE SOIL.

90. The rights possessed in varying degrees of fulness by those responsible for the payment of land revenue in times of the Moguls and the Mahrattas have been described in para 81 above. There was a custom of hereditary succession and of transfer limited only

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by the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the ruling power. This sanction was usually obtained by the payment of a large present, but the present was not always sufficient to prevent official alienation in favour of others. The tenure of office was therefore insecure. As regards rents and revenue, the zamindars and talukdars and mozkaries collected all they could from their estates, whether in the shape of rents, cesses, transit dues, fees for creation of undertenures, or proceeds of new cultivation, and were responsible to their own lords for the settled revenue. In default, they were imprisoned or compelled to part with their estates by private sale.

Incidents of the zamindari rights and the obligation of the zamindars.

91. The incidents of the zamindar's right as they become stereotyped during the early British Settlement, and as they have developed in the course of last settlement, are as follows :—

(1) Absolute heredity.
(1) Absolute power of transfer.
(3) Fixedness of revenue demand for term of settlements. The revenue demand was at last settlement a fixed percentage, usually 65 per cent. of the estate assets.
(4) Rights in hustabud villages to all the profits of new cultivation and to the increase rents not fixed for the term of settlement.
(5) No claim as of rights to remission of revenue in years of drought, inundation, or other calamity.
(6) No obligation to grant remission of rents to raiyats (except during last settlement in Rahang, Serai and Chowbiskud. In the present settlement the claim to remission has been nowhere inserted in raiyati khatians.)
(7) Right to the profits arising from the jungle waste and unassessed areas of hustabud villages subject to prescriptive rights to pasturage, fuel, common and roadway lands possessed by raiyats. The right to the produce of fruit trees extended also to trees standing on pahi lands.
(8) Right to create intermediate tenure and to grant leases limited by section 52, Act XI of 1859, which with certain exceptions renders all such annulable by a sale for revenue arrears. The exceptions are leases of land whereon dwelling-houses manufactories or other permanent buildings have been created, or where gardens, plantation, tanks, wells, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made, or where mines have been sunk
(9) Obligations to maintain patwaries and chowkidars, where provision was made for such, and to perform patwari duties where no provision was made.
(10) No right to levy illegal cesses.
(11) Obligation to recover rent by legal processes only.
(12) Liability of estate to sale for arrears of revenue and right of proprietors to balance of proceeds left after the liquidation (a) of the land revenue arrear, and (b) of the arrears of other public demands.
(13) Right to separate enjoyment of subordinate interests (*e.g.*, the mukaddami interest) acquired in the course of settlement.
(14) Liability of private lands (nij-jote and nij-chas) to pass to the new purchaser at a sale for land revenue arrears.
(15) Right to engagement at the revision of settlement, subject to the proviso that Government may exclude on ground that admission would endanger the public tranquillity or otherwise be seriously detrimental.
(16) Right to malikana allowance of not less than 5 per cent. and not more than 10 per cent. in case of recusancy.
(17) Obligations to register mutations by succession, transfer, or otherwise, and to supply certain information required by the provisions of Act VII (B. C.) of 1876.
(18) Right of co-sharers to open a separate account for the payment of a share of the total land revenue demand calculated according to the extent of their ascertained interests, or of their separate possession, under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859.
(19) Right to partition of share in estate under the provisions of Act VIII (B. C.) of 1876.
(20) Obligation to give information to Magistrates and Police in certain criminal matters.
(21) Obligation to supply rasad (provisions and other supplies) to passing troops, &c., on demand of Collector or other revenue officer.

22. Certain of the above defined incidents call for special notice. Zamindars have not always in the course of settlement been careful to confine themselves to their rights or to carry out their obligations.

Incident (5).—The only year in which considerable remissions have, since the completion of the settlement of 1840, been granted was the year of the great famine of 1866. No remissions have been granted since that date.

Incident. (6).—Remissions of rent are rarely granted. The balance of arrear payment is as a rule carried on from year to year. The remissions granted to raiyats and tenureholders

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in Rahang, Serai and Chowbiskud recusant estates have been the subject of special consideration in the completion report of these estates. In killa Rahang, pargana Chowbiskud (managed by Court of Wards), the Collector as zamindar has remitted the amount of proprietary allowance from collections in villages that have suffered total loss of crop. In killa Kokal, pargana Chowbiskud, raiyats have pleaded loss of crops as a claim to reduction of rent for which suit was brought in the revenue Court and have obtained reductions proportioned to the loss of crop.

Incident (7).—The chief miscellaneous sources of income are :—

(1) Sale of timber and fuel.
(2) Sale of fruit-tree produce.
(3) Levy of grazing fee.
(4) Produce of fisheries.

Each of these will be discussed hereafter in separate paragraphs. The extent to which zamindars exercise rights over the timber and produce of fruit-tree standing on the lands leased to raiyats,—rights which vary considerably from estate to estate and from village to village—will also be speparately discussed.

Incident (9).—Where no special provision was made, the duties were either neglected or perfunctorily performed.

Incident (10).—The prohibition was honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The subject of illegal cesses is discussed in para. 224 below.

Incident (11).—Previous to the enactment of Act X of 1859, raiyats especially of pahi lands were ousted from their lands for default in payment of rent without resort to legal process. Act X of 1859 imposed on landlords the necessity of going to the courts, but many landlords, even after the passing of the Act, have been able to trade on the ignorance of pahi raiyats and and oust them from their holdings without the help of the law.

Incident (14).—In many cases the new purchasers have allowed the dispossessed zamindars to retain a portion of their private lands as pahi raiyats. In other cases the old zamindars have continued to evade the law by entering their private lands in the names of relatives and servants previous to the sale. This is said to have occurred, for example, in the case of Kotdesh and Lakshmi Narayan, both recently sold for revenue arrears.

Effect of the revision of settlement on the incidents of zamindari rights.

93. It remains only to consider whether, and if so how far, the incidents of zamindari rights will be affected by the present revision of settlement. The zamindars have been called upon to sign kabuliyats in which the principle of the above recited incidents have been incorporated. Some of the incidents have been expressed more definitely than at last settlement, and some in a form which has called forth violent protestation from the whole body of zamindars.

Copies of the sanctioned forms of kabuliyat are attached in Appendix J for easy reference.

The clauses in the kabuliyat (Form A) which call for notice are Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Clauses 6 and 8 are merely a clear exposition of the duties of zamindars as regards lands that have been reserved for grazing and other purposes, and as regards their liability to be called on to furnish information to the Collector or other revenue authority. Objection is made to the proviso which obliged the zamindars at the instance of the Collector to prosecute tresspassers on the reserve lands. But this is not a serious objection The clauses that have excited most clamour are Nos. 5, 7 and 11.

Comments on clause 5 of the kabuliyat.

94. Clause 5 reads : "I recognise and admit that Government has the right to maintain or abandon any public embankment or drainage work upon my estate or on neighbouring land, and that payment of land revenue of my estate is not to be dependent upon such maintenance, or to be affected by such abandonment." This strikes one as a somewhat harsh statement of what has doubtless been the situation throughout the last settlement. No zamindar has, so far as I am aware, ever attempted to contest the right of Government to meddle with embankments, and no zamindar has to my knowledge ever set up a claim as of right to remission of revenue on the ground of alteration in embankment (*e.g.*, in the case of the decision to leave open the Adlabad breach of the Bhargovi, a decision which ruined many of the zamindars of parganas Purbaduai and Oldhar). But because there has been in the past a tacit recognition of Government right, it seems a little unfortunate that the right should now have been expressed in language which appears to exclude not only the legal claim, but also the grace claim. It states a principle which it would be inequitable to carry out in our uncompromising fashion, and which Government has probably no intention of applying without limitation. The high assessment of Kotrahang pargana for example is only possible, because of the immunity from inundation secured by the right embankment of the Bhargovi. If Government found it expedient to abandon this embankment, it could not in justice do so without revising the revenue settlement of the pargana. It would have been better in my opinion either to have left out this clause altogether, or to have expressed it differently ; but I submit my opinion with all due deference, as I took no part in the discussions which preceded the drafting of the kabuliyat.

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Comments on clause 7 of the kabuliyat.

25. Clause 7 is an admission on the part of the zamindars that Government has a right to all minerals on the estate except laterite and limestones. The zamindars all object to this admission, and claim that the right to minerals is vested in them. They point to section 52 Act XI of 1859, which mentions as one of the leases not voidable by revenue sale, "lease of lands where mines have been sunk," to the expression "actual proprietors of the soil" occurring everywhere in the regulations, and to the custom of conveying minerals along with land in deeds of zamindari sales as evidence in their favour. It is a point of law on which I believe the highest legal opinion has been taken. There is certainly nothing in the origin of the zamindari right to justify the claim of the zamindars, and there is nothing to show that the right was either explicitly or implicitly given away to them when they were recognised as actual proprietors of the soil at the conquest, or in the course of the various settlements that followed. It is not a question of much importance so far as this subdivision is concerned, as mineral wealth is not likely to crop up in the alluvial lands of the Southern Delta.

Comments on clause 11 of the kabuliyat.

96. Clause 11 is an acknowledgment of liability to have the estate taken over khas on breach of any of the conditions of the kabuliyat, or failure to perform any of the duties entered in the kabuliyat. The zamindars object to this as setting up a disability to which they have not hitherto been subject. It is, so far as I can see, merely a forcible expression of the proviso in section 3, Regulation VII of 1822, that if the continuance or admission of a zamindar who has engaged, or may claim to engage, would "endanger the public tranquillity, or otherwise be seriously detrimental," the estate may be held khas. It seems to substitute the Board of Revenue for the Governor-General in Council as arbiter of the necessity, and it seems to define danger to the public tranquillity and serious detriment by breach of condition and failure to perform duty. This closeness of definition makes the penalty very sweeping, and places the zamindar at the mercy of the revenue authority very much more than he has been in previous settlement. As it is not presumably the intention of Government to enforce the penalty save in very exceptional cases, it might have been expressed in a less unpalatable form.

Objection by zamindars and proprietary tenure-holders while executing kabuliyat.

97. Most of the zamindars and proprietary tenure-holders at the time of executing kabuliyats filed petitions in which they stated that they signed subject to reservation of their objections. The petitions of objections were received because I understood that the conditions of the kabuliyat had not been finally settled, and that similar representations were being received in Cuttack and would be forwarded for the consideration of Government. If, as appears probably, it be decided by Government to retain the clauses in dispute and to take over khas the estates of those zamindars who refuse to sign the kabuliyat in its entirety, then another opportunity must be afforded to the objecting zamindars of stating whether they are willing to engage under the original conditions, or whether they prefer to be recusant and receive malikana.

Since the above was written, I am not aware whether the terms of the kabuliyat have been modified, nor whether the objecting zamindars, &c., have been called upon to sign again.

Modifications proposed in the kabuliyats of Purbaduai, Oldhar, Serai, Chowbiskud and Rahang.

98. It has been proposed to modify the clauses of the kabuliyat in two cases—(1) in the flooded parganas of Purbaduai and Oldhar; (2) in the three large estates of South Puri at present held khas on account of the recusancy of the proprietor. In the former case, the proprietors will be asked to sign for a sadar jama with a part remission for the first five years of settlement. Whether the remission will be continued or altered at the end of five years will be decided then, and the proprietors will be allowed to say at the time of revision whether they will continue under engagement or prefer to receive malikana. In the latter case some special provisions are proposed to be added with the object of protecting the raiyats and tenure-holders who for nearly 90 years have been under khas management. Details of the special conditions in both cases will be found in the estae reports.

Rights in Trees.

Rights in trees,

99. This is a subject which is surrounded with much difficulty. It formed one of the heads of enquiry in the village notes and in most villages a statement of the prevailing custom has been recorded in vernacular by an assessment muharrir who reproduced the opinions of the zamindar, tenure-holder or raiyat consulted by him. For Kotdesh pargana enquiries were made in many villages by Mr. Nathan, and the results recorded in his own hand in his village notes. The evidence is most conflictingi and shows that the custom varied not only from pargana to pargana and from estate to estrte, but also from village to village within the same estate.

100. The following is a note of the main differences that I have found:—

(1) In many hustabud villages of Kotdesh, it is said that thani raiyats have full rights to plant, enjoy and cut trees in their own lands.

(2) In many mukaddami villages of Kotdesh it was admitted by thani raiyats that they could not cut any tree without the permission of the mukaddam.

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(3) In a great number of villages the mukaddams and raiyats did not agree as to the extent of the latter's rights.

(4) In most villages it was found that the pahi raiyats had no right to cut any tree without permission, but in some cases their right to cut trees standing on their homestead lands was admitted.

(5) In Lembai two Assistant Settlement Officers, Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen and Babu Shyama Charan Sen, gave it as their finding, that thani raiyats anjoy the produce of, and may cut down trees grown on their own lands without permission, except bamboo and trees of small value.

(6) In other parganas there is diversity of record. I quote some cases.

Mauza Balpur, pargana Kotrahang—Thani and pahi raiyats may enjoy the produce, but the trees belong to the zamindar.

Mauza—Pargana Inchole—Oldhar. Astrang Astrang. Madhipur—Damarkhand Kantapara—Tapa Kanman.	Raiyats (thani and pahi not distinguished) enjoy the produce, but cannot cut any trees except bamboo or trees they have planted themselves.

Various villages of pargans Banchas.—Lakhiraj and thani raiyats cut and enjoy without permission.

Uchhupur pargana Paschimduai—thani raiyats may cut and enjoy without permission, pahi raiyats may not. All may plant without permission.

In some hustabud villages of Kotdesh the raiyats claimed rights over trees standing on the waste lands of the village. In mauza Jaipur of pargana Rahang the raiyats claimed, in a section 106 case before Babu Suderson Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, to have exercised the right of taking the fruits and cutting the timber of trees standing on waste lands of the village. Their claim was rejected. An appeal was lodged before the Special Judge, but I have not heard with what result.

Quotation from Mr. Nathan's note on the rights on trees.

101. In the village note of mauza Pratapsason, Mr Nathan has quoted the opinion of Nitai Mahanty one of the chief mukaddams of Kotdesh. He said that it was the general custom of the pargana that no tree was cut without permission of the zamindar or mukaddam that in hustabud villages this rule was always observed up to the death of Bhagaban Raitsingh, the former zamindar; that since the quarrel of his two sons who succeeded as zamindars, and the general mismanagement of the estate by inefficient servants, the rule had fallen into disuse. In mukaddam villages, he said, it depended on the relations of the mukaddams and raiyats; if they were on good terms, the mukaddams did not insist on their permission being obtained.

Another cause for the diversity of custom I find to be the following. Where the zamindar or tenure-holder is strong he has usually been able to maintain the old custom which necessitated the obtaining of his permission to cut trees. he has also been able to insist on getting the whole or a share of the produce of trees standing on the pahi lands. But where the landlord has been weak or absentee, and the raiyats wealthy or powerful through combination, the tables have been turned. Thani raiyats have exercised full right to plant, enjoy and cut trees. Pahi raiyats have enjoyed the produce and been able without permission to cut all but the big fruit trees.

Rights of thani and pahi raiyats on teres on the distinction between them-

102. There is a further complication, *viz.*, that distinction that has been drawn between thani and pahi raiyats in our land record does not apply to the exercise of rights in trees. It has been shown in another portion of the report that a very large number of the so-called pahi raiyats are resident cultivators in no wise differing from the old thani raiyats. The Orissa landlord in his treatment of his raiyats does not differentiate between thani and pahi as classed in our records, but between resident and non-resident cultivators; that is, if a pahi raiyat has his home in the village, he exercises as a rule the same right as his thani neighbours, and it is only the non-resident cultivator whose claim to enjoy the produce and to cut down fruit-trees would generally be denied by tae zamindar.

103. Looking to the extreme diversity of opinion and variation of practice described above, it is not possible to do more than indicate what is the generally obtaining custom in the district. If in a particular case a claim be set up that is at variance with the general custom, or if a right generally allowed be disputed, then it will be for the party who sets up the claim, or who disputes the rights, to prove that he has local custom on his side.

The general custom, so far as I can ascertain, may be set forth as follows—

(1) Baziafti raiyats have full rights to plant, enjoy the produce of and cut trees in their own lands.

(2) Thani raiyats have full rights over trees of all kinds standing on their homestead lands. They may without permission plant new trees or cut down those standing; but they have only a right to the produce of trees standing on lands other than homestead lands. They may not cut them down, nor may they plant new trees without permission. To convert a plot of cultivated land into orchard would render a thani raiyat liable to ejectment under the provisions of section 25 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

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(3) Pahi raiyats who are resident cultivators have the same rights in trees that thani raiyats possess, except that they may not cut down any valuable trees (Palang, Jack, Mangoe, Cocoanut, Banian and Aswatha) whether in their homestead or other lands without the permission of their immediate landlords.

(4) Pahi raiyats who are not resident cultivators have no rights whatever either to the timber or produce of trees standing on their lands.

(5) No raiyets have any claim either to the timber or produce of trees standing on unleased land. These belong absolutely to the zamindar in hustabud villages and to the proprietary tenure-holders in mourasi villages.

(6) In the khas mahals every one enjoys the produce of trees standing on his own holding, but no tree may be cut without the permission of the Collector, whether it stands on a thani or pahi holding, and the timber of all trees which get blown down or withered, whether in sarbarakari (miadi or maurasi), mustageri or hustabud villages is sold by order of the Collector and credited to Government.

History of Mutation of Zamindary Rights.

104. It has been already shown that the first portion of the history of zamindari rights in Orissa was a history of the gradual development of native Uriya revenue agents into hereditary officials, and a recognition of these hereditary officials as proprietors of the soil at the British conquest. It has been the fashion to speak compassionately of the era which followed as a period fought with ruin to the old land-owning families. Much of this compassion is to my mind wasted, because in the first place the so-called Uriya proprietors were not old landed families, and in the second place they were not a whit more kindly in their treatment of raiyats and tenure-holders than the Bengali amlas who succeeded them. Mr. Toynbee, at page 53 of his History of Orissa, writes as follows of the operation of such laws and the extinction of old Uriya proprietors:—

"This measure ruined most (Mr. Ewer says two-thirds at least) of the old Uriya proprietors and transferred their lands to rich absentee Bengalis and to the amals of the courts. . . These (Bengalis) seldom or never visited their purchases, but entrusted the management of it to agents of their own kith or kin who were aliens to Uriyas both in race and language. Far removed from the control of their principals, these lived in a style quite sufficient of itself to swallow up the legitimate profits of the lands entrusted to their care. The Old Uriya landholders whom they succeeded were equally prodigal and reckless, but at least some part of the money they squandered benefitted their poorer dependents, and a great part of it was spent on religious ceremonies. Lax in paying their revenue, they were equally lax in collecting their rents and they always respected the rights of the subordinate tenure-holders." This may have been a true picture of what happened in Cuttack and Orissa generally, but it is not very applicable to the Puri district. The largest estate of the Division, *viz.*, Kotdesh, was held by one of the class of exalted Uriya revenue agents, namely, by Trilochan Patnaik, and far from respecting the rights of the subordinate revenue agents, we find Sterling write thus of him:—

"On taking possession of the zamindari, it naturally became an object with Trilochan Patnaik to get rid of the talukdars or intermediate managers of the several principal divisions as speedily as practicable, gradually by taking advantage of opportunities of purchasing as they fell into arrears and by measures violence and intimidation."

That the raiyats and tenure-holders did not stand in any great terror of the Bengali amla would seem to appear from a curious incident in the history of the Delang estate (Lembai). In 1805, after the Raja of Khurda had forfeited the estate, the question was whether engagements should be taken direct with the Padhans. The Padhans came forward in a body relinquishing their rights in favour of one Nilmony Chowdhury, an inhabitant of Hugli, and requesting the Collector to take engagements from him. Before effect could be given to this arrangement, the Collector was changed, the Raja of Puri's claim was revived, and he was finally restored in 1808.

Transfer of the zamindari right from old Uriya proprietors to the Bengali amla.

105. If attention be confined to the Puri district, there is again not much evidence of any considerable transfer of estates from the old Uriya proprietors to the alien Bengali amlas.

More than two-thirds of the district revenue is derived from ten estates, of whose history I will give a slight sketch. They are—

Kotdesh (Rs. 81,082) remained in the hands of the original Uriya family up to 1896.

Krishna Chandra, Krishnanagar, Rahang (Rs. 58,139). Originally held by the Raja of Khurda, forfeited in 1805, held khas till 1809, *sold by Government for convenience of revenue collection* to a Bengali family which rescued in 1812; held khas since.

Delang (Rs. 33,754) forfeited by the Raja of Khurda in 1805, held khas till restored to the Raja of Khurda in 1808, rescued in 1817, held khas till 1845, when the Raja re-engaged.

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Kokal (Rs. 5,551) remained in possession of an Uriya jagirdar up to last settlement : after settlement, sold by civil court to a Bengali zamindar of Cuttack.

Kotsahi (Rs. 5,434), origihally held by an Uriya family, bought at revenue sale in 1220 by a Bengali family and remained in the family since.

Pipli (Rs. 4,524), held without break by an Uriya family up to date.

Rorang (Rs. 4,511) in possession of an Uriya family up to last settlement. The same family still retains a 12 annas share.

Golera (Rs. 3,604) originally in possession of an Uriya jagirdar, passed by civil court and private sale to mahajans and others, mostly Uriyas.

From these notes it will appear that it was only in one of the ten larger estates that the sale laws transferred possession from an Uriya family to the Bengali amla. The three khasmahals which became the property of the Paikpara Rajas were sold for convenience of collection on much the same principle that led Mr. Collector Growse to recommend the petition of the Lembai Padhans.

106. The history of the changes that have occurred in the ownership of zamindars in the course of the last settlement has been detailed in the special report on each estate. As a general observation, it may be said that where ownership has passed from the old zamindar families of last settlement it has fallen into the hands of the great religious foundations and the priestly classes of puri, or into the hands of larger mahajan families of this district and Cuttack. The most important landowners of district are on the one hand—

The Raja of Puri, Superintendent of the temple.

The mohants of the Imarmath Uriya, Uttarparswa, Dakhinparswa Raghabdas, Narsing Kote, Lakhibhadra and Gangamata maths.

The Khuntias, a family of the Puri Pandas (pilgrim guides), and on the other hand,

The Chowdhury Dasses of Bingarpur, an Uriya family of Bramhan mahajans ;

The Chowdhury Sahus of Kerlo, an Uriya family of Teli mahajans ;

The Panis of Kotrahang, an Oriya family of Bramhan mahajans ;

The Bhagats of Cuttack, a north-west mahajan family ;

Behari Lall Pandit of Cuttack a Cashmere Bramhan mahajan, now resident of Cuttack.

The Raja of Puri holds estates with a former revenue of Rs. 36,000 ; the priests and mohants hold estates with a revenue of Rs. 40,0 0 ; the mahajans hold estates with a revenue of Rs. 82,000. This accounts for Rs. 1,58,000 out of a total demand of Rs.2,20,000 (khas mahal excluded). Not more than Rs. 5,008 represent estates which at last settlement were in the hands of the same families as at present. It may be said that about one-half of the zamindari interest in the district has passed to the religious and usuring classes.

Story of the Kotdesh Estates.

107. The story of the Kotdesh estate is the most striking as well as the most important illustration of the process. Up to fifteen years ago it was managed by Bhagwan Raitsingh,a businessman with much force of character, doubtless inherited from Trilochan Patnaik, who founded the family in the days of the Mahrattas. Under his management the estate flourished and was able to supply funds for the purchase of intermediate interest and small zamindaris. Bhagawan Raitsingh, left behind him two sons, who being persons of weak intellect and animated with the barbaric love of display which distinguished most of the old Uriya proprietors, at once plunged into a career of dissipation and extravagance The estate was utterly neglected and grossly mismanaged. Debts accumulated and were increased by renewed bonds and other artifices of the mahajans. When 15 years' possession had raised a debit account of nearly 10 lakhs, the estate was put up for a two years' arrears of revenue and purchased by the chief bond-holders of the old zamindars. They were the Bhagats of Cuttack, the Choudhury Dasses of Bhingarpur, and the Mohant of the Imar math.

Transfer of the zamindari right to the religious and usuring classes.

108. The transfer of zamindari rights to the religious and usuring classes is no great matter of regret. The raiyats find a better friend in such landlords as the Mohant of the Imar math than in effete and degenerate descendants of old families. The Mohant raises and maintains bundhs, helps his raiyats in time of calamity with loans of seed grain. feeds them when starving in years of scarcity, and generally seeks to secure his revenue by securing his rents. This can be said of few landlords in the district, either past or present. As a rule they do absolutely nothing either for the welfare of their raiyats or the improvement of their estates.

"The landholders are needy and indigent, especially the smaller proprietors, who constitute at least half of the whole number. Their improvidence of disposition is commensurate with their inferiority in the scale of civilisation and refinement, and with this is combined a propensity to wanton extravagance, which would appear inveterate." This is a description which is as true to-day as it was when written by Mr. Ker at the beginning of the century.

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VALUE OF THE ZAMINDARI RIGHTS.

109. Of the early fluctuations in the value of zamindaries, we have evidence in para. 84 of Mr. Sterling's minute.

"From the year 1809, when the market began to recover from the glut occasioned by Mr. Webb's sales down to the present date, the price paid for estates has been constantly on the increase. The average selling price is now from 50 to 100 per cent. on the sadar jama or from 15 to 20 years purchase of the admitted and recognised profits, which surely cannot be considered an inadequate price for land in a country circumstanced like India. Instances, too, are continually occurring where the sum paid rises beyond the above average. In the September sales an estate assessed at a jama of sicca Rs. 196 went for sicca Rs. 1,010 and an 8 annas share of a village paying sicca Rs. 160 for sicca Rs. 330. How different the sales under native administrations? After carefully examining a vast number of bills of sale of old date, I can confidently affirm that from one-fourth to one-half of the jama was the ordinary selling price of the zamindari or talukdari of any village or number of villages, the 'Saman adlo qunmut raijool waqt' both in the Mogal and the Mahratta times."

Market price of zamindaries.

110. It is difficult to obtain precise information as to the market price of zamindaris at different periods during the term of last settlement, The registers of the Land Registration Department maintained by the Collector are defective, in that they give only the number of mutations and amount of Sadar jama of the estates concerned. They do not distinguish purchases from succession, nor give, as regards the former, the amount of consideration money passed. The returns of the Registration Office are equally defective, as they give only the number of transfers and the amount of consideration money, and not the sadar jama of the estates transferred. Thus it is of little interest to know that during the last seven years—1891-92 to 1897-98—there has been 351 transfers of estates, and that Rs. 1,38,361 was the price paid. The figures include revenue-free estates, and do not even afford an idea of the extent to which revenue-paying estates from the subject of speculation.

111. The information that has been recorded in the special reports on estates is incomplete, because assessing officers were not always careful to record estate histories in the mofasal, and it was often impossible to supply the omissions afterwards, as zamindars did not always appear to bear the proposed new jama. From the reports, however, I extract the following note about prices paid in private sales; 21 estates for which we have information bearing a sadar jama of Rs. 3,385 were sold chiefly within the last 20 years of settlement for Rs. 55,510.

The average selling price was Rs. 1,640 per Rs. 100 of sadar jama.

The 21 estates are mostly of pargana Kotrahang and Paschimduai, which are protected from flood. Four estates in Purbaduai, Oldhar, with a sadar jama of Rs. 683, sold for Rs. 4,450 or for less than eight times the sadar jama. That estates should sell for sixteen times their sadar jama is a remarkable proof of the increase of zamindars' profits since last settlement.

WORKING OF THE REVENUE SALE LAW IN THE COURSE OF LAST SETTLEMENT.

112. The total number of estates or shares of estates that have been sold during the course of the last settlement has been 27, and the sadar jama of the estates sold has amounted to Rs. 92,359. A clear light will be thrown on the working of the sale laws if the distribution of the sales over decades be looked to. This is given below :—

Period.	Number of estates or shares of estates sold.	Amount of sadar jama.	Price paid.	REMARKS.
1	2	4	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs, a. p.	
1838—47 ...	.....	.....	... ...	
1848—57 ...	5	2,823 6 11½	12,500 0 0	
1858—67 ...	2	478 6 8½	7,050 0 0	
1868—77 ...	1	155 13 1½	2,800 0 0	
1878—87 ...	3	1,387 6 6½	13,951 0 0	
1888—97 ...	16	87,514 7 8½	1,86,585 0 0	

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INCIDENTS OF THE PADHANI AND MUKADDAMI TENURES.

113. As the incidents of the padhani and mukaddami tenures differ only in one trifling respect, it will be convenient to discuss them together. When Orissa came into the hands of the Moghals, four parganas—Lembai, Serai, Chowdiskud and Rahang—together with killa Khurda were left to the Raja of Khurda as his personal demesne. The village headmen responsible to the old Hindu officers for the village revenue were called padhans In the tracts taken over by the Mahrattas the name was changed to mukadem, and under the less close management of the Moghals, the rights of the mukaddams developed, and became superior to those owned by the padhans, who still remained in four parganas of the south. But in 1760 the Raja of khurda was compelled to relinquish these same parganas to the Marhattas. Under the Mahrattas they were managed khas, and they continued to be managed khas when first taken over by us in 1803. During this period of khas management the padhans acquired more than equality with their brother headmen in the Mogulbandi, and their claims to be regarded as proprietary tenure-holders were fully acknowledged at last sttlement. The incidents of the tenure as then settled were:—

(1) The tenure is hereditary.

(2) It is transferable.

(3) It is divisible, but no division of rents can be made without the consent of the zamindars. Any division of rent allowed by the zamindar for the time being would be binding on his successors in interest, but would be annulable by the auction-purchaser at a sale for arrears of revenue.

(4) The padhan exercises the same proprietary rights within his village that the zamindar exercises in hustabud village.

(5) The padhan is a proprietor of a share of the rental of the village. His allowance is usually 20 per cent. of the village assets, and the amount payable by him to the zamindar is fixed for the term of settlement.

(6) In default of payment of rent, the tenure is sold under the provisions of Act X of 1849, and the balance of the purchase-money left after liquidating the arrear is paid to the defaulter.

(7) The padhan is entitled to 5 per cent. malikana in case of recusancy.

(8) In the event of recusancy, he is entitled to a claim of re-entry at tne ensuing settlement.

The incidents of the mukaddami tenure differ from those of the padhani only in one respect, *viz.*, that the mukaddam is not entitled to a claim of re-entry in the settlement following that in which he recuses. There are one or two inferior mukaddami tenures which will be noticed below when discussing meadi sarbarakari tenures. The above description does not apyly to them.

Duties and obligations of mukaddams and padhans on the revision of settlement.

114. No alteration has been made in the incidents of the padhani and mukaddami tonures in the course of the settlement. or by the terms of the new settlement, But as the case of zamindars the new kabuliyat that is being executed by mukaddams, padhans and other village tenure-holders defines more clearly than before the nature of their duties in the matters of furnishing accounts and other information to revenue officers, excludes minerals from the scope of their proprietary rights, adds to their responsibilities the duty of looking after the reserved lands, and extracts an admission that the Government policy as regards embankments will not affect the revenue demand. The tenure-holders have pntitioned against the the legality and equity of these clauses in the kabuliyat, **and the result remains to be seen.**

Division of rents by padhans to proprietors separatcly according to shares.

115. The only incident of the tenure which calls for special remark is that which I have numbered 3 This is, I think, most important, save in the few cases where the last settlement records showed that a division of the rental had been allowed by the revenue officers of last settlement, and the few cases in which the divison of rent had been allowed to padhans in the khas mahals by the Collector, the kabuliyat for the village revenue has been executed jointly by the mukaddams and padhans, whatever may have been the number of share-holders and the nature of the divison into shares, and watever may have been the collection arrangements previously existing between the zamindar and the proprietary tenure-holder. The mukaddams and padhans were clamourous to have revenue demand payable by each sharer separately recdrded on the kabuliyat, and argued that they were entitled to this concession in cases where they had been already paying rents separately to the zamindar and had the division recorded in his serista. I have steadily refused to grant this request, as I do not think that any such division would be binding on the auction-purchaser at a revenue sale. It is contrary to the principle on which the recognition of the village tenure-holder is based. The tenure-holder gets a large commission on the assets of the village for the trouble and risk of collecting the small sums due from individual raiyats, and the zamindar gets a small allowance because the trouble and risk of collecting from ane individual is supposed to be small, But the divisibility of

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the mukaddami and padhani interest having been recognised at last settlement, the tenure-holder has in many cases ceased to be a single individual, and is often represented by a group of as many as 40 and 50 sharers. If the zamindar in return for a large consideration accepts the responsibility of collecting from 40 or 50 persons instead of from one, it is not right that the auction-purchaser at a revenue sale should be penalised by this serious encumbrance to the work of collection. It is necessary as a safeguard to the security of the Government revenue that the whole tenure should remain ultimately responsible for its total revenue, and this result can only be obtained by refusing to recognise the divisibility of rent as opposed to the divisibility of interest.

Distribution of Padhani and Mukaddami Tenures.

116. Kotdesh is the stronghold of the mukaddami interest, and the four parganas, Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud and Lembai, of the padhani interest. The following is a list of their distribution over the completion block with the amount of the demand payable by them to the zamindars:—

Mukaddams.

Name of Block.	Number of Tenure.	Amount payable to zamindar.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna block ...	1	149	
East Athaisi and Damarkand block ...	10	601	
Banchas	11	734	
Khodar	13	2,882	
Kotdesh	359	96,155	
Paschimduai	3	778	
Purbaduai and Oldhar	1	176	
Rahang	2	945	
Kotrahang	25	7,075	
Lembai	5	3,239	
Scattered estates	56	3,.28	
Total ...	486	1,16,462	

Padhans,

Name of Circle.	Number of Tenures.	Amount payable to zamindar.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
Chowbiskud block	98	28,510	
Serai block	48	13,152	
Rahang	24	7,439	
Lembai	89	24,484	
Total	259	73,585	

The amount of Government revenue for which they are responsible may be estimated roughly at 80 per cent. of the demand payable by them to the zamindars. The demand is approximately 80 per cent. of the total village assets, over which zamindars have been allowed usually 15 per cent, and 15 per cent. of 100 is equal to nearly 19 per cent. of 80. Again, in the khas mahals, it has been proposed to give the recusant proprietors 20 per cent. of the tsnure-holder's revenue. In cases also where the tenure-holders have been allowed more than 20 per cent. of the assets, the allowance of the proprietors will exceed 19 per cent. of the tenure-holders' jama.

			Rs.
The mukaddmi jama	...	...	1,16,462
The padhani jama	... ...	...	73.585
	Total	...	1,90,047
80 per cent. of this is	... —	...	1,52,037

The mukaddams and padhans are therefore responsible for 40 per cent. of the total land revenue demand of the district

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VALUE OF MUKADDAMI AND PADHANI INTEREST.

117. Of the extent to which the total mukaddami and padhani interest of the district is now held by purchasers as opposed to heirs, it would be difficult to give an accurate estimate without minute examination of the records and elaborate enquiry from the tenure-holders. In several of the estate reports some information on the subject has been supplied.

Mr. Nathan found that in 35 villages of Kotdesh heirs held 44 and purchasers 56 per cent. of the total interest, I find that the same proportion obtained in taluk Kotsahi of Kotrahang and in 42 villages of Chowbiskud. In 43 villages of Serai heirs held 62 and purchasers 38 per cent. Babu Akshoy kumar Sen, Assistant Settlement Officer, has found the proportions to be 70 and 30, respectively, in 89 villages of Lembai, 59 and 41 per cent. in 24 villages in Rahang. It may safely be said that about one-half of the total interest is held by purchasers and one-half by heirs.

The prices paid have varied enormously from period to period, from estate to estate and village to village. It has depended in each case mainly on the increase of assets in the course of settlements and the value of the nij-chas lands.

No figures throwing light on the subject are to be obtained from the Registration Officers, as no separate record is kept of the transfer of tenures. In the special reports on estate histories, information where procurable has been given. I have compiled from them the following note which will give some general idea of the present day value of the tenures. In 19 villages of Kotdesh, paying a mukadami jama of Rs. 6,627, the purchase money amounted to Rs. 91,840, that is, for every Rs. 80 of jama representing an original allowance of Rs. 20 over Rs. 1,100 was paid. This is only intelligible when it is remembered that the mukaddami profits had increased in sixty years by 166 per cent, and that in addition to the recognised profits there are perquisites, of which the Revenue Officers cannot take note. Rs. 1,100 yielded not Rs. 20, but Rs. 54, with an indefinite amount of extras. In 10 mukaddami villages of Kotrahang pargana the average comes to Rs. 1,153 for every Rs 80 of jama In 12 padhani villages of Lembai the average is Rs. 778, in 16 padhani villages of Chowbiskud Rs. 470, and in 17 padhani villages of Serai it is Rs. 263 only. The comparatively smaller amounts paid in these two lastnamed parganas is due to their unfavourable situation and to the greater uncertainty that attends collection. In the padhani villages the purchase is usually made at so many rupees per padhani bati [=20 mans (40 each) or 8 acres]. In mukaddami villages the market rate is usually quoted at so much per pan.

PARA. 123. SUBDIVISION OF MUKADDAMI AND PADHANI INTERESTS.

118. The extent to which mukaddami and padhani interests have been split up by succession and transfer in the course of last settlement may be gathered from the following table, in which the facts, as ascertained in the chief mourasi areas of the district, have been collected:—

Name of Estate.	Last Settlement.	Present settlement.		Number of villages.
		Number of shares.	Number of persons interested.	
MUKADDAMS.				
Kotdesh	2,228	2,896	4,597	356
Kotsahi (Kotrahang) ...	47	132	210	9
Sadanandpur (Kotrahang) ...	39	39	112	6
PADHANS.				
Lembai	146	581	978	89
Rahang	46	96	135	24
Serai	182	449	673	46
Chowbiskud	141	289	412	54
Total ...	2,829	4,482	7,117	594

The increase in the number of recorded shares amounts to nearly 60 per cent., and the increase in the number of persons interested to 150 per cent. As it is possible that a number of persons, younger brothers, etc; who would have had their names recorded in the present records, did not find record at last settlement. The true increase may be estimated at a point lying between these two marks. It is safe to say that the number has at least doubled during the course of the settlement, purchased shares in 30 villages paying a total purchase money of Rs. 14,852-4-0. In villages containing a larger number of shares, it will be found that most of the land is under cultivation of the mukaddams themselves - Banmal (50 mukaddams), Olikana (increase from 6 to 21 mukaddams), Samona-Sasan (increase from 10 to 18 mukaddams), Bhimpur (increase from 3 to 11 mukaddams), Satya Bhamapur (increase from 5 to 27 mukaddams), are all cases in point.

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Rights of inheritance of mukaddams and padhans.

119. It is interesting to find Mr. Ricketts (then Collecter of Balasore), writing as far back as the year 1831, and prophesying the occurrence of the very evils I hrve been decribing. He states that under the Mahratta rules a mukaddami or sarbarakari descended to a single heir to the exclusion of all other cites as proof of this, the debadihi or village list procured from the Mahratta officer, Gopal Pandit, in which one name only is entered for each village. Starting from this point, he urges that the claim to right of inheritance, according to Hindu law, should be disallowed, and advances in support of this contention the following considerations: —

"Is there no danger in any point of view to the interests of Government in recognizing a system, the direct tendency of which is to again sub-divide property already so sub-divided that the owners are paupers ? It is considered by the Sadar Board a desirable object to reduce all to the situation of zamindars and sarbarakars, whose substance I have above described ?"

"The agricultural community instead of becoming richer, are becoming poorer; the effect of short crops are felt as severely as when one-half of the land now cultivated was waste, and there is as much difficulty in realizing the revenue as there was twenty years ago. This is the case. Generally speaking there are exceptions. Some of the auction-purchasers are becoming, comparatively speaking, wealthy, ahd their revenue is punctually paid."

"The recognition of such a right of inheritance is injurious to the zamindars by introducing numerous useless under-tenants, the difficulty of realizing rent from whom increases with their number and their reduced means."

As those who are ignorant, extravagant, or dissipated, are as much entitled to share as those qualified by education and character for the situation of a patwari, zamindars can have no choice in the selection of persons, to whom the collection of rent, on which his property depends, is to be entrusted; his expenses in recovering arreas are increased by his having to prosecute a plurality of persons, and his chance of speedy and ultimate recovering lessened, inasmuch as it is more difficult to recover Rs. 10 from each of ten paupers than Rs. 100 from one man of substance.

"The raiyats suffer from such recognition, as every increase in the number of middlemen must be prejudicial to their interest. The mukaddams, when there is a plurality, scarcely ever for any length of time continue to agree and immediately on a dispute arising, each individual mukaddam endeavours to be foremost in making collections. It was usual to allow each sharer to sue for his share, so that an unfortunate defaultidg raiyat was prosecuted in three or four separate suits for the arrear of one kist or year ! This I have put a stop to by refusing to admit a suit for a share in a raiyat's rent, admitting only suits instituted by all the sharers jointly, or by a common agent. But this arrangement has its inconvenience. The mukaddams complain they have no common agent and cannot agree to sue together, consequently each contents himself by exorting what he can from the raiyats in the mofasal only.

"Such a system of inheritance is injurious to mukaddams themselves, inasmuch as by dividing property already small it reduces all to a situation scarcely removed from actual want; it deprives all means of promoting any improvement in their villages, and it is the origin amongst them of ruinous and endless litigation, of ill-will, broils and blood-shed."

. The table makes it clear that the average mourasi village has now instead of one representative responsible for the rent, no less than twelve persons divided over an average of eight shares. How far this affects the zamindar in the work of collection is discussed in the section that follows.

Distribution of sarbarakari tenure.

120. The distribution of sarbarakari tenures by completion of circles is as follows:—

Name of Circle.	Sarbarakars.		Remarks.
	Number.	Amount of demand payable by them.	
1	2	3	4
East Athaisi and Damarkhand Block...	3	233	
Banchhs	23	1,324	
Khodar	7	503	
Kotdesh	89	6,872	
Serai ... ... —	11	7,400	
Chowbiskud	6	1,786	
Rahang	24	7,728	
Lembai	25	5,669	
Purbaduai	4	124	
Scattered	19	779	
Total ...	211	32,478	

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The share of the sadar jama for which they are responsible may be calculated approximately at 75 per cent, of the above sum—that is, Rs. 24,300

Incidents of Sikimi zamindari right.

121. In para. 130 of his note on the Puri tenures, Babu Nanda Kishore Das speaks of the Sikimi zamindari tenure as being peculiar to the jagir mahals (Parikud, Malud, &c). He says that the right and immunities of the Sikimi zamindars are exactly the same as those of the zamindars in other parganas, and they are so-called simply because their rent is paid, not in to the Treasury of Government, but into that of the jagirdars, who in that respect stand in the same relation to the Sikimi zamindars as Government does in relation to the zamindars in other parts of the district.

But Nanda Kishore Babu is mistaken in saying that the tenures occur only in the jagirmahals ; it is also found in the temporarily-settled area. It is so rare, however, that the separate instances may be quoted with a note of the variations that occur in the arrangements for payment of revenue demand.

TALUQ KOTDESH, TOUZI No. 44.

(1) Ghar Srirampur ...
(2) Ghar Srirampur kantaunia
(3) Ghar Tarinho ...

} The zamindars received an allowance of 10 per cent. on the demand payable by the Sikimi zamindars, who got 30 per cent. of the assets.

Pargana Damarkhand ...
Taluq Durgapur, Touzi No 230 ...
Mouza Narrnpur ... ...
Pargana Athaisi, Taluq Sutan, Touzi No. 186.
Mauzas Rupas and Sadanandpur ...

} The zamindars got an allowance on the demand payable by the Sikimi zamindars, who merely paid the sadar jama calculated at the ordinary percentage through the zamindar.

Of the origin of the Sikimi zrmindaries in Kotdesh, Mr. Nathan writes as follows:—

"The Sikimi zamindars have arisen in various ways. Resumed bisswali (khandaiti jagiri) and lakhiraj lands of more than a certain area have been made in to Sikimi zamindaries. In a Sikimi zamindari village the zamindar receives 10, the Sikimi zamindar 25. and Government 65 per cent. of the total rental. Ghar Srirampur is an interesting Sikimi zamindari mouza. The land ls resumed. Khandaiti jagiri Ghar Srirampur itself, a small village consisting at the time of the last settlement of little but jungle and houses, was the seat of the khandaiti who lived surrounded by his paiks. Scattered all over the pargana are the 56 tahsil alahidas of the mouzas comprising the lands which zamindars and others had granted to the khandaits from time to time. The rights have now fallen into other hands, and the present head of the family is an amin in the Survey office."

The Sikimi zamindaries of taluq Satun and taluq Durgapur probably arose in much the same way. The arrangement was found existing at last settlement, was continued for the term of settlement, and it is not proposed to alter it, I had suggested the formation of separate estates in the two cases where the zamindars received no collection allowance ; but it was thought the *amour propre* of the zamindars would be wounded, if these portions of their estates, though unprofitable, were out off. The previous arrangement has been continued.

The total jama payable by these Sikimi zamindars is Rs. 1,434-14-8, covering a sadar jama of Rs. 1,280-1-11.

Incidents of raiyati holdings.

122. So far as the legal incidents of their holdings are concerned, raiyats may be divided into the following classes :—

(1) Settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani lands.
(2) Settled and occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands.
(3) Settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani and pahi lands.
(4) Occupancy raiyats holding phhi lands.
(5) Occupancy raiyats holding thani and pahi lands.
(6) Non-occupancy raiyats.
(7) Raiyats holding lands at quit-rents, liable to enhancement on the sale of an estate for arrears of revenue.

So far as the incidents determined by local custom and usage are concerned, the division into classes is as follows :—

(1) Thani raiyats.
(2) Resident pahi raiyats.
(3) Non-resident pahi raiyats with occupancy rights.
(4) Raiyats without occupancy rights.
(5) Chandna raiyats.

Growth of raiyati rights.

123. In order to understand how these distinctions have arisen, it is necessary to trace the growth of raiyati rights from the conquest onwards. At the conquest it was found that the cultivated lands of the Mogulbandi were tilled by two classes of rasyats—thani or resident

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cultivators, and pahi or non-resident cultivators. The thani raiyat had a hereditary right of occupancy in their lands. The pahi raiyats were mere tenants-at-will. The advantages enjoyed by the former were briefly these :—

He held his homestead and garden land rent free. The thani lands were the best in the village, and the thani raiyats had the preference in the tillage of the remaining pahi area, in the cultivation of rent-free lands, and in the reclamation of nem lands. He had communal rights to pasture, firewood and thatching grass. He had a hereditary right of occupancy, and could not be ousted so long as he paid his rent. The possession of these advantages increased his importance in the eyes of his neighbours and strengthened his credit with the mahajan. On the other hand, his rent was much higher than that paid by the non-resident raiyat, and he groaned under the extra contributions and impositions exacted from him by his landlord to meet increased Government demands.

These were often so excessive as to swallow up all the profits of cultivation, and the thani raiyat, reduced to despair, was often compelled to abandon his home and the doubtful advantages of his position. The pahi raiyat paid a much lower rate of rent than his thani brother, but, on the other hand, he was liable to be turned out of his holding at any moment.

Incidents of thani and pahi raiyats at last settlement.

124. At last settlement there was much correspondence both about the assessment and the status of the thani and pahi raiyat. The former will be discussed below. As regards the incidents of their holdings, thani and pahi raiyats were left in much the same position as they had been found, that is, the hereditary right of occupancy of the thani raiyat was confirmed, whereas the pahi raiyat was left a mere tenant-at-will. The rents of the former were fixed for the term of settlement, and they were granted written pattas (Kali patta) which effectually checked the possibility of oppression on the part of the zamindars. There was considerable discussion as to whether pahi raiyats should not also be granted pattas, and the opinion of the higher authorities seems to have varied from time to time. In Government letter No. 1199 of 22nd August 1837, it was ruled that pattas should never be given to pahi cultivators as creating a false impression of right of occupancy. In his remarks on the settlement of taluks Krishnanagar and Krishna Chandra (paras. 6 to 8), dated 30th March 1838, Mr Lewis of the Board of Revenue strongly deprecated the grant of pattas :—"Pattas have as usual been given to all the thani raiyats, and when the sarbarakari rquested it, to the pahis. The money rent, therefore, of a large number of the fields of this estate have been fixed if the settlement stands for 30 years, and supposing the present system, which makes the rent as they have been, of a particular estate the only gauge of what the rents are to be, and the only true basis therefore of a future assessment, the money rent of the said fields may be held to be fixed in perpetuity.

"7. Mr. Wilkinson is much in favour of this system of giving Government pattas to the raiyat as calculated to give him protection, and no doubt in a very barboarous state of society, when each class of the agricultural community thinks it to his advantage to pray upon the other, or at any rate thinks, like the monkey in that thete is large prospect of profit by endeavouring each to eat out of his neighbour's instead of aut of his own dish ; where there is no moral sense of the stringency of a mutual engagement, and where courts of justice are a mere mockery and inaccessible to the poor and lowly, these pattas may be beneficial in securing to the raiyat what has been bestowed upon him by the Government officer. But it is worthwhile to consider whether a reciprocal action of cause and effect may not be produced by the persisting in such a system ; whether the causes which originally induced the adoption of such a course may not grow into effects ; whether our perpetual interference does not in fact build up a wall of partition between the two agricultural classes who ought to be closely, and no doubt would at last be beneficially, in contact with each other ; whether by these compacts made at second-hand we do not foster distrust and maintain the present unwholesome method of doing business and whether we do not make our courts worse than they really are by treating them as if they were as bad as possible.

"8. Mr. Wilkinson anticipates that the industrious raiyat so protected will in time create for himself a valuable property. But his single miserable jote can never deserve such a title, and he can only enlarge his boundary by getting rid in some way or other of the indivisible right of the raiyat of land next to his own, and so forth. The patta system will thus fall and in such cases the artificial impediment which it opposes to the accumulation of capital in masses large enough to be useful will be removed. The *vis medicatrix naturæ* will then have succeeded in curing the disease with which we persist to inoculate the country."

The opinion stated so brilliantly and speciously are not only philosophically unsound, but also betray a lack of sympathy with the raiyat, and as far removed as can well be imagined from the spirit in which the local officers went to work. That they were not finally accepted by Government would appear from a letter No. 1816, dated the 25th September 1838, quoted in para. 100 of Nand Kisore Babu's report. I have not seen a copy of the letter, but it would appear to have contained a ruling that all raiyats should be protected by the provisions of Chapter I, section 9, Regulation XII of 1822, according to which no zamindar could claim in acourt of justice higher rent than that entered in the settlement record, unless the same had been altered by mutal agreement. Be that as it may, the pahi raiyat, except in parganas Lembai, Serai and Chowbiskud, where Mr. Wilkinson actually distributed pattas, continued to be unstable at will by the zamindar until the enactment of Act X of 1859. This right was probably exercised by the zamindars against the pahi holdings of thani raiyats called (kotpahi) so much as against the pahi holdings of outsiders called (opor pahi).

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Effect of Act X of 1859 on raiyati holdings.

124. The next great step in the history of raiyati holdings was the enactment of Act X of 1859. This not only defined more clearly the rights of thani raiyats, but also conferred the inestimable boon of occupancy rights on pahi raiyats who had been in possession of their holdings for twelve years or more. Pahi raiyats with occupancy rights were placed in all respects, save one, on the same footing as thani raiyats. The one distinction was that the rents of the former remained liable to alteration on the specific grounds laid down in sections 17 and 18 of the Act, that is to say, to enhancements on the grounds of prevaiting rate, excess area, and landlord's or nature's improvement, and to abatement on the grounds of diminished area and dterioration in productive powers. The incidents common to both were—

(1) That the raiyat could not be ousted save in execution of a decree for arrears of rent (a period of fifteen days grace was allwed).

(2) That the holding was divisibie amongst heirs, though the rent could not be divided without the landlord's consent (section 27, Act X of 1859.)

(3) That it was not transferable without the landlord's consent

(4) That is was relinquishable after service of due notice (section 19, Act X of 1859).

(5) That it was not annullable by a sale for revenue arrears.

(6) That the full rent was payable irrespective of calamity of season save in Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud and Lembai, in which parganas the clause was included in the pattas entitling the raiyat to remission for loss of crop.

The non-occupancy raiyats alone remained as before mere tenants-at-will.

Conditon of occupancy raiyats up to the settlement revision.

125. These were the alterations introduced by Act X of 1859. But though the occupancy pahi raiyat was legally raised to the level of the thni raiyat, in actual practice the old distinction continued with more or less strength according to the varying character of the relations between landlord and tenant in different estates. Up to the time when the present settlement revision was first undertaken, and the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa, and the raiyats by contact with revehe officers began to appreciate the strength of their position, zamindars of the oppressive type were in the habit of freely ousting their pahi raiyats without undertaking the trouble of a rent suit. As formerly they adopted this cavalier method, not so much against resident as against non-resident pahi raiyats, for in the course of the settlements by reason of the obandonment of overassessed thani lands and the gradual extension of cultivation, a large body of resident cultivators had grown up who, though possessing no thani lands, had yet been settled for an indefinite period in the village, and possessed homestead lands like the thani raiyats. These new resident cultivators became quite as influential as the old thani raiyats, and were treated by landlords in much the same way as thani raiyats. The incidents attaching by customary usage to the holding of the resident pahi raiyats were much superior to those attaching to the holdings of the non-resident cultivator, and this is my reason for distinguishing between the two classes at the beginning of this note. The resident pahi raiyats share in the communal rights over pasturage, fuel and thatching grass. Their rights to the produce and timber of trees in their holdings are practically the same as those of thani raiyats. Their relations with the land lord are more intimate than is the case with non-resident cultivators. They share in the common feasts of the village, contribute to the common expenses, and like the thani raiyats, in cases where cordial relations subsist between landlord and tenant, they give the landlord the assistance of a day's labour in the year for the cultivation of his private lands.

Transfer of thani rights before present settlement.

126. In addition to the superior security of possession which the thani raiyats continue to preserve in spite of the levelling provisions of Act X of 1859, another custom began to differentiate the thani from the pahi raiyat. Neither right has ever been legally recognised to transfer by sale, but the transfer of thani raiyats had become a matter of every day occurrence even before resettlement operations began. Babu Nanda Kishore Das (para. 104 of his report) notes that transfer was particularly common in the khas mahals, probably on account of the proximity of the Government estate of Khurda in which the right of transfer was admitted by Government order No. 2553 of 17th December 1874. Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen, Assistant Settlement Officer, found that it was similarly common in pargana Lembai, which also adjoins Khurda subdivision. In Kotdesh Mr. Nathan found in 1892 that "the sale of thani lands was matter of daily practice, and that as a rule without any reference to mukaddam or zamindars." There was, however, always a tacit admission that the landlords consent was legally necessary to such a transfer, and this was expressed in the shape of a fee usually amounting to Rs. 2 per Rs. 100 of purchase money, paid when the new purchaser applied to have his name entered in the zamindar's rent-roll. This was the custom as regards thani lands. On the other hand, I have never seen or heard it stated that up to a very recent date pahi raiyats ever claimed the right of transfer, or in practice exercised the right with or without the landlord's consent. It was never supposed that the pahi holding had any marketable value. If the pahi raiyat could not pay his rent, or wished to relinquish his land, the landlord took it over and leased it to a new tenant, and that was the end of the matter. Whether the resident pahi raiyat, in respect of the right of transfer, exercised the privileges of thani raiyat, or was treated as a non-resident cultivator, I have not been able to ascertain. From Mr. Nathan's note I rhould judge that no pahi lands were ever the subject of transfer. But Babu Suderson Das, Assistant Settlement Officer,

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who is both an Uriya-born and a zamindar, has informed me that the resident pahi raiyat could transfer his right in the same way as the thani raiyat, the zamindar making no distinction between them.

Development of raiyati rights due to extension of Bengal Tenancy Act and Act X of 1859.

127. The last stage in the development of raiyati rights has been the the present revision of settlement spreading over a period of eight years and involving the extension to Orissa of many sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act. It is impossible to exaggerate the educational effect that settlement operations had from the first in teaching the pahi raiyats the nature of their previously existing rights, and in granting them security of tenure; but up to September 1891, when the status sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa, I do not think that they had much influece on customary usage. The alterations in the law of raiyati holdings that were effected by the extension of the Act were chiefly twofold. Firstly, there was the distinction between section 6, Act X ot 1859 and section 20 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Under the former, a raiyat acquired occupancy rights only in the land which he had held continuously for 12 years; under the latter a raiyat became a settled raiyat in the village if he had any land in the village for twelve years, and he acquired occupancy rights in all land in his possession, or that might subsequently come into his possession, in the village. Also the burden of disproving occupancy was laid upon the landlord. Secondly, there was the distinction between section 21, Act X of 1859, and section 65 of the Bengal Tenamcy Act. Under the former an occuprncy raiyat was lible to ejectment for arrears of rent; under the latter his holding became liable to sale and the raiyat became entitled to the balance of the proceeds.

Transfer and sale of pahi lands and the mutation thereof by the zamimdar.

128. This second change obviously at once bestowed a marketable value on pahi land if it had already possessed any such. These innovations in the law, combined with the working of settlement revision, had an extraordinary effect on the custom of transfer and the acquisition of occupancy rights. Prior to their enactment occupancy rights, if not in thani, at least in pahi lands were not transferable by custom, and it follows from section 19 of the Bengal Tenancy Act that the purchaser of pahi lands, unless previously a settled raiyat of the village, could not acquire occupancy right in the land purchased. The purcharser of thani lands probaly acquired occupancy rights as thani lands had become transferable by custom; but to counteract this distinction sub-section (9) of section 20 came into play. The pahi raiyats actually found in possession, whether as original holders or recent purchasers, were recorded in our records as settled and occupancy raiyats, and mutations were freely granted by Assistant Settlement Officers without reference to the landlord. The burden of disproof being on the landlords, and the landlord not having at any stage interfered to contest the record of the transferee's settled and occupancy rights have been bestowed on a large number of persons who strictly had no claim to them. The transfer of pahi lands. has in the course of the last four or five years become as common as the transfer of thani lands, and zamindars and tenure-holders have tacitly acquiesced in the process and are now content to levy, when they can, registration fees of annas 2 to annas 4 per rupee of the purchase money at the time of recognition in their rent rolls. It is doubtful whether in future purchasers of raiyati lands will continue even to pay this customary fee. Those who have not already paid it and have received copies of the finally published record, will doubtless feel themselves in a strong enough position to defy the landlord if the scheme for maintenance of records be successfully introduced. I doubt whether the landlord's consent can ever be made a practicable condition to mutation of raiyati holdings unless a recognised scale of fees be prescribed by law and the demand be made legally recoverable by Act. In Taluk Kotsahi, a well-managed zamindari of Kotrahang pargana with its sadar cutchery at Pipli, the customary fee, I am told, is annas 2 per rupee of purchase money for the mctation of thani lands. and annas 4 per rupee for the mutation of pahi lands. The distinction is a sort of expression of the fact that the transfer of pahi lands is au innovation for the recognition of which a higher fee is demandable.

Definition for incidents of settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani lands,

129. Having traced the history of raiyati raiyats, I am now in a position to define the incidents of the various classes as they now stand- it will be enough to define those of the "settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani lands", and to note in what respects the inaidents of the other classes differ.

(1) Settled and occupancy raiyat holding thani lands—

(*a*) He has settled occupancy rights in all the lands that he holds. or may, during the continuation of his settled and occupancy right acquired in the village.

(*b*) His settled and occupancy right it transmissible in full to heirs and to co-sharers

(*c*) His occupancy right is transterable by sale subject to a customary payment to his landlord.

(*d*) His settled and occupancy right continnes as alng as he holds lands in the village and for one year after, and is not interrupted by dispossession which he successfully contests under section 87 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*e*) His settled and occupancy rights is divisible amongst his heirs, but rent payable is not divisible without the consent of the landlord (section 27, Act X of 1859).

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(*f*) He is liable to ejectment if he renders the land of his holding unfit for the purposes of the tenancy.

(*g*) He has limited rights determined by custom over the timber and produce of trees standing on his land. (See paras. 103—107).

(*h*) His rent is not liable to enhancement during the term of settlement.

(*i*) He is entitled to reduction of rent on the grounds specified in section 38, Act VIII of 1885.

(*j*) His rent is payable on the dates that may be fixed by Government (section 53 Bengal Tenancy Act, has been extended to Orissa, but it contains the words "subject to agreement or established usage," and I assume that the dates of raiyats' kists in Orissa will be settled by Government simultaneously with the dates of revenue kists).

(*k*) His holding is liable to sale for arrears of rent, and he is entitled to the balance of the proceeds after deducting the arrear rent, interests, and cost, if any.

(*l*) He is at liberty to relinquish his holding, provided he gives notice of the relinquishment in or before the month of Chaitra of the year preceding that in which the relinquishment is to have effect; otherwise he continues liable for the rent of the following year (section 19, Act X of 1859).

(*m*) He is not entitled to remission of rent for loss of crop caused by drought, inundation or other calamity of season. (The clause entitling raiyats to remission has been in the current settlement omitted from the khatians of raiyats in parganas Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud and Lembai, in whose pattas it was originally inserted. I am not aware whether they have any legal claim founded on custom to a continuance of this incident. In any case it would be for the Court to determine the scale of remissions, as that has never been defined. I have discussed this subject in the report on the khas mahals).

Incidents of settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani and pahi lands.

130. (2) Settled and occupancy raiyat holding thani and pahi lands.

The incidents of his holding are exactly similar to the above except in the case of incident (*h*).

For this will be substituted—

(h) The thani portion of his rent is not liable to enhancement during the term of settlement. The pahi portion of his rent is liable to enhancement according to the provisions of sections 27 to 37 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, that is, on the grounds of prevailing rate and rise in prices after 15 years, and on the grounds of landlord's improvement or fluvial action at any time.

As a matter of fact the areas and rents recorded as thani-pahi mixed are in almost all cases composed. The landlord will find it difficult to say and the Court difficult to ascertain, what portion of the rent is thani and what portion is pahi. Consequently, it may be taken for granted that the thani-pahi mixed rents are just as effectively fixed for the term of settlement as the pure thani rents. This, I think, is no great matter for regret. There will be a larger margin at next settlement for enhancement by the Revenue Officer and a smaller margin for reduction of landlord's income. The difficulty caused by reduction of income will thus be minimised.

131. (3) Settled and occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands,—

These differ from the two above only in this respect that their rents will be liable to enhancement according to the provisions of sections 27 to 37 of the Bengal Tenancy Act,

(4) Occupancy raiyats holding thani land.
(5) Occupancy raiyats holding thani-pahi lands.
(6) Occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands.

These differ from the three classes described above only in one respect, a technical distinction made by sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Persons who have acquired occupancy rights do not acquire the rights of 'settled raiyats" by their purchase. They do not become settled raiyats till they have held in the village for twelve years. This affects incident (*a*) above.

By their purchase they acquire occupancy rights only in the lands purchased, and not in other lands which they may hold as non-occupancy raiyats, or may subsequently acquire in the village before the twelve years have passed. As a matter of fact, all holders of occupancy rights have been recorded as "settled and occupancy" according to the provisions of sub-section (7) of the same section. The distinction, therefore, will only apply to outsiders, who, after the final publication of the record, acquire occupancy rights in the village.

CHANDNA RAIYATS.

132. I have mentioned these as being locally distinguished from thani and pahi raiyats. They are the occupants of homestead lands chiefly in the villages that are only village sites ("patuas") and have not cultivated lands attached. Though their holdings are not really

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raiyati in the sense of being held for the purposes of cultivation (section 5-2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the incidents of their holdings, I take it, do not legally differ from those of "settled and occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands" and of occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands. They will be entitled to the addition settled according as they satisfy the provisions of section 20 of the Act. At last settlement cultivated lands in possession of "chandna" raiyats were sometimes distinguished as chandnadar-ku-delu-patta, but this distinction has not been preserved in the present settlement, many lands also which were at last settlement styled chandna are now recorded simply as settled and occupancy. As records rights to trees, &c., determined by customary usage, chandna raiyats have the same rights as a rule that thani raiyats exercise in their minha or rent-free homesteads.

7. Non-occupancy Raiyats.

133. This in point of numbers is an insignificant class. The incidents of the holding as laid dowh in chapter VI of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and as determined by custom, are briefly as follows:—

(1) The rent as recorded at the present settlement may be enhanced after five years, either by registered agreement or under the provision of section 46 of the Act.
(2) The raiyat is liable to ejectment by suit (*a*) for arrears of rent (15 days' grace being allowed); (*b*) for breach of condition of tenancy or for rendering the land unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; (*c*) on the expiration of term of registered lease; (*d*) for refusal to pay enhanced rent on expiration of the term for which enhanced rent is payable.

If it be the case that the effect of settlement of rent in the present revision of settlement is equivalent to the execution of an agreement under section 46, then it follows from sub-section (7) that all recorded non-occupancy raiyats will be liable to ejectment by suit five years from the date of the finally published record unless they have a registered lease, for a longer time.

(3) The holding is not by custom heritable, transferable or divisible, but if the landlord recognises the heir of a non-occupancy raiyat, he inherits his predecessor's rights under sub-section 20 of the Act.

Rayats holding lands at quit-rents.

134. (8) Raiyats holding lands at quit-rent liable to enhancement at sale of estate for arrears of revenue. There are in most estates small areas assigned by zamindars to their servants and relatives either rent-free or at quit-rent.

The area is considerable in certain estates (Killas Amnakud, Bhaura and Balianta in pargana Kotdesh for example) where an arrangement called variously "biraderanchas" and "uttantanki" has been perpetuated from last settlement. By this arrangement the younger brothers and other relatives of the zamindar who succeeded to the estate by inheritance were allowed to hold lands at low rents, the difference between the low assessment and the normal valuation being made up by the zamindar. This arrangement of course was liable to be cancelled in the event of a sale for arrears of revenue. It has been continued in the present settlement. The persons holding these lands have all the privileges and disabilities of settled and occupancy raiyats with the special provision that, if the estate pass by revenue sale out of the hands of the zamindar from whom they derive their claim to low assessment, the holdings will be liable to pay such a fair and equitable rent as may be settled amicably between the holders and the new purchasers, or as may be determined by the revenue court. In fixing the fair and equitable rent, the court, would probably be guided by the valuation for revenue proposal which has been made against the holdings in question.

Incidents of the Under-raiyat Interest,

135. This class approaches as nearly as possible to the "tenant-at-will" of last settlement. The only limits to the power of the immediate landlords are—

(1) That rent is not legally recoverable at rates exceeding the rate of rent of the raiyats by more than 50 per cent. in the case of registered agreement and 25 per cent. in other cases; more however, is lawfully payable; but the rents are usually "half-produce rents," and so this provision does not much affect the case.
(2) That the raiyat cannot be ejected except on the expiration of lease or at the end of the agricultural year following that in which he receives notice to quit.

An under-raiyat cannot, by the custom of this district, acquire rights of occupancy, nor are his rights in any way transferable, heritaple or divisible.

Value of Raiyati Holding

136. Much interesting information about the transfer of raiyati holding can be obtained from the returns prepared in the registration offices of the district. There are two such offices in the Sadar Subdivision—one at Puri, and one at Pipli. Appendix XVII (*a* gives some information obtained from the Pipli office, and Appendix XVII (*b*) some information obtained from the Puri office.

From the former, it appears that in seven years, 1891-92 to 1897-98, there were registered 15,591 transfers and 58,108 bighas (=19,369 acres), bearing a rent of Rs. 31,720, sold for Rs. 7,45,815. This tells us that the average area transferred was 1·24 acres, that the average rate of rent per acre was Rs. 1-10-3, and that the average selling price per acre was Rs. 38,

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From the Pipli returns it appears that in nine years there were registered 13,269 transfers, and that by these 33,303 bighas (=11,163 acres) were sold for Rs. 5,63,318. The average area transferred was ·84 acres, and the average selling price per acre was Rs. 50. The price is higher in the northern portion of the district, probably because the lands in the north are less subject to inundation than those in the south.

No. of transfers of raiyati holdings.

137. It is interesting to note that the areas transferred are not inconsiderable when compared with the average size of the raiyati holding, 1·24 in the south and ·84 in the north, as against an average of 1·63 acres (see para. 136 above).

On the other hand the total area annually transferred is only a small proportion of the total raiyati area of the subdivision. Thus eliminating the Pipli figures for the first two years (1889-90 and 1890-91), we find that the total number of transfers for seven years was 26,049, and the area transferred 28,658 acres. The annual average is 3,835 transfers involving 4,094 acres. But the total number of raiyats' holdings in the subdivision is 140,293, and the total raiyati area 229,650 acres. The annual transfer thus affects only 2·7 per cent. of the total number of raiyati holdings and 1·8 per cent. of the total raiyati area.

From these facts, we gather that the raiyat is slow to part with the security of his fields, and that he does not as a rule part with his entire holding.

138. A still more comforting assurance may be gained from the transfer tables. During the four years 1894-95 to 1897-98, it appears from the Pipli records that the executants of transfers were 78 per cent. raiyats, 9 per cent. landlords, and 13 per cent. "others," while the claimants were 5 per cent. mahajans, 16 per cent. landlords, 39 per cent. raiyats, and 40 per cent. "others." I am informed by the Sub-Registrar of Pipli that the Pipli classes as "others" amongst claimants are mostly shop-keepers, artisans and village servants, whose vocation, though not purely agricultural, is very nearly allied. The people classed as "others" amongst executants are chiefly Bramhans, Karans and Musalmans. If this be the case, then the proportion of land passing into the hands of mahajans and landlords is not really very great. The transfers appear to occur chiefly amongst the agricultural and poorer classes, and are probably in most cases a source of benefit to all concerned, both to transferers and transferees.

The Puri returns for seven years do not show to what class the vendors belong, but as regards vendees they show that 6 per cent. were mahajans, 10 per cent. landlords, 39 per cent. raiyats and 45 per cent. others. These percentages tally more or less completely with the figures of the Pipli office, and show that transfers follow much the same law in all parts of the district.

Effect of the revision of settlement on the price of rayati holdings.

139. The only other interesting point brought out by the table is that the selling price of raiyati holdings does not appear to have been at all affected by the revision of settlement. The fluctuations are within very small limits. At both centres it will be noticed that the numbers of transfers registered in 1897-98 were unusually larger. This was probably due to the scarcity of the latter half of 1896 and the first half of 1897. The raiyats were able to tide over their temporary difficulties by parting with portions of their holdings to their better-off neighbours.

SERVICE JAGIRS.

140. At last settlement jagirs were granted to the following classes of persons :—

A.—Village officials sub-divided into—

1. Chaukidars.
2. Khandaits.
3. Paiks.
4. Sarbarakars (including Bhoimuls, Dalbeharas, Kot Karans, Dalkarans, Amins, Dallais and Jankars.)
5. Patwaris.

B.—Village servants—

1. Dhobas or washermen.
2. Bhandaries or barbers.
3. Barahis or carpenters.
4. Kamars or blacksmiths.
5. Jyotis or astrologers.
6. Kumhars or potters.
7. Nouries or ferrymen.
8. Miscellaneous (including Bathia, Barais, labourers whose employments can be requisitioned at need).

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Bajadars or drummers.
Mongaljan or dancing girls.
Malis or gardeners.
Mehtars or sweepers.
Gond or village cowherd.
Baisnab or mendicant.
Madhia Brahmans or ceremonial assistant.
Bhat or heraldic beggars.
Ratha Bahuk or car puller of Jagannath.
Sasamul or head bearer of Puri Raja.

The jagirs classed as miscellaneous were few in number and small in extent.

Number and extent of jagirs at last settlement.

141. The number of jagirs and their extent at last settlement are given in a statement appended to Babu Nanda Kishore's report. An abstract of this gives the following figures :—

Description of Jagir.	Number.	Area.	Average size.	Remarks.
A.—Village Officials.				
1. Chaukidars	1,961	2,792	1·42	
2. Khandaits	133	735	5·52	
3. Paiks	13	53	4·07	
4. Sarbarakars	141	1,174	8·32	
5. Patwaris	26	183	7·04	
B.—Village Servants.				
1. Washermen	1,004	657	0·65	
2. Barbers	943	644	0·68	
3. Carpenters	597	384	0·64	
4. Blacksmiths	564	356	0·63	
5. Astrologers	365	132	0·36	
6. Potters	26	20	0·77	
7. Ferrymen	47	45	0·95	
8. Miscellaneous	65	47	0·72	
Total ...	5,885	7,222	1·22	

Chaukidari, Khandaiti and other jagirs.

142. The chaukidars, washermen, barbers, carpenters, blacksmiths, astrologers, potters and ferrymen were distributed, more or less evenly, over the whole district, being the village servants who are most indispensable to the village community. The most important class, the chaukidar, had jagirs averaging nearly 1½ acres in extent The next most important, the washermen, barbers, carpenters and blacksmiths, were allowed about two-thirds of an acre each.

The khandaits were superior police officers originally established in places where it was difficult to maintain a regular police establishment to control the village watch. Out of the jagirs allowed to them, they had to give lands to the chaukidars or paiks serving under them. The most important khandait jagir in this district was that in Chandpur and adjoining mauzas of pargana Paschimduai, 103·57 acres in extent. In addition to the khandait jagir shown in the statement above, there is an important khandait tanki jagir in mauza Bindha of pargana Chowbiskud, which will be noticed in the section dealing with resumption.

The paik jagirs are chiefly of Killa Balianta, pargana Kotdesh. They were granted for road services. The sarbarakar jagirs, with the exception of 9 acres, occur in parganas Lembai and Serai, and were relics of the Raja of Khurda's collection system preserved by Mr. Wilkinson. The patwari jagirs were confirmed to parganas Paschimduai, Kotdesh, Antrodh, Oldhar and Chowbiskud In other parganas the zamindars were usually allowed a special deduction from the assets, in return for which they were to provide for the maintenance of patwaris.

Resumption of jagirs at the present settlement.

143. All the jagirs of the A class and some of the miscellaneous jagirs of the B class have been at the present settlement resumed with the consent of parties and settled with them. Consent was given in most cases freely; as the assessment was made at lower than normal rates and the parties were released from the obligation to render service.

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The assessed rents will, however be discussed more fully in a subsequent paragraph. I merely note the amount of resumed area in order to contrast the jagir area found in existence at the present settlement with that mentioned in the report of 1875 as existing at last settlement.

The resumed area is as follows:—

(See Appendix XXIV).

Serial No.	Description.	No.	Area.	Average size.	Remarks.
1	Chaukidars	2,262	2,765	1·2	
2	Khandaits	91	213	2·3	
3	Paiks	30	100	3·3	
4	Sarbarakars	162	494	3·0	
5	Patwaris	89	448	5·0	
6	Miscellaneous	174	536	3·1	
	Total ...	2,808	4,556	1·6	

The jagirs of the village servants, which have been allowed to continue at the present settlement are in number and area as follows:—

Serial No.	Description.	Number	Area.	Average size.	Remarks.
1	Washermen	1,055	519	·48	
2	Barbers	979	497	·50	
3	Carpenter	580	292	·50	
4	Blacksmiths	436	235	·54	
5	Astrologers	457	118	·25	
6	Potters	67	18	·26	
7	Ferrymen	35	24	·68	
8	Miscellaneous	83	40	·48	
	Total ...	3,692	1,743	·47	

The total of resumed and confirmed jagirs is thus 6,299 acres. At last settlement the area according to the completion register was 7,155 acres, according to babu Nanda Kishor Das's report 7,222 acres. There has apparently been a lapse of nearly 11 per cent. in the total. Jagirs have probably lapsed to the zamindar when the jagirdar family became extinct.

Khandaits Sardar Paik. Paiks and Chaukidars.

144. Since the preceding section of the report was written in June 1898, I have received a Copy of the correspondence that has passed regarding the assessment of the jagirs of khandaits and paiks (Settlement Officer's No. 1288, dated the 12th June 1897, to the Commissioner and Cmmissioner's No. 242J., dated 5th April 1898). A study of the report on "Puri tenures" and of the facts in evidence in this district has led me to conclusions which may throw a little light on the discussion. In Hindu times Orissa was divided into two portions—(1) the hill country on the west, and the marshes on the east, held by military chiefs called "bhuyans or khandaits," who supported a local militia called paiks; (2) the cultivated plains of the central area ruled by officials called "khandpatis." On the magisterial side, the khandapatis were assisted by "khandaits." These khandaits were quite distinct from the bhuyan khandaits of the military fiefs. They were subordinate to the khandpatis, and merely controlled the village watchmen who were called variously "paiks" and "chaukidars." Sometimes the khandaits were called "sardar paiks" from their position as heads of village watch. Under the Mogals, the bhuyan khandaits of the military fiefs became zamindars, and their estates were called "killas." Under the Mahrattas they became "rajas," paying tribute for their killas, but some of the old killas were resumed and converted into regular zamindaris. Killa Golera in Athaisi is a case in point. Under the British *regime* the killas of the western frontier became the Garjats paying fixed tribute, and the marshes of the eastern frontier became permanently settled estates with fixed jamas (sections 33, 34, 35, and 36, Regulation XII of 1805). The "paiks" or local militia under the control of these original bhuyan khandaits probably became for the most part ordinary cultivators, and the name "paik" was retained by those only who continued to act as body servants, police officers and village watchmen.

In Cuttack it would appear that these paiks formed themselves into a separate caste called "khandaits". This explains the extraordinary preponderance of the khandait caste in Aul, Kujang and Kanika. In Puri the members of the khandait caste are few.

We have next to consider what happened in the cultivated tract which was under direct management of the Hindu Rajas as their crown lands. Under the Mogals this became the Mogalbandi. The "khandpatis" became "talukdars" and gradually acquired semi-zamindari rights. But they still retained control of the local police, that is of the khandaits or sardar paiks and of the village watchmen called paiks or chaukidars. Under the Marhattas the talukdars continued to pay the land revenue which they collected from the village headmen

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the "mokaddams" of the Mogals and the old "pradhans" of Hindu times. But it has been already described how Marhatta ideas of Government favoured the aggrandisement of the village headmen at the expense of the talukdars. who in many cases disappeared, and in almost all cases lost much of their power. It is probable also that during this period, which was one of much anarchy and confusion, a large number of the khandaits who had formerly been subordinates of the talukdars disappeared, and all that was left of the police administration of the Hindus and Mogals was the village paik or chaukidar, working probably under the control of the village headmen.

Old revenue and police officers.

145. At the conquest, then, we found responsible for the revenue a mixed body of zamindars, talukdars, and mokaddams, while the police was represented by a few khandaits still working under the control of the revenue zamindars and talukdars, and a large body of "paiks," some working under the control of the khandaits, but most devoid of all superintendence except that of the village headmen. We also found a class of "dosadhs" or private watchmen, who were the personal servants of the zamindars and taluqdars. This latter class held jagirs assigned to them by their employers out of their private lands, and were quite distinct from the village paiks who held jagirs continuing perhaps from Hindu times, but at any rate confirmed to them by the Mahratta Government.

Organisation of the old police staff

146. Regulation XIII of 1805 sought to introduce order into the prevailing chaos. Law abiding zamindars were constituted darogas and vested with control of the khandaits or sardar paiks and of the paiks in their estates. But as the khandaits had mostly disappeared from the scene, the zamindars found only paiks to control. In the case of zamindars who had been divested of police duties, salaried darogas were appointed, and it was arranged that under their charge khandaits or sardar paiks should be nominated to superintend the work of the paiks.

The chaukidars of the present day are the paiks of Regulation XIII. The name "paik" has been ratained only in the case of certain special watchmen who had road duties to perform as in Killa Balianta, and in the case of areas where khandaits or "sardar paiks" were nominated to assist the salaried darogas.

The jagirs of the paiks and of the khandaits were continued to them by section 5 of the Regulation and it was expressly laid down in section 11 that the provisions of the Act should not apply to the jagirs of the "dosadhs" or private watchmen of the zamindars. Even to the present day we find "zamindar diy chatia," which would seem to correspond to the "dosadh" jagirs of the Regulation, and which has been assessed to revenue like all other "zamindar diya" jagir and "niskar" lands.

Disposal of the amounts of resumed jagirs.

147. We have in the present settlement resumed and assessed with consent all the chaukidar, khandait and paik jagir lands and the question is what should be done with the proceeds? If the account I have given above be an accurate description of the facts, it seems to be clear that the khandaits and paiks who only differ from the chaukidars in that they were employed on special duty or worked under the direction of the khandaits were part and parcel of the village police. Their jagirs and the proceeds of resumption should be appliesd in one and the same way, that it should be appropriated to the Chaukidari Fund as recommended in the alternative scheme (B), proposed by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 5 of his No. 1288, dated the 12th June 1897.

In the same paragraph the Settlement Officer suggested that certain large jagirs should be settled as estates with the sardar paiks or khandaits. To their number I have proposed to add the resumed khandaiti jagir of mauza Chandpur in pargana Paschimduai, on which a special report has already been submitted by Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen along with the general report of that pargana. The area is 103·57 acres, the assessed valuation Rs. 250, and the proposed revenue Rs. 125. The khandait formerly did some service at Pipli Thanas and the paiks who served under him held a portion of the Jagir lands. Their services are not specially required now, as the Chaukidari Act can be applied without difficulty to the villages concerned.

One other case calls for special mention, viz, that of the resumed khandait tanki jagir mauza Rendha in pargana Chowbiskud. The area is 336·62 acres, the quit-rent Rs. 127-3-2 and the resumed rent Rs. 240. The khandait and his paiks patrol the sand area to the south of Puri town along which lay the old road from Ganjam. This is one of the cases in which, as suggested by the Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his No 242J. of 15th April 1898, the Magistrate has replied that it is not necessary to retain the services of the jagirdars, as the old road has lost its importance since the opening of the East Coast Railway. It has been proposed to treat the present jagirdar, who was appointed khandait about 6 years ago, as a mustajir of the estate Taluk Krishnachandra, in which the jagir is situated, and through which the old quit-rent was formerly payable.

Revenue-Free Lands

148. The revenue-free holdings which were exempted from resumption at the conquest (see paras. 133—138) are detailed in Regulation XII of 1805. In the Puri district the confirmed grants were of the following denominations :—

1st—Debottar—Grants for the support of Hindu idols.

2nd—Brahmottar—Grants for the support of Brahmans.

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3rd—Pirottar—Grants for the support of Muhammadan shrines.

4th—Khairat and Datta—Grants to individuals other than Brahmans and charitable donations for public purposes.

5th—Amritamanahi—Endowments on the temple of Jagannath.

6th—Kushbash—Small tenures usually occupied as homesteads.

7th—Muajikharida—Lands purchased with consent of the ruling power on condition of being held rent-free.

8th—Madadmash—Grants for the support of individuals made by Muhammadan authorities.

Grants of classes 1, 3, 4 (when for public purposes) and 5 are not legally transferable; but, as a matter of fact, debottar, pirottar and khairat lands are commonly bought and sold. Mr. Nathan came across a case where a sempster was in possession of lands devoted to the village idol, and the late Mr. Reily mentioned another instance in which the idol (a black stone under a peepal tree) had long since disappeared and the revenue-free lands changed hands several times.

Proposals to resume revenue-free holdings, & c.

149. In the earlier days of resettlement operations it was proposed to resume revenue-free holdings or portions of them on two grounds—

(1) That the lakhirajdar occupied land in excess of the amount that he was entitled to hold revenue-free under the terms of his grant.

(2) That the proceeds of the lands were no longer devoted to the purposes for which the grant was originally made.

In Babu Nanda Kishore Das's report of 1875, and in Mr. Narthan's Kotdest report of 1893, will be found a discussion of the legality and advisability of resumption on the second of the two grounds. It cannot but be admitted that the gain to be secured to Government or to the general community by adopting this course would have been small in proportion to the cost and trouble of the process and to the irritation that it would have caused to individuals. Resumptions have been wisely confined to cases where the lakhirajdar was found to be holding lands in excess; a wide margin of 10 per cent. has been allowed for difference in the standard and method of measurement, and it has been decided to give up in addition small areas of less than quarter of an acre, except when a whole field can conveniently be resumed. As a matter of fact there is very little variation between the revenue-free area of last settlement and that found to be in existence now. What is found in excess in one village is found to be in defect in another. This excess area has been all resumed with consent except 33·73 acres in Kankara Katak, a small village brought under cultivation since last settlement by the efforts of the bahaldars of the adjoining tanki village Jamunajharpara. He claimed that the village was included in his tanki grant, but as documentary evidence did not support his claim, the area was resumed. The only other case in which a large area was found to be held in excess of the old grant was in two villages—Sudkishore and Gundalba—on the coast of Kurlo pargana. In this case it was plain that the village boundaries had not changed since last settlement and that the excess was due to the loose measurement of river and shore sand at last settlement.

Statement or register of revenue-free lands.

150. In the course of compiling the register which it is proposed to hand over to the Collector as an aid to the correction of, or as a substitute for, his present register of revenue free lands, I have had a statement of parganawar totals compiled both for the present and last settlement. This gives the following results :—

Name of Pargana	Number of villages containing revenue-free lands.	Area		Remarks
		At last settlement	At present settlement	
Antrodh	115	5,056	5,062	
Astrang	16	1,255	1,465	
Athais	61	2,001	1,997	
Banchas	56	3,280	3,411	
Chaubiskud	116	8,551	9,056	
Damarkhand	70	1,892	1,866	
Khodar	41	1,040	1,065	
Kanman Tappa	18	189	191	
Kurilo	49	1,267	1,376	
Kotdesh	292	12,765	12,460	
Kotrahang	147	3,609	3,500	
Lembai	139	2,306	2,331	
Matkatpatna	7	360	367	
Oldhar	24	6,279	6,546	
Purbaduai	71	7,485	7,688	
Paschimduai	59	3,965	4,277	
Rahang	191	15,157	14,802	
Serai	72	1,544	1,808	
Total ...	1,544	78,061	97,268	

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General distribution of rents.

Name of Block	PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS.											PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION BY RENTAL															
	Last Settlement					Present Settlement.						Last Settlement.						Present Settlement (existing)				Present Settlement (settled).					
	Total assessed area in acres.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati. Thani.	Rayati. Pahi.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous chiefly nij-jotevaluation.	Total assessed area in acres.	Kharida jamabandi and bajiafti.	Raiyati.—Total of thani, thani-pahi mixed settled and occupancy.	Fixed, permanently.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote, valuation.	Total assets.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati. Thani.	Rayati. Pahi.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote valuation.	Total assets.	Kharida jamabandi and bajiafti.	Raiyati.—Total of thani, thani-pahi mixed and settled and occupancy.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote and nij-chas valuation.	Total assets.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Raiyati.—Total of thani, thani-pahi mixed and settled and occupancy.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote and nij-chas valuation.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Kotdesh	78,322	21	20	36	...	23	97,868	16	59	...	25	133,010	8	30	35	...	27	175,704	5	67	...	28	194,155	9	64	...	27	
2. Khodar	11,574	16	38	35	...	11	15,934	15	71	...	14	15,164	5	52	31	...	12	21,521	4	81	...	15	23,552	7	78	...	15	
3. East Athaisi and Damarkhand ...	15,297	18	42	33	...	7	20,289	16	75	...	9	17,869	6	58	27	...	9	25,606	5	84	...	11	28,793	9	80	...	11	
4. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna...	4,711	20	31	42	...	7	5,626	16	74	...	10	6,407	10	43	38	...	9	8,217	6	83	...	11	8,816	9	79	...	12	
5. Lembai	35,131	26	52	13	7	2	44,327	21	67	6	6	51,669	13	67	14	1	5	59,495	11	80	1	8	70,391	17	74	1	8	
6. Kotrahang	20,005	16	37	46	0·2	0·4	23,305	12	73	2	14	41,431	7	50	39	...	4	56,771	4	81	...	15	61,914	7	78	...	15	
7. Paschimduai	8,535	19	38	40	...	3	10,341	16	75	...	9	17,495	8	49	38	...	5	26,005	5	85	...	10	29,169	9	80	...	11	
8. Purbaduai and Olhdar ...	13,109	29	31	38	...	2	16,597	22	65	...	13	19,557	12	49	34	...	5	27,108	7	78	...	15	31,234	13	73	...	14	
9. Rahang	48,100	28	12	11	41	8	54,540	26	29	37	8	47,660	23	24	14	23	16	57,281	17	47	19	17	67,979	28	41	16	15	
10. Serai	25,398	14	53	17	14	2	31,384	11	74	12	3	32,664	6	70	17	4	3	37,986	6	89	3	2	40,324	8	86	3	3	
11. Chowbiskud	23,990	23	49	19	8	1	30,873	17	69	5	9	35,784	10	66	19	3	2	44,496	8	79	2	11	49,001	12	75	2	11	
12. Banchas...	7,818	23	36	29	...	12	9,194	19	66	...	15	12,345	9	52	25	...	14	15,670	5	80	...	15	17,628	11	74	...	15	
13. Scattered Estates	10,451	29	16	47	...	8	13,043	26	58	...	16	10,538	13	28	48	...	11	17,859	9	71	...	20	20,340	15	66	...	19	
Total ...	302,441	22	32	28	9	9	373,321	18	61	8	13	441,602	10	46	28	3	13	573,719	7	73	3	17	643,296	12	69	2	17	

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These figures of course apply only to the temporarily-settled paraganas of the Sadar subdivision, and do not include villages of Khurda or of the permanently-settled paraganas which belong to the various thanas.

Lakhiraj areas by paraganas according to babu Nanda Kishore Dass' report.

151. In Appendix A to Babu Nanda Kishore's Report of 1875, there is a statement of lakhiraj areas arranged by paraganas and by classes of grants. By classes, the number of holdings and areas (Khurda and Panchgar excluded) are as follows :—

——	Number.	Area.	Proportion to total	Area now recorded in settlement papers.	Remarks.
Debottar	3,752	14,539	18	13,988	
Brahmottar	6,774	9,012	11	8,669	
Pirottar	194	1,124	1	1,080	
Khairat	1,159	6,214	7	5,978	
Amritamanahi	1,745	48,504	60	46,664	
Datta	29	111	...	111	
Moajikharida	470	2,850	3	2,741	
Madadmash	1	7	...	6	
Total ...	14,124	82,361	100	79,238	

I may note that the whole of Puri town with 1,840 acres has been shown as one holding, though it embraces 8,786 plots. It would not be an overestimate to say that this really represents over 5,000 persons. The true total number of holdings probably approximated in 1875 to 20,000, and the average size was not much in excess of 4 acres. The number of holders has by succession and transfer probably increased 50 per cent. since 1875.

Reserved Lands.

Reserved lands.

152. One of the special points to which attention was paid at attestation was the setting aside of certain lands in each village for grazing and other reserves. An area varying from 3 to 5 per cent of the total area of the village was usually set apart. The attesting officer with the map before him consulted the raiyats and the zamindar, ascertained the whereabouts of lands already used as grazing and cremation ground, and prepared a list in which he incorporated these and other suitable areas. This was signed by raiyats and zamindars. The plots set apart have been in all cases entered in a list at the end of the kabuliyat, and the zamindar has agreed to preserve the lands for the purposes specified and to prosecute parties encroaching upon them. The arrangement applies equally to the proprietary tenure-holders in maurasi villages.

Details of the areas reserved are given by thanas in Appendix XVIII. The area reserved for grazing, burning and burial grounds is 21,417 acres in extent. Tanks covering an aggregate area of acres 838,77 have been reserved for drinking purposes.

Reserving jungle areas for fuel reserves.

153. It was at one time considered whether certain jungle areas should not be set apart in order to constitute fuel reserves. Apart from legal difficulties that might have attended the process, there was in the Sadar Subdivision the primary difficulty that suitable patches of jungle are in few places available. There is a small stretch of jungle in killas Amnakud and Bhaunra of north-east Kotdesh, and there is considerable scrub-jungle in the north-eastern group of paraganas and in parts of Chowbiskud, but it is difficult to see how Government could have legitimately interfered with the zamindari management of these. In this district, at any rate, the result of interfering would not have been worth the trouble and annoyance caused.

PART IV

Rents and Assessments—General Distribution of Rents.

54. It will be convenient in discussing rents to divide them into the following main classes :—

1. Privileged rents including kharida jamabandi, kamil baziafti and nisfi baziafti assessed at favourable rates for the term of last settlement.
2. Ordinary baziafti rents, including the thani and pahi rents of last settlement and the thani, thani pahi mixed and occupancy rents of this settlement.

Miscellaneous, including the tanki bahal and chandna rents of both settlements, non-occupancy rents and rents assessed for the first time in this settlement. As a preliminary to the discussion, it will be instructive to consider the proportionate distribution as regards area of each class of tenancy, and the relative importance of each so far as distinct assets are concerned.

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Proportionate distribution of areas of each class of tenancy and the relative importance of each.

155. In the table opposite, an attempt has been made to gather together the main facts by completion blocks.

The division made for last settlement is fourfold, *viz.* :—

1. Privileged.
2. Raiyati, subdivided into—
   (*a*) Thani.
   (*b*) Pahi.
3. Permanently fixed.
4. Miscellaneous. This includes chandna rents and all assessments to revenue.

The division made for the present settlement is also fourfold, *viz* :—

1. Privileged.
2. Raiyati, being the total of thani, thani-pahi mixed, and settled and occupancy.
3. Permanently fixed.
4. Miscellaneous. This includes non-occupancy chandna and newly assessed rents and all assessments to revenue.

Permanently fixed areas and rents were entered in separate columns, because they disturb equilibrium in 4 blocks only out of 13. The chandna and non occupancy areas are infinitesimal. "Miscellaneous" therefore consists chiefly of nij-jote and nij-chas. The proportions of other classes could not be calculated without taking them into account. The totals of assessed areas and of assets have been added to mark the relative importance of completion blocks. Separate figures have been given for present settlement "existing" and present settlement "settled," because the result of re-settlement has been to alter the relative importance of various classes.

156. The table shows that at last settlement 60 per cent. of the assessed area was occupied by raiyats. Thani raiyats cultivated one-third of the district, pahi raiyats over one-fourth. Nearly one-fourth of the assessed area was held by privileged tenants, and about one-eleventh each by tenants at permanently fixed rents and by proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders.

It is memarkable that the proportion of assessed area occupied by ordinary raiyats has not risen at all since last settlement, as one might have expected from the extension of cultivation. The proportions occupied by privileged tenants and by tenants at fixed rents have naturally fallen, as the areas held by them were too well defined to admit of much addition. The extension, which has occurred, has been absorbed chiefly by the proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders, who now hold about one-seventh instead of a former one-eleventh of the cultivated area.

157. The two parganas which present the most striking variations from the normal are Rahang and Kotdesh. More than one-third of Rahang is occupiedy by tanki-bahaldars whose quit rents are fixed, in perpetuity. At last settlement *nearly* one-fourth and now *over* one-fourth of the two pargan.as included in Kotdesh block is cultivated by the zamindars and mukaddams themselves. Of the other blocks it may be noted that Athaisi, Matkatpatna, Khodar, Kotrahang, Paschimduai and Serai were at last settlement peculiarly "raiyati." and still continue so. Kotrahang alone shows an abnormal increase in proprietary cultivation. In the others the percentages have not altered much.

Proportion of assets to the proportion in area.

158. Looking now to assets, it will be seen that at last settlement the thani and pahi raiyats who occupied only 60 per cent. of the assessed area paid 74 of the total assets. In Kotrahang, Paschimduai and Serai they contributed as much as 89, 87 and 87 per cent. respectively. The assets entered under miscellaneous as a rule show higher percentages than the areas entered under the same heading, because they include sairat as well as nij-jote, &c., valuations. The proportion borne by existing raiyats assets to total existing assets is slightly less than at last settlement, because of the increase in the area held by the proprietors, &c. It is still, however, 73 per cent. as against 61 per cent. of occupied area. The proportion of assets contributed by privileged tenants had fallen from 10 per cent. to 7 per cent. The effect of re-settlement has been to leave the general proportions as follows :—

Privileged rents	...	...	...	...	12 per cent.
Raiyati rents	...	...	...	...	69 ,, ,,
Fixed rents	...	...	...	...	2 ,, ,,
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	17 ,, ,,

To sum up. Privileged tenants who at last settlement occupied 22 per cent. of the total area and contributed 10 per cent. to the total assets, now occupy 18 per cent. and contribute 12 per cent.

Ordinary raiyats who formerly held 60 per cent. and paid 74 per cent. still hold 61 per cent. but pay 69 per cent. only. Tanki bahaldars, who formerly held 9 per cent. and paid 3 per cent. now hold 8 per cent. and pay 2 per cent. Proprietors and others, who formerly cultivated 9 per cent. of the total area and paid 13 per cent., now cultivate 13 per cent. and Pay 17 per cent.

These figures, besides showing the levelling tendency of re-settlement, give some idea of the distribution and importance of the various classes.

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AREAS & RENTAL of incidence privileged tenures. Comparison between Last Settlement and Present Settlement (existing and settled).

Name of Block.	Last Settlement.								Present Settlement.										Percentage of enhancement.	Incidence of raiyati settled rents.	Percentage by which privileged less than raiyati incidence.	Remarks.
	Kharida Jamabdndi.		Kamil Baziafti.		Nisfi Baziafti.		Total.		Kharida Jamabaadi.			Kamil Baziafti.			Nisfi Baziafti.			Total.					
	Area.	Incidence.	Area.	Incidence.	Area.	Incidence.	Area.	Incidence.	Area.	Incidence. Existing.	Incidence. Settled.	Area.	Incidence. Existing.	Incidence. Settled.	Area.	Incidence. Existing.	Incidence. Settled.	Area.	Incidence. Existing.	Incidence. Settled.				
		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1. Kotdes... ...	808	1 3 0	1,705	1 4 0	13,709	0 9 0	16,222	0 11 0	907	1 0 0	1 7 0	3,244	0 15 0	1 5 0	12,017	0 7 0	1 0 0	16,168	0 9 0	1 2 0	100	2 2 0	—47	
2. Kodhar	13	0 9 0	...	.....	1,831	0 7 0	1,844	0 7 0	8	0 8 0	0 14 0	326	0 10 0	0 14 0	1,986	0 5 0	0 12 0	2,320	0 6 0	0 12 0	100	1 10 0	—54	
3. East Athaisl and Damarkhand ...	75	1 0 0	185	0 15 0	2,499	0 6 0	2,759	0 6 0	75	1 0 0	1 1 0	615	0 12 0	1 0 0	2,658	0 5 0	0 12 0	3,348	0 6 0	0 13 0	116	1 8 0	—46	
4. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna ...	...	.....	174	0 15 0	796	0 9 0	970	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	149	0 13 0	1 1 0	774	0 7 0	0 13 0	923	0 8 0	1 14 0	75	1 11 0	—52	
5. Lembai	627	1 0 0	117	0 15 0	8,344	0 12 0	9,088	0 12 0	430	1 0 0	1 8 0	86	0 14 0	1 3 0	8,620	0 12 0	1 5 0	9,136	0 12 0	1 5 0	75	1 12 0	—25	
6. Kotrahang ...	380	1 9 0	261	1 6 0	2,472	0 12 0	3,113	0 14 0	316	1 7 0	1 13 0	163	1 6 0	1 12 0	2,397	0 11 0	1 8 0	2,876	0 13 0	1 9 0	92	2 13 0	—44	
7. Paschimduai ...	109	2 6 0	185	1 8 0	1,298	0 10 0	1,592	0 13 0	149	2 1 0	2 2 0	134	1 7 0	1 14 0	1,365	0 9 0	1 7 0	1,648	0 12 0	1 8 0	100	3 0 0	—50	
8. Purbaduai and Oldhai.... ...	68	1 1 0	798	1 2 0	2,950	0 8 0	3,816	0 10 0	40	0 11 0	1 4 0	402	1 0 0	1 5 0	3,120	0 7 0	1 2 0	3,562	0 8 0	1 2 0	125	2 1 0	—45	
9. Rahang	36	2 6 0	798	1 8 0	12,624	0 12 0	13,45	0 13 0	38	2 4 0	2 7 0	284	1 3 0	1 6 0	14,027	0 11 0	1 5 0	14,349	0 11 0	1 5 0	91	1 12 0	—25	
10. Serai	527	0 12 0	173	0 12 0	2,983	0 8 0	3,683	0 9 0	...	.....	.....	91	0 9 0	0 14 0	3,489	0 9 0	0 14 0	3,580	0 9 0	0 14 0	55	1 8 0	—42	
11. Chaubiskud ...	614	0 13 0	676	1 0 0	4,187	0 10 0	5,477	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	726	0 15 0	0 3 0	4,602	0 10 0	1 1 0	5,328	0 11 0	1 1 0	55	1 12 0	—39	
12. Banchas... ...	5	2 6 0	348	1 0 0	1,476	0 7 0	1,829	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	126	0 10 0	0 15 0	1,615	0 7 0	1 2 0	1,791	0 8 0	1 1 0	112	2 2 0	—50	
13. Scattered Estates...	462	0 12 0	357	0 12 0	2,157	0 6 0	2,976	0 8 0	464	0 14 0	1 2 0	191	0 11 0	1 1 0	2,683	0 5 0	0 13 0	3,338	0 7 0	0 14 0	100	1 13 0	—52	
Total ...	3,724	1 1 0	5,777	1 2 0	57 326	0 10 0	66,827	0 11 0	2,427	1 2 0	1 8 0	6,537	0 15 0	1 4 0	59,353	0 9 0	1 2 0	68,317	0 10 0	1 2 0	80	1 15 0	—42	

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159. The variations from the normal which are found to affect area distribution in particular parganas apply also more or less to rental distribution Thus in Rahang, the proportion of assets that will now be contributed by ordinary raiyats is still only 41 per cent. as compared with the district avarage of 69. More than one-fourth will be contributed by privileged tenants, and about one-sixth by holders on confirmed quit rents. In Kotdesh the assessment on proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders amounts to 27 per cent, of the total assets, or nearly 50 per cent more than the district average. On the other hand, in four blocks—West Athaisi and Matkatpatna, East Athaisi and Damarkhand, Paschimduai and Serai—the new raryati assessment is 79 per cent, or more of the total assets.

PRIVILEGED RENTS.

160. The most important facts regarding the extent and incidence of privileged rents have been tabulated in the table opposite. The varieties are three, viz., kharida jamabandi, kamil baziafti, and nisfi baziafti.

Looking first to the areas, it will be noted that, while there has been very little variation in the aggregate total, there have been considerable varietions in the total areas of each class. More than half of what was called kharida jamabandi and kamil baziafti at last settlement has apparently been absorbed in nisfi baziafti. So far as kharida jamabandi is concerned the less of area appears to have been due partly to the carelessness with which zamindari rent-rolls are prepared and partly to faulty attestation. In Lembai it was probably due to the former cause, and in Serai to the latter. The attesting officer having command of the khas mahal rent-roll of Serai should have utilized it for attestation work. The decline in kamil baziafti area is most conspicuous in pargana Rahang I have not the ruidads of Rahang at hand for reference, but I am inclined to think the mistake has been made of entering baziafti tanki assessed at half rates as kamil baziafti, when it ought to have been entered as "nisfi baziafti". Having been assessed before at half rates, it was enhanced at settlement revision according to the rates for enhancement of "nisfi rents."

Comparison of the last and present settlement incidences of privileged rents class by class.

161. The confusion of areas that has occurred renders it futile to compare the last settlement and present settlement incidences of privileged rents class by class. All we many note is that at last settlement the kharida jamabandi assessment was generally higher than the kamil bazifti, and the kamil bazifti higher than the nisfi, The Puri averages appear to have been higher than those obtaining in Cuttack and Balasore districts. As between parganas, it may be noted that the Kotrahang and Paschimduai assessments of kharida were unusually high and very little lower than the raiyati averages. The Banchas average is also high, but the area is trifling. Kamil baziafti was also assessed higher than average in Kotrahang and Paschimduai but compared with the raiyati average, the assessment was not excessive Nisfi bazifti was assessed low all over. The average did not exceed annas 11 per acre.

Enhancement of privileged rents.

162. As we should naturally expect. a slight, fall occurred in the incidence of privileged rents during the course of last settlement. There had been a slight rise in the area with no corresponding increase in the rental. It is not necessary to detail here the rules laid down for the assessment of privileged rents at the present revision of resettlement. Briefly speaking, they allowed enhancement up to a level one-third below the average of ordinary raiyati rents. The general enhancement in each block and the total enhancement of each class are exhibited in the table. It will be seen that kharida rents were enhanced 33 per cent. kamil bazifi 35 per cent. and nisfi baziafti 100 per cent. The general enhancement amounted to 80 per cent. and varied from 55 in pargana Serai to 100 in the scattered tauzis

The enhancement was lower in Chowbiskud and Serai than elsewhere, because raiyati rents in these parganas are below average, and the existing privileged rents were, if any thing, above average.

163. The general level of privileged rents is 42 per cent. below the raiyati average They approach most nearly to the raiyati average in pargana Rahang. In this pargana the baziafti areas occurred in large blocks, being in many cases entire villages. Comparison with the raiyati average of the pargana is therefore no creterion.

Some figures obtained from Cuttack and Balasore are added at the foot of the table. They show that the enhancement of privileged rents in these districts was higher than in Puri. The original rents were, however, lower, and if the incidence of raiyati rents in these two districts be taken into account, it will be seen that the settled rents of privileged tenancies in Cuttack and Balasore are slightly lower than in Puri.

RAIYATI RENTS.

164. The most pertinent facts relative to the distribution, incidedce and growth of raiyati rents have been tabulated in the statement opposite, which contrasts by completion blocks the areas and incidences obtaining at last and the present settlements. The information presented in the table may be regarded from various points of view :—

(1) We may compare the facts of the present settlement with those of the past settlement.

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(2) We may look at the differences prevailing in different completion blocks.

(3) The averages obtaining in the Puri Subdivision may be compared with the averages of adjoining districts

(4) It may be considered how far rents have been affected by the economical history of the district.

I. Comparison with last settlement.

165. It will be noted that we begin with the following situation—54 per cent. of the total raiyats' area of the district was assessed with rents fixed for the term of settlement. The remaining 46 per cent. was assessed with rents liable to alteration at the will of the landlord. The fixed rents stood at a level more than 40 per cent. above the fluctuating rents. Thani rents averaged Rs. 2-1 per acre, pahi rents Rs. 1-7, and the general average was Rs. 1-13. After sixty years we find that the total raiyats area has increased by 27 per cent. and the increased area is divided in the following proportions :—

Pure thani 15 per cent., thani-pahi mixed 28 per cent., settled and occupancy (corresponding to the last Settlement "pahi") 57 per cent. All three classes stand at one and the same level of rental incidence—a level which corresponds exactly with the general raiyats' level of last settlement, viz., Rs. 1-13 per acre. The Area which has been classed at the present settlement as thani-pahi mixed, if roughly divided into thani and pahi, leads to the following conclusions. The thani area of last settlement, 96,914 acres, bearing a rental incidence of Rs. 2-1 per acre, has declined to a present pure thani area of 57,297 acres, bearing a rental incidence of Rs. 1-13 per acre. The pahi area of last settlement, 82,886 acres with a rental incidence of Rs. 1-7 per acre, has increased to a present pahi area of 171,157 acres with a rental incidence of Rs. 1-13 per acre. In other words, while thani shows a decline of nearly 30 per cent. in area coincident with a decline of 10 per cent. in rental value, pahi shows an increase of 92 per cent. in area coincident with a rise of 30 per cent. in incidence.

Difference in raiyati rents prevailing in different completion blocks.

166. It will be seen that in all blocks except Rahang and Chowbiskud there has been a decline in thani incidence from the high level of last settlement. In two blocks, Kotrahang and Paschimduai, and in the scattered tauzis, the average of pahi rents has risen well above the thani average. In four blocks—Rahang, Chowbiskud, Serai and Lembai—pahi rents still remain some distance below the thani level. Throughout the rest of the district thani and pahi are on a footing of practical equality. The causes of block differences will be discussed in the next paragraph.

Cause of the general decline in the thani incidence.

167. The cause of the general decline in thani incidence appears to be twofold :—

(1) that the more highly assessed thani lands were abandoned, while the lower rented lands were retained ;

(2) that thani raiyats were allowed to reclaim patches of waste land adjoining their holdings without being called upon to pay additional rent. If this latter view be correct, then the decline in the thani area is really greater than is apparent from the figures. The decline in thani area appears to have been primarily the result of the long period of low prices which set in shortly after the last settlement was made. It was probably also due in part to the extinction of many old thani families during the great famine of 1866-67. This subject will, however, be discussed more fully below.

Effect on raiyati incidence of the present settlement.

168. It remains only to notice the effects on raiyats' incidence of the present resettlement. The principle underlying the assessment rules being that existing pahi rents should generally be assumed to be fair and equitable, and that thani rents should only be enhanced when they fell below pahi rents by a considerable margin, it is obvious that very little general enhancement was possible in this district. The only ground of enhancement, viz., a difference of level, was wanting, except in one or two parganas, where the last settlement assessment was already high. As a rule raiyats' rents were only enhanced where the area found in the raiyats' occupation was materially greater than he was given credit for in his landlords' papers. The enhancement so obtained amounted to 6 per cent. and was more or less evenly distributed over all classes of raiyats. It rose to 8 per cent. in Lembai, probably because little attention had been paid by the landlord of that pargana to the extension of cultivation as a means of increasing his rent-roll.

The general incidence of raiyats' rents is now as settled Rs. 1-15 per acre, and no interval separates thani from thani-pahi mixed or from settled and occupancy.

II. Comparison by completion blocks.

169. It will be as well at the outset to note that in order of importance the completion blocks stand as follows :—

1. Kotdesh (including parganas Kotdesh and Antrodh).
2. Lembai.
3. Serai.

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4. **Chowbiskud.**
5. **Kotrahang.**
6. **Rahang.**
7. **East Athaisi and Damarkhand.**
8. Purbaduai and Oldhar.
9. Khodar (including parganas Khodar, Kurilo, Astrang and Tappa Kanman).
10. Paschimduai.
11. Banchas.
12. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.
13. Scattered Tauzis.

170. Looking to general incidence, it will be seen that Paschimduai, Kotrahang, Kotdesh and Banchas, which at last settlement were the most highly assessed, still retain their pre-eminence. The rental average has risen more or less in all four : from Rs. 2-4 to 2-13 in Paschimduai, from Rs. 2-3 to 2-11 in Kotrahang, from Rs. 1-15 to 2-1 in Kotdesh, and from Rs. 1-14 to 2-1 in Banchas. The settled averages are Rs. 3, 2-14, 2-2 and 2-2, respectively. Chowbiskud, which comes next in order at last settlement, has fallen from Rs. 1-14 to 1-10 (existing), Rs. 1-12 (settled).

The remaining blocks arranged according to rental incidence at last settlement are :—

Lembai fallen from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 1-10 existing, Rs. 1-12 settled.

Purbaduai and Oldhar risen from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 1-15 existing, Rs. 2-1 settled.

Rahang risen from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-11 existing, Rs. 1-12 settled.

Serai fallen from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-7 existing, Rs. 1-8 settled.

Khodar risen from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-9 existing, Rs. 1-10 settled.

West Athaisi and Matkatpatna risen from Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 1-11 existing, Rs. 1-11 settled.

East Athaisi and Damarkhand risen from Rs. 1-5 to Rs. 1-7 existing, Rs. 1-9 settled.

The scattered tauzis risen from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-11 existing, Rs. 1-13 settled.

A few notes on the characteristics of the blocks will throw light on the changes that have occurred, and help to explain why in some cases pahi rents have surpassed thani rents, while in others they still fall short.

Kotdesh block.

171. *Kotdesh.*—Pargana Kotdesh is a large fertile tract lying between the channels of the Kusbhadra and Bhargabhi. It is Partially protected by embankments along the upper reaches of the rivers. It is marked in the north-west by considerable diversity of level. In the south-east it consists of an extensive plain subject to inundation in years of heavy flood. The north-east grows the lighter varieties of sarad rice, the south-west grows chiefly bara dhan. There is a long belt of high land along the north-west boundary of the pargana separating it from the cuttack delta and continuing in to pargana Antrodh. Antrodh consists of this high inferior land on the north-east and a fertile central tract lying between the Kusbhadra and the high land drained by and subject to occasional flood from the Kadua river. At last settlement thani rents averaged Rs. 2-8, pahi rents 1-11. At the present settlement the thani area was found to have declined 15 per cent., and thani and pahi rents stoop at a uniform level of Rs. 2-1 per acre. The average of settled rents is Rs. 2.-2. The block is more or less conterminous with the Kotdesh mahal, of which more than three-fourths is held by mukaddams. The zamindari portion has been grossly mismanaged for the last twenty years. The mukaddami portion includes a very large nij-jote and nij-chas area cultivated by the numerous descendants of the last settlement mukaddams. Both these causes—zamindari mismanagement and mukaddami self-aggrandizement—have doubtless done much to obstruct the upward tendency of pahi rents.

Lembai block.

172. *Lembai*—Lembai pargana is a large fertile tract skirted on the north by the Daya channel, from which it is protected by embankments liable to breach in years of heavy flood. On the west the pargana runs up towards the Khurda high lands. It grows chiefly sarad rice. The lands are very fertile. The last settlement assessment was moderate, viz., Rs. 1-14 for thani and Rs. 1-9 for pahi, average Rs. 1-13. The major portion of the raiyati area was thani. There has been a decline in the thani area and incidence, while pahi rents have remained stationary. The general incidence of raiyats rents was found to be Rs. 1-10, and even after enhancement the average remains lower than at last settlement. The influences which affected rents in Kotdesh affected rents still more prejudicially in Lembai. The zamindar of Delang taluk is the Raja of Puri. The management of his estate was entrusted to irresponsible tahsildars and gomastas who appear to have pocketed in the shape of *salamis* most of the profits arising from new cultivation in khas villages. The greater portion of the taluk was, however, held by padhans who, though not the recorded owners of much nij-jote or nij-chas land, seem to have had much land recorded in the names of relatives at low rentals. They were either not interested in the enhancement of rents or combined with their raiyats to conceal actual rents and defraud Government and the zamindar. Their punishment had to take the shape of unusually low allowances.

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173.—*Serai.*—Serai pargana lies to the west of the subdivision round the north end of the Chilka lake. It is bisected by the Daya river which is embanked on the east and unprotected on the west. The western half of the pargana suffers serious inundation every year from the Daya floods and from the salt tides of the Chilka. South-east is also liable to salt inundation. The villages to the east are assessed at average rates. Those to the west bear as a rule very low rental incidences. At last settlement the thani average was Rs. 1-11 and the pahi average Rs. 1-5. The thani area has declined about 50 per cent. There has been practically no change in thani and pahi incidence, nor in the general average. At re-settlement rents were moderately enhanced. The settled average is Rs. 1-8, which is lower than in any other pargana of the district except Rahang Serai is one of the three large estates which have been managed khas by Government since the zamindar, the Raja of Paikpara, proved recusant in 1812. The two others are Rahang and Chowbiskud. One peculiar circumstance which has affected the history of rents in serai and Chowbiskud, if not in Rahang, is that at last settlement pattas were distributed to pahi as well as to thani raiyats. The distribution of the pahi pattas induces in raiyats' mind the impression that the pahi rents were not liable to alteration. Almost the entire area of the three estates is held by intermediate proprietary tenure-holders, who, if they had attempted to enhance pahi rents, would have found the raiyats appealing to the Collector. As a matter of fact there has been little attempt to enhance. The interests of the village settlement holders have been, if not coincident with those of the raiyats, in many cases at least closely allied to them.

Serai block.

174. *Chowbiskud.*—This pargana, which lies round the east shore of the Chilka in the south of the district, is traversed by the last portion of the Bhargobi and its many distributaries. It is protected from the main stream by embankments which hold good in ordinary years, but it suffers inundation frequently from the back flood water at the Bhargobi mouth and from the salt tides of the Chilka. It is less liable to damage than pargana Serai, and was more heavily assessed at last settlement—thani average Rs. 2 and pahi Rs. 1 9, and general rayat's incidence being Rs. 1-14. The recorded thani area has declined about 72 per cent. This is partly due to confusion of records, some recorded thani land of last settlement having been now recorded as the nij-jote of the proprietary tenure-holders. It is also probably due in part to the confusion of thani and pahi rights by the issue of pahi pattas at last settlement. The raiyat did not trouble to persevere and fight for a distinction which had become to his mind obscure. The incidence of thani rents remained the same as at last settlement, the incidence of pahi rents rose by an anna. The re-settlement proceedings have raised the incidences by an anna in each case. The fiscal history of the pargana being similar to that of Serai, the same causes were at work in both to retard the natural advance of rents.

Chowbiskud block.

175. *Kotrahang.*—This pargana is under present condition the best protected in the district. It lies between the Bhargobi and Daya channels, starting from the point where they bifurcate. The Bhargobi rihgt embankment protects the pargana efficiently on the east, while on the west it marches with Lembai. Heavy floods breaching the Daya left embankment have the whole of pargana Lembai to traverse before they can reach Kotrahang, and Kotrahang being naturally high does not suffer. There is considerable diversity of level in the pargana. The northern portion grows biali and the lighter varieties of saradrice; the southern portion grows the heavier sarad and bara dhan. A compartively large proportion of the cultivated area is double cropped. The pargana is intersected by the pilgrim road, which gives it easy access to the Cuttack and Puri markets. The pargana consists of numerous zamindaries, some of which are very well managed. The last settlement assessment was immoderately high, thani averaging Rs 2-13-0 per acre, pahi Rs. 1-12-0, and the general average being Rs. 2-3-0. About 80 per cent. of the thani area has disappeared, much of it lapsing shortly after last settlement. The incidence of thani rents has fallen from Rs. 2-13-0 to Rs. 2-6-0, whereas the pahi average has risen from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-12-0. The effect of re-settlement has been to leave rental incidence as follows :—

Kotrahang block.

Thani Rs. 2-10-0, thani-pahi mixed Rs. 2-15-0, pahi Rs. 2-13-0. The general average is Rs. 2-14-0.

Paschimduai is the only pargana of the district in which rents are higher.

176. *Rahang*—This is a large pargana towards the south of the district, traversed by the Bhargobi river from which it is more or less protected by efficient embankments. On the east is a detached portion subject to the floods of the Purbaduai and Oldhar tract, and on the west is a trip subject to the floods of the river Nun and the Chilka. A peculiarity of the pargana is that only 29 per cent. of the total area is raiyati, the balance being chiefly occupied by bahal (confirmed) and baziafti (resumed) tankidars (quit-rent-holders). In the comparatively small raiyati area, thani rents have undergone less than the usual amount of variation. The area has practically remained the same, and the incidence is as it was at last settlement. Pahi rents have advanced from an average of Rs. 1-4-0 to an average of Rs. 1-11-0, which is still below the thani average of Rs. 2. Enhancement has brought the pahi average up to Rs. 1-12-0, and leaves the general average at Rs. 1-12-0. The progress of pahi rents was not retarded in this pargana as in Serai and Chowbiskud by the

Rahang block.

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distribution at last settlement of pahi pattas. The pargana was assessed a few years later than the other two, when the distribution had been stopped. The large number of privileged tenures has on the other hand doubtless had considerable influence in the way of checking the natural rise of ordinary rents. The pahi raiyats are in many cases also tankidars.

EAST ATHAISI AND DAMARKHAND.

East Athaisi and Damarkhand block.

177. These are small parganas of moderate fertility in the north-east of the district. They are subject to flood from the Kadua and Prachi rivers. Athaisi is on the south-east exposed to sand drift from the shore belt. Damarkhand contains a considerable proportion of high inferior land. The last settlement averages were low, *viz.*, thani Rs. 1-10-0, pahi Re. 1, general Rs. 1-5-0. Thani and pahi rents are now practically uniform, the general average being Rs. 1-7-0, increased by re-settlement to Rs. 1-9-0. The thani area has declined considerably.

PURBADUAI AND OLDHAR.

Purbaduai and Oldhar block.

178. These two parganas occupy the seaward section of the triangle which has for its sides Kushbhadra and Bhargovi channels, and for its base the coast line. In flood times the waters escaping from both rivers by unclosed breaches in the embankments spread over this tract, and cannot escape till incalculable damage has been done. The lowest Portions of the two Parganas were at the time of settlement revision lying waste. The last assessment was fairly high, thani averaging Rs. 2-6-0, pahi Rs 1-6-0 and general raiyati Rs. 1-13-0. About one-third of the thani area had lapsed in the course of the settlement, but the pahi average had made a marked advance. This advance was, however, more nominal than real, as zamindars had continued to show in their papers rents which had obtained before the period of flood calamity, and which had not been collected in full for several years. The assessment of rents was made originally by an Assistant Settlement Officer, who took no account of the peculiar difficulties of the situation. His assessment was afterwards revised, and the general average of the raiyati rents which he had raised from Rs. 1-13-0 to Rs. 1-15-0 was reduced to Rs. 1-12-0. It remains to be seen whether thise temporary reduction, which is to take effect for five years, will after that period be either necessary or sufficient. It will be unnecessary if the breached embankments are repaired. It will probably be insufficient if they are left open.

Some attempted concealment of rents in the Dalua tracts of the Sar Lake in Oldhar will be noticed below.

KODHAR BLOCK.

Kodhar bolck.

179. This includes four samall Parganas—Kodhar, Kerlo Astrang and Tappa Kanman—lying, in the extreme north-east of the district adjoining killa Marichpur. They are all subject to innudation from the Devi river, which divides the Cuttack from the Puri district north of Kodhar. The lands are not very superior. There is a considerable admixture of sandy scrub jungle, and towards the sea there is exposure to salt inundation. Rents were below average at last settlement, thani incidence being Rs. 1-12 and pahi incidence Rs, 1-3 and general raiyati incidence Rs 1-8. There has been a decline in thani area and incidence and a rise in pahi area and incidence. Rents are now more or less uniform, the settled average incidence being Rs. 1-10 as opposed to a district average of Rs.1-15.

SCATTERED TAUZIS OF PURI DISIRICT.

Scattered tauzis.

180. These are 27 estates having scattered lands in many parganas. Pahi rents were very low at last settlement. They have made a decided advance, and are now more than on a level with thani. The general settled incidence is Rs.1-13.

PASCHIMDUAI.

Paschimduai.

181. This is a small pargana lying to the south-east of Kotrahang and like Kotrahang, protected by the Bhargovi embankment from injurious inundations. It is perhaps the most fertile tract of the district, and the proportion of the double-cropped land is higher in this than in any other pargana. The last settlement assessment was very high; thani incidence being Rs 2-11 and pahi Rs. 1-12, average Rs.2-5. The thani area and incidence have both declined considerably since last settlement, but pahi rents, including the rents of the lapsed thani lands, have made an advance, which compensates for the previous fall. They were at settlement revision found to be about 50 per cent. in advance of the surviving thani level. The result of enhancement proceedings has been to leave incidence as follows: thani Rs. 2-5, thani-pahi mixed Rs.2-13 pahi Rs.3-2 general average Rs.3-0.

BANCHAS.

Banchas.

182. This is a small pargana lying south of Antrodh between the Kushbhadra and Kadua channels. The level of the pargana is fairly high and it does not suffer much from the overflow of these two rivers in time of flood. The country is fairly fertile. Thai rents were assessed high at last settlement and pahi rents nearly 40 per cent lower. There has been a lapse of thani area and a slight fall in incidence, while pahi rents have made a marked advance and now stand higher than thani. The general average, Rs. 2-1 (existing), Rs.2-2 (settled), is slightly above the district level.

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WEST ATHAISI AND MATKATPATNA.

183. This block includes the western half of Athaisi and the small detached pargana of Matkatpatna. Both are inferior in situation and fertility. On the west the block is subject to flood from the last reach of the Kushbhadra, which here enters the sea through the shore sand. Thani rents averaged high at last settlement; pahi rents were very low. There has been the usual decline in thani area and incidence, and the usual advance in pahi area and incidence. Both now stand on much the same level, general incidence being Rs. 1-10 (existing) and Rs. 1-11 (settled), as against district averages of Rs. 1-14 and Rs. 1-15, respectively.

C. COMPARISON OF RAIYATS' RENTS IN PURI WITH RAIYATS' RENTS OF OTHER DISTRICTS.

184. Nothing is to be gained by comparison with other districts unless we know something of the characteristics which differentiate Puri from the districts compared. Some idea has been given in the preceding paragraphs of agricultural conditions in Puri. Briefly, it may be described as a rich alluvial country for the most part excessively exposed to river flood, dependent for water on the annual rainfall, and nowhere protected from drought by the existence of canals or other means of irrigation.

Khurda Subdivision, which adjoins on the west, has nothing in common with the Sadar Subdivision. It is an undulating country with rich fertile valleys and unculturable uplands in alternate succession. It is free from inundation, but exposed to drought. The low lands are generally superior to the Puri lands and the higher lands inferior. On the whole average lands, in Khurda are probably better than average lands in Puri. I believe the market price of the former is higher, but how far this may be due to the absolute freedom of transfer that prevails in Khurda, it is difficult to estimate.

Cuttack district, which adjoins Puri in the north-west, has more in common with Puri than Khurda has. It is also for the most part alluvial country intersected by a net-work of rivers. There is this considerable difference, however, that in the temporarily-settled tracts about one-third of the total area is efficiently protected from inundation by first-class embankments, and about a seventh is protected from drought by an elaborate canal system.

Puri district stretches right up to the estuaries of the deltaic rivers, that is to the sea on the east and south-east, and to the Chilka on the south. In Cuttack, on the other hand the last portion of the delta is occupied by killas Kanika and Kujang, permanently settled areas, which in the days of the old Hindu Rajas were excluded from the crown lands.

Of Balasore, the third district of the orissa delta, I know very little. I believe it is generally higher in level than Puri to heavy inundation from its three principal rivers—the Brahmani, Baitarani and Subarnarekha—and only in a very small measure protected from drought by irrigrtion canals.

Comparison of raiyati rents obtaining in different parts of Orissa.

158. With these explanations I give below the following comparison of raiyati rents obtaining in different parts of Orissa:—

	Last Settlement.			Present Settlement (as settled.)				
	Incidence of thani rents.	Incidence of pahi rents.	General incidence of raiyati rents.	Incidence of thani rents.	Incidence of thani-pahi mixed rents.	Incidence of settled and occupancy rents.	General incidence of raiyati rents.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Puri Sadar ...	2 1 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	
Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	
Cuttack (temporarily settled area).	2 13 4	1 14 7	2 3 5	2 14 4	2 10 10	2 13 8	2 13 3	
Kujang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 10	
Kanika ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	
Balasore ...	1 11 8	1 2 11	1 5 11	1 13 7	1 11 5	1 13 7	1 13 1	

The table shows that, looking at the district as a whole and taking its special circumstances into account, rents in Puri are not unintelligibly below the average of the division.

Comparison of rents of special Puri areas with areas of puri and Khurda

186. Throughout re-settlement operations there was a tendency to suspect general and wholesale collusion between zamindar and raiyat to conceal actual rents. The suggestion, which I shall examine at greater length below is at any

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rate, not confirmed by the figures compared above, unless we are to suppose that what happened in Puri happened in equal measure everywhere. But the figures for the districts adduced by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, in the letter above quoted, do not bear out any theory of general concealment of Orissa rents, and the theory, so far as it claims to be of general application, may be dismissed without further consideration.

D. RAIYATI RENTS AS AFFECTED BY FLUCTUATION IN PRICES AND POPULATION

187. While the work of revenue assessment was in progress, there was much discussion regarding relative incidence of thani and pahi rents. The decision was opened by the Government of India's letter No. 2397-192-2 of 13th October 1897. This letter suggested—

(1) that pahi rents were in most cases customary and not strictly competition rents;

(2) that the rates for the assessment of thani rents were inadequate, because they allowed enhancement of thani rents only when these fell short of the pahi average by a considerable margin, while thani rents being the rents of the best lands in the village were already in most cases higher than the customary rents paid for the inferior pahi lands.

No. 2042, dated 25th November 1897, to the Settlement Officer.

In the marginally quoted letter, I have already endeavoured to support the theories—

(1) that at last settlement thani rents were fixed so excessively high that they afford no standard for comparison with competition rents ;

(2) that pahi rents are with certain limitations competition rents.

My views coincide generally with those expressed by the Settlement Officer in his No. 2776, dated 31st December 1897, to the Commissioner, and accepted by the Government of Bengal. I shall not attempt to do more than consider them in the light of the fuller information available, now that the work of rent and revenue assessment is drawing to a close.

188. Firstly, then, there is overwhelming evidence that thani rents were fixed at last setlement excessively high.

The advantages enjoyed by thani raiyats and the disadvantages under which they laboured have been set forth in paragraph 142 above.

Mr. Stirling, in his minute of 1821, writes thus of the condition of the thani raiyat after the conquest : "In later times the situation of the thani raiyat has become distinguished from that of others, not by its superior advantages but by the grater share of suffering and exaction attending it. What a man is born to be must put up with as long as he can, but no person would voluntarily enter upon a lot so unenviable and undesirable as that of fixed resident cultivator. We see the class breaking down all round."

Mr. Mills, Collector of Cuttack, and Mr. Repton, Collector of Balasore in 1836 give evidence to the same effect. Mr. Mills, as Commissioner of Orissa, in his minute of 1847, sums up the situation thus : "There was no difficulty in ascertaining the actual rent paid by the thanis, as it was notorious that they were almost invariably assessed at a rate infinitely higher than the produce of their lands or any concomitant advantages of residence could enable them to pay." There is ample evidence in fact that thani raiyats paid the rents of their thani lands out of the profits arising from the cultivation of lakhiraj and pahi lands held on easy terms, and from industries other than agriculture. Their position as thani raiyats gave them some claim on this reserve cultivation. What they paid for their thani lands was not, therefore, true rent, but rent plus a tax on their position.

189. In determining at last settlement the principles on which thani rents should he assessed Government had all these facts before it, but refused generally to reduce thani rents. The position taken up is explained in paras. 3 and 4 of Government No. 1199,dated 22nd August 1837. "The extreme overassessment of the thani raiyats has been too hastily assumed. Mr. Stirling's assertion that their rents apparently absorb the whole produce," involves an impossibility.

Principles laid down by Government for assessing thani rents at last settlement.

The simple fact appears to be that the privileges enjoyed by the thani raiyats, taken all together, are sufficient to make it worth their while to pay the higher rates of rent which is found to be assessed upon the lands which they cultivate.

"4. These rates, therefore, should not be interfered with," and so on.

Government then deliberately accepted and, continued an assessment which, in the opinion of the local officers, was in no true sense of the term a fair "rent" assessment ; authority was given in a half-hearted way to reduce thani rents in special cases, where they were only payable by reason of cultivation of low-rated lakhiraj lands in the village.

190. From the concrete instances that came to notice during the work of revenue assess ment, there cannot be a doubt that, what relief the thani raiyat was granted on his excessive thani rent, he more than lost by the strict measurement of his pahi lands and the resumption of lakhraj lands which he had hitherto cultivated at low rates. In many parganas of the Puri district, the assessment was made on an estimate of produce and was thus deseribed by the Collector:—

"The Deputy Collector has fixed rates for each description of land according to its quality, which is the method adopted by him in all his settlements. Half of what he thought a bigha of the best land would yield has been assessed by him as the Government share, from which, however, he has made deductions in favour of the raiyats as a protection against

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risks of season leaving generally a sum varying from Re. 1-3 to Re. 1-2 of the gross produce to be considered as rent. The rate for the best land being thus determined a graduated scale of lower rates with reference to the inferior qualities of other lands was then fixed."

To sum up, the thani rents fixed at last settlement were either a continuation of the previously existing rents admitted by local officers to be highly excessive, or a new assessment which swallowed up from half to one-third of the estimated produce of the land.

Assessment of pahi lands at last settlement.

191. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the incidence of thani rents was at the last settlement 40 per cent. higher than the incidence of pahi rents. Pahi rents, as then existing, may have been, and probably were, some approach to competition rents ; as settled, they may have considerably diverged from the description.

It is difficult with the scanty materials at hand to estimate what was the pitch of assessment of pahi lands, whether the rents were excessive, unduly low, or fair. We have, I think, been too ready to assume that pahi lands were considerably inferior to thani lands. This may have been the case in parganas like Lembai, Chowbiskud and Serai, where the proportion of pahi to thani was very small ; but it could not be the case to a very marked extent in large parganas like Kotdesh, Kotrahang, Purbaduai and Oldhar, where the pahi area considerably exceeded the thani. Now in the former parganas the last settlement assessment was made by Mr. Wilkinson, and the rents of both thani and pahi lands were fixed according to the estimated produce of the land. This was always the principle of the assessments made by that distinguished officer. The relative incidence of thani and pahi rents is, therefore, in these parganas, some clue to the relative capabilities of the thani and pahi lands. They were in Lembai, thani Re. 1-14, pahi Re. 1-9, difference 17 per cent. ; in Serai, thani Re. 1-11, pahi Re. 1-5, difference 20 per cent. The interval which separates the two classes is not very great, and the thani rents are not very high. On the other hand, in Kotdesh, Kotrahang, Purbaduai and Oldhar, where the pahi lands were in excess and presumably included much of the more fertile area, the incidences were as follows :—

Kotdesh—Thani	...	Rs. 2-8,	pahi Re.	1-11	difference	48	per cent.
Kotrahang—Thani	...	„ 2-13,	„ „	1-12	„	57	„
Purbaduai & Oldhar—Thani	...	„ 2-5,	„ „	1-6	„	67	„

According to the ruidads of the Puri settlement, even in Kotrahang, Purbaduai and Oldhar the pahi rents were mostly fixed, not according to actual payments which might have been some index to competition rates, but by what Mr. Lewis of the Board of Revenue described as the "barbarous system of fasalbandi," i.e.' by estimating the value of a fixed proportion of the estimated produce. In Kotdesh alone actual zamindri receipts were for the most part made the basis of assessment. The estate had been in difficulties so frequently befor re-settlement that collections in years of khas management had to be taken into account. If any conclusion there can be based on the above frcts, it is that in an area where the general run of the the thani lands cannot have very materially surpassed in quality the pahi average, thani rents were fixed about 50 per cent., above the marked level.

Effect on rents of movement in prices and population.

192. We can now consider what was the effect on rents of movements in prices and population. A fall in prices would make the settled rents fall harder on the raiyats and would be a fact which would retard the increase of money rents. A rise in prices would have the contrary effect. An increase in population would increase the demand for land, would cause new lands to be brought under cultivation, and would raise money rents. A decline in population would throw lands out of cultivation, and lower competition rents. What were the facts ? The have, so far as can be ascertained, been detailed in previous pcrts of the report, paras. 67—71 and 86—93.

They may be briefly exhibited thus :—

Period.	Prices.	Population.
1838-42, years of resettlement.	Paddy selling about 103 seers to the rupee.	Increase of population from 1838-42 to 1865 estimated at 16 per cent.
1843-47	Paddy fell in price and was selling at 231 seers to the rupee.	
1848-57	Paddy rose slightly, average price 192 seers to the rupee.	
1858-65	Continued rise, average price 100 seers to rupee, nearly same as at resettlement.	

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Period.	Prices.	Population.
1866-67 ...	... Famine prices	... Great famine caused a fall of 40 per cent. in district population, leaving the total 30 per cent. below last settlement.
1868-77 ...	... Continued rise in prices, average .79 seers to the rupee.	By 1872 population more than made up for the drop of the famine years, and was 30 per cent. above last settlement.
1878-87 ...	... Continued rise in rices, average 62 seers to the rupee.	By 1881 population was 50 per cent, in advance of last settlement.
1888-97 ...	... Continued rise in prices, average 44 seers to the rupee (1893-1897 higher than 1888-1892).	By 1891 population was 62 per cent. in advance of last settlement.

193. It is easier to detail the changes than to estimate their influence. It is possible, however, to say that up to 1865 no rise in competition rents could be expected. It is true that previous to 1838 prices had been lower than during the years of re-settlement, most unfortunately, though rents in many parganas were settled by converting into money value a fixed proportion of the estimated produce of the soil, no information has been left in the ruidads about either the produce estimates or the conversion scale. It is possible, that the average prices of the preceding decade may have been taken into account. It is probable, on the other hand, that the prevailing market rate was the standard of conversion. If so, then in parganas where thani rents much exceeded pahi, thani rents must for many years have been almost impossible of payment. From 1843 to 1857 they must have absorbed almost the entire produce of the soil. This accounts for the large and universal decline in the thani area, which has, by Mr. Nathan, been clearly traced back to the abandonment of thani holdings during the years of low prices that followed the settlement. It was in the most highly assessed parganas that the decline was most considerable. By 1865 prices had recovered and again reached the level at which they had been during the settlement operations, The increase of population not being great could not have had much influence on fluctuating rents before 1865. It was a small factor when compared with the violent fluctuations in prices.

Then came the great famine which for at least the decade following must have nullified the normal influences on rent of the forces of supply and demand. There was, it is true, by 1877 some little rise in prices and a considerable increase in population since the days of the settlement ; but these had followed such violent disturbances that I doubt if they had any effect beyond that of restoring equilibrium. Since 1877 to the present day there has been a steady rise in prices and advance in population, and these have had an undoubted influence on rents. But it is a period of 20 years only, and if we consider that present settlement operations began in 1892 and that the rents now settled were based on papers furnished by zamindars at least five years ago, the period of natural growth is reduced to nearly 15 years. The changes that have occurred have been described in previous portions of the report. With a decline of 30 per cent. in thani area there has been a decline of 10 per cent. in incidence. There has been a total accession to the cultivated area of nearly 25 per cent. The pahi area has increased by 92 per cent., and the incidence of pahi rents by 30 per cent. When it is considered that the tendency of the new cultivation must necessarily have been to lower the general average of pahi, it will be admitted that the increase in the incidence of pahi rents, due to movements of prices and population, has really exceeded 30 per cent. It may be asked why was it not considerably greater. But to argue that it should have more than kept pace with the rise in prices would be to imply (1) that the pahi rents of last settlement were strictly competitive, (2) that the present pahi rents are strictly competitive.

194. It has been shown above how uncertain is the first implication. It only remains to indicate causes which have in the Puri district taken off from the full effects economic changes on rents liable to alteration.

The causes I think are at least seven.

(1) There was the enactment of Act X of 1859, which limited enhancement by defining the circumstances in which it was legally possible. This had less effect than might have been expected, because landlords were not always governed by, and raiyats were often ignorant of its provisions.

(2) The existence of a large body of thani cultivators and of resident pahi raiyats must always have been a bar to competition. Pahi lands would be leased by preference to resident raiyats who would expect to be dealt with on easy terms. Outsiders would not be likely to bid against them and brave the displeasure of the resident community.

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(3) In the large khas mahals, less Chowbiskud and Serai, the distribution of pahi pattas at last settlement effectively checked the growth of pahi rents. This influence probably extended to Lembai also, which in its fiscal history has much in common with these two parganas. The slightness of the advance made in these three large parganas has lowered the general average.

(4) In the khas portions of estates zamindars have by indolence and mismanagement failed to take advantage of their opportunities. They have been content with the profits of new cultivation and have allowed unscrupulous underlings to squeeze out of their raiyats, in the shape of perquisites, the increase which might reasonably have been added to their rents.

(5) There is a very large so-called 'mourasi' area in Puri held by intermediate landlords. The increase in their numbers caused by the application of the Mitakshara law has reduced them in many cases from the position of proprietary tenure-holders to the position of cultivating raiyats. It has not been their interest to increase their rent rolls. As settlement holders of the village they had rather a direct interest in the low assessment of the cultivated lands.

(6) In many estates the raiyats have sunk into a hopeless state of indebtedness to the zamindars. They are always in arrears, never get a proper clearance of account, and pay in the shape of heavy arrears what really amounts to an increase of rents.

(7) There have been in some cases suspected and in a few cases proved collusive concealment of actual rents. The proportion of such to the total assets of the district is, however, very small. The only area in which the attempted collusion was sufficiently extensive and widespread to be noticeable was in the Dalua mahals of the Sar Lake. The dalua area being fluctuating in amount and the length of tenancies short, some of the zamindars took advantage of the guilelessness of the Assistant Settlement Officer and had low rents recorded in the names of nominal tenants. The fraud was detected at the time of the revenue assessment, and the rents revised. Had none of these cases been in operation, I have no doubt that the level of rents in Puri would have approached more closely to that attained in Cuttack. The areas and assets affected by some of the causes are very substantial, and I doubt if in the Cuttack district similar cases have affected areas of similar proportions.

Thani and pahi rents of the present settlement.

195. Allowing, however, for all this, I still think that the thani and pahi rents settled during the present operations are on the whole adequate. That they do not leave to the raiyat an unreasonably large margin of profit has been shown conclusively by calculations made in Kotdesh by Mr. R. Nathan. I may conclude by repeating what I wrote in this connection in November 1897 :—

"The adequacy of existing rents to average land may be looked at from another point of view, Mr. Nathan in his notes on Kotdesh has put together a computation of the cost of cultivation which is perhaps a little elaborate. Accepting it, however, we have his conclusion that an area of good sarad land paying Rs. 3 rent must yield at least 2 bharans 8 gounies (=872·8 standard seers) in order to repay the former 10 per cent. on the expenses of the field operations. In making this calculation, he took the present normal price of paddy to be 16 gounis (=73·6 seers) to the rupee. The calculation shows that under present conditions there is not much room for an increase of rent, 2 bharans 8 gounis is a very fair yield for average first class sarad and 10 per cent. is a small profit to cover risks of season and bad harvests."

MISCELLANEOUS RENTS.

1—Chandna.

196. The rents of homestead and shop lands form a very inconsiderable portion of the total assets of the district, more inconsiderable even at the present settlement than at the last.

The most important facts are detailed in the table given below.

It will be noted—

(1) That there has been a decline in the total area. A portion of the old chandna area has in the present settlement been confused with the settled and occupancy holdings of resident pahi raiyats. In some parganas there has been an increase of area, and in some, where there was no chandna at last settlement, chandna has now cropped up. The loss of area has occurred chiefly in Kotdesh where the assessment was moderate.

(2) The general incidence of chandna lands has increased rather than declined, because the moderately assessed chandna has, decreased and because the new chandna of Paschimduai following the example of the adjoining pargana Kotrahang, pays a higher than average rent.

(3) The pargana variations are striking, much the highest rents are paid now in Lembai, Rahang, Kotrahang and Paschimduai. These are the parganas in which, on account of facility in communication, the artisan and trading classes find residence most desirable.

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(4) The incidence of chandna rents is everywhere much higher than the incidence of ordinary raiyati rents, specially high rents are paid for special advantages.

(5) The enhancement of existing chandna rents is merely nominal. It was higher than elsewhere in the patuas of Rahang.

CHANDANA RENT.

Comparison with tast settlement.

NAME OF BLOCK.	LAST SETTLEMENT.			PRESENT SETTLEMENT.			
	Chandna.		Average raiyati incidence.	Chandna.			Average raiyati incidence settled.
	Area.	Incidence.		Area.	Incidence.		
					Existing.	Settled.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna	3	2 5 0	1 9	18	1 15	1 15	1 11
East Athaisi and Damarkhand	12	1 12 0	1 5	35	1 15	1 15	1 9
Banchas	54	2 14 0	1 14	34	2 12	2 14	2 2
Kodhar	...	.....	1 8	60	1 13	1 13	1 10
Lembai	101	6 0 0	1 13	58	8 9	8 9	1 2
Rahang	78	18 1 0	1 10	77	16 1	17 11	1 12
Kotdesh	917	4 0 0	1 15	559	5 7	5 9	2 2
Kotrahang	44	16 9 0	2 3	61	11 6	11 6	2 14
Paschimduai	14	3 1 0	2 5	38	10 2	10 5	3 0
Chowbiskud	2	9 0 0	1 14	12	8 1	8 0	1 12
Serai...	11	5 10 0	1 10	3	2 0	2 5	1 8
Purbaduai and Oldhar ...	6	8 11 0	1 13	40	5 11	5 14	2 1
Scattered Estates ...	56	2 0 0	1 14	29	2 7	2 9	2 2
Total ...	1,298	5 4 7	1 13	1,024	6 7	6 10	1 15

2. *Tankibahal.*

197. It will appear from statements, Appendix XVIII, that there were no tankibahal areas in parganas Athaisi, Matkatpatna, Damarkhand, Kodhar and the scattered estates, nominal areas only in parganas Banchas, Kotdesh, Paschimduai, Purbaduai and Oldhar. The nominal areas have disappeared from the three last named. The parganas with a considerable area of tankibahal are Lembai, Rahang, Chowbiskud and Serai.

The areas and rents in these parganas are as follows:—

Parganas.	PAST SETTLEMENT.			PRESENT SETTLEMENT.		
	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence
		Rs.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a.
Lembai	2,544	463	0 3	2,832	459	0 3
Rahang	19,862	10,906	0 9	20,165	10,923	0 9
Chowbiskud	1,925	985	0 8	1,597	819	0 8
Serai	3,662	1,180	0 5	3,641	1,127	0 5
District Total ...	28,053	13,556	0 8	28,310	13,347	0 8

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The variations in area and rents are immaterial, except in Chowbiskud, where some of the so-called tankibahal of last settlement was of rather doubtful origin, and during the course of settlement got confused with tankibaziafti holdings. The above statement takes no account of the Khanja mahals of Kodhar pargana lands excluded from the Kodhar khas mahal after the settlement of 1859, and made over to the Jagannath Ballabh endowment and the Utter Parswanath in lieu of cash payment which previously formed an annual charge in the revenues of the khas mahal. In the adjustment which attended the transfer, the "kharij" lands were charged with quit-rents of Rs. 57-9-3 and Rs. 39-7-0, respectively. These are still payable to the khas mahals.

3.—*Non-occupancy Rents.*

198. All the pahi rents of last settlement were non-occupancy. The areas that have now been excluded from the settled and occupancy status are very trifling. They consist chiefly of lands which had been reclaimed by new raiyats very shortly before settlement operations were undertaken. The total area is only 1,607 acres which is equal to less than 7 per cent. of the total raiyati area. The existing rent was Rs. 1,708 or Re. 1-1 per acre, a low average, because the lands were mostly new lands. The settled rent is Rs. 2,338 or Re. 1-7 per acre. The enhancement made partly on account of excess area, and by comparison with settled and occupancy rents is higher than the average, but the amount involved is inconsiderable.

4.—*New Assessments to Rent.*

199. (*a*) Tenancies not binding against Government (assessed to rent).—

The area and rent is inconsiderable ; acres 843 were assessed at Rs. 723 or at an average of annas 13 per acre. The area occurs chiefly in Kotdesh block, and consists of lands held by relatives of a dispossessed zamindar in one of the small killas.

(*b*) Chaukidari jagir assessed to rent (see Appendix XXIV).—

The total area is 2,765 acres, total assessed rent Rs. 5,195, average Rs. 1-14-0.

The assessments were made in all villages at or near the village average of pahi rents. The general incidence therefore approximates to settled pahi incidence Rs. 1-15 per acre.

(*c*) Other jagirs now assessed (see Appendix XXIV).—

Details of the jagirs assessed have been given in para. 163 above. They consist of khandait, paik, sarbarakar, patwari and miscellaneous. The total area is 1,791 acres, the assessed rent Rs. 2,624, average Rs. 1-7-0 per acre.

This average, it will be noted, is lower than the average assessment of chaukidari jaigir, because to obtain consent of the parties, reductions of from one-third to one-half were made from the original assessment calculated at average village rates.

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AREA AND VALUATION of Nij-jote and Nij-chas lands. A comparison with last Settlement and with Raiyats' holdings.

Name of Block.	Last Settlement.				Present Settlement.						
	Nij-jote, &c.		Raiyati.		Nij--jote, &c.		Raiyati.		Percentage of increase of nij-jote, &c., area.	Percentage of increase of raiyati area.	Proportion of nij-jote, &c., to total assessed area.
	Area.	Incidence of Valuation.	Area.	Incidence of Rents.	Area.	Incidence of Valuation.	Area.	Incidence of Settled Rents.			
		Rs. a. P.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna	313	1 10 0	3,425	1 9 0	424	1 13 0	4,135	1 11 0	+36	+21	8
East Athaisi and Damarkhand...	1,074	1 6 0	11,452	1 5 0	1,331	1 11 0	14,989	1 8 0	+24	+31	6
Banchas	862	1 13 0	5,048	1 14 0	1,036	2 0 0	6,091	2 2 0	+20	+21	11
Kodhar	1,256	1 7 0	8,474	1 8 0	1,668	1 9 0	11,340	1 10 0	+33	+34	10
Lembai	480	3 3 0	22,918	1 13 0	1,442	2 2 0	29,693	1 12 0	+200	+30	3
Rahang	3,486	1 9 0	11,216	1 10 0	3,748	1 14 0	15,592	1 12 0	+8	+39	7
Kotdesh	16,593	1 14 0	44,183	1 15 0	20,757	2 2 0	57,269	2 2 0	+25	+30	21
Kotrahang	41	2 1 0	16,776	2 3 0	2,797	2 5 0	17,096	2 14 0	+6,722	+2	12
Paschimduai	270	1 7 0	6,655	2 5 0	684	2 13 0	7,771	3 0 0	+153	+17	7
Chowbiskud	175	2 4 0	16,429	1 14 0	2,316	1 9 0	21,256	1 12 0	+1,375	+29	8
Serai	394	1 10 0	17,648	1 10 0	415	1 1 0	23,098	1 8 0	+5	+31	1
Purbaduai and Oldhar ...	319	1 10 0	8,964	1 13 0	1,773	1 14 0	10,911	2 1 0	+456	+22	10
Scattered Estates	811	1 4 0	6,608	1 3 0	1,705	1 13 0	7,606	1 13 0	+110	+15	13
Total ...	26,056	1 13 0	179,800	1 13 0	40,096	2 0 0	226,847	1 15 0	+54	+26	11

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ASSESSMENTS TO REVENUE.

200. This subject divides itself into three heads :—

A.—Assessment of proprietary lands (nij-jote and nij-chas).

B.—Assessment of tenancies not binding against Government.

C.—*Sairat* assessment.

A.—PROPRIETARY LANDS.

The lands in personal occupation of proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders form in this district a not inconsiderable proportion of the total cultivated area. Their adequate and equitable assessment was a part of the settlement problem attended with some difficulty.

The most important facts relative to the distribution and assessment of proprietary lands have been tabulated in the statements at page 610 of the report. The area distribution has already been discussed. Proprietors formerly held 9 per cent. of the total cultivated area as nij-jote ; they now hold as nij-jote and nij-chas no less than 13 per cent. Kotdesh, with its numerous mokaddams, is the pargana in which the proprietary lands bulk largest—at last settlement 23 per cent., at the present settlement 25 per cent. The areas in Banchas, Kodhar, Kotrahang and other scattered tauzis have all increased to a proportion wihch exceeds 10 per cent.

As regards the incidence of revenue assessment, the settlement on the opposite page gives comparisons blockwar with last settlement and with raiyati averages. At last settlement the general incidence was Rs. 1-13 per acre, or very nearly the same as raiyati average incidence, Rs. 1-13. At the present settlement the average assessed incidence of nij-jote and nij-chas is Rs. 2 as opposed to a general raiyati incidence of Rs. 1-15. As in many estates the best lands are cultivated by the proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders, the assessment cannot be called harsh. The plan followed was to assess at the village average rate, granting reductions in special cases where objection was made. Objections were not generally preferred till the work of revenue assessment was taken up. I personally visited the proprietary lands of many estates, and made adjustments when I found there were valid grounds for objection. When it is considered that the parties owning these lands get from the assessed valuation a deduction equal to the amount of the proprietary allowance, there is still less reason to believe that they have been harshly treated. They get the usual profits from the land, and they have none of the usual expenses or risks of collection.

The plan of assessment being as above described, the variations from pargana to pargana follow more of less closely the pargana variations in raiyati incidence The lowest valuation is in Serai, which has the lowest raiyati incidence and the highest in Paschimduai, which has the highest settled incidence.

B—TENANCIES NOT BINDING AGAINST GOVERNMENT (Assessed to Revenue)

201. They consist for the most part of lands leased to servants and dependents of zamindars at quit-rents or free of rent called *zamindar dia niskar, zamindur dia minha, zanindar diya tanki, &c.* Where such lands were originally raiyati lands and the rent was remitted by the zamindar in return for service rendered, an opportunity was given to the holder to say whether he would prefer to pay rent and be released from service, and if he was willing, a rent assessment, and not a revenue assessment, was imposed; but such cases were very uncommon. As a rule, the lands were portions of the proprietary area given out in lieu of service, and the zamindar's consent would have been necessary to rent assessment. As the parties were usually desirous to leave the existing state of things unchanged, tenancies of the nature described ware assessed as a rule to revenue, not rent; that is, the quit-rent or the immunity for rent, was recorded and the lands were assessed to revenue like the nij-jote and nij-chas lands.

The total area is 1,721 acres; nearly one-half of it belongs to Kotdesh block, where there is a good deal of *beraderan* thanki (quit-rent holdings occupied by relatives of zamindars succeeding to their estates by primogeniture).

The assessment is Rs. 3,379, which yields an average incidence of Rs. 1-15, corresponding exactly to the average incidence of pahi rents.

C.—*Sairat* ASSESSMENT.

202. The *sairat* assessment is the assessment on furit trees, fisheries, market collections, and the like miscellaneous sources of zamindari income.

Two statements—one for last settlement and one for present settlement, have beed given in appendix.

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From these I abstract the following comparisons :—

Name of Block.	Last Settlement Total.	Present Settlement Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.	2	26
East Athaisi and Damarkhand.	27	20
Banchas	38	...
Kodhar	52	47
Lembai	359	620
Rahang	524	1,101
Kotdesh	90	933
Kotrahang	903	536
Paschimduai	443	247
Chowbiskud	333	1,278
Serai	165	387
Purbaduai and Oldhar	367	338
Scattered tauzis	9	5
Total	3,312	5,538

Nature of *Sairat*.	Last Settlement Total.	Present Settlement Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fruit trees	2,452	2,435
Fisheries	411	2,639
Miscellaneous	449	464
Total ...	3,312	5,538

Phalkar.

203. The fruit-tree assessment is heaviest in those parganas in which cocoanut groves abound, *viz.*, Kotrahang, Rahang, Lembai, Chowbiskud and Paschimduai. The assessment varied from 1 anna to 2 annas per tree, not a very heavy assessment. Where mangoes and jack fruits were assessed, the assessment was as a rule one pie per tree. There has been a slight reduction on the last settlement fruit tree assessment. Kotdesh, which practically escaped *sairat* assessment at last settlement, has had its valuable mango orchards assessed at this settlement. Lembai, Chowbiskud and Rahang also contribute increased amounts. The assessments on kotrahang and Paschimduai have been reduced. In some estates the reduction was so large that at the time of completion report work I suspected collusion and made local enquiries. The fact appeared to be that, in the cyclone of 1891, many valuable groves had been irretrievably injured. It is possible for the same reason that Serai has altogether escaped a fruit tree assessment. On the other hand the orchards may have been assessed to rent as part of the raiyati and nij-chas areas.

Fisheries.

204. There is a remarkable increase in the amount of fishery assessment. The increase is common to all parganas, but is most marked in the khasmahal parganas Serai, Chowbiskud and Rahang. The explanation is that under khas management the true profits of fishery leases have been ascertainable. These parganas are traversed by the Bhargovi, the Daya and their distributaries, and the deeper reaches of the river are let out on annual and longer leases for considerable sums. The miscellaneous *sairat* includes amongst other things rent paid to zamindars for the collection of sea-shells (*sip*) and of a dye plant (*sarbuli*) on the shores of the Bay of Bengal. From the shells lime is prepared, and from the plant various kinds of dye are extracted. The total increase in the *sairat* assessment amounts to 66 per cent.

General incidence of rents and valuations as compared with last settlement.

205. In the table opposite, the general incidence of rents and valuations has been compared with the facts of last settlement. In three parganas only, *viz.*, Lembai, Kotrahang and Serai, does the existing incidence fall short of the last settlement incidence. The cause in Lembai and Serai was the non-advance of pahi rents together with the increase of cultivation. In Kotrahang it was the lapse of the highly assessed thani of last settlement.

There was a distinct increase of 6 per cent. in the existing incidence. The settled incidence of all parganas is in advance of last settlement incidence, except in Serai, where it is stationary. Over the whole there has been an enhancement of 12 per cent. on existing incidence, and an enhancement over 18 per cent. on last settlement incidence.

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The high enhancements of Lembai, Rahang and the scattered tauzis are due to the large proportion of privileged tenures. The explanation of the abnormally low settled incidence of Rahang pargana is the large proportion of the tanki bahal area which it includes.

General incidence of rents and valuation as compared with last Settlement.

Name of Block.	Last Settlement,		Present Settlement.			Enhancement.
	Assessed area.	Incidence per acre.	Assessed area.	Incidence. Existing,	Incidence. Settled.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kotdesh ...	78,322	1 11 2	97,868	1 12 9	1 15 9	+10
Kodhar ...	11,574	1 5 0	15,934	1 5 7	1 8 7	+14
East Athaisi and Damarkhand.	15,297	1 2 8	20,289	1 4 2	1 6 8	+12
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.	4,711	1 5 9	5,626	1 7 4	1 9 1	+ 8
Lembai ...	35,131	1 7 6	44,327	1 5 6	1 9 5	+18
Kotrahang ...	20,005	2 1 1	23,305	2 7 0	2 10 6	+ 9
Paschimduai ...	8,535	2 0 9	10,341	2 8 5	2 13 1	+12
Purbaduai and Oldhar	13,109	1 7 10	16,597	1 10 2	1 14 5	+16
Rahang ...	48,100	0 15 10	54,540	1 0 9	1 3 11	+18
Serai ...	25,398	1 4 7	31,384	1 3 4	1 4 7	+ 6
Chowbiskud ...	23,990	1 7 10	30,873	1 7 1	1 9 5	+10
Banchas ...	7,818	1 9 2	9,194	1 11 3	1 14 8	+12
Scattered estates ...	10,451	1 0 2	13,043	1 5 11	1 8 11	+14
Total ...	302,441	1 7 4	373,321	1 8 7	1 11 7	+12

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Table showing growth of assets since last settlement.

Name of Block.	Last settlement assets	Percentage of last settlement assets open to enhancement.	Increase in assessed area since last settlement.	Existing assets.	Percentage of increase since last settlement.	Percentage of existing assets included in privileged.	Percentage of existing assets represented by revenue valuation.	Percentage of existing assets not subject to enhancement (tanki bahal).	Settled assets.	Percentage of enhancement.	Percentage of increase over last settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Kotdesh	133,019	35	25	175,704	32	5	26	0	194,155	10	46	
2. Kodhar	15,164	31	38	21,521	42	4	13	0	23,552	9	55	
3. East Athaisi and Damarkhand.	17,869	27	33	25,606	43	5	9	0	28,793	12	61	
4. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.	6,407	38	19	8,217	28	6	10	0	8.816	7	37	
5. Lembai	51,669	14	26	59,495	15	11	5	1	70,391	18	36	
6. Kotrahang ...	41,431	39	16	56,771	37	4	12	0	61,914	9	49	
7. Paschimduai ...	17,495	38	21	26,005	49	5	8	0	29,169	12	67	
8. Purbaduai and Oldhar	19,357	34	27	27,108	39	7	13	0	31,234	15	60	
9. Rahang	47,660	14	13	57,281	20	17	13	19	67,979	19	43	
10. Serai	32,664	17	24	37,986	16	5	1	3	40,324	6	23	
11. Chowbiskud ...	35,784	19	29	44,496	24	8	8	2	49,001	10	37	
12. Banchas	12,345	25	17	15,670	27	5	14	0	17,628	12	43	
13. Scattered estates ...	10,538	48	25	17,859	69	8	18	0	23,340	14	93	
Total ...	441,602	28	23	573,719	30	7	15	2	643,286	12	46	

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ASSETS OF SETTLEMENT.

Growth of assets.

206 The statement at page 614 illustrates two points—

(1) The growth of assets since last settlement.
(2) The enhancement of assets at the present settlement.

1. GROWTH OF ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.

This subject is dealt with in columns 2 to 5 of the statement. Column 3 shows the percentage of last settlement asssets open to enhancement; in other words, the percentage of pahi assets. All other assets were fixed and could not be altered by the landlord. Column 4 shows the percentage of increase in the assessed area. The enhancement of pahi assets and profits of new cultivation were the only possible source of increases in the landlord's rent-roll. In estates where thani lands were abandoned, the relinquishment must have for the time being caused a contraction of income, though subsequently, when prices recovered and the abandoned thani lands fetched higher rents than originally assessed, the tables were turned and the temporary loss converted into a permanent gain. The most striking fact illustrated by column 3 is the very high percentage of fixed assets in the four parganas, which, after the Mahratta conquest were made over to the Raja of Khurda as a maintenance allowance. Three of them—Choubiskud, Serai and Rahang—afterwards became recusant khas mahals, and Lembai is still in Puri Raja's possession. The settlement of three parganas—Lembai, Chowbiskud and Serai—was, as noted above, mabe by Mr. Wilkinson, a former Collector of Puri, and even over the small percentage of assets which he left unfixed, enhancement was crippled by the distribution of leases. It is not surprising than to find that in these three parganas the percentage of increase since last settlement (column 6) falls short of the percentage of increase in the assessed area (column 4).

The margin of deficiency is greatest in pargana Lembai, a fertile and protected pargana, where deficiency was least to be expected, because, the natural superiorities of soil and situation were not taken advantage of by the zamindar. The unearned increment was cropped by underlings.

In Serai the effect of a large proportion of fixed assets was aggravated by the unfavourable situation of the pargana. It is next to Purbaduai and Oldhar, the most exposed in the district to calamitous flood. The extension of cultivation, more nominal than real, has occurred chiefly in the tract to the west of the Daya, where rental incidence is necessarily very low. The increase of assets in all parganas, except Lembai and Serai, exceeds 20 per cent. compared with the increase in the assessed area; it is noticeably high in Kotrahang, Paschimduai and the scattered tauzis. In the two former pahi rents have been able to rise above an originally high level, because of the protection afforded by embankments. In the latter, pahi rents were at last settlement fixed very low, and a considerable enhancement was to be expected. Over the district, as a whole, the percentage of fixed assets was 72, the increase in the assessed arer 23 per cent.. and the increase in assets has been 3(per cent. It would be interesting to compare these figures with the facts in Cuttack and Balasore, but I nave not the requisite data at hand.

2. ENHANCEMENT OF ASSETS AT THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

207. The main facts of interest are set forth from coulmn 6 to the end of the statement.

Existing assets consisted of (1) a portion liable to considerable enhancement, because assessed peculiarly low at last settlement ; (2) a portion representing assessments to revenue. The amount assessed on proprietary lands, *sairat, zamindar diya niskar*, &c., have been added to existing as will as settled assets. This portion of existing assets was, therefore, not liable to enhancements ; (3) in some parganas confirmed quit-rents which were not liable to enhancement ; (4) the balance representing chiefly raiyati assets which have been very moderately enhanced.

It is obvious that a large proportion of class (1) would naturally involve a high general enhancement, while a large proportion of classes (2) and (3) would reduce the average. The proportions of the three classes have been shown in columns 7, 8 and 9.

The general enhancement of assets amounts to 12, but the proportion not liable to enhancement was 15 per cent. (column 8) +2 per cent. (coloumn 9)—total 17.

An enhancement of 12 per cent. over 82 (100—18) is equivalent to an enhancement of more than 14 per cent. over the portion liable to enhancement.

Privileged assets amounted to 7 per cent. of the whole. As was shown in a previous paragraph, their enhancement averaged 83 per cent. Raiyati assets amounted to 73 per cent. of the whole, and their average enhancement was 6 per cent. only.

The general result is that present settlement assets are 46 per cent. in advance of last settlement assets, the area assessed being 23 per cent. more than then.

208. As between different completion blocks, it may be noted that the percentage of enhancement is highest in parganas Lembai and Rahang. in both of which the proportion of privileged assets is abnormally high. The enhancement average would have been still greater in Rahang had not a large proportion of the assets been fixed. The enhancement of 18 per cent. is really derived from two-thirds of the assets, and is properly speaking 27 per cent. In Lembai the enhancement of raiyati assets was higher than in most parganas, because

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collusion was suspected in some padhani villages. This, together with the large proportion of privileged assets, accounts for the total enhancement, which is the highest in the district. The rents of the pargana could well bear the addition imposed. Enhancement is high in the scattered tauzis, the rents of which were compared with the rents of adjoining lands of the parent estates. General enhancement is low in Kotdesh because of the large proportion of proprietary lands. Over the remaining assets, it is up to the district average. The small enhancements in West Athaisi, Matkatpatna and Serai are due to the unfavourable situations of these parganas. The privileged areas were small, and there was no sufficient ground for enhancing raiyati rents. The high level of pahi rents and the small proportion of thani lands and privileged tenancies led to a less than average enhancement in Kotrahang. There is nothing of special note in other parganas. The general increase in settled assets does not rise far above or below the average, except in pargana Serai, where the causes of non-increase have been explained, and in the scattered tauzies where the last settlement assessment was very low, and there has been considerable reclamation of new land.

As I have not at present the requisite information, I cannot contrast the total advance in the settled assets of the three districts—Puri, Cuttack and Balasore.

Realisability of Settled Assets

209. A common objection raised by zamindars to the enhancement of the existing revenue demand was that existing rents, as they stood before re-settlement, were never collected in full, and that when enhanced they would be still more impossible of realization. The enhancement of ordinary raiyati assets has been so moderate that it would be sufficient answer to this objection to prove that existing rents were, as a matter of fact, realised. As regards privileged assets, it can only be relied that enhancement still leaves them nearly 50 per cent. lower than raiyati rents. Whatever initial difficulty there may be in their collection, it will speedily disappear as pressure is brought to bear on the tenureholders, and custom begins to exert its usual influence. The same zamindar who raised the anticipation of difficulty stated that existing baziafti rents were generally so small that they were remitted, or when not paid, never sued for. It might be said that as settled they are now substantial enough to deserve collection, whatever, may have been the case before; but the evidence all tends to prove that the statements of the proprietors were misleading. Baziafti rents were collected with as much regularity as ordinary rents.

An elaborate examination was at the time of completion report work made of a large number of all patwari papers brought from the Puri Collectorate. The papers were more or less selected at random They ranged over many years, from 1880 onwards.

The results of the examination are detailed below :—

The baziafti figures are entered separately in italics.

Name of Pargana.	Total demand (arrear included.)	Total collection (arrear included.)	Percentage of collection.	Remarks.
1		3		5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Kotrahang ...	48,387	46,032	96	Excluding Killa Balianta, where I suspect the accuracy of the returns, the percentage of collection, etc.
	8,140	*7,720*	*89*	
Paschimduai ...	97,885	94,318	96	
	1,766	*1,548*	*87*	
Kotdesh ...	1,00,000	98,000	90	
Lembai ...	Figures not available.			
Chowbiskud ...	15,917	14,487	90	
Serai ...	25,431	22,265	87½	
Rahang ...	32,042	29,447	92	

PART V.

Revenue Settlement.

210. The subject of revenue settlement may be conveniently divided into the following heads :—

A.—Principles of revenue assessment.

B.—Effects on revenue.

C.—Effects on proprietary income, which last may be sub-divided into—

(1) Effects on income of zamindars.

(2) Effects on income of proprietary tenureholders.

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The main facts have been tabulated by completion blocks in the statement at page 644.

A.—Principles of Revenue Assessment.

Last settlement.

211. The principles regulating the grant of allowances to proprietors and proprietary tenureholders at last settlement are stated in Mr. A. F. Moffat Mill's Minute, dated 23rd January 1847.

Zamindars.—The allowances was originally fixed at 30 per cent.—10 per cent. to cover risks and expenses of collection and 20 per cent. as an acknowledgment of proprietary right. It was not at first clearly laid down whether the second deduction of 20 per cent. should be made from the gross assets, or from the balance left after deducting 10 per cent.

In some of the estates which were first assessed the allowance was, as a result of the latter process, limited to 28 per cent. By Government order of January 1840, the allowance to proprietors was increased from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. in ordinary cases, and 40 per cent. in special cases, where uncertainty or difficulty of collection was anticipated. This order of 1840 was not allowed to have retrospective effect, and therefore conferred no benefit on the zamindars of Kotrahang, Lembai, Paschimduai, Chowbiskud, Serai and Oldhar, whose estates had been brought under settlement long before the order was passed. These parganas represented over Rs. 1,90,000, or nearly one-half of the district assets. The relief afforded by the Government order was therefore in this district very partial. It will be noted that the large mahal of Kotdesh benefited by the order.

Mokaddams and padhans were as a rule allowed 20 per cent. of the settled assets; where villages were specially exposed to inundation, they received an additional 5 per cent.

The zamindar was originally allowed 15 per cent. on the amount payable to him by the mokaddam or padhan. But by a subsequent order he was allowed 15 per cent. on the gross assets After the order of January 1840, the zamindar got 20 per cent. on the gross assets of mokaddami villages in estates where the *hustabud* allowance was increased to 40 per cent.

Sarbarakars, whether "mourasi" or "miadi," were as a rule allowed only 15 per cent. of the assets, the zamindar getting the remaining 20 or 25 per cent., according as the total *hustabud* allowance was 35 or 40 per cent. In some areas mourasi sarbarakars were allowed 20 per cent. of the assets, but this was rare in the Puri district.

Kharidadars.—The distinction between 1st class and 2nd class kharidadars has been explained in an earlier section of the report. The former were allowed a return of 30 per cent. from the estimated assets of their lands, and the latter a return of 20 per cent. the difference between these amounts and the proprietor's *hastabud* allowance being granted to the proprietor to cover risks and expenses of collection. In mourasi villages owned by mokaddams and padhans, kharidadars of the 2nd class paid through the proprietary tenureholders, who received 7½ per cent. for the trouble of collection. The zamindar received the other 7½ per cent.

Resumed lakhirajdars.—Proprietors of resumed rent-free tenures exceeding 75 acres in extent were admitted to direct engagement with Government. They received a remission of 50 per cent. from the estimated assets of their estates. When the area resumed was less than 75 acres, it was included in the nearest revenue-paying mahal, and the zamindar was allowed a percentage of 10 per cent. raised at a later date to 15 per cent. for the trouble of collection. If the area was included in a mourasi village, the mourasidar and the zamindar divided the percentage, sometimes in equal proportions and sometimes in proportions of 10 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively.

The same rule applied to the collection of resumed quit-rent tenures, except that no baziafti-tankidar was allowed to engage direct with Government, whatever might be the area of his estate. The so-called baziafti tankimahal "Harakrishnapur," Tauzi No. 147, is an apparent exception; but this village was resumed by the Mahrattas before the conquest and was continued as a separate estate under the present *regime*.

Present settlement.

212. The above is an outline of the principles followed in determining allowances at last settlement.

Privileged tenureholders.

The first point of difference in the principles followed at the present revision is that the kharida resumed lakhiraj and resumed tanki assets, as now settled, have been included amongst the ordinary assets of estates. The quazi-proprietary allowances which were given to these tenureholders at last settlement have in the present settlement been given to them in the shape of deductions from the amounts at which their newly settled rents might have been settled. It may be noted that the assets of last settlement, as entered throughout the statements of the report, do not include the allowances made to the privileged tenureholders at that settlement.

Proprietary tenureholders.

213. As regards the proprietary tenureholders recognized as such, viz., mokaddams, padhans and mourasi sarbarakars, the plan followed has been simple. The settled assets have been divided up in the proportions in which they were taken at last settlement by Government

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the zamindar and the proprietary tenureholder. As the result of doing this would generally have been a disastrous loss of income to the last named, the proviso was added that for the first two years of settlement his income should not be reduced by more than 20 per cent., and for the remainder of the term by more than 36 per cent., Government and the zamindar contributing, in proportion to their respective shares, the sums necessary to effect this relief.

Miadi sarbarakars, though not exactly proprietary tenureholders, have been treated the same way as mourasi sarbarakars.

Zamindars.

214. As regards the *hastabud* area the problem was more difficult. It was settled by Government after much discussion that 60 per cent. should be considered the normal share of the assets which Government was entitled to take at sadar jama, that 55 per cent. should be the normal share to be actually taken under present circumstances and that in special cases of hardship a smaller amount might be sufficient. It was thought that a higher percentage than 55 could not be taken without causing serious hardship to the zamindars of Orissa.

The rule, which was of course not absolute, was found to be generally impossible of application to the circumstances of Puri. It would have meant in the majority of estates a considerable accesssion to zamindari income, an abandoment to proprietors of all the proceeds of rent enhancement, and either a nominal increase or an acturl reduction in the existing revenue demand. Had the circumstances of Puri district alone been regarded it cannot be doubted that the share of the assets to be normally taken would have been fixed at 60 instead of 55 per cent. Government might have reserved its title to 65 per cent, and might have granted an additional allowance of 5 or 10 per cent.in cases of special hardship. The writing of estate completion reports had been in progress for a considerable time before Government orders were passed, and the allowances recommended were throughout in accordance with the views I have expressed. There could be no difficulty in making out of Puri a special case for digression from the general Orissa rule. Four and-a-half lakhs of assets out of a total of six and-a-half were accounted for by parganas of which the circumstances were unique.

Lembai—$\frac{7}{10}$ lakh—grossly mismanaged by the Raja of Puri.

Kotdesh nearly 2 lakhs—three-fourth mokaddami one-fourth *hastabud*—also mismanaged.

Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud $1\frac{6}{10}$ lakhs; recusant estates exempt from zamindari management for nearly 90 years.

Purbaduai, Oldhar—$\frac{1}{2}$ lakh so exposed to inundation that a special arrangement (to be described below) had to be made for revenue assessment. The special circumstances calling for reduced allowances have been detailed more or less fully in the estate reports. I am not aware how far my proposals have been accepted or rejected.

Special provisions for special areas.

215. It has been Proposed to vary the terms of engagement in two cases only.

The recusant khas mahals.

In the recusant khas mahals—Rahang Serai, and Chowbiskud—where it is proposed to give the zamindar an allowance of 20 per cent. on the jama payable to him by tenureholders and mustajirs, it has been also proposed to add two special clauses to the kabuliyat. The first will bind him to collect from individual tankidars in resumed tanki villages; the second will bind him to grant remissions and suspensions of rent to raiyats and tenureholders according to the following scale:—

In years of total loss of crop, 8 annas suspension and 8 annas remission; 12 annas loss of crop, 4 annas suspension and 4 annas remission.

The Collector is to be the final arbiter of the loss of crop, and the proprietor is to get a reduction from his sadar jama if the total remission exceeds 10 per cent. of his assets. It was thought expedient to insert these clauses—

(1) Bacause the collection of Tanki rents from whole villages jointly is attended with unjustifiable hardship to the individual.

(2) Because the raiyats of the khas mahals are exposed to more than average calamity of season, and have throughout the 90 years of khas management been accustomed to remission of rent for loss of crop. The condition was expressed in the leases granted at last settlement, and though it has not been expressed in the khatians now distributed, the raiyats have anrequitable claim to some consideration.

The flooded parganas.

In the flooded tracts of Puri, Purbaduai, Oldar, and portions of adjoining parganas, rents were originally settled without reference to the present condition of the land, and as settled were finally published. Subsequently it was proposed to revise them, and reduced rents were calculated for nearly every village. The future prospects of cultivation being altogether uncertain, dependents as they are on the embankment policy of Government, it has been found necessary to make a peculiar arrangement for the revenue settlement of this part of the district. What is called the normal sadar jama of each estate has been calculated on the originally settled assets. This jama would be payable and the assets would be realisable,

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under ordinary conditions—that is, if the open breach at Makundaspur and Adlabad on the Bhargovi left embankment were closed. A second sadar jama calculated on the reduced assets has been calculated as payable under present conditions. The zamindars have signed kabuliyats for the normal sadar jama with special clauses added—(1) that for the next five years they will receive a remission reducing the amount to the sum payable on the reduced assets, on condition that they collect only the reduced assets from the raiyats; (2) that after five years it will be considered whether the remission should be increased, reduced, continued or stopped; (3) that at the same time proprietors will be given an opportunity of declaring whether they wish to continue under engagement or to recuse and receive malikana.

Progressive increase of revenue.

216. It remains only to notice that in many mourasi estates and a few *hastabud* zamindaries the increase of revenue demand has been made progressive. The reason of this in mourasi estates has been indicated above. The amount that has been remitted to the mokaddam, padhan, &c., to limit his loss of income for the first two years to 20 per cent, is remitted for the same period for the sadar jama payable by the zamindar.

In a few *hastabud* estates remissions have been granted for the first two, four or five years' settlement with a similar object, *viz.*, of softening the reduction of income by making it occur in instalments.

The amounts affected by these "rasadi" proposals are noted below:—

Year.	Remission Account of Rasadi Proposals.		
	First Kist.	Second Kist.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1305	9,200	7,400	16,600
1306	9,100	7,400	16,500
1307	3,300	3,500	6,800
1308	2,500	2,600	5,100
1309	2,300	2,400	4,700
1310	1,600	1,600	3,200
1311	200	200	400
1312	200	200	400
1313	200	200	400
1314	200	200	400
Total ...	28,800	25,700	54,500

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Effect of Settlement proposals on Revenue and Income.

Name of Block.	Mufasal Jama.			Sadar Jama.					Contribution to Chaukidari Fund.	Proprietary Income.						Remarks.
	Past.	Existing	Settled.	Past.		Proposed.		Variation percent.		Past.	Existing.	Variation per cent.	Proposed.	Variation per cent as compared with last settlement.	Variation per cent. as compared with existing	
				Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
Kotdesh...	1,33,019	1,75,704	1,94,155	66	87,215	59	1,14,142	31	1,774	45,807	88,489	93	80,013	+74	—9	
Kodhar...	15,164	21,521	23,552	71	10,799	60	14,191	31	239	4,365	10,722	145	9,361	+114	—12	
East Athaisi and Damarkhand...	17,869	25,606	28,793	65	11,578	55	15,991	38	286	6,291	14,028	139	12,802	+103	—8	
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna...	6,407	8,217	8,816	62	3,980	58	5,067	27	73	2,427	4,237	74	3,749	+54	—11	
Lembai...	51,669	59,495	70,391	66	34,466	63	44,513	29	384	17,203	25,029	45	25,878	+50	+3	
Kotrahang...	41,431	56,771	61,914	70	28,849	60	37,224	29	288	12,582	27,922	122	24,690	+96	—11	
Paschimduai	17,495	26,005	29,169	71	12,465	59	17,130	37	176	5,030	13,540	168	12,039	+139	—11	
Purbaduai and Oldhar ...	19,557	27,108	31,234	70	13,805	56	17,480	26	298	5,752	13,303	131	13,754	+139	+13	
Rahang...	47,660	57,281	67,979	62	29,598	59	40,766	37	265	18,062	27,683	53	27,213	+50	—1	
Serai...	32,664	37,986	40,324	67	21,812	55	22,385	2	150	10,852	16,174	41	17,939	+65	+11	
Chowbiskud	35,784	44,495	49,001	65	23,396	55	27,157	16	172	12,388	21,100	70	21,844	+76	+3	
Banchas...	12,345	15,670	17,628	66	8,133	57	10,168	25	178	4,212	7,537	79	7,460	+77	—1	
Scattered Estates	10,538	17,859	20,340	63	6,709	51	10,527	56	154	3,829	11,150	191	9,813	+156	—12	
Total ...	4,41,602	5,73,719	6,43,296	66	2,92,805	58	3,76,741	28	4,437	1,48,797	2,80,914	88	2,66,555	+79	—5	

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B.—Effects on Revenue.

217. The effects of assessment proposals on the revenue demand are shown in the statement at page 644.

The revenue of the district (Sadar Subdivision) is raised from Rs. 2,92,800 to Rs. 3,76,700 The increase amounts to 26 per cent. It is distributed with much evenness over all the completion blocks, save that Serai contributes only 12 per cent. and the scattered tauzis 57 per cent. Elsewhere the variations are practically between 20 and 40 per cent. Serai contributes only 12 per cent., although the percentage taken as sadar jama is higher there than elsewhere. The scattered tauzis have a lower percentage of sadar jama than any of the parganas. The percentage taken comes to 58 for the district as a whole. In most parganas it is slightly under that figure. It exceeds it in Kodhar, because nearly one-third of the assets appertain to the khasmahal in which there were only the allowances of proprietary tenure-holders to deduct. It exceeds 60 per cent. in Lembai, because the zamindar was not allowed more than 35 per cent. in *hastabud* portion of taluq Delang.

The causes for these variations have all been discussed in the section of the report dealing with assets.

218. Of the amount settled as revenue, a portion has been set aside to form a fund for the payment of sirdar chaukidars. The amount in each pargana is shown in column 10. The total is Rs. 4,437. It consists of the assets of the newly assessed chaukidari jagir lands, less a deduction of 15 per cent to recoup the zamindar or proprietary tenureholders for the expenses of collection. Until Act VI (B. C.) of 1870 has been introduced, the old chaukidars are to continue in possession of their jagirs, the assessed rents will not be collected, and deduction of the amount noted in column 10 will be made from the revenue payable by the zamindars. Rs. 4,437 will provide the salary of from 50 to 60 sirdar chaukidars, whose duty it will be to supervise each the work of 10 to 12 chaukidars appointed under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870.

Choukidari Fund.

C.—Effect on Income.

219. It will be seen from the statement that a total last settlement proprietary income of Rs. 1,48,800, equal to 33 per cent. of the last settlement assets, had risen in the course of settlement to Rs. 2,80,900 or by 88 per cent. The proprietary class was enjoying 50 per cent. of the existing assets instead of a former 33 per cent. Settlement proposals reduce the total income to Rs. 2,66,600, that is by Rs. 14,000 or 5 per cent. Income is 42 per cent. of settled assets, and is still, as reduced, 80 per cent. in advance of the amount granted at last settlement. It cannot be said that Government has been harsh to the proprietary class as a whole. The heaviest reduction occurs in the case of the scattered tauzis of Puri district, but the increase of assets was so great and the rise of income so considerable that no other result could be expected by the proprietors.

General

The next heaviest reduction occurs in the Kodhar block, but, as explained above, that is due to the considerable area held in the khasmahal by tenureholders.

In no other pargana does the loss of income exceed one-eighth. In Lembai, Serai and Chaubiskud there is an increase. This means that some of the enhancement of priviledged assets has been gifted to the zamindar. Where he got an allowance of 15 only, he now gets 35, and the privileged assets being considerable, this more than compensates him for any loss sustained in the rayati portion of the assets. It will be notified that in all cases the increase of proprietary income over last settlement is enormous, and that in no case is the zamindar now left with an income less than 50 per cent. higher than he enjoyed at last settlement.

220. We may now turn from looking at the effects of resettlement on general proprietary income to the effects on zamindari Income. If zamindars have suffered loss of income in hastabud areas, they have on the other hand gained in the mourasi portions of their estates, Hence it results that in parganas Kotdes, Lembai, Chaubiskud, and Rahang, which have all very large mourasi areas, resettlement is attended with profit rather than loss to the zamindar. The zamindar of taluq Delang, which occupies nearly the whole of the pargana Lembai, is the greatest gainer. His income is increased by 20 per cent. The zamindars of the great Kotdesh mahal would have profited enormously by the readjustment of the revenue demand, but have not accepted settlement. The recusant proprietor of the three large estates in south Puri at present held khas, will, if he accepts settlement, step into the shoes of Government, and get instead of a small malikana the ordinary proprietary allowance to which he has in equity no adequate claim. The scattered tauzis of Cuttack and Puri also include comparatively large mourasi areas, and the zamindars generally gain.

Income of zamindars.

In other parts of the district the mourasi area being small, the zamindars suffer a slight loss of income. On the whole, however, the zamindari section of the community profits to the extent of 10 per cent and their income remains 71 per cent. in advance of what they received at last settlement.

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Income of proprietary tenureholders.

221. The first point to be noticed is that the income of the proprietary tenureholders had made comparatively a much larger advance than the income of zamindars—141 per cent. as against 69. As their original allowance was smaller and they were entitled to all the profits of extended cultivation and enhanced pahi rents, this result was to be expected. Resettlement has necessarily involved a considerable curtailment of income. It has been limited in all cases to 20 per cent. for the first two years, and 36 per cent. ultimately. The average ultimate reduction amounts to 31 per cent.

The largest mourasi are, in order, Kotdes, Lembai, Chaubiskud, Serai and Rahang. The percentages of reduction are respectively 29, 9, 6, 25. and 11.

The variations are not so much due to differences in the growth of assets as to difference in the nature of the assets. In Lembai, Chaubiskud and Rahang the assets appear to have included the rents of privileged tenures, the enhancement of which naturally reduced the loss of income.

Rasadi jamas.

222. It only remains to note the amount temporarily remitted from sadar jama on account of progressive increase. Rasadi jamas may be divided into three classes:—

(1) The reductions made in mourasi areas in order to limit the loss of mourasi income to 20 per cent. for the first two years of settlement.

(2) The temporary reductions made in hastabud areas to soften the loss of zamindari income for two, three, four and five years, as the case might be.

(3) The temporary remission granted in Purbaduai, Oldhar, &c., for the first five years of settlement.

The amounts involved are as follows:—

Nature of Rasadi.	Amount of Remission.			
	For 2 years.	For 3 years.	For 4 years.	For 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. In Purbaduai, Oldhar	591	Nil.	41	2,418
2. In other estates ...	1,197	384	1,434	792
Total ...	1,788	384	1,475	3,210

The final district jama being Rs. 3, 77,236, the jama realizable for 1306 (1899-1900) will be Rs. 3,60,333; for 1307 (1900-1901) it will be Rs. 3,70, 379 (Rs 3,77,236 less sum of columns 2, 3, 4 and 5): for 1308 (1901-1902), Rs. 3,72, 167 (Rs. 377, 236 less sum of columns 3, 4, 5), for 1309 (1902-1903) Rs. 3, 72, 551 (Rs. 3,77,236 less sum of columns 4, 5); for 1310 (1903-1904) Rs. 3,74,026 (Rs. 3,77,236 less column 5).

Acceptance of Settlement.

223. So far as I am aware, all proprietors and proprietary tenureholders of Puri, with one exception, have accepted the terms of settlement proposed by me and approved by the Settlement Officer subject to final confirmation by Government. The reservation which they have made in attaching their signatures to the kabuliyats have, as explained above, had reference not to the amount of assessment, but to the other conditions of engagement. There can be little doubt that, if pressed, they will withdraw their reservations and sign unconditionally. The one case of recusancy is unfortunately the case of the Kotdes mahal. Tauzi No. 44, for which a new revenue of over one lakh of rupees has been proposed. There are three sharers in this mahal. They are the principal creditors of the old zamindars who were sold out in 1896 for revenue arrears. The three present shares have up to-date found themselves unable to co operate harmoniously in the work of managing the estate. This has led to default in revenue payment and to temporary refusal to enter into final engagement; Each sharer is ready and willing to sign for his own share and even for the whole estate. The difficulty is to arrange joint acceptance and joint management.

Kotdesh is a "mourasi" estate in which the result of settlement is to increase zamindari income by about 30 per cent. It therefore stands to reason that there can be no genuine ground for recusancy.

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In saying that there has been only one case of recusancy, I have been leaving out of account the three khasmahals of South Puri. The proprietor of these estates has been recusant for nearly 90 years. It has been proposed to grant him an allowance of 20 per cent. on the jama payable to him by the tenureholders of the estate. He has hitherto been receiving malikana calculated at 9 per cent. of the net profits of khas management I understand from the Settlement Officer that he is willing to enter into engagement for five years as an experimental measure, but is unwilling to undertake the risks of 30 years' engagement. It remains to be seen what Government orders on this proposal will be I should not advise its acceptance.

PART VI.

ILLEGAL CESSES.

Miscellaneous.

224. An attempt was made during attestation to ascertain what collections were made by zamindars and proprietary tenureholders in excess of the amount which they were legally entitled to receive from the raiyats as rent and public cess contribution. The information collected varied from pargana to pargana and estate to estate, even from village to village. Being an irregular levy, it depended entirely on the relation existing between landlord and tenant; where the former was powerful and oppressive, and the latter ignorant and weak, many sorts of illegal exactions were realized. Where the raiyats were well-to-do and combined, they paid nothing beyond their legal dues.

The most common forms of exactions were the following :—

Road and Public Works Cess—Collected at higher than authorised rates. The raiyat should have paid six pies on the rupee of rent. The contribution varied from six pies to two annas per rupee.

Zamindari Dak Cess—Was similarly levied from the raiyats instead of being borne by the zamindar,

Sunia Salami or Bhoti—A present of usually one rupee per village made to the zamindar or mokaddam on new year's day (August-September).

Dakhal Kharij Rusum.—A mutation fee for record of name on transfer of holding, calculated usually on the amount of consideration money, as a rule annas 2 per rupee on thani land, annas 4 per rupee on pahi and lakhiraj lands. This, if confined within these limits, is not an illegal cess; but if the charges are more extravagant, the mutation fee really becomes a form of extortion.

Chandon Jatra Kharcha or Gandi—A cess of three pies per rupee of rent levied by the zamindar to meet the expenses of the Chandon Jatra.

Patita Pabon Kharcha—A similar cess of two annas per house levied at the Doljatra in the southern parganas.

Purnima Kharcha—A levy in kind made from the gowala caste every full moon, usually one-eighth seer of ghee.

Bigha Tewana or China or Magan—A present levied by the zamindar on the occasion of marriage ceremonies, said to be taken also at funerals When taken in cash, it is usually annas 8 for a son, annas 6 or annas 4 for a daughter. When taken in kind, it consists of varying quantities of betel leaves and nuts, usually 100 of the former and ten of the latter. The hatwa (merchant) class give instead one or two cloths.

Bisodhuni—A fee paid by the raiyat at the time of getting acquittance receipt for the year's rent. The fee varies from three pies to 1 anna per rupee of rent. It is usually paid at the November kist collection.

Kharadapani and Gomasta kharcha—Do not seem to differ much from bisodhuni, except that they are taken at both kists and are usually less than the bisodhuni.

Piada kharcha—A similar exaction to the above, usually of three pies per rupee of rent, made nominally to cover the cost of maintaining collection peons.

Rafa Kharcha—Is still another name or another form of the bisodhuni imposition. Sewai kharcha is the expression sometimes used to cover all the foregoing excess collections, but it in some cases denotes the addition taken to cover interest or arrears of rent, arrears often, charged at 25 per cent.

In addition to the above, the zamindar has many other ways of aggrandizing himself at the expense of his raiyats. When he constructs a small irrigation bund for them, he levies more than the cost by a cess which he calls *panikar* or water rent. When he allows a raiyat to break up new land, he takes in advace a *patta salami*. When the amount is small, say Re. 1 per acre, the transaction is of no importance. If it is large, it really takes the place of rent. It came to light in the dalua tract of the Sar lake that the *salami* thus annually levied was Re. 1 per acre. In no other part of the district did there seem to be reason for suspecting that true rents were being concealed under this disguise.

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225. In the khatians of resettlement the amount of Road and Public Work Cesses has been clearly noted below the rent, and it has been declared in the margin that the zamindar has no title to collect more than the total thus made up. How far the record will protect the raiyat from illegal exactions remains to be seen. The raiyat during resettlement operations has received a sound education and acquired an acquaintance with his right that he has never before possessed. It is to be hoped that the way of despotic zamindars has at least been made more difficult.

Entry of Road and Public Works Cesses in the khatians.

KISTS.

226. Much has been written on the subject of rent and revenue kists and latest dates of payment. I have not the correspondence at hand, and do not know what has passed since I left the district. The opinion noted below must be received in the light of these remarks.

Whatever may be the nominal rent and revenue kists, actual collections are made from raiyats chiefly during the term of three weeks which preceded the latest days of payment of Government revenue. To take a specific year, the latest day of payment of first 8 annas revenue demand of 1306 falls on April 28th of 1899 (corresponding to 17th Baisakh 1306); the latest day of payment of the second 8 annas revenue demand falls on 8th November 1899 (corresponding to 24th Kartik 1307). The zamindar pays the first 8 annas revenue demand of 1306 with the second 8 annas rent collection of 1306, and the second 8 annas revenue demand of 1306 with the first 8 annas rent collection of 1307. The November rent collection falls heavy on the raiyat because, by the end of October he has expended all his capital, and the only income he has had is the early rice crop which is inconsiderable in most places. To pay the zamindar he has to raise money on the standing sarad crop, and the mahajan charges exorbitant interest.

Arrangement of kists and latest day of payment.

227. It would be much more convenient for the raiyat if rent kists were arranged as follows :—

4 annas	15th October.
8 „	15th December.
4 „	15th March.

He would pay 4 annas rent from the proceeds of the early rice and 8 annas rent from the heavy sarad crop which is reaped from the middle of November to the end of December. He would pay the remaining 4 annas rent from the rabi crops and spring rice reaped from February to April.

The raiyat could get much better terms from the mahajan on a crop ripened and ready for harvest, if not actually brought to market, than he can now two months in advance of harvest when prospects are uncertain.

It has next to be considered what arrangement of kists and latest days of payment would best suit the zamindar. Obviously the latter is the more important of the two, and the most convenient arrangement of latest days is that which is best suited to the progress of rent collection.

The zamindar must be made to pay the larger portion of his revenue sometime after the 15th December, and the smaller portion after 15th March. I should suggest 10 annas on 15th January and 6 annas on 15th April, as before; the first instalment of revenue should be payable from the third instalment of rent, and the second instalment of revenue from the first and second rent instalments of the following years. That is, the latest days should be in order—

6 annas	15 April,
10 „	15th January,

and not *vice versa*.

The zamindar will pay the 6 annas demand of 1307 (1900-1901) partly out of the 4 annas rent of 1307 (1900-1901) due on 15th March, and partly out of the 8 annas rent of 1307 (1900-1901) due on 15th December. He will pay the 10 annas demand of 1307 (1900-1901) out of the 4 annas rent of 1308 (1901-1902) due on 15th October, partly out of the 8 annas rent of 1308 (1901-1902) due on 15th December.

If it is necessary to have nominal "revenue kists" with reference to which the latest days of payment may be fixed the revenue kists may be—

6 annas due on 15th January, latest day of payment 15th April.

10 annas due on 15th April.

Ditto 15th January of following year.

If a larger number are wanted they may be—

4 annas	15th November	lstest day of payment
2 „	15th December	15th April.
4 „	15th February	latest day of payment
4 „	15th April	15th January of following year.
2 „	15th May	

Where there are proprietary tenureholders these payments to the zamindar should be due by the 1st of the month following that in which rents are collected from raiyats. They will as

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a matter of fact make their collections at the same time that the zamindar collects in hasta-bud villages. It is adviable that the money should not remain long in their hands, and that, if they refuse to pay at once, the zamindar may have time to sue them. The interval that elapses before the latest day is sufficiently large to more than cover the law's delay.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

228. The standard of weight in Puri as in Cuttack is the 105-tola seer.

The local land measure is the man, of which there are several varieties. The commonest is almost exactly equal to one acre.

It is the square of 20 rods of 24 dasts, equal to 10 feet $5\frac{7}{32}$ inches. The "chaubis dasti padika" is the land measure in Kotdesh, Antrodh, Damarkhand, Kodhar, Kurilo, Tapa Kanman, Astrang, Banchas and Rahang. The 22 dasti padika man = ·77 acre, obtains in Oldhar, Matkatpatna, Athaisi, Kotrahang and Paschimduai. The 22 dasti padika man = 60 acre, is found in Purbaduai The 14 dasti padika man = 37 acre, in Lembai, Serai and Chowbiskud. The 12 dasti padika man = 33 acre, in the sandy tracts of the Chilka isthmus and in Marichpur.

COMMUNICATIONS.

229. The principal roads of the district have been shown in the map which accompanies the report. Needless to say the most important radiate from Cuttack. At last settlement the only road in the district which had any claim to be called a public highway was the pilgrim road running straight from Cuttack to Puri, a distance of 53 miles. The road had been commenced in 1818 and completed by 1825. It was a huge undertaking, as the greater portion rests on an embankment raised high above the level of the surrounding country. Since last settlement the road has been metalled throughout (see Toynbee's History of Orissa. p. 83). It is now one of the most perfect roads to be seen anywhere, and in portions is lined with an over-arching avenue of umorageous mango trees which afford grateful shade to the foot-sore pilgrim.

Roads.

Before the completion of the new railway it used to be thronged with a continuous stream of pilgrims on their way to Puri. Foot traffic has declined considerably during the last two years, and cart traffic is also growing less. The pilgrim road passes through pargana Kotdes, Kotrahang and Rahang,

230. In the year of the great famine a second highway of communication between Cuttack and Puri was constructed. It takes off for the pilgrim road on the left of Phulwar near the 10th mile, runs down along the boundary of cuttack and Puri as far as Mali, where it turns into pargana Antrodh, passes through Banchas, Purbaduai and Oldhar parganas, skirts the Sar lake on the side towards the sea and runs in to Puri town across shore sand. It is usually called the Gope road as Gope is the headquarters of the third thana of the district, is the largest village through which it passes. The distance from Phulnakea to puri is about 50 miles. The road is kutcha as far as Balighai bungalow on Sar lake and broken in places. It is a useful road in fair weather, but difficult in the rains. At all times of the year it is broken at Nagpur by the river Kusbhadra, which has to be crossed by ferry. From Balighai to Puri the road is a mere sand track across the waste.

231. To complete a description of the district roads, it is necessary to refer to the Cuttack-Ganjam road, a metalled highway which passes through Khurda Subdivision. This does not touch the Sadr Subdivision at any point, but the Ganjam road and the Pilgrim road are linked together by two cross roads which are of some importance. One of these leaves the Pilgrim road near the 28th mile at Pipli, the headquarters of one of the Sadr thanas, and runs due west 16 miles to Khurda, the headquarters of that subdivision. The other takes off at Patnaika, 15 miles from Puri, and runs north-west through Jogadal-pur and across the Baruni Pass to the same point. Both these cross-roads are metalled throughout, and both are intercepted by the Daya river, which is fordable in the hot weather and is crossed by ferry in the rains. The Pipli road was constructed, or at least improved. in the year of the great famine as a relief measure. The Patnaika road was made about 15 years ago. It follows more or less closely the line of the old cart track, which starting from Satyabadi, passed through Khurda and ran along the south bank of the Mahanuddy towards Sambalpur.

Between the Pilgrim road and the Gope road to the east there are no connecting lines of communication. From a place Bramakundu on the Gope road about 6 miles north of Gope, a kutcha road lately improved runs through Kakatpur to Astrang passing through the north-east group of parganas, a distance of nearly 20 miles. Beyond this the main arteries of communication have no feeder lines in the eastern and larger half of the district There are everywhere cart tracks which are passable in fair weather, but all disappear in the rains. Foot passengers then use the crests of the river embankments as the main avenues of communication, and when they leave them have to stumble along the *ails* of fields or to wade knee-deep through mud and puddle.

232. In the general reports of completion blocks occasional suggestions have been made for improvement of communication. Some of these may be noted here.

Suggestions for improvement in the General Report.

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1. If the Astrang-Brahmakundu road could be continued through Sailo to Nimaipara, and the existing cart track from Nimaipara to Pipli could be improved, the whole of the great Kotdes block would be opened up.

2. A road from Bainchua to Nimaipara through Banamalipur Hat and thence to Balanga Hat would be for the advantage of this pargana and pargana Paschimduai. These are two of the largest markets in the district.

3. A road is badly wanted from Balanga Hat to Boral or Satyabadi on the Pilgrim road. This would be an extension of road No. 2.

4 A road from Kakatpur to Nagpur would open up to the north-east parganas Damarkhand, Athaisi, and Matkatpatna which are at present very much cut off.

5. For the convenience of the parganas lying to the south of the Patnaika-Khurda road, a fairweather road from Satyabadi to Kanas would be most useful Kanas is in the centre of Sarai, and the whole of that pargana is inaccessible in the rains except along the Daya embankment.

6. From a point in road 6, a few miles from Kanas, a kutcha road should be made running through parganas Rahang and Chowbiskud to Brahmagiri in the latter, and the existing cart road from Brahmagiri to Puri should be much improved. There are doubtless considerable difficulties attached to the carrying out of these suggestions, but something might be done. However imperfect a road may be, it is better than none at all. It has always been the opinion of myself and my assistants in the work of settlement that the road cess fund which is collected in equal proportions from all parts of the district is very unevenly disbursed, that some parganas which contribute little reap an excess return, while others which contribute much get next to none.

Rivers.

233. There is a considerable amount of country boat traffic by river in the rains, while in the hot weather all the Puri rivers cease to be navigable for more than a few miles above their mouths. From the north-east parganas rice finds its way by boat along the Devi river towards the Taldanda Canal and Cuttack. The Prachi connects with the Pilgrim road at Phulnakhra, and opens up communication to parganas Antrodh, Banchas and Athaisi. The three great rivers of the district—the Kusbhadra, Bhargovi and the Daya—are navigable throughout for several months of the year. Kusbhadra, which leads straight to the sea, is the first to dry up in its upper reaches. It is navigable to small country boats in its lower reaches the whole year round, but the traffic is of the merest local importance. The Daya and the Bhargovi are usually navigable througout till about the month of January. Even in the hot weather country boats may be seen along their banks for at least 10 miles above the point where they enter the Chilka The boats belong chiefly to Ganjam traders, who bring loads of bamboos and other goods, and in return carry off the surplus rice of the southern parganas. They come *via* the Ganjam canal and the Chilka lake, which is available for boat traffic the whole year round.

Railway.

234. The last and most important additian to the means of communication in this district is the East Coast Railway with its branch line from Khurda road to Puri. The railway runs almost parallel to the Khurda boundary from 2 to 5 miles distant from the Sadar Subdivision. It is therefore easily accessible to any place on the west side of the Pilgrim road. The Puri branch line crosses the Daya river about a mile north of the point where the Patnaika-Khurda road crosses. It runs through South Lembai and North Rahang till it approaches the Pilgrim road at Satyabadi. It then follows the line of the Pilgrim road to Puri. There was a popular rumour that another feeder line of the East Coast Railway would be opened from Bhubaneswar to the Sun temple at Kanarak. If constructed, this would pass through the great gra n-producing parganas of Kotdes and Antrodh, and would be of inestimable benefit to the eastern half of the district. What foundation there was for the rumour I cannot say.

Bungalows.

235. It will be convenient before leaving the subject of communications to make a note of the chief roadside bungalows, so essential to the convenience of the traveller. There are three kinds of bungalows :—

(1) Bungalows of the Public Works Department, road and embankment.

(2) Bungalows of the District Board.

(3) Staging Bungalows.

The Public Works road bungalows are all on the Pilgrim road, *viz.*—At Bangwari 11th mile, Sardeipur 21st mile, Makundpur 30th mile, Satyabadi 41st mile, Puri 53rd mile.

The embankment bungalows are on the Kusbhadra at Nimaipara; on the Bhargovi at Sainso, Torania-Gabkand, Baliakera-Rormal ; on the Daya at Kante Garadia, Kanas.

The bungalows of the District Board are at Balighai and Gope on the Gope road, at Jagdalpur on the Patnaika-Khurda road, and at Astrang on the Brahmakundi-Astrang road.

The only staging bungalows is at Puri, where there is also a circuit house. It will be readily admitted that for its size the Sadar Subdivision is very well provided with bungalows. They are most conveniently situated for the mofassal work of local inspecting officers.

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TOWNS, MARKETS, &c.

Town—Puri.

236. There is only one town in the Sadar Subdivision, and that in Puri itself, with a population varying from 25,000 at ordinary times to 50,000 or 60,000 at the sacred seasons of the larger festivals. Population is in a continual flex and reflex as pilgrims come and go. I have seen the holy city in 1893 when the Car festival falling on an auspicious year of reincarnation attracted a crowd of worshippers variously estimated at from one or two lakhs. Puri is the official headquarters of the district. There is a very clear line of severance between the official and the non-official quarters. The former is perched on the sand-hills of the shore; the latter is clustered round the walls of the great temple of Jagannath. The one business of the non-official quarters is the service of the temple, the exploitation of the pilgrim. The object of all high and low alike is to extract the highest possible amount of profit out of the enthusiastic devotee in return for the crumbs of spiritual comfort sparingly doled out.

Pipli and Gope.

237. The two most important villages in the Sadar are Pipli and Gope, both headquarters of police thanas. Pipli, with a population of about 1,600, stands on the Pilgrim road about half-way between Cuttack and Puri. On account of its central position in the district, it was the headquarters of the Settlement Office for many years. It has in addition to the thana a post and Telegraph Office, a Dispensary and the Subdivisional Bungalow of the Public Works Department. There is a large Native Christian quarter with some pucca buildings, a Mission Bungalow, a Church and Schools. Gope is a less important station. It is conveniently situated on the second Cuttack-Puri highway and has a large bazar, a Post Office, District Board Bungalow, Dispensary and other buildings.

Markets.

238. Below is a list of the most important markets of the district. They are usually held twice a week. At them villagers dispose of their surplus stores of rice, kulthi, mung, and other local produce and make purchases of cotton piece goods, ornaments, metal utensils, spices, sweetmeats, tobacco, kerosine oil and the like. The *hat* consists usually of a group of ricketty stalls huddled together in a convenient mango tope. The stall-keepers and vendors of wares pay tribute in pice or kind to the owner of the tope. In the larger *hats* the attendance of the villagers rises frequently to over a thousand. Some of the *hats* could be vastly improved by the construction of proper stalls and repair of village roads conducting to them. But it is idle to hope for anything from the apathetic Puri landlord, who has no enterprise even where his own pocket is concerned.

List of chief markets.

239. The chief markets are:—

NAME OF PARGANA.	PLACE.	DAYS OF SITTING.
Damarkhand	Dhamala (Nuahat) ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
Banchas	Gope	Daily.
Do.	Bidpur	Sunday and Wednesday.
Kodhar	Lataharan	Thursday and Saturday.
Lembai	Gurudia	Wednesday and Saturday.
Do.	Salkalia	Monday and Friday.
Rahang	Gabkand	Monday and Thursday.
Do.	Satyabadi	Daily.
Do. ...	Damadarpur	Daily.
Do.	Puri	Daily.
Kotdesh	Nimaipara	.....
Do.	Banamalipur	Saturday and Tuesday.
Kotrahang	Balisahi	Tuesday and Friday.
Paschimduai	Balanga	Sunday and Wednesday.
Chowbiskud	.....	.....
Serai	Kanas	.....
Purbaduai	Altarang	.....
Oldhar	Nagpur	Monday and Thursday.

Besides these there are a number of smaller *hats* established for local convenience. Kundi in Damarkhand, Suaro and Mulaghar in Kodhar, Delang and Homar in Lembai, in Rahang, Bali-patna, Renghalo, Asalabad, and Balianta in Kotdes. Teripur, Althanbhag and Jagannathpur in Kotrahang.

Some of the nearest Cuttack *hats*, Niali and Nuapalam for example, lying close to the north-east border of Puri, are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Antrodh and Damarkhand. Khurda *hats* are also frequented by villagers of Serai and Lembai. A great deal of the local barter of the district is carried on at the great religious gatherings—the Jain Jatra held in March before the shrine of Mangala Thakurani in Kakatpur, the Chandrabhag and Sun festival at Kanark, the Thakurani festival at Satyabadi and all the great Puri gatherings, the Rath Jatra, the Chandan Jatra, the Snan Jatra are cases in point.

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240. The chief lines of postal service used to be the pilgrim road, the Gope road, and the Pipli-Khurda road. The railway has taken the place of the former. The chief Post Offices of the district are Puri, Pipli and Gope. There are minor offices at Satyabadi, Brahmangiri, Kanas, Kakatpur, Delang, Phulnakra.

Post of Telegraph Offices.

There are now two lines of telegraph, one from Puri *via* Pipli to Khurda, where it joins the Ganjam-Cuttack wire, and one following the new line of rail. There were Telegraph Offices at Puri and Pipli. There are now in addition the station offices at Sakhigopal and Delang.

241. Education is in a backward state in the more outlying tracts. Parganas lying close to the main lines of communication have access to the latest educational advantages. There are pathsalas and Lower Primary Schools in almost every pargana, in a few there are Upper Primary Schools. There are Middle Vernacular Schools at Lataharan in Kodhar, Delang in Lembai, Nemaipara in Kotdes. At puri there is a Zilla School, which finds active rivals in the Zilla School of Cuttack and the Higher English School established at Khurda.

Schools.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PE

242. Writing of the general condition of the people I cannot do better than quote in *extenso* the description left by Babu Prosanno Kumar Banerjee, Assistant Settlement Officer, who in the general report in Kotdesh block wrote as follows of a pargana in which he had spent over a year and made himself acquainted with the life and habits of the people.

"In ordinary years the condition of the people is fairly prosperous. The opening up of communications has raised prices more than it has raised rents, consequently the agricultural classes are better off than before. In years, however, of calamity, flood or drought, the ordinary raiyat suffers much, as nothing is laid by for future contingencies, and there is always much waste of money in social and religious ceremonies."

"The majority of the cultivators are continually in debt. They always run to borrow from the local mahajan when in need, and the rate of interest is 25 per cent. The debt is never paid in full. The average cultivators find it just possible to make two ends meet After setting aside a quantity of his grain for seed, paying his rent, and settling his account with his mahajans, he has not more than enough to feed his family.

The majority of the raiyats are simple contented people. They seek the aid of the court only when they fail to get justice from the mokaddams and the village panchayats.

An admirable trait in their character is that they are not addicted to liquor or drugs of any kind. Only a few among the lower class use toddy. Opium and ganja are consumed to a very limited extent. In this respect they are far better than the inhabitants of Balasore, the majority of whom consume opium.

Use of drugs.

Tobacco and *gundi* (a preparation of tobacco) is used with *pan* or betel leaf, and is also smoked in the forms of cigars locally called *pika*. Small cultivators supplement their ordinary means of livelihood by engaging as labourers.

The cost of ordinary living is not much as the food consumed is of the coarsest and cheapest kind. The monthly expenses of a cultivating family consisting of 5 persons, 3 adults and 2 children may be roughly estimated at Rs. 8 as under :—

Food.

*Rice 1 md. 30 srs.(Cuttack)	...	...	Rs. 6-0-0	ordinary years.
Oil and spice 9 pies daily	...	...	„ 1-6-6	
Salt daily 3 pies	...	...	„ 0-8-0	
	Total	...	„ 7-14-6	say Rs. 8-0

"Fish caught in neighbouring streams swamps is occasionally added to the fare. Of the fish caught in the rains part is preserved for future use."

"The meal is ordinarily cooked in the evening and served hot, the unconsumed rice is mixed with water and left over for the next day's meal. This is locally called *pakhal*, and is eaten with greater relish when spiced with salt and mixed with vegetables produced from the kitchen garden. Meals are served hot during the day time only to old men and children of well-to-do families."

"The dress of an ordinary cultivator is a dhoti and gamuchha. For ordinary wear the males have two dhotis of local manufacture costing about Rs. 1-4 and two gamchhas costing about 8 annas, and for occasional use at festival time, one dhoti of English manufacture costing about 12 annas and a chaddar costing about 8 annas. They have besides one sheet for winter use. Well-to-do people are now using shairts and coats and in winter cotton or woollen shawls, some of them have taken to wearing country made shoes. Umbrellas are

Dress.

*NOTE—But the rice is prepared by the cultivator's o wn labour from the paddy reserved by him for home consumption. The cost to him is nothing like Rs. 6.

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very largely comming into use. For women are required two saries at Rs. 1 8 each and two Khandua at 10 annas each. Gold and silver ornaments are used to a limited extent. Women of the mahajanas, Brahmins and Karans caste use these ornaments more or less as circumstances permit. Women of the cultivating class generally were brass and kansa ornaments."

Habitation.

"Houses in Kotdesh are built of mud and timber. Each house is generally divided into compartments, one of those is called the 'Danga-ghar' where the bullocks are kept, and the other is set apart for the zenana. Alongside the house there is a verandah on which visitors are received. The dwelling house of an ordinary cultivator costs very little. Bamboo groves are found in almost all bari lands. The string used is made of cocoanut fibre. The thatching straw and labour are their own. The houses of the village padhans and makaddams are usually best in the village. There are only four pucca houses in Kotdes, viz., at (1) Garh Budhia, (2) Bhingarpur ; (3) Balkati; (4) Kamarpara."

Furniture

'Brass and/*kansa* utensils are much used. We now find in the house of almost every cultivator a brass vessel (gagra) for carrying water, a brass or kansa jug (dhal), a brass or kaansa phali (thali), a few brass and kansa cups (gina)."

Marriage.

'There is nothing peculiar to note about marriage customs except that child marriage prevails among the Brahmins only, who are liable to excommunication if a daughter attains puberty before marriage. Among other castes marriages generally take place after the girls are of age. Widow marriage is freely, practised except by Brahmins, Karans, Banias and some respectable Khandaits. The common practice is for the young widow to marry her husband's younger brother and when she cannot get him she marries out of the family."

'Ghajia' is the name of a peculiar marriage custom obtaining in Kotdesh. According to this custom a man obtains his wife by working for her. When a man is too poor to pay his marriage expenses, they are met by the parents of the girl on condition the man will remain and work for them in the fields till the amount has been made up.

Religious festivities.

"The most important festivals observed by the people are Dolejatra, Chandanjatra and Rathjatra in which all join. During these festivals the Thakurs are brought in procession with music and dancing village boys known by name 'Gotipo' and young men are regularly taught and meet to rehearse in some central place (large mango topes near the river side are always selected). This meeting of Thakurs is called 'milan.' In these *Jatras* primitive and rustic theatrical entertainments are also given. I have seen some of these entertainments and have found them full of wits and humour. On one occasion when I was present, an assistant settlement offcer was depicted deciding Badar disputes under the verandah of a small tent, which was pitched for the purpose under a tree, and the moharir's work was also faithfully exhibited. The expenses incidental to these festivities are defrayed by subscriptions."

Village community.

"Every village has its Bhagbhat ghar or place where sacred books are deposited and read over night and its 'Gram Thakurani.' For the maintenace of the former the villagers contribute. If any stranger puts up in the Bhagbat ghar he receives hospitality from the villagers, even if he is not known to any one of them. 'The Gram Thakurani,' who is supposed to be continually moving about the village, generally resides under a large Bata or Ashastha tree. The Thakurani is believed to cure sickness, among children, and to be specially active during outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. Special offerings are made to her then."

243. The above is a description of the condition of the ordinary cultivating raiyat in one of the more prosperous parganas of the district. In great part it is applicable to the agricultural community of the whole district. In protected parganas like Kotrahang, Paschimduai and in the greater part of Rahang, Lembai, Antrodh and Banchas, where the raiyat is comparatively free from the dangers of flood, and drought, his normal condition, if not prosperous, is at least marked by sufficiency and content and not by pinching poverty. This is not the case however, in parganas exposed to heavy flood like Chowbiskud and Serai, where plenty and starvation alternate A bumper crop is reaped once every three or four years, but the lean years that follow a good harvest more than swallow up the raiyat's savings.

His savings are at the best of times but slender, for where the crop is uncertain there is deep indebtedness to the zamindars and mahajan and a high rate of interest. The part clearance of his debts leaves the raiyat little balance from the bumper hurvest to store against the day of need. The evils of the raiyat's lot are still furthrr aggravated in tract, which like Purbadhai, Oldhar and Serai are subject to disastrous flood year after year without interruption. There continuous scarcity is the order of the day and special disaster spell famine. The smaller cultivators even in ordinary years have to eke out the profits of cultivation by services as day labourers in other parts of district or by temporary migration to Cuttack and Puri,

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The stock of grain for home consumption is usually exhausted long before the new harvest is on the ground, and it is a common thing to see men, women and children collecting roots and leaves from the nearest scrub-jungle or the green scums of *sags* from the surface of tanks. So much is necessary to keep body and soul together. My spectacles may be coloured by what I saw in the famine year, but to me it certainly does appear true that to a cultivating raiyat of the Puri district protection from flood is a qestion of life or death, and beside it differences of soil and differences of assessment are the merest trifles.

Improvement attained by the cultivating class.

244. If one be asked whether the condition of the cultivating raiyat has improved since the last settlement it is difficult to give a satisfactory reply. The economic conditions of the problem are simple enough. The population has increased 60 per cent., the area of cultivation less than 25 per cent. The rise in prices is such that rent, which formerly absorbed at least one-third of the produce, does not now absorb more than one-sixth. Putting these facts into figures we might say that if the average produce of the soil at last settlement be represented by 100, the produce now (making a slight deduction as a set off for the inferiority of the new lands) will be represented by the figure 120. Of the last settlement 100, deducting one-third for rent, 66 was left for the maintenance of a population which may be also typified by the figure 100. There is now an amount of produce represented by 100 ($\frac{5}{6}$ of 120) to feed a population represented by 160. But the proportion of 100 to 160 is less than the proportion of 66 to 100. In other words there is less for the average man to eat now than there was 60 years ago. But there has been a vast improvement since last settlement in communications and district organisation. This not only prevents the possibility of wide spread famine ; it also opens up to the inhabitant of the district the chances of employment beyond the borders. What is lost in cultivation may be gained in other ways. I should say to sum up that while, at the last settlement, there was rude abundance in ordinary years varried by terrible suffering in years of calamity, there is now a generally harder struggle for existence, but greater immunity from exceptional hardship and an access to conveniences which 60 years ago would have been considered luxuries. Civilisation and improvement while bringing in their train general security and small comforts have also brought the struggle for a livelihood nearer the margin of subsistence.

Conditions of the people other than the cultivating class.

245. All that has gone before has had reference to the general condition of the cultivating raiyat.

There are other classes of the community to consider. Enough as already been said of the highest section, the zamindar and proprietory tenureholders. The variations in their incomes have been reduced to figures. It may be said that the figures are fallacious, because rupees are not in themselves income, but only typical of income, and the rupee can purchase much less of the necessities of life now than it could at the beginning of last settlement. But the cost of the necessities of life is a very small fraction of zamindari expenditure. What that class squanders its money upon, is not necessities but luxuries, and it may be questioned if luxuries have in Orissa much increased in price.

Conditions of the priestly and writer class.

246. The priestly class and the writer class form small sections of the community. The opening up of communities has benefited the former ; the same cause as well as the greater complexity of zamindari management and of office work generally have probably benefited the latter. There is one portion of the priestly class which calls for special notice—the class of Sasan Brahmins. Particularly in parganas Lembai and Rahang there are close Brahmin corporations owning whole villages which were granted to them free of rent or at quit rents by the former sovereign of Orissa the Raja of Khurda. They still hold these villages at favourable rates. The natural increase in their numbers, the absence of room for expansion of cultivation the gradual disintegration of the communal system have been sapping the prosperity of the Brahman Sasans. Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen, Assistant Settlement Officer, in Lembai and Rahang who had exceptional opportunities of observation has written thus on the subject in his Lembai report.

The land-holding Brahmins, specially those in the Sason villages should be considered separately. Their condition is gradually becoming worse owing to the large increase in their number, while they have to maintain themselves out of the proceeds of the same amount of land. They cannot cultivate their lands, being prevented from doing so by their caste. They either sublet their lands or employ *Kathians*. This means extra cost. / The Sasan villages formerly belonged solely to them, but most of their lands have now passed into the hands of outsiders, chiefly mahajans. Pilgrim hunters are recruited from among the poorer of these Brahmans.

Trading Class.

247. There is next the trading class. This has undoubtedly increased in prosperity during the last 60 years. The facts given in a previous paragraph relative to the transfer of zamindaries, illustrate the growing importance of a class that in India is always important.

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248. There remain only the artisan and unskilled labouring classes. The former has, I think, been able to keep up its real wages to their former level if not to actually raise them. It is purely a question of supply and demand. The supply of village artisans, blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, &c., is not in excess and they can afford to exact good terms. With the opening of railway communication we may confidently anticipate a considerable rise in the wages of artisans. They will have the Calcutta market in which to sell their services, and there is bound to be a levelling up to the higher standard obtaining in districts from which Orissa has up to date been cut off.

Artisans

249. The last class of all in the class of unskilled labourers. The pressure of population on the means of subsistence by crushing out the smaller and more improvident raiyats is gradually enlarging the bounds of this class. The constant addition is in a large measure absorbed in the *Kothia* class described below by Mr. Nathan. The ousted raiyat is employed by the new tenant as a family servant cultivating the old lands not for himself but for his new master, in many cases the mahajans, makaddam or padhan to whom he was hopelessly indebted before he lost his jote.

Unskilled labouring classes.

If it is true that the artisan has been able to maintain his real wages, it appears to be equally ture that the day labourer's lot is harder now than ever. His real wages have fallen, his command over the necessities of life has weakened. It is again a question of supply and demand. The class is growing and the sphere of employment is not being enlarged. These remarks apply to Orissa, as Orissa has been up to the other day, that is, more or less confined within her own limits. There are already indications that will be the opening up of railway communication, the day labourer is growing in importance. He has been able to command higher wages on the railway works and in tracts adjoining the railway line. How far this improvement is likely to be permanent remains to be seen. When the railway is complete the local demand for labour will be less, but on the other hand the labourer will have readier access to other parts of India and may be able to sell his labour in better markets.

250. I may conclude this enquiry into the condition of the skilled and unskilled labouring classes by quoting what Mr. Nathan wrote in 1892 on the subject wages.

Quotations from Mr. Nathan's notes on Wages.

"Going back as far as the beginning of the century I can find no rise in real wages. The wages of agricultural labour are never paid in cash and therefore the equivalent money wage is always fluctuating, and the labourer is not put to the suffering involved in the delay of money wages to adapt themselves to a change in prices. Indeed the wages yield so little beyond a bare sustenance that there is scanty scope for fluctuation In Mr. Toynbee's book there Is a statement of the rate of wages published in the "Magistrate's Nirikh" as the rate current in Cuttack for the years 1805-1814. (The rates for male coolies varied from 1 anna 10 pies to 2 annas) and the rate for women and boys remained at 1 anna or a little less. In another statement contained in Mr Toynbee's book, and which I have several times quoted, the current price of paddy for the years 1811 to 1817 is given as 90 Cuttack seers or 26 gawns to the rupee. At this rate the paddy wage of a male cooly was 3 gawns or a little over. At the present time the normal price being about 16 gawns to the rupee, the daily wage for unskilled agricultural labour is $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas or gawns. There are also the rates given in the statistical accont (1876). These wages are lower than those given in the Magistrate's nirikh as current early in the century. The rate fixed at headquarters was, however, probably higher than the mofassal agricultural rate and further more. Sir William Hunter states that rates in district Puri are considerably lower than rates in Cuttack and Balasore. There is, however, no indication of any rise having taken place, a fact that bears out the statement that has often been made to me in the villages that the wages of labour have remained unaltered throughout the course of the settlement. The daily labour is styled a *mulia* in contradistinction to the permanently engaged labourer or *Kothia*

Wages.

The Kothia forms a distinctive element in the social and economic system. He is most invariably a Bauri or member of some other aboriginal tribe. The makaddams usually have Bauries in their service for the cultivation of their nij chas lands. Khushbash and other well-to-do raiyats also employ Kothias. The master gives his Bauri a house to live in and a little land to cultivate, the total area is, as a rule, three-fourths of an acre. A daily wage is also given amounting in *acisisasan* to $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers of paddy. This is somewhat increased at harvest time. The members of the Kothias family, both male and female, add to the earnings by working as mulias. In some parts the Kothia gets also a salary of Rs 12 to Rs. 24 per annum. They tend the makaddams cattle, until they are old enough to work in the field. At harvest time, the women glean the fields and seek out the rice in the rat holes. The makaddam being able to deprive a refractory Bauri of subsistence and shelter, holds him completely in his power, and the Kothias' condition is to some decree a state of slavery."

"The simple craftsmen and servants required by the village are maintained by small grants of jagir land and contributions levied from the raiyats. The list is a short one, chaukidar carpenter (barhai), blacksmiths (kamar), washerman (dhoba), barber (Bhandari), astrologer

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(naik or jotis). The contributions vary from village to village. The most common are as follows : —

Chaukidar	...	Two sheaves of paddy per acre.
Carpenter, blacksmith		Five gawns per plough.
Washerman, barber...		3 to 5 gawns from each married person or customer."

BRIEF HISTORY OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Settlement proceedings were begun in this district in 1889-90 under Regulations VII of 1822, IX of 1825, IV of 1828, IX of 1833 and Act VIII (B C.) of 1879. By subsequent notifications certain sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 have since been extended to Orissa. They are as under :—

By notifications of		Sections.
10th September 1891	...	3—5, 19—26, 41—49, 53—75, 101—115 and 191.
27th June 1892	...	27—38 and 80.
5th January 1893	...	189—190.
7th June 1896	...	39.
17th October 1896	...	7, 40, 52 and 192.

The area under survey in this district was defined in Government notifications under the Bengal Survey Act V (B. C.) of 1875, dated 14th January 1890, 17th March 1890, 19th November 1890 (as modified by subsequent notification of 15th December 1891), and 4th May 1891. The area under settlement was defined in notifications under the Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, dated 4th May 1892. The area originally notified for survey and settlement was 1,029 square miles in extent. By the modification of date 15th December 1891 the area of the permanently-settled parganas malud Parikud, Andhari, Bajrakote and Mainikpatna, the south of the district were excluded from operations, but this was not done till the field survey had been completed. The area shown as survey is thus 1,029 square miles, while 985 square miles (or 44 square miles less) is the area that has been shown in settlement returns as attested.

Survey operations were begun in this district early in 1890. The field survey and preliminary record writing for the whole 1,029 square miles was completed by May 1892. The annual progress is shown in the following statement. :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Square-miles.	Square-miles.	Square-miles.	
1. Field Survey ...	358	364	307 (*a*)	(*a*) Includes 44 square miles. Afterwards excluded by notification of 15th December 1891.
2. Record writing...	358	364	307	

Attestation.

252. The work of attestation was begun in the field season of 1890-91 and completed by the end of December 1893.

As far as I can make out from the annual reports the following is a statement of the progress made year by year.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total
Number of square miles attested ...	122	811	50	2	985
Number of villages attested ...	278	1,613	62	1	1,954
Number of tenants attested	26,154	259,296	20,482	530	306,462

In addition to attestation work pure and simple a vast amount of preliminary assessment and experimental work was undertaken and completed. Thus in 1891-92 soil maps were

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prepared for 633 villages, a tabulation of revenue-free areas was made for 1,402 villages, a great number of the records were recopied and Mr. Nathan began his experimental assessment work in Kotdesh pargana. In 1892-93 Mr. Nathan completed the soil maps of Kotdesh prepana, prepared assessment sheets for 312 villages, and submitted his report on the experimental assessment of 24 villages. This report was the subject of much disucssion. The Honourable Mr. Finucane's criticism of it supplied a basis on which as gradually built up the present assessmental procedure. In the first three months of 1893 94 Mr. Nathan completed the assessment sheets of the remaining villages of Kotdesh.

In the recess much tabulation of statistics was done under the supervision of Babu Prosonno Kumar Banerji, milan khasra, crop statements, statements of assets and statement of tenants were prepared.

In 1894-95 no progress was made with the work of this district. I omit mention of the ekarajat mahals (situated in Khurda subdivision) surveyed in 1893-94, and part attested in 1894-95, as they do not belong to the temporarily-settled tract.

Assessment.

253. In 1895-96 the assessment procedure sketched by the Honorable Mr. Finucane was worked out by Mr. S. L. Maddox in Balasore. The results were considered by Government and the principles finally settled in accordance with which the assessment work of the three districts has now been conducted to a successful issue. When the records of the Puri district were examined with a view to applying the new procedure, it was discovered that a great deal of the former attestation was hopelessly incomplete and inaccurate, and that most of the attestation work would have to be done over again. This remark does not apply to the records of Kotdesh pargana, but even then an interval of two or three years having elapsed between attestation and assessment, a considerable amount of revision had to be undertaken before assessment was possible Combined re-attestation and assessment work commenced in the Puri district in the recess of 1895-96, and was in full swing till the end of the field season of 1896-97.

One or two officers worked throughout the recess of the same year, and what remained of the work was completed by a single camp in the first half of the present year 1897-98.

The copying and final publication of records was begun in the second-half of 1896-97 and the bulk of the work had been completed by the end of March 1898.

The work of revenue assessment was commenced in the recess of 1896-97 and would have been completed by the end of July 1898, but for special difficulties connected with the flooded tract of Puri, parganas Purbaduai, Oldhar and portions of adjoining parganas. The nature of the difficulties is discussed elsewhere. The revisional enquiries necessitated in this tract by the imperfect work of the assessing officer delayed revenue assessment for some months.

The report of all estates with three exceptions have now been completed. The district report was begun in July, and since my transfer to Cuttack has been continued in the intervals of collectorate work and completed in the Santal Parganas where I was transferred as settlement officer. An additional difficulty calls for notice. Before my transfer, it had been proposed to exclude from the area notified for settlement a large number of villages which were either wholly or in great part revenue-free. These were originally omitted from attestation because in the field seasons of 1895-96 and 1896-97, an effort was made to complete as fast as possible the revenue paying villages. The proposal was not accepted by Government and since my transfer Babu Sudarsan Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, has been deputed to prepare the record of right of these omitted villages. The work has occupied about six months. It will not affect the revenue assessment.

Summary of the progress of the Settlement

254. The following statement gives a summary of the progress made from year to year in the second or settlement stage of operations:—

Nature of Works.	1895-96.	1896-97	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.
Reattested and Assessed No. of villages ...	324	1,735	85	3	
,, of tenants ...	20,007	232,338	6,226	105	
Amount of existing rent dealt with ...	Rs. 18,759	4,93,844	10,521	795	
,, of settlement ...	,, 79,149	5,64,783	11,803	820	
No of villages draft published ...	100	1,735	105	205	
,, of 105 cases decided ...	26	8,943	1,747	96	
,, of 106 cases decided ...	8	385	314	1	
,, of plots copied final Khatians ...	...	1,122,456	424,265	174,616	
,, of villages finally published ...	...	1,106	835	205	
,, of estates assessed to revenue ...	...	.....	328	157	
Amount of former Sadar Jama ...	...	.....	Rs. 1,95,099	97,706	
,, of proposed Sadar Jama ...	...	.....	,, 2,76,379	1,00,224	
No.of Estote Kabuliuats executed ...	...	.....	165	370	
Amount of Jama for which Kabuliyats executed	...	.....	122,731	130,259	

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Name of officers by whom rents settled and revenue assessed.

255. It will be convenient here to record the names of the officers by whom rent settlement and revenue assessment were carried out in the various completion blocks :—

Name of block.	Name of officer by whom fair rents settled.	Name of officer by whom revenue reports written.
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.	Babu Syam Charan Sen	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.
East Athaisi and Damarkhand.	Babu Syam Charan Sen ... Babu Jatindra Mohan Sinha	Ditto.
Banchas	Babu Syam Charan Sen ... Babu Jatindra Mohan Sinha	Babu Jatindra Mohan Sinha
Kodhar	Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.
Lembai	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ...	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen.
Rahang	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ... Babu Ajoy Chandra Das ...	(West Rahang), Babu Syam Charan Sen. (Rest of Rahang) Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen.
Kotdesh	Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji Babu Sudarson Das ... Babu Balmukund Kanungo ...	A. S. officer in charge (Babu Prosanna Kumar Banerji assisted me in completion of statements).
Kotrahang ...	Mr. D. H. Kingsford ... Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ... Babu Prosanna Kumar Banerji Babu Balmukund Kanungo ... Babu Ajoy Chandra Das ...	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.
Pachimduai	Babu Ram Kanhia Paul ...	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen.
Chowdiskud	Babu Amrita Lal Gupta ... Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri	A. S. O. in charge (Minor Tauzis, Babu Sudarson Das and Babu Jatindra Mohan Sinha.)
Serai ...	Babu Amrita Lal Gupta ... Babu Jagdish Chrndra Lahiri	A. S. O in charge (Minor Tauzis, Babu Sudarson Das.)
Purbaduai and Oldhar	Babu Ram Kanhia Paul (work revised by A. S. O. in charge).	A. S. O. in charge (few estates by Babu Sudarson Das.)

All the Assistant Settlement Officers working under my supervision with one exception worked energetically and well. The services of Prasanna Kumar Banerji, Akhoy Kumar sen, Jatindra Mohan Sinha and Sudarson Das in rent settlement were specially valuable. The only officer whose work was faulty was Babu Ram Kanhia Paul, who assessed the flooded tracts. He was not lacking in industry so much as in common sense. Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen rendered me particularly valuable assistance in the work of revenue settlement.

Cost of operations.

256. It is difficult to make with any degree of accuracy even an approximate estimate of the cost of survey and settlement operations in this district The work of the Cuttack and Puri districts has always been carried on under the control of the Head Office at Cuttack, and no separate account has been kept of the expenditure on each. It is obvious that no separate account could have been kept as the expenditure of the Head Office is common to both districts, and there is no ascertainable proportion by which the share of each can be calculated. The difficulty is further complicated when, as of recent years, the three districts Balasore,

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Cuttack and Puri, have beeen managed from one centre. The only feasible plan for determining the expenditure in each district would be to divide the total cost of survey and settlement operations in Orissa after the final account is made up proportionately to the extent of the temporarily-settled area in each.

The account that I have endeavoured to compile below must be viewed in the light of these remarks. I have calculated the figures from the annual reports, dividing out the totals in proportion to the extent to which the principal operations were conducted in each district in each year.

COST OF SURVEY

257. There had been cadastrally surveyed up to 31st March 1892, 1,027 square miles out of a total of 1,916 at a cost of Rs. 3,99,993. The proportion for Puri is Rs. 2,14, 232.

The 1,027 square miles included 42 of permanently-settled area. On the other hand the operations being started in Puri were more expensive there than elsewhere.

Rs. 2,14,232 may be divided in proportion of 3 to 2 in order to give a separtate estimate of field survey (Rs. 1,28,539) and initial record writing (Rs. 85,693).

2.—COST OF SETTLEMENT.

258. (*a*) I take the expenses of the years 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94 to represent what may be debited to preliminary attestation and make up the account as follows :—

Up to 31st March 1892	...Rs.	88,631	Proportionate cost of 531 villages out of a total of 901, costing Rs. 1,36,407.
Half-year ending September 1892	,,	66,300	Proportionate cost of 1,326 villages out of a total of 1,464 costing Rs. 1,17,224.
1892-93	,,	7,564	Proportionate cost of 62 villages out of a total of 1,536 costing Rs. 1,87,609.
1893-94	,,	145	Proportionate cost of 1 village out of a total of 1,142, costing Rs. 1,66,371.
Total Rs ...		1,62,640	

It will be noted that this takes no account of the special expenditure on Mr. Nathan's Kotdesh work, and I am not certain that it covers the proportionate cost of all the tabulation work that was done in Puri records in 1893-94.

(*b*) RE-ATTESTATION AND ASSESSMENT.

1895-96 ...	... Rs.	54,965	The amount of work done in Puri appears to be almost one-fourth of the total for Cuttack, Puri and Khurda, costing Rs. 2,19,862.
1896-98 ...	... ,,	98,915	According to financial statement furnished by this office from December 1899 onwards. The figure excludes expenditure of October 1896.
1897-98 ...	... ,,	1,21,428	Rs. 1,11,428 actual expenditure to end of September 1898. Rs.10,000 added for remaining work in revenue-free areas.
Total Rs.	... ,,	2,75,308	

This takes no account of the proportionate cost of the Head Office in Cuttack for 1896-97 and 1897-98, and is also defective as otherwise noted.

If an estimate of assessment of rents is wanted, separate from assessment of revenue and from copying expenditure, it may be said roughly that the expenditure of 1895-96 and 1896-97 was on rent assessment, that of 1897-98 on revenue assessment. The Rs. 10,000 still likely to be spent on revenue-free areas will be an addition to the cost of rent assessment.

Some revenue assessment was done in 1896-97, but that is balanced by rent assessment in 1897-98. Separating copying expenditure, the division will be :—

	Rs.
Rent Assessment	1,62,719
Revenue Assessment	76,663
Copying and Miscellaneous Job Work	35,926

Total costs.

259. The total statement of cost is thus as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Survey—	
Field Survey	1,28,539
Record Writing	85,693
	2,14,232

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2. Settlement—

			Rs.	
Preliminary Attestation	...	...	1,62,640	
Assessment of rents	...	...	1,62,719	
Revenue Assessment	...	...	76,663	
Copying and Miscellaneous		...	35,926	
				4,37,948
		Grand Total	...	„ 6.52,180

The items for which allowance has not been made will probably swell the totals to at least 7 lakhs.

If then the area be estimated roughly at 1,000 square miles 1,029 surveyed and 985 settled, the average cost has been about Rs. 700 per square mile.

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(*b*) Ditto ditto . *Paddy*

(*c*) General averages.

" XIV.—Prices retained by chakla kanungos for January, June, and September 1887-1893.

" XV.—(*a*) Transfer of raiyati holdings, Pipli Registration Office.

(*b*) Ditto ditto, Puri Office.

" XVI.—Statement of reserved lands.

" XVII.—Statement of assessed and unassessed areas.

" XVIII.—Details of assets.

" XIX.—Sairat statement.

" XX.—Details of last settlement assets.

" XXI.— Do. of confirmed jagir.

" XXII.— Do. of resumed jagir.

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APPENDIX I

Arrangement of Parganas by Thanas.

Name of Thana.	Parganas included in each Thana.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Puri	Parganas Serai, Chowbiskud, greater part of Rahang, a small part of Kotrahang, and nearly half of Purbaduai, Oldhar, Paschimduai and two villages of Lembai.	
Pipli	Nearly whole of Lembai, except two villages, greater part of Kotrahang, nearly whole of Kotdesh except three villages, half of Paschimduai, small part of Rahang and one village of Serai	
Gope	Whole of Antrodh, Damarkhand, Banchas, Kelo, Kodhar, Athaisi, Tappa Kanman, Astrang, and Matkatpatna, nearly half of Purbaduai and Oldhar and three villages of Kotdesh.	

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the Rivers in the District of Puri with their distribution.

Name of River.	First distribution into arms and branches.	Second destribution of arms and branches into sub-branches	Third subdivision of sub-branches into minor channels.	Remarks.
	1. Kushbhadra River.	None ...	None ...	The Kushbhadra leaves the left bank of the Koakhye at the 12th mile, and after a south easterly course of about 50 miles discharges into the Bay of Bengal, a channel from the Kushbhadra joins the Dhunnooa, when the united streams take the name orf Kamma and joins the Kushbhadra, again a short distance below the head of the channel mentioned above, the Kushbhadra also receives several small drainages.
	2. Dyah River	Do. ...	Do. ...	At about 19½ miles of its course, the Koakhye River bifurcates and looses its name. The channel to the right being called the Dyah. The Dyah has a south-westerly course of 45 miles and discharges into the chilka Lake after being joined by the Bhargovi River, the Gangooa Nulla, the Moonaguni Nuddy, the Noona Nuddy and many smaller drainages from the Khurda Subdivision.
	.....	1. Kanchee Nuddy	I. Dhowria Nulla. 2. Sar Lake	The Dhowria Nulla is a branch of the Kanchee Nuddy and carries part of its water *via* the Samang Pat and Soonamoni River into the Chilka Lake. The Sar Lake receives the rest of the valume of the Kanchee, it has no regular outlet but spills into the Attara Nulla and Samang Pat and into the Bay by forcing a temporary channel through the sands at the station of Puri, part of the water flows back into the Bhargovi when the floods in that river subside the rest remain in the Sar Lake and is partly provided for by evaporation and absorbtion.
	3. Bhargovi	2. Chenooa Nalla Balbhadra for Breach.	None ...	Open space in the embankments on left bank of Bhargovi which spills through this gap into the Samang Pat, which is drained by the Sanamoe and Harchundee Rivers into the Chilka Lake.
		3. East Kania Nuddy	Do. ...	Discharges part of Bhargovi floods into the Samang Pat and Soonamoni River.
		4. Naya Nuddy or Noon flood escape	Do. ...	Artificial flood escape to Bhargovi discharging into the Chilka Lake.
		5. Dakhin Kania Nuddy.	Do. ...	Natural flood escape to Bhargovi discharging into the Chilka Lake The Bhargovi and Daya Rivers unite and flow through the same mouth into the Chilka Lake. The Bhargovi receives a large drainage called the Ruttunchuri River.

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APPENDIX III.

TABLE II, PART I.

Table of drainages in the District of Puri showing their distribution, and the course taken by the drainage, and the parts of the country drained.

Main drainage.	Minor drainages falling into the main drainges.	Parganas or part of parganas drained	REMARKS. Showing where the drainage is discharged, &c.
1	2	3	4
1. Prachee River	Several small drainages but none of any note.	Portions of parganas Bakrabad, Sylow, Daogram and Katay in the District of Cuttack lying on the right bank of the Davy branches Tarroot River and left bank of the Koakhye also part of parganas Kotdesh, Antrodh, Damarhkand Kerlo and Kodhar situated on the Kushbhadra, Kodua, and the Daya Rivers in the District of Puri.	The Prachee was formerly a branch of the Koakhye River, but its head has long been closed by the enhancement on the left bank of that river. It discharges into the Noon River, a branch of the Davy, near its exit to the sea, and is connected with the Kadua River by three channels in its lower reaches. The Prachee is also connected with the Davy during floods by the Dhonu najoore River, and it also receives some of the spill from the Davy and Kondob Rivers.
2. Kadua River...	1. Kadua Nulla 2. Ditto, 3. Babooajore & several small nullas.	Antrodh. Banchas. Damarkhand and Athaisi in the Puri District	The Kadua discharges directly in the Bay of Bengal, and, besides the nullas mentioned in column 2, it receives a great quantity of spill water from the Prachee and Kushbhadra Rivers. This drainage is connected in its lower breaches by three nullas with the Prachee.
3. Dhannooa River	Kamdharia of Bhargovi No. 2. 2. Moogai Nuddy. Branch of the Kushbhadra River.	Kotdesh. Purbaduai. Paschimduai.	The Dhunnoa takes its rise in the paddy fields of Pooran, Padhan, in pargana Kotdesh, and is called the Khomma after its junction with the channels from the Kushbhadra at Nagpur and it flows into the Kushbhadra at the lower boundary of Chah mauza.
	4. Dal Nuddy & several drainages.	Oldhar and part of Athaisi.	The Dhunnoa also receives the spill from the right bank of the Kushbhadra and in the event of branches in the embankments on the left bank of the Bhargovi, floods from that river also find there way into this drainage. The Dhunnooa has no current during the dry season, but the water on the lower reaches is deep and sweet all the year round. Canidhoria of Bhargovi No. 2 was formely a small escape or branch of the river but its head at Adalabad was closed by a large sluice in the time of the Mahratta Government. The Dal Nuddy was once the principal outlet to the Sar lake, but it has been closed for many years by the Government embankments round that lake and it is now merely a local drainage.
4. Maltia or Ruttuncherra River ...	1. Maltia nulla. 2. Chainginia nulla and several small drainage nulla.	Rahang and Kotrahang lying between the left bank of the Noon or Goda River and the right bank of the Bhargovi.	This drainage commences in the fields at Dandmukundpur, there it is called the Mattia. It crosses and recrosses the Jagannath Road several times and is called the Ruttuncherra after finally leaving the road It is joined by another drainage, also called the Mattia Nulla and at about two miles from its mouth the Chainginia Nulla flows into it, the latter Nulla bringing down the drainage from above the Dobunda Inspection Bungalow.

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APPENDIX III—*concld.*

TABLE II, PART I.

Table of drainages in the District of Puri, showing their distribution, and the course taken by the drainage and the parts of the country drained.

Main drainage.	Minor drainages falling into the main drainage	Parganas or part of parganas drained.	REMARKS. Showing where the drainage is discharged,&c.
1	2	3	4
			The Ruttuncherra discharges into the Bhar-Govi at Dimri Sana. There is no current during the dry season, but the lower reaches retain water all the year round and which, owing to the nature of the soil, is salt during the dry season, the bed of the river is cultivated in its upper reaches.
5. Goda or Noon River.	1. Putye Nuddy 2. Dakhin Khriah, and several smaller drainage nullas.	Lembai, Kotr a h a n g, Rahang, Serai and Chowbiskud situated between the left bank of the Daya River and the right bank of the Ruttuncherra River.	The upper length of this drainage is called the Goda, and the channel is now only traceable from below the Pipli and Khurda Road close to Pipli. The Noon discharges into the Daya River below Talmah. There is no current during the dry season; the bed of this drainage is cultivated in the upper reaches, but the lower reaches are filled with salt water during the dry season owing to the nature of the soil.
6. Moonago nee River.	Many small nullas from the neighbouring hills.	Portions of the Zillahs Kooshpuilah, Rameswar and Tapang; and of Pargana Serai, lying between the right bank of the Daya River and the hills and highlands of killa Raupur.	This river discharges into the Daya at Gorh-Balabhadrapur, and has a small stream of sweet water even in the driest weather.
7. Boro Nai ...	...	Drains part of killahs Pattia and Khurda.	Falls into the Koakhye River above Muncheswar.
8. Kimria or Balbhadra nulla.	...	Drains part of killah Gorkhand in Bakhrabad and of killahs Pattia and Khurda.	This nulla also takes off the water at Baro Nai and back water from the Koakhye during floods in the Koakhye and discharges into the Koakhye opposite to the Tankpani Chutty on the Jagannath Road.
9. Gangooa nulla	1. Khosejooree nulla and several smaller drainage nullas.	Drains the high lands and hills about Bhubaneswar and Khandagiri, zillah, Dandimal.	The Gangooa nulla so-called commences at the springs about Bhubaneswar and has a small stream all the year round. It receives a very large drainage through the Khosejooree nulla and discharges into the Daya River.

Note:—Table I, Part I, show at a glance, the Puri Rivers with there distributions and table II, Part I, will show the local drainages.

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APPENDIX IV.

PURI DIVISION—CLASS II.

Agricultural Embankments, mostly above present high flood level which will probably be permanently maintained at their present height.

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pragana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	251	Madhubbust	Kodhar ...	Daib ...	Right	...	2,900	1890	Good ...	3	
	252	Batoda				...	1,500				
	253	Pathurpucka ...				...	2,850				
	254	Do. ...				2	280				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	3	2,250				
	287	Bindhan	Kodhar ...	Bindhan ...	Right	...	500	1890	Fair	3	
	288	Ostapur				...	1,340				
	289	Khandasai				...	800				
	290	Do. to Assam ...				3	3,430		Good ...		
		Total ...	...	.....	...	4	790				
	317	Koakhye	Bakharabad Patta and Kotdesh.	Koakhy...	Left ...	11	2,767	1891	Good ...	3	
	323	Balianta	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Left ...	...	3,180	1891	Good ...	3	
	338	Dhoobtahar			Right	3	463	1891	Good ...	3	
	339	Bentpur and Hatrudrapur...			Do. ...	3	947	1890	Fair ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	6	1,410				
	365	Puba Malisai to Mallikabad	Kotrahang and Kotdesh.	Bhargovi	Right	7	4,035	1891	Good ...	3	
	366	Kanjaria river to Ghatkuri	Kotrahang Paschimduai Rahang and Chowbiskud.			43	5,113				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	51	3,868				
	430	Shea Satpara	Balbhadrapur	Chilika Lake	...	5	...	1891	Fair ...	3	
	431	Continuous	Dandinal Kotrahang Lembai Serai and Balbhadrapur.	Daya ...	Left ...	32	958	1891	Good ...	3	

PURI DIVISION—CLASS III.

Embankments which eventually it will probably be desirable to abandon, but which it is proposed to retain for the present.

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	221	Suttaboilpur	Deogan ...	Prachee ...	Left ...	...	760	1890	Fair ...	3	
	292	Arlow	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2,820				
	293	Kapilessarpur	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	590				
	294	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1,630				
	295	Manikpur	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1,360				
	297	Kantapara	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	970				
	298	Arlow	Kotdesh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2,020				
	299	Amanakud	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1,000				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	590				

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PURI DIVISION—CLASS III—*concld.*

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pragana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	360A	Balkati to Dasgoba ...	Kotdesh, Paschimduai, Rahang.	Bhargovi	Left ...	22	...	...	...	...	Breach at mile 6 not to be repaired.
	361	Head of Kanchinadi to Singmapur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	2,565	1891	...	3	
	362	Head of East Kiana River to Teencuda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	4,923				
		Teencuda to Beejpur ...	Chowbiskud	Do. ...	Do. ...	2	2,509				
	363	Dakhinkania to Opadee ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7	2,508				
		Total	...	...	...	42	1,945				
	Part of 381	Charserai to Balighai ...	Oldhar ...	Sar Lake...	Do. ...	5	2,126	1891	Do. ...	3	
	382	Dasgoba	Rahang ...	Kanchee ...	Left	...	1,475	1891	Do. ...	3	
	383	Balleah				1	2,775				
	384	Jaganath Ballav ...				...	2,985				
	385	Pursotam				...	3,885				
	386	Utarsarpara				...	265				
	387	Panchmuhan				...	...				
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	1,270				
	388	Jaukadupur to Dhauria ...	Rahang ...	Kanchee ...	Right ...	1	4,365	1891	Do. ...	3	
	389	Dhauria and Harikrishnapur	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	4,550				
		Total ...	...	...	...	5	3,635				
	390	Dhauria to Bhatagaon ...	Do. ...	Dhauria ...	Left ...	2	1,585	1891	Do. ...	3	
	391	Malikpatpur to Singnapur	Do. ...	Do. ...	Right ...	3	655				
	392	Tikarpara to Kumarpara...	Do. ...	Atharanala	Left ...	2	795	1890	Do. ...	3	
	393	Albekiah	Do. ...	Do. ...	Right ...	4	715	1890	Fair ...	3	
	394	Basdeopara to Kaddipada	Do. ...	East kania	Do. ...	4	3,273	1891	Do. ...	3	
	395	Kaddipada to Hari. Chandra-	Cowbiskud	Sunamori	Do.	10	3,535	1891	Good ...	3	
	396	patna Hari. Chandrapatna				...	1,300				
		Total ...	...	...	...	10	4,835				
	397	Nya	Chowbiskud	Nya ...	Left	2	4,675	1891	Do. ...	3	
	398	Teencuda			Right	2	1,060	1891	Do. ...	3	
	399	Palank...				2	3,900				
	400	Patua				...	1,350				
		Total ...	...	...	...	5	1,030				
	401	Athead	Chowbiskud	Southkania	Left	3	650	1891	Do. ...	3	
	402	Sanobundkeria				...	240				
	403	Do.				...	1,460				
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	2,350				
	404	Head to Bramungiri ...	Chowbiskud	Southkania	Right ...	4	2,790	1881	Dh. ...	3	

PURI DIVISION—CLASS IV.

Embankments which it is undesirable to retain, as in some cases they are actually harmful and the remainder are of doubtful utility.

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	255	Turrassi	Kodhar ...	Daib ...	Right ...	...	3,400	1891	Fair ...	3	
	256	Do.			...	...	3,500				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1,620				
	259	Saldah	Deogaon ...	Kundol ...	Right ...	...	4,046	1891	Do. ...	3	
	266	Murroo	Deogaon ...	Kundal ...	Right	...	750	...	...	...	
	267	Do.				...	2,050				
	268	Do.				...	5,100				
	269	Mohunpara				...	2,900				
	270	Passang				...	270				
	271	Do.				...	280				
	272	Do.				...	2,000				
	273	Dyjang				...	4,800				
	274	Cuplumsolta				...	1,458				

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PURI DIVISION.—CLASS IV—*concld.*

Capital	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	275	Balava	Deogaon ...	Kundal ...	Right ...	...	2,000	...	...	...	
	276	Bunkubattia				...	4,500				
	277	Lukhunpur				...	1,400				
	278	Bungul				...	3,900				
	279	Do.				...	1,000				
	280	Do.				...	810				
	281	Do.				...	450				
	282	Do.				...	100				
		Total ...	...	...	...	7	854				
	283	Baharua	Deogaon ...	Kundal ...		...	1,650	1890	Good		
	318	Kalyanpur to Baroonoi ...	Pattia ... and Bakhrabad.	Koakhye ...	Righ	3	4,066			3	
	319	Baroonoi to Muncheswar...				1	3,150				
	320	Muncheswar	Bakhrabad and Dandimal			...	4,070	1891	Good		
	321	Do. and Bancooa ...				3	5,470				
	322	Balbhadrapur... ...				2	4,770				
		Total ...	...	...	...	13	100				
	324	Bhimpur	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Left	...	360				
	325	Do.				...	875				
	326	Patua and Dooly Khusrahar				2	3,813	1890	Good		
	327	Pari Basudeipur ...				...	1,515				
	328	Kantabaree					982				
	329	Begarpur and Giringa ...				2	2,620	1890	Fair	3	
	330	Mahakoondah ...				...	800				
	331	Do.				...	130	1890	Good		
	332	Do.				...	90				
	333	Do.				...	1,690				
		Total ...	...	...	...	6	2,315				
	340	Barilon	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Right	...	792	1890	Fair	3	
	341	Baharsahi				...	61				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	853				
	360B	Balkati to Dashgoba ...	Kotdesh, Paschimduai and Rahang.	Bhargovi ...	Left ...	5	915	1891	Good	3	
	367	Ratnachira River toGoalpara	Rahang, Chowbiskud.	Bhargovi ...	Right ...	4	3,410	1891	Good	3	
	370	Bengal	Rahang ...	Bengai ...	Left ...	3	435	1891	Fair		
	371	Alsunah to Allupur ...	Rahang ...	Bengai ...	Right	1	4,290	1891	Good	3	
	372	Pykrapur				...	800				
	373	Do.				...	50				
	374	Do.				...	650	Not known	Bad		
	375	Do.				...	120				
	376	Do.				...	928				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	1,558				
	377	Oothen,Surpada and Kanchi	Rahang ...	Sar Lake ...		2	1,130				
	378	Soondhur	Oldhar ...			5	900	1891	Good	3	
	379	Sundhur andGarh Murudasira				...	1,845				
	380	Garh Murudasira ...				...	2,382				
		Total ...	...	...	...	8	977				
Part of	381	Garh Murudasira to Balighai	Oladhar ...	Sar Lake ...	...	2	...	1891			
	432	Singpur to Goalpara ...	Dandimal ...	Daya ...	Right	7	1,614	1891			
	433	Tigiria	Khurda ...			1	1,600				
		Total ...	...	...	...	8	3,214				
	434	Burrahghur	Serai ...	Monaguni ...	Left	...	1,510	1891	Good	3	
	435	Do.				...	2,300				
	436	Burrahghur to Lakhampur				2	410				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	4,220				
	439	Burrahghur	Serai ...	Managuni ...	Right	1	4,648	1891			
	440	Burparra	Seraial and Balbhadrapur.			3	1,749				
		Total ...	...	...	...	5	1,117				
	437	Attarbatti	Balbhadrapur	Managuni ...	Left	...	4,000	1891			
	438	Pulbad				...	2,680				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1,490				

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PURI DIVISION.—CLASS V.

Embankments already practically abandoned, mostly superseded by Embankments of Class I.

Capital	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	225	Pari Chaupari ...	Deogaon ...	Godda ...	Right ...	...	343	1890	Good ...	3	
	226	Amarpara				...	1,954				
	227	Sasanpada				...	5,246				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	2,263				
	248	Majurai	Sailo ...	Daib ...	Right	...	4,419	1890	Do ...	3	
	249	Batada	Saibiri ...			...	4,307				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	3,446				
	261	Patharpaka ...	Deogaon ...	Dobikhya...	Right ...	...	4,335	1890	Fair ...	3	
	262	Kalikata		Old Daib	Left ...	...	4,575	1889			
	263	Barsan			Right	...	2,000	1889			
	264	Sardoi				...	3,200				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,200				
	284	Pukhariganj ...	Kate ...	Akhara ...	Left ...	1	1,380	1890	Good ...		
	285	Taurah	Do. and Deogaon.	Taura ...	Right ...	1	2,775	1890	Do. ...		
	286	Upindra	Bardia ...	Muggra ...	Left ...	1	...	1891	Fair ...		
	299	Neagang	Deogaon ...	Prachee	Left	...	700	Unknown.	Bad ...	3	
	300	Karkara	Do. ...			...	100				
	301	Niali	Do. ...			...	230				
	302	Baliara	Kodhar ...			...	920				
	303	Kakatpur	Do. ...			...	600				
	304	Saripur	Khoirto ...			...	130				
	305	Do. ...	Do. ...			...	40				
	306	Odaipur	Do. ...			...	70				
	307	Do.	Do. ...			...	610				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	3,400				
	308	Adhaka	Kodhar ...	Prachee ...	Right ...	...	520	Unknown.	Ba ...	3	
	309	Kaulaborne ...	Kerlo ...	Kundia ...	Left	...	510	Do.	Do. ...		
	310	Do.				...	250				
	311	Odai Komi... ...				...	200				
	312	Chinoon				...	1,620				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,560				
	313	Kullum Kunea ...	Kerlo	Steam from Prachee to Bay of bengal.	Right ...	...	1,720	Do.	Bad ...	3	
	314	Kania		Kodua ...	Do.	...	730	Do.	Do. ...		
	315	Sandahar			Do.	...	670				
	316	Do.			Do.	...	1,000				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,400				
	334	Narsua	Athaisi ...	Kushbhadra	Left ...	...	3,390	Do.	Do. ...	3	
	335	Paiksahi	Do. ...			...	3,130				
	336	Narsua	Do. ...			1	20				
	337	Bangow	Mungulpatna			2	510				
		Total ...	...	...	...	4	1,770				
	342	Shaikpatua... ...	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Right ...	...	270	Unknown	Bad ...	3	
	343	Madgoghuriah ...	Do. ...			...	4,390	1890...	Fair ...		
	344	Nagpur	Purbaduai ...			2	1,240	Unknown	Bad ...		
	345	Sujanagar	Matkatpatna			1	105	Do. ...	Do. ...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	4	725				
	346	Guniah	Purbaduai ...	Mugai ...	Left	...	50	1891	Fair ...	3	
	347	Do.				...	130				
	348	Do.				...	3,810				
	349	Dubhar				1	1,020				
	350	Entrakud				...	2,310				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	2,040				

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PURI DIVISION—CLASS V—*concld.*

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision No.	Remarks.
	351	Guhbadee	Purbaduai ...	Mugai ...	Right	...	4,210	1891	Fair ...	3	
	352	Lambai				...	1,560				
	353	Entrakud				...	3,800				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	4,290				
	354	Dubhar	Do.	Dhanna ...	Left	...	915	1891	Do. ...	3	
	355	Kurpurkuncha				...	3,730				
	356	Ditto				...	2,610				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1,975				
	357	Sauroon	Do.	Do. ...	Right	...	3,285	1891	Do. ...	3	
	358	Urali to Cheumrigoun ...				3	1,960				
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	5,245				
	359	Balbhadra	Dandimal ...	Balbhadra ...	Do ...	2	3,025	Unknown	Do. ...	3	
	368	Kajalow to Suapur ...	Kotdesh ...	Kimriadhar ...	Left ...	1	4,120	Do.	Bad.		
	369	Gobindpur to Korsonpur...	Kotrahang ...	Do ...	Right ...	1	4,020				
	405	Near right bank of Bhargovi	Kotdesh ...	Ratnachera ...	Right	...	2,178	Do.	Do. ...	3	
	406	Koolreasai				...	261				
	407	Ghursoondah				...	300				
	408	Saluah				...	2,200				
	409	Do.				...	2,025				
	410	Mudhoopoolothee ...				...	4,750				
	411	Bhagbutpur				...	1,000				
	412	Aunjang				...	3,300				
	413	Jasuapur				...	1,050				
	414	Peartoal to Dimirisenha ...	Rahang and Chowbiskud.			5	4,735				
		Total ...	...	...	...	9	699				
	415	Chingiriah and Chutboory...	Chowbiskud ...	Ratnachera ...	Left ...	2	...	Do	Do. ...	3	
	416	Chingiriah	Rahang and Chowbiskud	Chingirish ...	Do. ...	1	4,500	Do.	Do. ...		
	417	Datiapara	Rahang ...	Nuna ...	Left	...	1,500	Do.	Do. ...	3	
	418	Do.				...	2,300				
	419	Naggeon				...	2,350				
	420	Undaising				1	3,810				
	421	Kangoda and Mudharsing...				3	5,060				
	422	Do. and Purikud ...				2	1,159				
		Total ...	...	...	...	9	339				
	423	Delong	Lembai ...	Nuna	Right	...	540	Do.	Do. ...	3	
	424	Sudgha	Serai ...			...	1,420				
	425	Tiparee				...	1,140				
	426	Do.				...	4,096				
	427	Ebruah and Jhanus ...				4	3,307				
	428	Jharas and Kunkurjan River				6	1,044				
		Total ...	...	...	...	12	987				
	429	Dhankera Noor River ...	Rahang ...	Petye ...	Right ...	1	420	Do.	Do. ...	3	

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APPENDIX V.

Milan Khasra Sadar Statement by Thanas.

Thana number.	Name of Thana.	Number of villages.	Total area in acres.	CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.								
				Rice.			Twice cropsped.	Micellaneous crops.	Homestead lands		Orchards and Bamboos.	Total Cultivated	Irrigated By Canal.
				Early (Biali.)	Winter (Sarad.)	Spring (Dalua.)			A.	D.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13
	Puri	802	260,427·75	934·85	143,319·24	14,401·18	6,288·32	4,181·34	3,791	59	9,801·14	182,096·66	...
	Pipli	794	212,246·66	1,511·66	119,263·98	350·31	28,362·91	4,970.19	6,983	92	7,181·76	169,125·03	...
	Gope	614	183,103.24	2,807·18	87,775·50	1,903·44	8,020·24	6,307·89	4,347	88	2,367·67	113,529·80	...
	Total ...	2,210	655,777·05	5,253·69	350,358·72	16,655·23	43,171.47	15,459·42	15,123	29	18,729·57	464,751·49	...

Name of Thana	CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES					NON-CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES.																				
	New fallow.	Old fallow.	Thatching grass.	Culturable Jungle.	Total Culturable.	Houses.		Tanks and River.		Canals.		Embank-ments.		Jheels.		Government Roads.		Other roads.		Burning ghats.		Waste and others.	Total Unculturable.
	14	15	16	17	17	19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27	28
						A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D		
Puri	3,487·40	6,207·15	131·21	1,181·66	11,007·42	1,997	49	15,179	50	...	...	1,297	23	5,254	10	385	40	1,690	85	242	42	41,276·68	67,323·67
Pipili	2,597·87	1,716·25	51·38	1,546·85	5,912·35	1,688	06	9,659	27	...	...	631	88	327	27	766	89	2,062	46	220	67	21,852·18	37,208·68
Gope	3,709·14	6,378·87	216·55	6,467·59	16,770·15	953	95	8,206	80	...	...	54	57	446	65	83	58	1,6°4	28	57	63	41,305·83	62,803·29
Total ...	9,794·41	14,302·27	399·14	9,196·10	33,689·92	4,639	50	33,045	57	...	...	1,983	68	6,028	02	1,235	87	5,447	59	520	72	104,434·69	157,335·64

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APPENDIX VI.

Comparison of unassessed areas at last and present Settlements.

Serial No.	NAME OF BLOCK	LAST SETTLEMENT						PRESENT SETTLEMENT.												Remarks.
		Culturable waste (Laikoporiaya)	Unculturable waste.	Jungle.	Minha.	Jagir.	Total of unassessed area.	Unculturable waste.	CULTURABLE.							Orchards.	Minha.	Jagir.	Total unassessed.	
									Jungle.	Old fallow.	Grazing.	Cremation.	Current fallow.	Tank.	Miscellaneous.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Kotdesh block	1,009	33,112	5,607	1,015	2,260	43,003	8,771	313	2,767	6,884	475	638	385	178	690	661	869	25,431	
2	Kodhar block	333	9,376	4,116	204	293	14,322	3,789	2,616	1,375	1,512	148	269	...	...	40	115	153	10,017	
3	East Athaisi and Damarkhand block	194	15,839	2,807	373	462	19,675	9,943	4,046	2,424	1,566	...	266	...	...	33	222	66	18,666	
4	West Athaisi and Matkarpatna block	...	11,719	227	59	82	12,087	8,778	1,175	793	228	65	39	...	...	13	19	40	11,150	
5	Lembai block	1,183	9,008	8,106	390	1,107	19,794	4,322	90	1,585	1,665	184	313	70	...	227	310	30	8,796	
6	Kotrahang block ...	...	6,612	330	280	405	7,627	2,075	248	550	1,164	68	152	100	...	116	149	114	4,736	
7	Paschimduai block ...	150	2,578	290	175	322	3,515	1,084	33	300	345	33	39	50	...	100	106	72	2,162	
8	Purbaduai Oldhar block ...	216	17,339	298	219	387	18,459	11,845	741	832	999	127	56	41	186	93	60	94	15,074	
9	Rahang block	723	12,688	43	97	564	14,115	10,973	64	1,279	1,316	110	153	129	...	3	84	113	14,224	
10	Serai block	...	13,802	1,654	266	533	16,255	3,426	10	3,132	1,616	75	553	42	...	1	64	7	8,926	
11	Chowbiskud block ...	502	17,042	1,550	68	193	19,355	16,938	1,204	3,133	1,760	120	1,783	22	...	41	72	15	25,697	
12	Banchas	56	3,936	366	168	233	4,759	1,274	216	918	746	98	95	...	...	24	107	70	3,548	
13	Scattered Estates ...	...	2,965	541	78	164	3,748	603	232	388	84	20	89	...	...	6	93	...	1,515	
	Total ...	4,366	1,56,016	25,935	3,392	7,005	1,96,714	83,821	13,788	20,076	19,894	1,523	4,445	839	364	1,387	2,062	1,743	1,49,942	

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APPENDIX VII.

Crop statement totals of District Puri (Sadar Subdivision).

Thana number.	Name of Thana.	Number of Villages.	CEREALS AND PULSES.								OILSEEDS.				Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.
			Rice,			Wheat.	Barley.	Mandua.	China.	Other foodgrains, including pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Castor Oil.	Others.		
			Early (or Bialí).	Winter (or Saradh).	Spring (or Dalua)											
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Puri ...	802	4,111·70	146,049·76	14,048·77	3·19	...	1,719·99	62·22	8,095·40	48·82	30·74	41·09	58·41	17·52	38·25
	Pipli ...	794	17,732·45	130,356·16	349·92	...	...	2,029·10	...	31,727·57	48·03	33·71	102·05	25.16	1·20	224·28
	Gope ...	614	6,854·55	89.164·69	1,922·51	2·56	...	5,013·67	21·81	10,308·67	40·64	10·80	353·33	297·34	8·04	301·27
	Total ...	2,210	28,698·70	365,570·61	16,321·20	5·75	...	8,762·66	84·03	50,131·64	132·49	75·25	497·46	380·91	26·76	563·80

Name of Thana.	FIBRES.			DYES.			DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.			Inkar grass.	Homestead Lands.	Fodder crops.	Garden produce and fruit bearing orchards.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.				Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped, cols. 33-34.	REMARKS.
														Food.							
	Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Saffron.	Indigo.	Others.	Pan.	Tobacco	Others.					Yam.	Brinjal.	Others.	Non-food.				
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Puri ...	14·94	14·64	0·10	4·92	...	0 65	76·91	23·00	2·29	...	3,791·59	...	9,180·14	25·18	417·03	407·74	27·60	188,312·49	6,215·83	182,096·66	
Pipli ...	87·03	3·52	...	34·77	9·38	11·19	42·38	109·76	5·75	...	6·966·08	...	7,194·79	2·42	357·98	483·60	30·73	197,986·93	28,861·90	169,125·03	
Gope ...	178·61	1·79	...	...	3·97	58·74	55·34	16·46	0·17	...	4,347·88	...	2,367·67	1·58	185·01	15·88	17·06	121,550 04	8,026·24	113,529·80	
TOTAL...	8·58	19·95	0·19	39·69	13·35	70·58	174·55	149·22	8·21	...	15,105·55	...	18,742·60	29·18	960·02	907·22	75·39	507,849·46	43 097·97	464,751·49	

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APPENDIX VIII—POPULATION STATISTICS.

(*Percentages in italics.*)

CLASSIFICATION.	Thana Puri.	Town Puri.	Thana Gope.	Thana Pipli.	Sadar Subdivision.
Males	105,222	15,930	67,716	120,607	309,475
Females	104,051	12,864	66,322	620,863	304,100
Total ...	209,273	28,794	134,038	241,470	613,575
Hindus	208,158	28,476	130,582	236,948	604,164
	99,1	*99·1*	*97.5*	*98·3*	*98·6*
Musalmans	1,029	269	3,399	3,854	8,551
	4	*·9*	*2·5*	*1 6*	*1·3*
Immigrants from Cuttack and States.	976	3,035	4,379	5,817	14,207
Madras	1,675	1,408	83	221	3,387
Total ...	3,390	5,698	4,761	6,783	20,632
Literate males... ...	13,194	6,242	6,547	16,371	42,354
	12·5	*39·2*	*9·6*	*13·5*	*13·6*
Do. females... ...	172	369	73	370	984
	·16	*2 8*	*11*	*·31*	*·32*
	209,273	28,794	134,038	241,470	613,575
Chief Hindu castes in order of numerical strength—					
1. Chasa	97,215	4,507	35,078	64,723	2,01,523
	46	*16*	*26*	*26*	*33*
2. Bramhan ...	26,056	6,774	10,751	25,190	66,771
	13	*23*	*8*	*10*	*11*
3. Bouri	15,480	...	18,374	29,654	63,461
	7	...	*13*	*12*	*10*
4. Sudra	593	383	31,298	2,781	34,955
	...	*1*	*23*	*1*	*5½*
5. Goala	8,508	852	13,594	11.367	34,321
	4	*3*	*10*	5	*5½*
6. Karan and Kayasta...	7,149	3,402	3,513	8,115	22,179
	3½	*12*	*3*	*3*	*3½*
7. Teli	4,614	821	4,629	9,731	19,795
	2	*3*	*3½*	*4*	*3*
8. Kewt	7,657	302	4,620	6,286	18,865
	3½	*1*	*3½*	*2½*	*3*
9. Kandara	5,556	169	3,343	7,344	16,412
	2½	...	2	3	2
10. Guria	4,910	547	2,344	7,050	14,851
	2½	*2½*	*2*	*3*	*2*
11. Bhandari ...	4,398	814	3,124	5,398	13,734
	2	3	*2*	2	2
12. Savar	2,508	623	797	6,357	10,245
	1	2	...	*3*	2
13. Dhoba	2,271	268	2,609	4,099	9,247
	2	*1*	2	2	*1½*
14. Tanti	2,099	116	1,798	5,106	9,019
	1	...	*1*	*2*	*1½*
15. Barhai	2,268	1,430	2,020	2,791	8,509
	1	5	*1½*	*1*	*1½*
16. Malakar	3,519	135	601	3,128	7,383
	2	...	...	*1½*	*1*
17. Bonia	1,452	672	659	2,729	6,512
	1	2	...	*1*	*1*

The castes next in importance are Kumhar (5,585) Kamar (5,414), Paik (4,800), Syal (4,020), Rajput (3,940), Khandait (3,698), Kansari (3,496), Pan (3,337), Jotish (3,285), Gola (3,162), Sagerpasha (2,658), Patra (2,571), Baishnab (2,521), Nolia (2,448), Hari (2,247), Dome (2,177), Kachawar (1,992), Thoriza (1,931), Benia (1,865), Chamar and Muchi (1,287), Cela (1,195), Baishya (1,0 79).

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APPENDIX IX.

PURI PRICES.

Copy of Mr. R. Nathan's note on Kotdesh prices, dated July 1892.

Copy of Appendix XV (P. 81) of Mr. R. Nathan's Report on Kotdesh, dated 12th July 1893.

Copy of Appendix G. to Mr. E. H. Walsh's Report on Rahang Circle, dated 14th November 1892.

Customs statements of exports of rice from Puri from 1876-77 to 1897-98 (two portions) I have utilised the materials contained in the above as follows :—

(1) Form Mr. Nathan's Appendix XV, I have excluded the figures obtained from Nityananda Mahanti as palpably false. It will be seen that for 11 years, 1843 to 1853, during which there were violent fluctuations according to the information obtained from other sources the same figure 390·4 has been shown. The same remark applied to the period 1854 to 1859 and subsequent years. The prices shown are unaccountably lower than average up to the year of the great famine after which they are perhaps correct, but I have thought it best to exclude them altogether.

(2) For the years 1893 to 1897 the following figures have been taken.

		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Leading Mokaddams.	Imar Math	81.25	48·75	65·00	56·37	28·62
	Nityananda Mohanti ...	35·62	39·37	43·12	56·12	30·00
	Kreetibas Das	37·50	60·00	60·00	45·00	35·00
	Bhikari Charn Mahanti ...	8125	48·75	65·00	56 87	28·62
	Kotdesh, Kanungo ..	36·25	55·00	58·75	78·87	53·76
	Average ...	45·6	50·60	58·60	58·90	35·30

(3) The statement of monthly current prices in Mr. Walsh's note has been supplemented by the addition of prices for recent years.

(4) The information obtained from the above sources has been thrown into the following form.

Years.	PADDY. Average of months and other sources.	PADDY. Average of decades.	PADDY. Proportion of average to last decade.	RICE. Average of monthly current prices.	RICE. Average of decades.	RICE. Proportion of average to last decade.	RICE. Average of export prices.	RICE. Average of decades.	RICE. Proportion of average to last decade.	REMARKS.
1836	236'0									
1837	126·2									
1838	157'5									
1839	150'5	217	413							
1840	178'5	1838-42								
1841	149'6	gives								
1842	172 8	162	308							
1843	289'4	1843-7								
1844	347'8	gives								
1845	354'9	272	523							
1846	147'0									
1847	228'4									
1848	201·2									
1849	210'0									
1850	219'3									
1851	210'0									
1852	185'9									
1853	165·2	175	339							
1854	105'0									
1855	149'8									
1856	152'4									
1857	157'5									
1858	124'4									
1859	128'6									
1860	157'6									
1861	130'0	111'6	212	34'14						1861-1891 monthly current prices are for the Amli year, that is September 1860 to August 1861, and so on. For 1892-7 the prices are for the Christian year.
1862	92'7			29'52						
1863	87'2			26.89	28.4	163				
1864	93'6			33'62						
1865	78'5			17'71						

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Years.	Paddy.			Rice.						Remarks.
	Average of months and other sources.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	Average of monthly current prices.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	Average of export prices.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	
1866	48·0	44·1	...	8·28	10·7	61†				† Famine years excluded.
1867	40·3			13·12						
1868	84·0			26·82						
1869	84·0			24·44						
1870	91·8			25·75						
1871	84·0			30·73						
1872	81·8	87·4	166	28·00	25·9	149				
1873	110·4			33·81						
1874	104·1			25·24						
1875	86·6			24·82						
1876	89·2			24·12						
1877	59·0			14·87			26·6			
1878	39·4			12·17			Nil			
1879	52·5			15·64			16·8			
1880	57·0			19·15			16·8			
1881	88·2			27·91			21·3			
1882	96·6	71	137	28·8	20·7	119	26·6	19·3	129	
1883	95·0			25·98			20·0			
1884	91·1			20·07			20·6			
1885	61·4			19·79			16·8			
1886	56·8			18·71			16·0			
1887	72·5			22·09			18·8			
1888	60·5			20·51			17·8			
1889	48·7			17·11			16·8			
1890	58·3			21·1			14·2			
1891	52·3			19·36			17·3			
1892	47·4	52·5	100	13·06	17·4	100	14·6	15	100	
1893	54·6			14·31			11·6			
1894	50·6			15·75			12·7			
1895	58·6			22·44			15·2			
1896	58·9			19·18			1·0			
1897	35·3			11·37			13·8			

Extract from Mr. Nathan's note on Pargana Kotdesh, dated July 12th 1893.

(K) PRICES.

One of the most noteworthy among the incidents that have affected the course of enconomic rent during the period of the settlement is the remarkable rise that has occurred in the price of paddy. At a moderate computation prices at the present times are more than five times as high as they were shortly after the settlement came into force. General and local causes have no doubt combined to bring about this great change. To what extent it must be attributed to local causes, such as increase in population and more extensive exportation, and to what extent a general fall in the purchasing power of silver underlies the phenomenon, is a question involving such intricate considerations that I cannot now venture to express an opinion. But the change due to the fall in the value of silver, and the change due to increase in population. more extensive exportation and the like must both have exercised an effect on money rents. To put the case in the manner most favourable to the raiyats, and supposing the great rise in prices accompanied by a considerable increase in population and an extensive cultivation of inferior soils, has occasioned no rise in produce rents, yet, the thani raiyat holding lands at a fixed rate discharges his obligations to the landlord with less than a fifth part of the produce which he formerly had to abandon. And furthermore I do not consider it bold to conjecture that an increase of 60 to 70 per cent in population and an extensive cultivation of waste land indicate a rise in the real economic rent.

Mr. Toynbee in his Sketch of the history of Orissa gives a table of wholesale rents current in mufassal between the years 1811 and 1817. The information was derived from the police darogahs. If it be reliable, the prices current early in the century were much higher than the prices that prevailed during the first half of the current settlement. The average price of paddy is given in the table referred to as 90 Cuttack seers, *i. e.*, 26 gounis to the rupee. From this date onward to the time of the settlement I have no figures at my disposal. There must have been a considerable fall in prices to allow them to have reached the very low ebb at which we find them immediately after the beginning of the settlement.

With regard to the charges in the price of paddy which have occurred from the date of the institution of the settlement up to the present time, I have examined the landlords, tenure-holders and raiyats over 70 villages. The answers I received were often vague and contradictory; but sifting the wheat from the chaff, I have, by comparing the evidence of a large number of witnesses, arrived at the following conclusions. At the very time of the introduction of the settlement prices were greatly above the normal level, the period being one of great scarcity and still vividly remembered by the older raiyats. Immediately that this scarcity came to an end there was a very great fall in prices, and they reached their lowest level of a *charan* to 100 *gounis* per rupee. I have sought in vain for a satisfactory

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explanation of this phenomenon. As far, however, as I can determine, the level to which prices fell was lower than had been current before the scarcity that marked the beginning of the settlement. In several villages I have found that thani raiyats lost their right shortly after the settlement began, and the explanation given to me has always been that the great fall in prices made it difficult for the raiyats to pay the money rents fixed for their land. A circumstance tending to confirm this idea is that, not long after the settlement came into force, Government passed an order forbidding thani raiyats to relinquish their lands. This order was passed on the complaint of mukaddams, zamindars and others that the thani raiyats finding it difficult to pay their rent were relinquiseing their lands and that the Government revenue could not be collected. It is significant of how much the rise in prices has eased the burden on the raiyats that I have hardly encountered a single case (except under abnormal circumstances) of the loss of right by a thani raiyat during the last 30 years.

After the great fall in prices, they remained at a low ebb for several years and then gradually rose to the present high normal level, The great famine of 1866 appears to have been the only serious disturbance to the steadiness of this progression. For the last five years the range of prices has been from about 15 to 20 gounis the rupee. Last December prices were at the normal level of 16 gounis. The season having been an exceedingly unfavourable one, prices have gradually risen to 10, 9 and even 8 gounis the rupee. This I believe to be the highest level touched since the famine of 1866,

The following table of prices I have compiled from a set of figures given by the chief mukaddam of the pargana, and describing the rates at which he has sold the produce of his nijchas land :—

Period.		Price expressed in number of gounis per rupee.
Uriya.	English.	
1250-1260	1843-1853	85
1261-1270	1854-1863	$56\frac{4}{5}$
1271-1272	1863-1865	$42\frac{1}{2}$
1273	1866	8
1274	1867	10
1275-1280	1868-1873	$29\frac{1}{2}$
1281-1290	1874-1883	$21\frac{4}{5}$
1291-1299	1883-1892	$15\frac{4}{9}$

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To Mr. Nathan's Report of Kotdesh dated 1893.

Statement illustrating the rise in prices during the term of the settlement.

Source of information.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
1. Uriya Math	296	210	157 5	168	178'5	168	157'5	225'7	367 5	336	147	152'2	231	220'5	262'5	210	210	165'2	105	168	141'7	178'5	115'5	152'2	183'7	120'7	94'5	89'2
2. Raghab Das Math ...	...	131'6 111'6 65'7	...	126	...	...	...	...	262'5	262'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131'6	131'6	...	118'1	105	131'6	137'8 131'6	118'1	85'3
3. Imar Math	...	65'6	157'5	157'5	...	98 6	189	367'5	...	420	...	262.5	210	...	183'7	...	210	...	...	...	137'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gangamata Math ...	...	...	...	...	...	220'5	150 7	225'7	367'3	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141'7	178'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dakhinparsa Math ...	...	...	...	...	...	111'6	194'2	315	393'7	420	...	270'7	162'7	1990'5	183'7	...	137'7	...	...	...	210	115'5	139'5	...	...	...	...	...
6. Nityanand Mahanti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390 4	390'4	393'4	390'4	390'4	390 4	390'4	390'4	390'4	390 4	390'4	294	294	294	294	294	294	275 6	275 6	248	229 7
Average ...	296	126'6	157'5	150'5	178'5	149'6	172'8	304'8	356'3	360'8	268 7	268.9	248'5	270'1	235.1	300'2	237	277'8	199'5	197'8	176	191'6	166'7	183'7	196'9	177	131'5	101'4

Source of information.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
1. Uriya Math ...	105	68'2	31'5	34	84	84	78'7	63	94'5	105	115'5	94'5	89'2	52'2	39'4	52 5	47'2	94'5	94'5	84 6	118'1	52'5	61	113'5	31'5	52'5	59'7	42	42
2. Raghab Das Math ...	91 9	78'7	39'4 32'8	32'5	...	...	105	105	105 91'0	131 6 118'1	105 91'1	...	...	59'1	...	52.5	58'6	84	157'5	118'1	105	...	52'5	78'7	64'3	42'1	65'6	56 4	55'7
3. Imar Math ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 7	91'9	...	...	...	59 1	...	...	63	84	70'9	108 2	68'2	73'5	63	52'5	64'3	38'1	...	47'2	52 5
4. Gangamata Math ...	...	...	31'5	34'7	...	...	...	...	42	105'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94'5	...	...	97	...	...	73'5	73'5	31'5	52'5	58	42
5. Dakhinparsa Math. ...	84	88'5	105	...	...	...	...	...	78'7	...	...	78½	...	65 5	...	...	59'1	84	73'5	73'5	81	57'7	57'7	63	65'1	63	52'5	47'2	36'7
6. Nityananda Mohanti ...	206'6	183'7	36'7	45'9	147	147	137'8	128'6	128 6	119'4	119'4	114'8	110'2	101	96'3	87'3	101	91'9	91'9	87'3	91'9	82	78.1	73'5	73'5	64'3	64'3	59.7	50.5
7. Kretibas Das ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70'9	70 9	63	63	63	55'6
8. Kotdesh Kanungo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86'6	90'6	77'4	63	50'8	55'6	53'8	50'8	56'4	50'5	...
Average ...	121'8	104'7	48'1	41'8	115'5	115 5	107'1	98'8	86 8	109'3	111'1	96	99'7	67'3	67'8	64'1	65.7	88'8	95'8	93'2	91'2	65'7	60'5	72'6	62'1	50'6	59'1	53'2	47'8

Statement of averages.

Period for which average is taken.	Average.
1836-1845	219·3
1836-1842	167·3
1843-1852	287·4
1853-1862	189.8
1863-1872	94·1
1873-1882	86·5
1883-1892	65·6

Prices are expressed in these tables in terms of the numbers of seers of 80 tolas of paddy selling for one rupee.

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Extract from the note of Mr. E. H. Walsh, Assistant Settlement Officer of Orissa, dated 1892 on Rahang.

PRICES

"62. A considerable rise in prices has taken place since the date of the last settlement. I have obtained figures showing the price of rice every year during the current settlement from the Mohants of the five principal Maths, or monasteries of Puri.

The Uria Math (B)
Raghab Das Math (C).
Imar Math (D).
Gangamata Math (E).
Dakhin Parswa Math (F).

These monasteries hold land in the most part of the parganas in question, collect their rent in grains of which they sell a portion and consequently have a continuous record of the prices of grain year by year.

The figures given by the mohants, which will be found in Appendices B to F are in grains, varying according to the *gauni* prevalent at the place of sale and being 3, 3¼, 3 ¾, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ seers of Cuttack or 105 tolas.

These I have converted into seers of 80 tolas, and the results shown in the table given in Appendix G; and to further illustrate the fluctuations that have taken place, I annex a chart (Appendix H in which fluctuations in the figures furnished by each of the Maths is shown each year in number of seers sold per rupee."

"63. The fluctuations from year to year are considerable and there is generally a difference between the figures given for the same year by the different Maths, owing to the sale having taken place in different localities, but in the upward or downward tendency of the year they agree."

"64. I have given for comparison (in column 6, Appendix G) the figures from the Bengal price list or grain for the Puri District which is given for rice (*chaul*). The Most remarkable features of the table is the wonderful fall in prices for the years 1843—44 and 1845, the reason of which would appear to be that they were unusually productive seasons, and that a large quantity of new land had been brought under cultivation after the settlement of 1836 was published and confirmed, the results of which first affected these years. And this was further affected by the fact that a large amount of land formerly cultivated, which had been allowed to be fallow previous to the settlement so as to escape assessment, was now again cultivated."

"65. As might be expected, prices rose to their highest in 1866—67, the famine year and the year following; but these same prices were again reached in the figures given by two of the Maths (Uriya and Gangamata) in the years 1888-89.

B—Statement showing the rates at which paddy has been sold from the Amli year 1243 to 1299 as given by Adhikari Sri Ramkrishna Dass of Uria Math of Baselisahi, Puri.

Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.	Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
	Mds.	s.			Mds.	s.	
1243	4	20	.....	1272	1	12	68¾
1244	4	0	.....	1273	0	24	31½
1245	3	0	.....	1274	0	26½	34
1246	3	8	.....	1275	1	24	84
1247	3	16	.....	1276	1	24	84
1248	3	8	.....	1277	1	20	78 12/16
1249	3	0	.....	1278	1	8	63
1250	4	12	.....	1279	1	32	4½
1251	7	0	.....	1280	2	0	105.
1252	6	16	.....	1281	2	8	115½
1253	2	32	.....	1282	1	32	94½
1254	2	36	.....	1283	1	28	89½
1255	4	16	.....	1284	1	0	52½
1256	4	8	.....	1285	0	30	30 6/16
1257	5	0	.....	1286	1	0	52½
1258	4	0	.....	1287	0	36	47½
1259		0	.....	1288	1	32	94½
1260	3	6	.....	1289	1	32	94½
1261	2	0	.....	1290	1	34	84 10/16
1262	3	8	168	1291	2	10	118 2/16
1263	2	28	141¾	1292	1	0	52½
1264	3	16	178½	1293	1	16	61
1265	2	8	115½	1294	2	16	113½
1266	2	36	152¼	1295	0	24	31½
1267	3	20	183¾	1296	1	0	52½
1268	2	12	120¾	1297	1	15	59 11/16
1269	1	32	94½	1298	0	32	42
1270	1	28	89¼	1299	0	32	42
1271	2	0	105				

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C.---*Statement showing rates at which paddy has been sold from the Umli year 1244 as given by Mohant Jagannathi Ramanuj Das Mohafiz Krishna Propanna Ramanuj Das of Moth Raghab Das of Balisahi, Puri.*

Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.	Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 totals per rupee.
	Mds.	s.			Mds.	s.	
1244	2	20	131 9/16	1289	3	0	157½
1244	2	5	111 9/16	1289	2	10	118 2/16
1244	1	10	65 10/16	1289	1	33	95 13/16
1246	2	16	126	1289	2	0	105
1251	5	0	262½	1290	2	10	118 2/16
1252	5	0	262½	1291	1	34	84 10/16
1262	2	20	131 9/16	1290	1	17	74 13/16
1263	2	20	131 9/16	1290	1	35	98 7/16
1265	2	10	118 2/16	1291	1	36	99 12/16
1266	2	0	105	1291	2	0	105
1267	2	20	131 9/16	1291	1	29	90 9/16
1268	2	25	137 13/16	1293	0	31½	40 11/16
1268	2	20	131 9/16	1293	0	36	47½
1269	2	10	118 2/16	1393	1	0	52½
1270	1	25	85 5/16	1294	1	18	68 10/16
1271	1	30	91 14/16	1294	1	10	65 10/16
1272	1	20	78 12/16	1294	1	20	78 12/16
1273	0	30	39 6/16	1294	1	8	63
1273	0	25	32 13/16	1294	1	14	58 6/16
1274	1	0	52½	1294	1	13½	70 3/16
1277	2	0	105	1295	1	8	63
1278	2	0	105	1295	1	0	52½
1279	2	0	105	1295	1	9	64 5/16
1279	1	30	91 14/16	1296	0	32½	42 2/16
1280	2	20	131 9/16	1297	1	5	59 1/16
1280	2	10	118 2/16	1297	1	5½	59 11/16
1281	2	0	105	1297	1	10	65 10/16
1281	1	30	91 14/26	1297	1	4	45½
1284	1	5	59 1/16	1297	0	32	42
1286	1	0	52½	1297	1	0	52½
1287	0	32½	42 10/16	1298	1	0	52½
1287	0	45½	59 11/16	1298	1	8	63
1287	0	57½	75½	1298	1	4	45½
1287	1	0	52½	1298	1	14	58 6/16
1287	0	39	51 3/16	1298	1	2½	55 2/16
1287	1	10	65 10/16	1298	1	5½	59½
1287	1	0	52½	1299	1	2½	55 12/16
1287	1	2	55 2/16	1299	0	34½	45½
1288	1	24	84	1299	0	26	34 2/16

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D.—*Statement showing rates at which paddy has been sold from the year 1244 Umli, as given by Mohant Raghoonandan Ramanuj Das Math Emar of Kalikadebi Sahi, Puri.*

Year.	Place of sale.	In gounies of Cuttack seers.	Bharans and gounies per Rupee.				Of 80 totals seer per rupee.
		Seer.	Bharan.	Gouni.	Ch	Md.	Seers.	
1244	Utarhana Parganah, Rahang...	5	0	10		1	10	65 10ch
1245	Bangore „ Do ...	4	0	30		3	0	157½
1246	Anasara „ Athais ...	4	0	30		3	0	157½
1247	Utarhana „ Rahang ...	5	0	15		1	35	98 7/16
1249	Ambilihana „ Purbadoi ...	4	0	30		3	24	189
1250	Arisandho „ Kotdes ...	3½	1	0		7	0	367½
1252	Ambilihana „ Purbadoi ...	4	1	0		8	0	420
1254	Kakarudrapur „ Kotdes ...	4	0	50		5	0	262½
1255	Alsana „ Rahang ...	4	0	40		4	0	210
1257	Do. „ Do. ...	4	0	35		3	20	183 12/16
1259	Do. „ Do ...	4	0	40		4	0	210
1263	Do. „ Do. ...	4	0	26½		2	26	137 2/16
1279	Do. „ Do. ...	4	0	15		1	20	73 12/16
1280	Do. „ Do. ...	5	0	14		1	3[illegible]	91 14/16
1284	Andhara „ Purbadoi ...	3¾	0	12		1	5	59 1/16
1287	Do, „ Do. ...	4	0	12		1	8	63
1288	Khandighar „ Rahang ...	4	0	16		1	24	84
1289	Do. „ Do. ...	4	0	14		1	16	70 14/16
1290	Do. „ Do. ...	3¾	0	22		2	2½	108 1/16
1291	Kankura „ Chabiskud	4	0	13		1	12	68½
1292	Khandighar „ Rahang ...	3¾	0	15		1	16½	73½
1293	Purshitopur „ Kotdes ...	4	0	12		1	8	63
1294	Chandraderpur „ Do. ...	4	0	10		1	0	52½
1295	Basudebpur „ Rahang ...	4	0	12¼		1	9	64 5/16
1296	Ambapara „ Chabiskud...	4	0	7¼		0	29	38 1/16
1298	Kakarudrapur „ Kotdes ...	4	0	9		0	36	47¼
1299	Utarhana „ Rahang ...	5	0	8		1	0	52½

E.—*Statement showing rates at which paddy has been sold from the Umli year 1248 as given by Mohanta Madhab Das of Gongamatha Nath of Bali Sahi, Puri.*

Year.	In gounies of Cuttack seer.	Bharans and gounies. per rupee.		Equivalent in seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
	Seers.	Bh.	G.	Mds.	Srs.	
1248	4	0	42	4	8	220½
1249	...	0	30	3	0	150½
250	...	0	43	4	10	225¾
1251	...	0	70	7	0	367½
1252	...	0	64	6	16	336
1263	...	0	27	2	28	141¾
1264	...	0	34	3	16	178½
1273	...	0	6	0	14	31½
1274	...	0	6 10/16	0	26½	34½
1279	...	0	18	1	32	42
1280	...	0	20	2	0	105
1288	...	0	18	1	32	94½
1291	...	0	18½	1	34	97
1294	...	0	14	1	16	473½
1295	...	0	14	1	16	73½
1296	...	0	6		24	31½
1297	...	0	10	1	0	52½
1298	...	0	11	1	4	58
1299	...	0	8	0	32	42

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F.—Statement showing rates at which paddy has been sold from the Umlee year 1248 to 1299 as given by Mohant Raghunandan Ramanuj Das of Dakhin Parswa Math, Puri.

Year.	Place of Sale.	In bharns and gaunies.		Equivalent in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
		Bh.	G.	Mds.	Seers.	
1248	Markandpur Purbaduai (5 seeres gownies) ...	0	17	2	5	111 9/16
1249	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	37	2	28	194¼
1250	Do. ... (3 „ „) ...	1	0	6	0	315
1251	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	75	7	20	393¾
1252	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	1	0	8	0	420
1254	Orali ... (3¾ „ „) ...	0	55	5	6¼	270¾
1255	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	13	0	34	162¾
1256	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	38	3	32	199¾
1257	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	35	3	20	183¾
1259	Uchhupur ... (5¼ „ „) ...	0	20	2	25	137¾
1263	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	40	4	0	210
1264	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	22	2	8	115½
1265	Do. ... (4½ „ „) ...	0	25	2	26½	139¾
1269	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	10	1	10	65¾
1271	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	16	1	24	84
1272	Do. ... (4½ „ „) ...	0	15	1	27½	88½
1373	Birmakundpur ph. Serai ... (5 „ „) ...	0	16	2	0	105
1279	Do. ... (5 „ „) ...	0	12	1	20	78¾
1282	Do. ... (5 „ „) ...	0	12	1	20	78¾
1284	Do. ... (5 „ „) ...	0	10	1	10	65½
1287	Dugal Rahang ... (4½ „ „) ...	0	10	1	5	59 1/16
1288	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	16	1	24	84
1289	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	14	1	16	73½
1290	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	14	1	16	73½
1291	Do. ... (3¾ „ „) ...	0	19	1	21¾	81
1292	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	11	1	4	57¾
1293	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	11	1	4	57¾
1294	Budhakera Puschimduai (4 „ „) ...	0	12	1	8	63
1295	Do ... (4 „ „) ...	0	13	1	12	65 2/16
1296	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	12	1	8	63
1297	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	10	1	0	52½
1298	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	9	0	36	47¼
1299	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	7	0	28	36¾

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1		2		3		4		5		6	
Uriya Math Baselisahi.		Raghabdas Math of Balisahi		Imar Math Kali Kadebisahi.		Ganga maty Math.		Dakhinparaso Math Baliasahi.		As copied from the price list, Puri district.	
Year.	Paddy per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year,	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.
1243	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1244	210	1244	131 9/16 111 9/16 65 10/16	1244	65 10/16	...	...	...	...	...	...
1245	157½	...	...	1245	157½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1246	168	1246	126	1246	157½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1247	178½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1248	168	...	...	1248	98 7/16	1248	220½	1248	111 9/16	...	...
1249	157½	...	...	1249	189	1249	150¾	1249	194¼	...	...
1250	225¾	...	...	1250	367½	1250	225¾	1250	315	...	...
1251	367½	1251	262½	...	...	1251	367 1/2	1251	393¾	...	...
1252	336	1252	262½	1152	420	1252	336	1252	420	...	...
1253	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1254	152¼	...	...	1254	262½	...	...	1254	270¾	...	...
1255	231	...	...	1255	210	...	...	1255	162¾	...	...
1256	220½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1256	199 1/2	...	...
1257	262½	...	...	1257	183¾	...	...	1257	183¾	...	...
1258	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1259	210	...	...	1259	210	...	...	1259	137¾	...	...
1260	165¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1261	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1262	168	1262	131 9/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1263	141¾	1263	131 9/16	1263	137 2/16	1263	141¾	1263	210	...	...
1264	178½	...	...	...	...	1264	178 1/2	1264	115 1/2	...	...
1265	115½	1265	118 2/16	...	...	...	...	1265	139 1/2	...	...
1266	152¼	1266	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1267	183¾	1267	131 9/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1268	120¾	1268	137 13/16 131 9/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1269	74½	1269	118 2/16	...	...	...	...	1269	65 1/2	1269	34·11
1270	89¼	1270	85 5/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1270	29·52
1271	105	1271	91 14/16	...	...	...	...	1271	84	1271	26·89
1272	68¼	1272	78¾	...	...	...	...	1272	88 1/2	1272	33·62
1273	31½	1273	39 64/16 32 13/16	...	...	1273	31 1/2	1273	105	1273	17·71
1274	34	1274	52½	...	...	1274	34¾	...	...	1274	8·28
1275	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1275	13·12
1276	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1276	26·82
1277	78¾	1277	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1277	24·44
1278	63	1278	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1278	25·75
1279	94½	1279	105 91 14/16	1279	78¾	1279	42	1279	78¾	1279	30·73
1280	105	1280	131 9/16 118 2/16	1280	91 14/16	1280	1058 1/2	...	...	1280	28·00
1281	115½	1281	105 91 14/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1281	33·81
1282	94½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1282	78¾	1282	25·24
1283	89¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1283	24 82
1284	52½	1284	59 1/16	1284	59 1/16	...	...	1284	65 1/2	1284	24·12
1285	39 6/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1285	14·87
1286	52½	1286	52½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1286	12·17
1287	47¼	1287	58 6/16	1287	63	...	...	1287	59 1/16	1287	15·64
1288	94½	1288	84	1288	84	1288	94 1/2	1288	84	1288	19·15
1289	94½	1289	157½	1289	70 14/16	...	...	1289	73 1/2	1289	27 91
1290	84 10/16	1200	118 2/16	1290	168¼	...	...	1290	73 1/2	1290	28 8
1291	118 2/16	1291	105	1291	68¼	1291	97	1291	81	1291	25·98
1292	52½	...	...	1292	73½	...	...	1292	57¾	1292	20·07
1293	61	1293	52½	1293	63	...	...	1293	57¾	1293	16·79
1294	113½	1294	87¾	1294	52½	1294	73 1/2	1294	63	1294	18·71
1295	31½	1295	64 5/16	1295	64 5/16	1295	73 1/2	1295	65 2/16	1295	22·09
1296	52½	1296	4 2/16	1296	38 1/16	1296	31 1/2	1296	63	1296	20·51
1297	59 11/16	1297	65 10/16	...	...	1297	52 1/2	1297	52 1/2	1297	17·11
1298	42	1298	58 6/16	1298	47¼	1298	58	1298	47¼	1298	21· 1
1299	42	1299	55¾	1299	52½	1299	42	1299	36¾	1299	19·36

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ENCLOSURE No. 4 TO APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing wholesale prices of rice from 1884-85 to 1897-98, taken from Register No. 2 of the Customs Department.

YEAR.	Dutiable exports in maunds.	Wholesale market value.	Rate per maund.	Quantity per rupee.
			Rs. a, p.	Seers.
1884-85 ...	333,295	7,91,528	2 6 0	16·8
1885-86 ...	63,100	1,57,750	2 8 0	16·0
1886-87 ...	46,992	99,955	2 2 0	18·8
1887-88 ...	72,100	1,65,846	2 4 0	17·8
1888-89 ...	17,080	41,800	2 6 0	16·8
1889-90 ...	16,324	45,812	2 13 0	14·2
1890-91 ...	83,704	1,92,940	2 5 0	17·3
1891-92 ...	140,286	3,85,302	2 12 0	14·6
1892-93 ...	55,884	1,93,495	3 7 0	11·6
1893-94 ...	10,829	3,18,030	3 2 0	12·7
1894-95 ...	145,487	3,81,100	2 10 0	15·2
1895-96 ...	267,145	6,51,675	2 8 0	16·0
1896-97 ...	183,098	5,29,941	2·14 0	13·8
1897-98 ...	141,775	4,35,210	3 1 0	13·2

ENCLOSURE NO. 5 TO APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the dutiable exports of rice, etc.

YEAR.	Dutiable exports in maunds.	Wholesale or market price.	Average price per maund.	Quntity per rupee.
			Rs. a. p.	Seers.
1876-77 ...	44,344	66,516	1 8 0	26·6
1877-78 ...	...	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	11,804	27,840	2 6 0	16·8
1879-80 ...	36,771	87,436	2 6 0	16·8
1880-81 ...	28,114	52,123	1 14 0	21·3
1881-82 ...	22,624	33,936	1 8 0	26·6
1882-83 ...	15,948	32,116	2 0 0	20·0
1883-84 ...	87,350	1,67,077	1 15 0	20.6

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APPENDIX X.

Khurda Prices

The information about Khurda prices thrown into tabular form below is taken from Mr. W. C. Taylor's Rate Report on the last Khurda settlement, supplemented by figures which I owe to the kindness of Mr. J. N. Gupta, Subdivisional Officer of khurda. The references are to the last Khurda Settlement Report.

Year.	Price of paddy in January and February in standard seers Per rupee.	Average of decades.	Proportn. to last decade.	Remarks
1805	107 A.	Ad.	269 Ad.	A. Major Fletcher's valuation at Rs. 3 per *bharan* (para. 5, pages 25, VL,II).
1818	128 B.	148	312 388	B. Mr. Trower's valuation of 10½ *bharans* at Rs. 6-4 per *bharan* para. I9, prges 101 idem).
1823	108 C.		507	C. Mr. Wilkinson's conversion rate in the 2nd settlement of Khurda (para. 23, pages 192 idem).
1832	180			Price for 1832 to 1879 taken from table (VI pages 114 idem).
1833	180			
1834	186	1832-37 160	390	Note that in 1836 Mr. Wilkinson took conversion rate of 178 seers per rupee (para. 53, page 106, idem.)
1835	192			
1836	156			
1837	66			
1838	120			
1839	150			
1840	36	.....	.....	Year of flood and drought.
1841	60			
1842	120			
1843	180			
1844	195	1838-1847 150	366	
1845	210	(1838-42)		
1846	216	(97)		
1847	216	(1843-1847)	236	
1848	225	(203)	495	
1849	225			
1850	234	209	509	
1851	234			
1852	225	1848-1857		
1853	235			
1854	210			
1855	180			
1856	180			
1857	150			
1858	105			
1859	108			
1860	96			
1861	90			
1862	96	89	217	
1863	87			
1864	69			
1865	66			
1866	39			
1867	39	39	95	Years of Great Famine excluded from averages. (Famine was not so severe in Khurda as in Sadar Subdivision).
1868	72			
1869	78			
1870	69			
1871	69			
1872	87	71	173	
1873	78			
1874	78			
1875	62			
1876	66			
1877	51			

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YEAR.	Price of paddy in January and February in standard seers per rupee,	Average of decades.	Proportion to last decade.	Remarks.
1878	39			Years of Madras Famine.
1879	45			
1880	45			
1881	65			
1882	60	54	131	Prices for 1879 towards are obtained from the Khurda kanungoe's prices current (average for January and February).
1883	80			
1884	58			
1885	51			
1886	45			
1887	58			
1888	50			
1889	38			
1890	48			
1891	49			
1892	32			
1893	35	41	100	Year of flood.
1894	38			
1895	46			
1896	53			
1897	29			Following year of flood and drought.

Since the above was compiled I have received from Mr. Gupta a statement of prices at which paddy and rice have been sold by merchants of south Khurda. This yields an average for 1880 to 1887 of 76·8 seers per rupee and an average from 1888 to 1897 of 53 seers per rupee. Prices appear to be considerably lower in south Khurda (Banpur and Kuhuri) than in the vicinity of headquarters.

APPENDIX XI.

Cuttack Prices.

Enclosure No. 1—(1). Appendix III to Mr. Toynbee's History of Orissa.

Enclosure No. 2—(2). Copy of Mr. E. F. Grouse's Note of 21st July 1896 with the annexed statement.

Enclosure No. 3—(3). Copy of the statements dated 4th July 1896.

Enclosure No. 4—(4). Statement II, page 112, Vol. II, of Khurda Settlement Report.

The information collected from these sources has been supplemented with figures obtained from the Collector of Cuttack, and thrown into tabular form below :—

Years.	Paddy. Price in standard seers per rupee.	Paddy. Average of decade.	Paddy. Proportion to average of last decade.	Rice. Price in standard seers per rupee.	Rice. Average of decade.	Rice. Proportion to average of last decade.	Remarks.
1811	129	1811—1817		61	1811—1817		1811 to 1817 taken from Appendix III to Toynbee's History for rice. I have taken *usana* of 2nd quality and converted them whole into standard seer of 80 tolas.
1812	147			67			
1813	109			47			
1814	102	-118	300	42	-54	293	
1815	111			60			
1816	131			55			
1817	98			48			Paddy 1838-47 taken from the Siha of Benusahu, Mahajan.
1836		1838—1847		53·7	1838—47		
1837				31·2			
1838	41·3			35			Rice 1836-7 average statement of 4th July 1838-47 average struck between statement of 4th July (miscellaneous sources and statement of 21st July) (Benusahu's papers, excluded from former 1842-3 Rs 36 annas 12, No. 6 as not applicable to these years.
1839	50·5			33			
1840	50·5			27			
1841	55·1			28			
1842	45·1			30			
1843	121·7			59	18·6		
1844	147			61			
1845	159·6			65			
1846	183·5			72			The paddy and rice prices of Benusahu for 1837-1842 are unaccountably high.
1847	198·7			80			

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Years.	Paddy.			Rice.			Remarks.
	Price in standard seers per rupee.	Average of decade.	Proportion to average of last decade.	Price in standard seers per rupee.	Average of decade.	Proportion to average of last decade.	
1848				62			1848-57 taken from the statement of 4th July.
1849				64			
1850				75			
1851				78			
1852				62			
1853				56	58·6	318	
1854				48			
1855				64			
1856				43			
1857				34			
1858							1858-65. Figures not ascertained.
1859							
1860							
1861							
1862					...	...	
1863							
1864							
1865							
1866							
1867				9	12·7	69	
1868				16.5			
1869				27			
1870				25			
1871				28			
1872				28			
				28			
1873				30	25·8	140	
1874				26			
1875				25			
1876				25			
1877				16			
1878							
1879							
1880							
1881							
1882							
1883					...	...	
1884							
1885							
1886							
1887							*Rice* average of 3 centres Cuttack Towns, Jajpur, Kendrapara completed for 1896 to 1897.
1888				23			
1889				18			
1890				20			
1891				21			
1892				14			
1893				16	18·4	100	
1894	35·25			15			
1895	52·5			23			
1896	40·37	39·36	100	20			
1897	29·32			14			

Paddy prices got from the Chakla kanungo of Cuttack only 4 years available.

But the average of these 4 years is typical of the decade of Puri and Cuttack.

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APPENDIX XII.

Balasore Prices

The Subject of prices has been discussed in an exhaustive note by a former Collector Mr. A. Cornish. The note was written in 1892-3 comparison with Puri District. I have thrown the information into tabular form and supplemented it with figures of years 1893 to 1897 obtained from the Collector of Balasore.

Years	Price of Rice						Remarks.
	Average from miscellaneous sources.	Average of decade	Proportion to last decade.	Customs decade prices of January and February.	Average of decade.	Proportion to last decade	
1804	65						Forced sales to Government 57 seers 1815-24, information supplied by Raja B. N. De Bahadur.
1815	78						
1816	88	69·2	370	...	...	...	
1823	58						
1824	57						
1828	48						1831 After cyclones.
1831	32						1832 Average cyclone years.
1832	21·5						
1833	29·5	39·8	214	...	...	...	1833 Drought.
1834	30						1835 District average.
1835	68						1836 Fell from 64 to 32 drought.
1836	49·5						
1839	35						1839 Drought.
1840	24						1840 Do
1842	68						
1843	50						
1844	72						1845 Floods.
1845	60						1847 Average.
1847	54						
1848	55			83			
1849	60			100			
1850	59·5			90			
1851	59·5			85			
1852	36	56·9	299	61	71·9	411	1850-51. Average.
1853	48			61			
1854	48			47			
1855	47			60			1855. Average.
1856	47			60			
1857	47			...			
1858	25·5			37			1858-66. Yearly average furnished to Famine Commissions.
1859	28·3			28			
1860	23·9			35			
1861	31·2			46			
1862	40·5	31·1	166	44	36·7	209	
1863	39			37			
1864	36·9			36			
1865	23·4			...			
1866	11	10·5	56	22	16	91	Excluded as years of Great Famine.
1867	10			10			
1868	20·2			38			1868-81 Taken from the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.
1869	27·4			27			
1870	31·4			37			
1871	32·8			45			
1872	29·4			...			
1873	33·9	26·9	144	48	32·6	186	
1874	23			27			
1875	20·8			24			
1876	29·1			25			
1877	21·4			22			

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Year	Price of Rice. Average from miscellaneous sources.	Average of decade	Proportion to last decade.	Custom decade prices of January and February.	Average of decade.	Proportion to last decade.	Remarks.
1878	14·5			16			
1879	15·3			13			
1880	23·5			12			
1881	33·5			25			
1882	33	24·9	133	28	20·1	115	1882—1892 average for Balasore and Bhadrak according to Mr. Cornish note book.
1883	29·5			26			
1884	26			22			
1885	24·5			19			
1886	24·5			19			
1887	25·5			21			
1888	22·5			19			
1889	20			20			
1890	20			19			
1891	19			20			
1892	14·5	18·7	100	17	17·5	100	
1893	16·4			14·5			
1894	16·6			16·2			
1895	23·7			18			
1896	21·5			19·4			
1897	12·8			11·4			

APPENDIX XIII (*a*).

Comparison of Prices by decade averages and percentages.

RICE.

Period.	PURI SUDDER. Current Prices. Average.	Current Prices. Percentage.	Export Prices. Average.	Export Prices. Percentage.	CUTTACK. Average.	CUTTACK. Percentage.	BALASORE. Current Prices. Average.	Current Prices. Percentage.	Export Prices. Average.	Export Prices. Percentage.	Remarks.
Prior to 1828... ...	...	...	...	...	54	293	62·2*	370	...	...	
Between 1828—1837 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·8*	214	...	...	
,, 1838—1847 ...	...	...	...	...	49	267	52*	278	...	...	
,, (1838—1842) ...	...	...	...	...	(31)	(169)	(42)	(223)	...	...	
,, (1843—1847) ...	...	...	...	...	(67)	(364)	(59)	(315)	...	...	
,, 1848—1857 ...	...	...	...	...	58·6	318	55·9	299	71·9	411	
,, 1858—1865 ...	28.4*	163	...	...	...	...	31·5	...	36·7	209	
,, (1865—1867) ...	(10·7)	(61)	...	...	(12·7)	(69)	(10·5)	(56)	(16)	(91)	
,, 1868—1877 ...	25·9	149	...	...	25·8	140	26·9	144	32·6	186	
,, 1878—1887 ...	20·7	119	19.3	120	...	...	24·9	133	20·1	115	
,, 1888—1897 ...	17·4	100	15	100	18·4	100	18·7	100	17·5	100	

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APPENDIX XIII (*b*).

Comparison of prices by decade averages per centages.

PADDY.

Period.	Sudder Subdivision.		Khurda Subdivision.		Cuttack.		Remarks.
	Average.	Proportionate to last decade.	Average.	Proportionate to last decade.	Average.	Proportionate to last decade.	
Prior to 1628 ...	...	...	148*	361	118	300	*Khurda—Average of conversion rates of settlements.
Between 1828-1837...	...	...	160	390	...	...	
„ 1838—1847...	217	413	150	366	105	264	
„ (1838—1842)...	(162)	(303)	(97)	(236)	(49)	(125)	
„ (1843—1847)...	(272)	(523)	(203)	(495)	(162)	(411)	(Years of exceptional crop)
„ 1848—1857...	175	333	209	509	...	...	
„ 1858—1865...	111·6	212	89	217	...	...	
„ (1866—1867)...	(44.1)	(84)	(39)	(95)	...	...	General Famine years.
„ 1868—1877...	87·4	166	71	173	...	...	
„ 1878—1887...	71	137	54	161	...	...	
„ 1888—1897...	52·5	100	41	100	39·36	100	

APPENDIX XIII. (C)

General Averages.

Period	Paddy		Rice.		Average of paddy and rice Percentage.	Remarks.
	Standad seers per rupee according to avarage of statement	Proportionate percentage.	Standard secrs per rupee according to average of statement,	Percentage.		
Prior to 1828 ...	8 133	302	62	346	324	
Between 1888—1837	160*	364	40	227	295	
„ 1838—1842	103	234	(36·5)	208	(222)	
„ 1838—1847	157	357	50	284	320	
„ (1843—1847	(212)	(482)	(63)	(58)	(420)	
„ 1848—1857	192	436	62	346	391	
„ 1858—1865	100	227	32	181	204	
„ (1866—1867	(42)	(95)	(12)	(68)	(81)	
„ 1868—1877	79	179	28	160	169	
„ 1878—1887	62	147	21·2	120	133	
„ 1888—1897	44	100	17·6	100	100	

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APPENDIX XIV.

(a)—*January prices according to returns of Chakla Kanungos.*

Name of Chakla.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Remarks.
	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	
1. Kotrahang ...	26 4	26 4	21 2	25 0	21 0	17 0	12 0	11 6	21 8	26 4	10 8	17 1	Cyclone in November 1891.
2. Balipatna	26 4	21 0	23 11	26 4	27 9	14 6	15 12	19 11	21 13	21 13	13 3	17 1	Caused high prices of January 1892.
3. Kakatpur	32 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	27 9	12 8	15 12	20 0	21 0	26 4	11 13	15 12	Floods of July, August 1892 caused high prices of January 1893.
4. Nagpur	26 4	23 10	26 4	24 0	2 14	14 6	17 1	18 6	23 4	34 2	11 12	...	
5. Kanas	...	Records	up to	1893 destroyed by fire.			...	...	21 0	27 9	11 2	17 1	Floods and drought of July-December 1896 caused high prices of January 1897.
6. Rahang	...	21 5	18 6	21 0	21 0	15 12	14 7	17 1	21 0	26 0	10 8	15 12	
7. Bramhagiri ...	...	...	...	27 12	27 9	19 0	15 12	18 6	21 0	27 9	11 2	17 11	
8. Gope	26 0	21 5	24 0	24 0	17 1	14 7	17 1	21 0	21 0	28 14	13 2	17 1	
AVERAGE ...	27 8	22 6	22 6	24 2	23 11	15 6	15 6	18 0	21 6	27 5	11 10	16 12	

Average January prices of decade 1888-1897=19srs. 12ch. per rupee.

(b) *June prices according to returns of Chakla Kanungos.*

1 Kotrahang ...	22 4	23 10	11 13	21 0	21 0	11 12	11 13	16 0	21 0	23 10	10 8	14 7	Cyclone of November 1891 caused high prices of June 1892.
2 Balipatna	21 0	21 0	17 1	19 11	21 0	11 13	11 13	24 15	24 15	24 15	10 8	15 7	Floods of July, August 1892 caused high prices of June 1893.
3 Kakatpur	27 9	17 1	15 8	18 6	27 9	8 2	11 13	14 7	23 11	26 4	10 8	15 2	Floods and drought of July-december 1896, caused high prices of June 1897.
4 Nagpur	26 4	23 10	18 7	21 0	23 10	11 13	13 2	13 15	26 4	25 9	11 13	...	
5 Kanas	...	(Records	up to	1893 destroyed by	fire.)		...	15 12	23 10	24 4	10 8	15 12	
6 Rahang	22 5	21 0	12 2	19 11	19 11	...	14 7	13 2	21 0	21 0	9 3	11 3	
7 Bramhagiri	...	...	...	21 0	12 9	17 5	13 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	11 2	15 12	
8 Gope	25 0	25 0	18 6	18 6	21 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	26 0	23 10	10 8	14 7	
AVERAGE ...	24 1	21 14	15 8	19 14	20 14	12 12	13 3	16 14	23 7	23 12	10 8	14 9	

Average June prices of decade 1888-1897=17srs. 13ch. per rupee.

(c)—*September prices according to returns of Chakla Kanungos.*

1 Kotrahang ...	21 0	21 0	18 6	21 0	17 0	11 0	17 1	12 0	23 10	18 6	10 8	...	Floods of July-August 1892 following cyclone of November 1891, caused high prices of September 1892.
2 Balipatna	23 10	18 6	17 1	26 4	21 0	10 8	17 1	26 4	26 4	17 1	10 8	...	
3 Kakatpur	21 0	27 1	15 12	21 0	22 8	11 13	12 8	14 7	23 10	17 1	10 8	...	
4 Nagpur	23 10	21 0	15 12	18 6	21 0	10 8	13 2	13 15	26 4	18 6	9 3	...	Floods and drough of July-Deeember 1896 caused high prices of September 1897.
4 Kanas	...	(Records	up to	1893 destroyed by	fire.)		...	15 12	23 10	18 6	9 3	...	
6 Rahang	21 0	18 6	15 12	21 0	17 1	10 8	3 12	13 12	21 0	18 6	10 8	...	
7 Brmhagiri	...	...	...	18 6	21 0	12 0	3 3	13 12	27 0	17 1	9 3	...	
8 Gope	21 0	18 6	15 12	18 6	20 1	10 8	7 1	13 2	23 10	17 2	10 8	...	
AVERAGE ...	21 14	20 11	16 6	20 10	21 0	10 15	14 13	15 6	24 6	17 11	9 15	...	

Average of September prices of decade 1888-1897 = 17srs. 1ch. per rupee.

APPENDIX XV. (a).

Transfers of Raiyati-holdings (Pipli Registration Office).

Year.	No. of transaction.	Executant.				Claimant				No. of bighas sold.	Aggregate price.	Value per Bigha.	Remarks.
		Mahajans.	Landlord.	Raiyats	Others.	Mahajans.	Landlord.	Raiyats.	Others.				
1889-90	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,826	44,790	15	
1890-91	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,811	43,931	15	
1891-92	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,158	37,723	17	
1892-93	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,279	37,627	16	
1893-94	1,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,178	68,157	16	
Total ...	5,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,252	2,32,248	16	
1894-95	1,785	5	192	1,793	299	102	239	795	641	4,050	75,553	18	
1895-96	1,324	5	244	1,4[illegible]3	184	67	132	587	695	,251	57,111	18	
1896-97	1,520	4	210	1,566	345	89	261	683	685	4,[illegible]06	65,968	16	
1897-98	3,282	44	268	3,342	553	215	802	1,387	1,284	7,844	1,32,438	17	
Total ...	7,911	58	914	8,154	1,381	473	1,434	3,452	3,305	19,251	3,31,070	17	
Grand Total ...	13,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,503	5,63,318	16 5	

APPENDIX XV *b*)

Transfer of Raiyati-holdings (Puri Registration Office).

Year.	No. of Transaction.	Claimant.				No. of bighas sold.	Annual rent.	Purchase money.	Value per bigha.	Remarks.
		Mahajan.	Landlord.	Raiyats.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs. a p.	Rs.		
1891-92	1,131	124	123	442	528	4,571·004	2,464 11 4	63,050	14	
1892-93	1,420	109	113	600	737	5,334·954	2,606 7 8	69,935	13	
1893-94	2, 93	124	91	1,049	1,288	8,483·676	4.198 12 9	1.11,002	13	
1894-95	2,597	192	148	1,098	1,376	9,364·338	5,095 1 9	1,24,894	13	
1895-96	1,818	136	141	678	974	7,229·414	3,730 14 7	86,592	12	
1896-97	2,098	132	275	913	1,036	9,[illegible]64·570	5,164 14 10	1,01,693	11	
1897-98	4,234	281	854	1,767	1,804	13,959·460	8,458 11 2	1,88,649	14	
Total ...	15,591	1,098	1,745	6,547	7,743	58,107·416	31,720 0 0	7,45,815	13	

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APPENDIX XVI—PURI DISTRICT.

Statement showing the thanawar totals of reserveb lands (vide para. 9. of Mr. Webster's note).

Serial No.	Name of Thana.	Grazing and cremation. lands.		Tanks.		Total.		Remarks.
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
1	2	3		4		5		6
1	Puri	5,927	20	283	86	6,211	06	
2	Pipli	8,228	87	423	29	8,652	16	
3	Gope	7,260	51	131	62	7,392	13	
	Total ...	21,416	58	838	77	22,255	35	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of assessed and unassessed areas.

Serial No.	Name of Block.	Last Settlement.			Present Settlement.		
		Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kotdesh Block	78,322	43,003	121,325	97,868	25,431	123,299
2	Kodhar Block	11,574	14,322	25,896	15,934	10,017	25,951
3	East Athaisi and Damarkhand Block	15,297	19,675	34,972	20,289	18.666	38,955
4	West Athaisi and Matkatpatna Block	4,711	12,087	16,798	5,626	10,150	16,776
5	Lembai Block	35,131	19,794	54,925	44,327	8,796	53,123
6	Kotrahang Block ...	20,005	7,627	27,632	23,305	4,736	28,041
7	Paschimduai Block ...	8,535	3,515	12,050	10,341	2,162	12.503
8	Purbaduai Oldhar Block ...	13,109	18,459	31,568	16,597	15,074	31,671
9	Rahang Block	48,100	14,115	62,215	54,540	14,224	68,764
10	Serai Block	25,398	16,255	41,653	31,384	8,296	40,310
11	Chaubiskud Block ...	23,990	19,355	43,345	30,873	25,697	56,570
12	Banchas Block	7,818	4,759	12,577	9,194	3,548	12,742
13	Scattered Estates ...	10,451	3,748	14,199	13,043	1,515	14,558
	Total ...	302,441	196,714	499,155	373,321	149,942	523,236

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APPENDIX XVIII.

Returns showing the areas and assets for each class of Tenants in Puri.

Names of Blocks.	A—RENT-PAYING.																								
	Kharida Jamabandi and other tenures, excluding Sarbarakari, Makaddami and Sikmi Zamindars.					Nisfi Baziafti.					Kamil Baziafti.					Thani					Thani-pahi Mixed.				
	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—
1 (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No. 1 Kotdesh Block ...	239	907	901	1,317	+416	10.351	112017	5,289	12,421	+7,132	2,809	3,244	3,075	4,298	+1,223	3,432	5,431	10,899	11,824	+925	4,310	14,560	30,493	31,738	+1,245
„ 2 Kodhar Block ...	7	7	4	7	+3	1,352	1,986	616	1,432	+816	211	326	196	281	+85	432	954	1,574	1,623	+49	731	3,543	5,608	5,727	+119
„ 3 East Athaisi & Damarkhand Block.	14	75	75	82	+7	1,762	2,658	779	1.995	+1,216	433	615	469	613	+144	528	1 187	1,627	1,735	+108	845	5.058	7,540	7,962	+442
„ 4 West Athaisi & Matkatpatna.	...	...	...	...	...	283	774	339	655	+316	65	149	126	158	+32	103	214	356	360	+4	304	1,701	2,862	2,879	+17
„ 5 Lembai Block ...	140	430	417	640	+223	5,835	8,620	6,228	11,224	+4,996	124	86	76	102	+26	7,182	9,432	16,663	17,972	+1,304	3,585	11,878	18,339	19,588	+1,249
„ 6 Kotrahang Block ...	162	316	447	579	+132	2,273	2,397	1,631	3,604	+1,973	212	163	227	290	+63	1,567	1,498	3,562	3,950	+388	1,474	4,636	13,028	13 729	+701
„ 7 Paschimduai Block ...	145	149	304	321	+17	1,253	1,365	794	1,948	+1,154	172	134	189	251	+62	721	745	1,548	1,736	+188	732	2,514	6,553	7,052	+499
„ 8 Purbaduai & Oldhar Block.	39	40	28	50	+22	1,820	3,120	1,417	3,509	+2,092	334	402	407	518	+111	795	1,464	2,786	3,122	+336	674	2,742	5,800	6,006	+206
„ 9 Rahang Block ...	39	38	86	92	...6	5,462	14,027	9,542	18,465	+8,923	268	284	333	387	+54	2,347	3,000	5,805	5.956	+151	1,029	4,543	7,4 5	7,372	—83
„ 10 Serai Block ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341	3,489	1,997	3,034	+1,037	119	91	49	79	+30	3,340	6,712	10,935	11,276	+341	1,242	6,045	9,843	9,793	—50
„ 11 Chaubiskud Block ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	4.602	2,864	4,966	+2,102	342	726	673	866	+193	1,257	3,387	6,698	6,893	+195	531	2,766	4,540	4,806	+266
„ 12 Banchas Block ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374	1,615	733	1,776	+1,043	120	126	110	170	+60	445	766	1,501	1,608	+107	446	1,910	4,062	4,196	+134
„ 13 Scattered Estates ...	244	464	416	530	+114	2,003	2.683	858	2,238	+1,380,	189	191	132	202	+70	233	434	658	704	+ 46	282	1,116	1,913	1,972	+59
Total ...	1,029	2,427	2,678	3,618	+940	36,417	59.353	33,087	67,267	+34,180	5,398	6,537	6,062	8,215	+2,153	22,332	35,227	64,617	68,759	+ 4,142	16,185	63,012	1,18.036	1,22,820	4,784

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APPENDIX XVII - *contd.*

Return showing the areas and assets for each class of Tenants in Puri.

Names of Blocks.	A—RENT-PAYING.																									
	Settled and occupancy.					Non-occupancy.					Chandna					Other tenancies not binding against Government (Assessed to rent.)					Chaukidari Jagir now assessed.			Other Jagirs now assessed.		
	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Number.	Area.	Rent.
1(a)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
No 1 Kotdes Block	30,339	37,275	75,453	79,605	+4,152	258	223	265	392	+127	3,690	559	3,050	3,098	+48	150	764	206	658	+452	691	1,032	2,086	98	346	645
„ 2 Kodhar Block	3,133	6,843	6,327	10,932	+605	210	330	294	423	+129	180	60	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	146	225	...	...	...
„ 3 East Athaisi & Damarkhand Block.	4,939	8,744	12,346	13,246	+900	188	204	258	311	+53	113	35	68	68	...	1	0·18	...	As.7	As.7	218	230	337	1	0·13	As.7
., 4 West Athaisi & Matkatpatna	1,229	2,220	3,620	3,745	+125	44	40	50	69	+19	63	18	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	60	86	...	...	...
,, 5 Lembai Block	8,630	8,383	12,966	14,588	+1,622	362	200	120	271	+151	689	58	496	496	...	6	14	2	14	+12	207	255	457	100	545	628
„ 6 Kotrahang Block... ...	9,712	10,962	29,630	30,947	+1,317	115	80	157	175	+18	561	61	694	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	136	342	53	35	204
„ 7 Paschimduai Block ...	3,429	4,512	13,917	14,727	+810	8	7	16	18	+2	289	38	384	391	+7	5	6	24	24	...	82	69	212	36	81	213
„ 8 Purbaduai Oldhai Block...	4,772	6,705	12,686	13,549	+863	16	11	21	22	+1	292	40	228	234	+6	1	1	...	2	+2	150	177	862	38	70	124
„ 9 Rahang Block	4,641	8,049	13,482	14,347	+865	49	88	44	107	+63	991	77	1,235	1,363	+128	...	...	...	...	...	140	178	306	112	213	285
„10 Serai Block	7,195	10,341	13,031	13,430	+399	1	70	53	53	...	16	3	6	7	+1	...	...	...	...	...	88	130	182	89	362	398
„11 Chaubiskud Block ...	7,647	15,103	23,803	25,244	+1,414	40	83	64	75	+11	151	12	97	96	—1	1	58	...	25	+25	78	119	203	13	65	97
„12 Banchas Block	2,450	3 415	6,858	7,242	+384	68	93	144	157	+13	159	34	94	98	+4	...	...	...	...		129	127	211	...	...	...
„13 Scattered Estates ...	4,514	6,056	10,384	10,934	+550	175	178	222	265	+43	102	29	71	74	+3	...	...	...	...	...	148	106	186	6	14	30
Total ...	93,130	128,608	2,38,530	252,536	+14,006	1,534	1,607	1,708	2,338	+630	7,296	1,024	3,565	6,761	+196	164	843	73	723	+491	2,262	2,765	5,195	546	1,791	2,624

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APPENDIX XVIII—*concld.*

Return showing the areas and assets for each class of Tenants in Puri.

Names of Blocks.	B.—ASSESSED TO REVENUE.									Total.					Tanki Bahal.			Remarks. (Here note the amount on which concessions are recommended and the amount of the concession).
	Other tenancies not binding against Government (assessed to revenue).					Nij-jote and Nij-chas.			Sairat.									
	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Valuation for revenue.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Valuation for revenue.		Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Rent.	
1 (a)	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
No. 1 Kotdesh Block ...	1,842	747	1,523	1,523	...	6,711	20,757	43,616	933	64,621	97,863	1,75,704	1,94,155	+18,451	1	3	1	
„ 2 Kohaar Block ...	135	70	117	117	...	298	1,668	2,631	47	7,482	15,934	21,521	23,552	+2,031	...	...	...	
„ 3 East Athaisi & Damarkhand Block.	222	152	211	211	...	188	1,331	2,213	20	9,452	20,289	25,606	28,793	+3,187	...	...	...	
„ 4 West Athaisi & Matkatpatna.	45	26	42	42	...	37	424	761	26	2,209	5,626	8,217	8,816	+599	...	...	...	
„ 5 Lembai Block ...	344	152	73	301	+228	617	1,442	3,031	620	28,096	44,327	59,495	70,391	+10,896	275	2,832	459	
„ 6 Kotrahang Block ...	443	126	310	315	+5	895	2,797	6,540	536	17,667	23,305	56,771	61,914	+5,143	7	48	9	
„ 7 Pachimduai Block ...	116	37	119	119	...	251	684	1,910	247	7,249	10,311	26,005	29,169	+3,164	...	...	...	
„ 8 Purbaduai & Oldhar Block.	133	52	100	101	+1	170	1,773	3,297	338	9,351	16,597	27,108	31,234	+4,126	...	...	...	
„ 9 Rahang Block ...	221	120	279	279	...	1,748	3,748	6,996	1,101	17,049	54.540	57,281	67,979	+10,698	2	20,165	10,923	
„ 10 Serai Block ...	197	85	107	107	...	82	415	451	387	14,757	31,384	37,986	40,324	+2,338	1,047	3,641	1,127	
„ 11 Chaubiskud Block ...	97	39	58	58	...	565	2,316	3,575	1,278	12,403	30,873	44,496	49,001	+4,505	390	1 597	819	
„ 12 Banchas Block ...	127	48	94	96	+2	213	1,036	2,065	...	5,534	9,194	15.670	17,628	+1,958	3	24	9	
„ 13 Scattered Estates ...	132	67	110	110	...	488	1,705	3,090	5	8,515	13,043	17,859	20,340	+2,481	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,054	1,721	3,143	3,379	+236	12,263	40,096	80,176	5,538	204,385	373,321	5,73,719	6,43,296	69.577	1,725	28,310	13,347	

The amount which is computed for bhag should be added to the existing as well as to the settled rent column under proPer status of the tenant who is paying bhag and must be deducted from sairat.
Columns 4 to 45 will include any Zamindardiya tenancies (holdings of tenure-holders or of raiyats now assessed to fair rent.)

Columns 52 to 56—similar tenancies assessed to revenue.
Columns 63 will be the total of columns 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 54, 59 and 60,
„ 64 „ „ „ „ 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34. 39, 44, 48, 51, 59,60.

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APPENDIX XIX

Sairat statement

Serial No.	Name of Block.	Last Settlement.				Present Settlement.				Remarks.
		Phalkar.	Fisheries.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Phalkar.	Fisheries	Miscellaneous	Total,	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kotdesh block	57	33	...	90	455	220	258	933	
2	Kodhar block	52	...	...	52	...	46	1	47	
3	East Athaisi and Damarkhand... ...	12	15	...	27	...	16	4	20	
4	West Athaisi and Matkatpatna... ...	2	...	...	2	26	...	...	26	
5	Lembai block	359	...	...	359	478	122	20	620	
6	Katrahang block	698	12	193	903	440	16	80	536	
7	Paschimduai block	321	25	97	443	163	17	67	247	
8	Purbaduai Oldhar block	243	123	...	367	94	244	...	338	
9	Rahang block	162	203	159	524	361	740	...	1,101	
10	Serai block	165	...	...	165	...	387	...	387	
11	Chaubiskud block	333	...	...	333	413	831	34	1,278	
12	Banchas block	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	
13	Scattered Estates	9	...	...	9	5	...	...	5	
	Total ...	2,452	411	449	3,312	2,435	2,639	464	5,538	

APPENDIX XX.

Details of last settlement assets.

Sajal No.	Name of Block.	Tanki Sahal.		Kharida jamabandi.		Kamil baziafi.		Nisfi baziafti.		Thani.		Settled and occupancy,		Chandna-		Tenancies newly assessed-		Lands in the possession of proprietors.		Culturable.		Sairat.	Total.		REMARKS.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Kotdesh	5	2	808	988	1,705	2,099	13,709	7,775	15,999	39,668	28,184	46,699	917	3,647	337	361	16,593	31,535	65	155	90	78,322	1,33,019	
2	Kodhar	...	...	13	7	...	...	1,831	75	4,465	7,816	4,009	4,736	...	...	...	...	1,256	1,795	...	...	52	11,574	15,164	
3	Damarkhand ...	...	...	75	76	185	170	2,499	877	6,425	10,308	4,027	4,891	12	21	...	...	1,074	1,499	...	...	27	15,297	17,869	
4	Matkatpatna ...	...	...	...	...	174	167	796	450	1,469	2,850	1,936	2,417	3	7	...	...	313	514	...	...	2	4,711	6,407	
5	Lenjhai	2,544	463	627	617	117	111	8,344	6,041	18,231	34,517	4,687	7,432	101	604	...	...	480	1,525	...	...	359	35,131	51,669	
6	Kotrahang... ...	31	7	380	587	261	352	2,472	1,802	7,478	20,884	9,298	16,080	44	730	...	...	41	86	...	...	903	20,005	41,434	
7	Paschimduai ...	4	1	109	259	185	277	1,298	809	3,186	8,593	3,469	6,679	14	43	...	...	270	391	...	...	443	8,535	17,495	
8	Purbaduai ...	...	...	68	74	798	893	2,950	1,481	4,050	9,503	4,918	6,668	6	52	...	...	319	519	...	...	367	13,109	19,557	
9	Rahang	19,862	10,909	36	85	798	1,212	12,624	9,588	5,781	11,654	5,435	6,823	78	1,411	...	...	3,486	5,454	...	...	524	48,100	47,660	
10	Serai	3,662	1,180	527	420	173	126	2,983	1,508	13,445	22,965	4,203	5,603	11	62	...	...	394	635	...	...	165	25,398	32,664	
11	Chaubiskud ...	1,925	985	614	512	676	670	4,187	2,640	11,903	23,506	4,526	6,767	2	18	...	...	157	353	...	...	333	23,990	35,784	
12	Beachas	25	9	5	12	348	341	1,476	740	2,787	6,464	2,261	3,034	54	155	...	...	862	1,552	...	...	38	7,818	12,345	
13	Scattered estates	...	...	462	360	357	276	2,157	783	1,695	2,930	4,913	5,068	56	111	...	...	811	1,001	...	...	9	10,451	10,538	
	TOTAL, ...	28,058	13,596	3,724	3,97	5,777	6,694	57,326	35,252	96,914	2,01,658	82,886	1,22,897	1,298	6,861	337	361	26,056	46,859	65	155	3,312	302,441	4,41,602	

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APPENDIX XXI.

Statement of Confirmed Jagir.

Serial No.	Name of Pargana.	Total Service Jagir of the Pargana.			Washerman			Barber.			Carpenter.			Blacksmith.			Astronomer.			Potter.			Ghatia.			Other.			Remarks.
		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		
			A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Astrang	17	16	64	4	5	18	8	6	68	2	1	92	1	1	46	2	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Tape Kan man ...	21	22	22	6	4	69	5	5	17	5	7	15	4	3	82	...	...	...	1	1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Kodhar	114	52	22	38	17	66	29	14	44	19	9	67	24	7	83	1	0	58	1	0	77	1	0	46	1	0	81	
4	Matkatpatna ...	16	7	73	8	3	36	3	2	35	2	0	97	2	0	91	1	0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Oldhar	40	16	34	14	5	45	11	3	77	5	4	07	3	2	17	3	0	75	1	0	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Kurilo	75	61	68	24	22	21	19	15	89	18	15	01	8	5	87	3	0	29	...	...	...	1	0	98	2	1	43	
7	Purbaduai	207	77	93	56	23	63	54	25	62	35	12	29	19	7	68	27	5	18	9	1	63	2	0	93	5	0	99	
8	Kotrahang	384	114	27	119	45	74	117	36	93	39	8	33	18	5	77	67	11	68	18	1	45	1	0	21	14	4	16	
9	Athaisi	156	98	47	50	28	93	39	27	39	36	21	36	20	13	55	7	3	11	3	1	13	1	0	98	...	...	...	
10	Banchas	145	69	55	41	20	61	40	19	48	19	9	2	18	8	20	20	6	41	2	2	35	5	2	68	...	...	...	
11	Damarkhand ...	173	99	93	56	31	82	43	19	79	27	23	05	21	14	16	...	...	...	24	7	59	2	3	52	...	...	...	
12	Paschimduai ...	135	71	51	42	22	39	42	26	61	16	6	30	11	4	84	11	2	38	2	0	54	...	...	...	11	8	45	
13	Serai	15	6	92	3	0	42	5	2	91	1	0	26	...	...	...	3	0	62	2	0	39	1	2	29	...	...	...	
14	Chaubiskud ...	28	14	90	4	1	16	12	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	49	...	...	...	3	0	79	1	2	83	
15	Rahang	330	112	99	121	32	68	86	37	80	62	15	97	10	5	96	32	9	72	4	0	53	6	7	33	9	3	20	
16	Kotdesh and Antrodh	1,751	869	11	459	249	16	450	241	63	296	154	16	268	147	50	270	71	03	...	...	...	2	0	39	6	5	15	
17	Lembai	85	39	22	10	2	69	16	4	71	4	1	78	9	3	63	2	0	78	...	...	...	10	3	37	34	13	26	
	TOTAL ..	3,692	1,742	63	1,955	518	81	979	496	60	580	292	01	436	235	19	457	117	71	67	17	90	35	23	93	83	40	28	

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APPENDIX XXII.

Statement of resumed Jagir.

Serial No.	Name of Pargana.	TOTAL OF RESUMED JAGIR.				CAOWKIDAR.				KHANDAYAT.				PAIK.				SARBARAKAR.				PATWARI.				OTHERS.				Remarks.
		No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13		14	15	16		17	18	19		20	21	22		23	24
					Rs.				Rs.				Rs a.p.				Rs.a.p.				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	
	Total ...	2,808	4,554	...	7,754	2,262	2,766	...	5,180	91	213	55	477 4-8	30	99	63	254-1-9	162	493	69	551-10-0	59	447	60	758-1510	174	533	83	531-15-9	

B. & O. G. P. (D. L. R.) Ranchi—1—30-25-5-1920•J. M. R.

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