



Government of Bengal
Revenue Department

Rules under the
Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885
(VIII of 1885)

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CHAPTER I.

General.

1. Except where otherwise provided for by law or by these rules, all proceedings and orders of Revenue Officers, passed in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (hereinafter referred to in these rules as "the Act"), shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Local Government; and the proceedings and orders of each Revenue Officer under the Act shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Revenue Officers to whom he may be declared by the Local Government to be, for the purposes of the Act, subordinate.

Supervision and control by Local Government, Act VIII of 1885.

The Collector and the Commissioner, in whose jurisdiction operations under these rules are in progress, shall be entitled to inform themselves of the nature and progress of such operations.

2. Where no other mode of service of notice is provided by the Act or by these rules, service shall be effected in the manner provided for the service of summons on a defendant under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, if the notice is addressed to one or more persons occupying or owning the same holding or tenure; and if it is addressed to a number of persons occupying or owning different holdings or tenures in the same village, the notice shall be served in the manner provided for the service of summons on a defendant under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or by proclamation and beat of drum, and by posting it, in the presence of not less than two persons, on some conspicuous place in the village, and also by fixing it up in the village office, if any, where the rent is usually paid. In the case of uninhabited villages, the posting of the notice shall be made in the nearest inhabited village.

Service of notice where mode not prescribed by the Act or these rules.

Provided that where the person to be served is a minor notice shall be served on the minor and also either on his or her legal guardian or on his or her guardian *ad-litem* appointed by the Court for purposes of service on an application by the person asking for service of notice.

CHAPTER II.

Staple Food-crops and Price-lists.

3. Section 39.—Each subdivision of a district shall form a local area for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Act, and the Collector shall settle the mart within the subdivision at which prices shall be recorded.

Local areas.

4. Rice has been declared, and until further orders shall be deemed, to be the staple food-crop in all such local areas.

Staple food-crops.

5. Price-lists of the staple food-crop shall be prepared on one market-day in the month, at intervals of not less than twenty-days. This market-day shall be selected by the Collector, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue.

Dates for preparation of price-lists.

6. The price recorded shall be the prevailing retail price at which the staple food-crop was actually sold in the mart to which the price-list refers on the day selected under rule 5.

Method of determining prices.

7. (1) Price-lists shall ordinarily be prepared by a gazetted officer not below the rank of a Sub-Deputy Collector. But in special cases, where a Sub-Deputy Collector is not available, the Collector may authorise a kanungo to prepare the lists.

Price-lists by whom to be prepared.

(2) Where prices are recorded at marts, other than those at the headquarters of districts, the Collector may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, authorise a Sub-Registrar to prepare the list, on days when no gazetted officer or kanungo is available.

(3) One or two respectable inhabitants of the locality shall always be asked to assist in the preparation of price-lists, and the list shall be signed by at least one of them, as well as by the officer preparing it.

Record to be kept by officer preparing price-lists.

8. Every officer charged with the preparation of price-lists shall keep a record showing, as far as practicable—

- (a) the date of his visit to the mart at which prices are to be recorded;
- (b) the names of vendors and purchasers, the quantities sold, and the price thereof, for any sales effected in his presence.

Scrutiny and countersignature of price-lists prepared by subordinate officer.

9. When the price-lists are prepared by an officer other than the Subdivisional Officer, they shall be submitted to the Subdivisional Officer or such other officer as the Collector may nominate for the purpose. Such officer shall scrutinise the lists; he may call for explanations and cause errors to be corrected, and, having satisfied himself of the accuracy of the lists, he shall countersign them.

Publication of price-lists.

10. The price-lists shall be published at the marts to which they respectively refer, at the Collectorate or subdivisional office, and at every police-station and munsifi in the local area.

Submission of price-lists to Board.

11. After the expiry of one month from the date of publication at the places prescribed in rule 10, the price-lists shall be submitted to the Board of Revenue with any objections made to them, and with the opinions of the officers who prepared and countersigned them, and of the Collector, on such objections.

CHAPTER III.

Landlords' Improvements.

Application for registration of improvement to whom to be presented.

12. *Section 80.*—Applications from landlords for the registration of improvements shall be made to the Collector of the district. If any such application be presented to any other Revenue Officer, he shall forward it for orders to the Collector.

Verification by local inquiry.

13. As far as practicable, the application shall be in Form I, appended to these rules. The Collector shall either verify the application personally or shall depute a Revenue Officer, not below the rank of Sub-Deputy Collector, to make the verification. In all cases the verification shall be by local inquiry.

Publication of local inquiry.

14. Before holding a local inquiry under rule 13, the Revenue Officer shall prepare a proclamation, giving general notice to the tenants of every village concerned of his proposed local inquiry and of the date thereof. He shall cause such proclamation to be published by beat of drum in every such village and he shall cause a copy of the proclamation, together with a copy of the landlord's application, to be fixed up, in the presence of not less than two persons, in some conspicuous place of every such village. The expense of such publication shall be borne by the applicant for registration.

Record of local enquiry.

15. The Revenue Officer who makes a local inquiry under rule 13 shall ascertain whether the work in question was carried out and, if so, at what time, at what cost, and at whose expense, in what proportion the expenses were borne by the landlord, whether the work is an improvement as defined in section 76 of the Act, and was lawfully made by the landlord, and, if the improvement comes under clause (e) of sub-section (2) whether enhanced rent is already being paid for the original improvement; and what tenants have been benefited thereby and to what extent. The Revenue Officer shall embody in a proceeding the result of his local inquiry. When an officer other than the Collector has made the local inquiry, he shall submit the proceeding to the Collector.

Orders by Collector on local inquiry.

16. The Collector, after considering the proceeding of the local inquiry and after holding such further inquiry as he thinks necessary, shall pass an order directing or refusing the registration of the landlord's improvement; and if he directs registration, he shall record clearly whether it falls under clause (e) of section 76 (2) of the Act, and, if so, what enhancement of rent, if any, is being paid for the original improvement.

Powers of officer recording evidence as to improvement.

17. *Section 81 (1).*—Every Revenue Officer who records evidence under section 81 (1) of the Act shall exercise all the powers which are exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits, and shall be guided by the provisions of rules 5 and 8 of Order XVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

CHAPTER IV.

Record of Proprietor's Private Lands.

18. *Section 118.*—Applications under section 118 of the Act shall be made to the Collector of the district. If any such applications be presented to any other Revenue Officer, he shall forward it for orders to the Collector.

Application for record of proprietor's private land to whom to be made.

19. The application shall be signed by the party making it, shall contain the following particulars, so far as the applicant is able to furnish them :—

Signature of, and particulars to be contained in application.

- (a) the name, tauzi number, and Government revenue of the estate;
- (b) the names of the registered proprietors, and the share held by each;
- (c) the specification of each plot of land referred to in the application, showing the village in which it is situated and the area and boundaries of each plot, if known;
- (d) the names of the tenants (if any) in occupation of each such plot; and
- (e) the grounds of the application.

20. On receipt of the application, the Collector shall make such inquiry as he may think fit by examining the applicant or his agent, and may call for further particulars before ordering further proceedings. If the Collector directs that further proceedings be taken, he may transfer the application for inquiry and report to any Revenue Officer subordinate to him.

Inquiry on receipt of application.

21. If the area of the lands has not been already ascertained by measurement made by competent agency under the authority of Government, or if for sufficient reason a further measurement is considered desirable, the Collector shall order that the lands be measured and shall estimate the cost of measurement, and shall require the applicant to deposit the amount either at once or in such instalments as he may deem fit.

Measurement of lands, where necessary and deposit of cost thereof.

22. If the Collector determines that the land or any portion thereof is proprietor's private land within the meaning of section 120 of the Act, he shall record a proceeding to that effect and shall attach thereto a map of the land as ascertained by measurement.

Record of proceeding.

23. Rules 38 to 45 relating to Revenue Officers acting under Chapter X of the Act shall apply mutatis mutandis in the case of Revenue Officers acting under Chapter XI of the Act.

Rules 38 to 45 to apply to officers acting under Chapter XI of the Act.

CHAPTER V.

Levy and transmission of landlords' fee and landlords' transfer fee.

24. In the rules under this chapter the expression transfer fee includes landlords' fee payable under sections 12, 13, 15, 18 (1) (a) of the Act, the landlords' transfer fee payable under sections 26C and 26F of the Act, and the fee payable to the landlord under sections 26H or 48H of the Act.

Meaning of transfer fee in this Chapter.

25. (1) Notices under sections 12, 13, 15, 18 (1) (a), 26C, 26E, 26F, 26H and 48H of the Act shall contain, so far as may be possible, the particulars given in form Nos. 2 to 7 appended to these rules. Notices giving particulars of transfer under the above sections shall be filed by the parties concerned before the Registering Officer, Civil Court, Revenue Officer, or Collector as the case may be.

Notices for fees and costs.

(2) For the service of these notices a process fee of Re. 1 shall be levied in the case of each holding or tenure; provided that where several holdings or tenures, included in one document of transfer, are held under the same landlord or same body of co-sharer landlords a single fee of Re. 1 shall be charged.

Unit for levy of process fee.

(3) The cost of transmission of transfer fee shall be levied at 10 per cent. of the fee subject to a minimum of 8 annas, fractions of an anna being treated as full anna; provided that where several holdings or tenures included in one document of transfer are held under the same landlord or same body of co-sharer landlords a single fee calculated at 10 per cent. of the total transfer fee, subject to a minimum of 8 annas, shall be charged.

(4) The transfer fee shall be paid in cash, and the process fee and the cost of transmission in court-fee stamp, to the registering officer or the Court as the case may be.

26. (1) Where there is a sole landlord, or when two or more persons are joint landlords and have a common agent appointed under section 99A or a common manager appointed under section 95 of the Act, the notice specified in rule 25 shall be served on such sole landlord or his agent, or such common agent or manager, as the case may be.

Notice on whom to be served and when to be served.

(2) Where there is more than one landlord, and no common agent or common manager has been appointed, the notice shall be served on each joint landlord named in it.

(3) The Collector or any other officer who signs the order for the notice to be served, shall satisfy himself that the transfer fee has been paid into the Treasury and that the process fee and the cost of transmission have been paid in court-fee stamp.

Manner of service.

27. (1) "In each case under rule 25, notices, other than those to be served on the Collector, shall be forwarded either by post registered under Chapter VI of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), or in the manner provided for the service of a revenue process, not being a warrant for making an arrest or for the sale of property. If the former procedure is followed, the fee required for a special acknowledgment shall be paid."

(2) If an acknowledgment for a notice sent by registered post cannot be obtained, the notice shall be served by affixing a copy in the office of the Collector for a period of one month, and such notice shall thereupon be deemed to have been duly served.

Transmission of transfer fee in cases under rule 26 (1).

28. (1) In the case mentioned in rule 26 (1), the transfer fee (except when it is wholly payable to Government or to a Trust estate under the management of the Board of Revenue, or to an estate under the Court of Wards in respect of which a personal ledger is maintained in the Treasury, or to a landlord in respect of whom a personal ledger account has been opened under rule 29B), shall, on receipt of acknowledgment of the notice sent under rule 27(1), be transmitted by postal money order to the landlord or his agent or to the common agent or common manager as the case may be. In case of non-receipt of acknowledgment of the notice the money may be paid or sent by postal money order on the application in writing by the sole landlord or his agent.

(2) On the coupon and on the acknowledgment portion attached to the money order shall be noted the Collectors' case number and the date of the notice which gives particulars of the transfer fee to which the money order relates.

Payment of transfer fee in cases under rule 26 (2).

29. (1) In the case mentioned in rule 26 (2) the transfer fee can be paid only on the application and joint receipt of all the co-sharer landlords named in the notice, except when separate payment is made on an application under the first proviso to section 26C (3) of the Act, in accordance with the next following sub-rules.

(2) Under the first proviso to clause (3) of the section 26C of the Act a co-sharer landlord named in the notices under rule 26 may apply to draw the proportionate share of the transfer fee due to him on account of a transfer by an occupancy riyat. Such application shall be verified in the same manner as a plaint under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and shall contain the names and addresses of all the remaining co-sharer landlords including the persons named as landlords in the notice mentioned in rule 26, and the share of each. It shall also be accompanied by notices in Form No 7, appended to these rules, to be served by the Collector on each such co-sharer or person.

(3) Unless such co-sharer landlord or person or his authorised agent, common agent or common manager be present before the Collector, every such notice shall be served by registered post with "acknowledgment due," under Chapter VI of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, and a process fee of rupee one shall be paid in court-fee stamp by the applicant for every application filed before the Collector. If an acknowledgment for the notice sent by registered post cannot be obtained the notice shall be served by affixing a copy in the office of the Collector for a period of one month, and such notice shall thereupon be deemed to have been duly served.

(4) If, after service of the notices mentioned in sub-rule (3), it appears to the Collector that there is no dispute in respect of the share claimed by the applicant the Collector shall pay him the portion of the transfer fee according to such share.

(5) If it appears to the Collector that there is a dispute or if the applicant be a person not named in the notices under rule 26 and the co-sharers are not agreeable to take payment on joint receipt, no payment shall be made unless the party has obtained a necessary decree or order from the Civil Court.

(6) An application under sub-rule (2) may include two or more items of transfer fee, provided the applicant claims the same share under the same interest and title, and no separate process fee will be charged when the other co-sharers are the same.

(7) A petition made by a co-sharer landlord whose name is mentioned in the notices under rule 26, in response to a notice issued under sub-rules (2) and (3) may be treated as an application under the first proviso to section 26C (3) of the Act, and unless such petition discloses any new co-sharer landlord or puts forth a different share or title for the petitioner, no further notice to the other co-sharer shall be necessary.

(8) Payment of transfer fee under this rule shall, unless it is taken direct from the Treasury, be made by postal money order to the landlord or his common agent or common manager, if any, except when it is payable to Government, or to a Trust estate under the management of the Board of Revenue or to an estate under the Court of Wards, in respect of which a personal ledger is maintained or to a landlord in respect of whom a personal ledger account has been opened under rule 29B.

Payment of fees due to Government or Wards Estate, etc.,

29A. Transfer fees payable wholly to Government or to a Trust estate under the management of the Board of Revenue or to an estate under the Court of Wards in respect of which a personal ledger is maintained in the Treasury shall be credited direct in the treasury accounts or the personal ledger of the estate concerned as the case may be.

29B. (1) A personal ledger may be opened in respect of the transfer fees payable to the landlord of any estate or tenure or part thereof, if the sole landlord or all the co-sharer landlords of the estate, tenure or part thereof, as the case may be, apply to the Collector for such a ledger; provided that in the case of co-sharer landlords their shares in the estate, tenure or part thereof in respect of which the application is made are uniform. Provided also that if the landlord is a proprietor of a revenue paying estate or revenue free property his name is duly recorded in the Land Registration Registers of the Collectorate.

Personal ledger
of private
landlord.

Illustration.—A, B and C are 3 co-sharer landlords owning a tenure which comprises 2 villages P and Q. In village P, their shares are 4 annas, 4 annas and 8 annas and in village Q, 6 annas, 6 annas and nil respectively. There cannot be one personal ledger for them for both villages P and Q; but there may be one ledger for village P and another for village Q.

(2) Every such application shall be verified as a plaint under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, and shall give a brief description of the estate or tenure or part thereof as the case may be, the names of the villages, the thanas in which they are situated, and where a record-of-rights has been prepared, the serial number of the khatian in which it is recorded. It shall also state the names and addresses of all the co-sharer landlords and their respective shares.

(3) Transfer fees in respect of which the description of the estate or tenure or part thereof, as the case may be, and the names of the landlords mentioned in the notice under rule 26 agree with those stated in the application for personal ledger will be carried over to the ledger and intimation to that effect will be sent to the landlord with the memorandum sending the notice of transfer to him under rule 26.

(4) A landlord on whose application a personal ledger has been opened may apply to the Collector for the payment of the amount at his credit in the ledger, and the Collector shall, unless there be any dispute, pay the amount accordingly.

(5) Every application under sub-rule (4) shall state whether there has been any change in the landlords, and, if so, the particulars of such change, and it shall be verified in the same manner as a plaint under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

(6) An application under sub-rule (4) by a co-sharer landlord for separate payment for his share, will be treated as an application under the first proviso to section 26C (3) of the Act; but unless owing to the existence of any dispute or similar reasons, the Collector directs otherwise, the provisions of rule 29 shall not apply and it shall not be necessary to issue notices on the other co-sharer landlords.

(7) For the maintenance of a personal ledger under this rule an annual fee for each separate account on the following scale shall be levied:

When the revenue or rent of the entire estate or tenure does not exceed
Rs. 100, Rs. 10.

In all other cases, Rs. 25.

(8) A personal ledger opened under this rule shall be discontinued when the landlord or a co-sharer landlord intimates his unwillingness to continue it. The Collector may also refuse to renew a personal ledger if the annual fee prescribed in sub-rule (7) be not paid, or if it appears to him that owing to disputes and similar reasons it is not desirable to maintain such a ledger. The year for personal ledger is from 1st April to 31st March and fees are payable in advance.

29C. (1) In cases where the transfer fee is remitted by postal money order but the payee has refused to accept payment thereof, and in all other cases except where the amount has been credited in the treasury accounts or in a personal ledger under rule 29A or 29B or has been otherwise paid, the amount or the balance of such amount, as the case may be, shall be kept in deposit for a period of 5 years from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in rule 26.

When transfer
fee is to be kept
in deposit and
when forfeited.

(2) On the expiry of such period the Collector of the district or such other officer not below the rank of the Sub-Deputy Collector as may have been placed by the Collector in charge of cases relating to transfer fees, shall declare that the transfer fee remaining in deposit in the Collector's office, regarding which no application for payment is pending shall be forfeited to Government.

CHAPTER VI.

Service of Notices.

30. The draft of an agreement referred to in sub-section (2) of section 46 of the Act shall be filed in the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for possession of the holding, and shall be served on the raiyat in the manner provided for the service of a summons on a defendant under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on payment of the process fee provided in the rules by the High Court.

Filing and
service of
agreements
under section
46 (2).

Service of notice of receipt of deposit in case (d) of section 61.

31. In case (d) of section 61, referred to in sub-section (ii) of section 63 of the Act, the notice of the receipt of the deposit shall be served by forwarding the notice by post in a letter registered under Chapter VI of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), or, where the Court may deem it necessary, in the manner provided for the service of a summons on a defendant under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Publication of general notice under section 72 (2).

32. The general notice of transfer referred to in sub-section (2) of section 72 of the Act may be published by the transferee by fixing up a written notice to the tenants in the village office of the landlord, or, in the presence of not less than two persons, in some conspicuous place on the lands, and by proclaiming to the tenants by beat of drum in every village to which the transfer extends, that the interest of the former landlord has passed to the transferee. The transferee may, if he thinks fit, apply for service of the notice to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for arrears of rent of the holding, and the Court shall thereupon serve the notice, as hereinbefore provided on payment of the process fee provided in the rules made by the High Court.

Notice by raiyat of intention to surrender.

33. If the raiyat elects to proceed under sub-section (2) of section 86 of the Act, he may personally serve a written notice of his intention to surrender on his landlord; but if he elects to proceed under sub-section (4) of the said section, the notice of the raiyat's intention to surrender shall be served on the landlord in the manner provided for the service of a summons on a defendant under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on payment of the process fee provided in the rules made by the High Court.

Notice by tenant of intention to abandon.

34. A notice of the tenant's abandonment of his holding under sub-section (2) of section 87 of the Act shall be in Form No. 8 appended to these rules and shall be submitted in duplicate. One copy shall be published by beat of drum upon the holding alleged to be abandoned, and then kept in the record, and the other copy shall be affixed, in the presence of not less than two witnesses, to some dwelling house, or tree, or other conspicuous object upon the holding. The fee payable by the landlord shall be Re. 1.

Notice to tenant under section 155.

35. Notice to the tenant under section 155 of the Act shall be filed in the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for arrears of rent of the holding, and shall be served in the manner provided for the service of a summons on a defendant under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on payment of the fee provided in the rules made by the High Court.

Service of notice of incumbrances on landlord.

36. (1) When a tenancy is held under a single landlord or under two or more landlords having one common agent or common manager, such as is referred to in rule 26 (1), a copy of the instrument referred to in section 176 of the Act shall be served on such landlord or on such agent or manager as the case may be.

(2) When a tenancy is held under two or more landlords not having one common agent or common manager as aforesaid, a copy of the said instrument shall be served—

- (a) if none of them have one common agent or common manager as aforesaid, then on each landlord, or
- (b) if some of them have one common agent or common manager as aforesaid, then on such agent or manager and also on each of the landlords who have no such agent or manager.

3. The said copy or copies shall be served in the manner prescribed for the service of a summons on a defendant under the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908).

(4) The fee to be paid for such service shall be—

- (i) in the cases referred to in sub-rule (1), one rupee; and
- (ii) in the cases referred to in sub-rule (2), one rupee for the first copy of the instrument and four annas for each additional copy.

Manner of service of notice under section 180A(d).

37. The notice referred to in sub-section (d) of section 180A, shall be served in the manner provided for the service of a summons on defendant under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

CHAPTER VII.

Part I.—Powers of officers making surveys and preparing records-of-rights.

Powers vested in Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers.

38. When a Revenue Officer is appointed for the purpose of making surveys and preparing records-of-rights under Chapter X of the Act within any district, he shall be appointed either with or without the additional designation of "Settlement Officer" or "Assistant Settlement Officer." Every such officer is hereby vested with—

- (a) all the powers exercisable by a Civil Court in the matter of procuring the attendance of parties and witnesses and the production of documents and of examining the same;
- (b) powers to enter upon any land included within the area, in respect of which the order under section 101 of the Act has been made, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

- (c) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land, in respect of which the order under the said section 101 has been made, and to weigh the produce with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil; and
- (d) power to take down evidence with his own hand in the English language, in proceedings held under Chapter X of the Act in which an appeal is allowed in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the trial of suits.

39. A Revenue Officer appointed with the additional designation of "Assistant Settlement Officer" is also hereby vested with all the powers of an Assistant Superintendent of Survey and of a Deputy Collector under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875.

Further powers vested in Assistant Settlement Officer. Ben. Act V of 1875.

40. A Revenue Officer appointed with the additional designation of "Settlement Officer" is also hereby vested with all the powers of Superintendent of Survey under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875.

Further powers vested in Settlement Officer.

41. A Revenue Officer appointed with the additional designation of "Settlement Officer" or "Assistant Settlement Officer" is also hereby vested with all the powers exercisable by a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

Further powers vested in Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers.

42. A Revenue Officer appointed with the additional designation of "Settlement Officer" may, by general or special order, make over for disposal to any Assistant Settlement Officer subordinate to him—

Powers of Settlement Officer to make over certain matters to Assistant Settlement Officer.

- (a) objections under section 103A;
- (b) the settlement of fair rents, including the preparation of a table of rates;
- (c) the preparation of a settlement rent-roll under Chapter X, Part II, of the Act;
- (d) objections under section 104B (3) or section 104E;
- (e) applications for settlement of fair rents under section 105; and
- (f) suits instituted for the trial of disputes under section 106.

43. A Revenue Officer appointed under the designation of "Settlement Officer" may also withdraw from the file of any Assistant Settlement Officer subordinate to him any of the proceedings mentioned in rule 42, and may dispose of them himself, or transfer them for disposal to any other Assistant Settlement Officer subordinate to him. He may also transfer to a competent Civil Court for trial any particular case or class of cases under section 106 of the Act.

Power of Settlement Officer to withdraw and transfer cases.

44. Where no special Settlement Officer has been appointed for any district, the Collector of that district is hereby appointed to discharge all the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of the Act, and is vested with all the powers of a Settlement Officer under rules 38 to 43.

Collector of district to discharge functions of Settlement Officer where no such officer appointed.

45. In respect of all operations under Chapter X of the Act which have been placed under the administrative control of the Director of Land Records, that officer is hereby appointed to discharge all the functions of a Revenue Officer under the said Chapter and is vested with all the powers of a Settlement Officer under rules 38 to 43. In respect of such operations, he is further declared, under section 104B (4), to be the "confirming authority" for tables of rates and settlement rent-rolls which have been prepared by other Revenue Officers, and he is declared, under section 104G (1), to be the superior Revenue authority to whom appeals will lie from original orders on objections passed by other Revenue Officers under section 104B (3) or section 104E. In the case of tables of rates and settlement rent-rolls prepared by the Director of Land Records, the Board of Revenue will be the "confirming authority," and in the case of original orders on objections passed by the Director of Land Records, the Board of Revenue will be the appellate authority.

Powers vested in Director of Land Records.

Part II.—Procedure in the preparation of a record-of-rights.

46. (1) Applications under section 101 (2) (a) and under section 103 of the Act shall be made to the Collector, who shall forward them with his recommendations through the Director of Land Records to the Commissioner.

Applications under sections 101 (2) (a) and 103.

(2) Every application under section 101 (2) (a) shall specify—

- (a) whether the applicant is a landlord or tenant;
- (b) the local area, estate, tenure or part thereof for which the application is made;
- (c) the interest of the applicant in the lands of the local area, estate, tenure or part thereof.

(3) Every application under section 103 shall specify—

- (a) the status of the applicant, viz., whether he is a proprietor or a tenure-holder or a raiyat;
- (b) the particulars specified in section 102 of the Act, in respect of which the application is made; and
- (c) the number of tenants occupying the estate or tenure or part thereof, in respect of which the application is made, the total rent payable by them at the time, and the estimated area covered by the application (so far as the applicant is able to give these particulars).

Ben. Act
VII of 1876.

(4) If the application under section 101 (2) (a) or under section 103 of the Act is made by a proprietor, it shall not be admitted unless the name of the applicant and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876.

(5) If the application under section 103 is made by a tenure-holder, it shall not be admitted unless the right of the tenure-holder and the extent of his interest is admitted by the superior landlord or is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector.

(6) The Commissioner shall forward an application under section 101 (2) (a) with his recommendation to the Local Government for orders.

(7) The Commissioner may allow an application under section 103, or, if he considers that it cannot be granted with advantage to the interests of all persons concerned, he may reject it, recording his reasons for doing so.

(8) When an application under section 101 (2) (a) or section 103 of the Act is allowed, the Collector shall call upon the applicant to deposit one rupee per acre of the estimated extent of the estate or tenure or part thereof in respect of which the application has been allowed.

(9) If the amount so deposited proves more than sufficient to cover the cost of the proceedings, the unexpended balance will be refunded on their termination. If the amount deposited proves insufficient to cover such cost, the applicant shall, when required by the Collector, deposit from time to time such further sums as the Collector may think necessary for the completion of the proceedings. If he shall fail to do so, the proceedings may be stopped and the order allowing the application cancelled.

Procedure
for making
survey and
preparing
record-of-
rights.

47. (1) When an order has been made under section 101 (1) or section 101 (2) of the Act directing that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared by a Revenue Officer in respect of the lands of any local area, estate or tenure or part thereof, the survey shall be made and the record-of-rights prepared in the manner described in the following rules (in this Part and in Part III of this Chapter) and by the following processes, namely:—

- (i) Traverse survey.
- (ii) Cadastral survey.
- (iii) Erection of boundary marks.
- (iv) Preliminary record-writing (or khanapuri).
- (v) Local explanation (or bujharat).
- (vi) Attestation.
- (vii) Publication of the draft record.
- (viii) Disposal of objections under section 103A.
- (ix) Preparation of the settlement rent-roll, in cases in which a settlement of revenue is being or is about to be made.
- (x) Preparation of the final record.
- (xi) Publication of the final record.
- (xii) Distribution of the final record and of printed maps; and recovery of costs where ordered under section 114.
- (xiii) Settlement of fair rents under sections 105 and 105A.
- (xiv) Trial of suits under section 106.

Provided that stage (v)—local explanation—may be omitted with the approval of the Director of Land Records.

(2) A Revenue Officer who has been appointed with the additional designation of "Settlement Officer" may, at any time before the publication of the final record, direct that any portion of the proceedings in respect of the lands of any local area, estate or tenure or part thereof, shall be cancelled and that the proceedings shall be carried out *de novo* from such stage as he may direct.

(3) When an order has been made under section 103 directing that all or any of the particulars specified in section 102 shall be ascertained and recorded with respect to any estate or tenure or part thereof, the Revenue Officer shall proceed in accordance with the following rules (in this Part and in Part III of this Chapter), so far as they may be applicable.

48. *Traverse Survey*.—The cadastral survey of the notified area shall be based upon a traverse survey, and such traverse shall ordinarily be carried out by theodolite observations. If possible, the traverse survey shall be connected with one or more points which have been fixed by previous surveys.

49. *Cadastral Survey.*—(1) In the course of proceedings under section 101 of the Act, a large-scale map showing roads, rivers, railways and other physical features of the country, as well as homesteads and other fields, shall be prepared for each village contemplated by section 115A of the Act as the unit of survey and record.

(2) When the area contained within the external boundaries of the village maps of the previous survey contemplated by section 115A is unsuitable as the unit of survey and record, or, if there has been no such previous survey, the Settlement Officer shall, after ascertaining, as far as possible, the opinions of the landlords and tenants concerned, submit his proposals for the determination of the area to be adopted as the unit of record and survey to the Board of Revenue through the controlling officers to whom he is subordinate. That unit shall, if sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, be adopted in framing the record-of-rights, but shall not be deemed to constitute a village within the meaning of the Act until a notification has been issued under section 3 (19) (b). The Board of Revenue shall submit a copy of its order in each case to the Local Government for the issue of the notification.

50. *Erection of Boundary Marks.*—Boundary marks of a permanent nature shall ordinarily be erected at every point where the boundaries of three villages meet, and may also be erected at any other points where this is necessary, in the opinion of the Revenue Officer, for the definition of any boundary.

51. *Preliminary Record-writing.*—At this and the two following stages the draft record shall be prepared. The draft record shall consist of statements of rights which are hereinafter styled the khatians. There shall ordinarily be a separate khatian for each person interested, or each group of persons jointly interested, in the land, whether as proprietor, tenure-holder, raiyat, under-raiyat or occupant, and each khatian shall show the rights and liabilities of each person or group of persons according to the particulars which have been specified in the notification under section 101. At this stage all such particulars shall find entry, with the exception that no entry shall be made as to the revenue, rent or cess, the class to which the tenant belongs, or the special conditions and incidents of the tenancy. At this stage there shall also be prepared a field-index or khasra arranged according to the serial numbers of the fields in the village. This field-index shall not form part of the draft record. Disputes regarding the ownership of land, or the ownership of any interest in land, shall be decided by a Revenue Officer or a kanungo in a summary manner and on the basis of actual possession.

52. *Local Explanation.*—When the areas of the fields have been extracted and entered in the preliminary record, a copy of each khatian shall be made over by a Revenue Officer or a kanungo to the person or body of joint persons in whose names the khatian has been opened, or to their representatives. Each khatian shall then be examined on the ground, with reference to the village map, by a Revenue Officer or a kanungo, and shall be explained to the person or persons concerned, or their representatives, if present. The Revenue Officer or kanungo shall make such corrections as are necessary in the map, in the draft record, and in the copies of the khatians which have been distributed, if they can be produced for this purpose. At this stage entries of the rent which is payable according to the statement of the landlord and according to the statement of the tenant shall be made in the draft khatians of the tenants and in such copies as are produced; but the other particulars which were omitted at the stage of preliminary record-writing shall be deferred until the stage of attestation.

53. *Attestation.*—This stage of the operations shall be taken up after the landlords and tenants have been allowed a sufficient interval to study their copies of the khatians. The attestation of each village shall be taken up at a convenient place in or near the village. Before attestation begins, a proclamation shall be published in the village giving due notice to the landlords and tenants and calling on them to appear before the Revenue Officer on the date fixed, bringing with them their copies of the khatians. As each person appears before him the Revenue Officer shall examine his khatian, read out all the important entries, make corrections where required, and see that the khatian is complete in all particulars. Disputes regarding the ownership of land, or the ownership of any interest in land, shall be decided by the Revenue Officer in a summary manner and on the basis of actual possession. In the khatian of each proprietor or group of proprietors he shall enter with his own hand the revenue payable to Government. In the khatian of each tenant or group of tenants he shall enter with his own hand the class to which the tenant or group of tenants belongs, the special conditions and incidents (if any) of the tenancy and the rent lawfully payable or deliverable to each landlord or group of landlords. In the khatian of each cultivating raiyat as defined in the Cess Act, the Revenue Officer shall, and in the khatian of each tenure-holder as defined therein, the Revenue Officer shall, as far as possible, record the cess lawfully payable to each landlord or group of landlords. The Revenue Officer shall then sign and date the office copy of the khatian, and if the copy of the khatian, which was given to the person or persons concerned, is produced, the Revenue Officer shall see that it corresponds with the office copy as attested. When the Revenue Officer has completed the attestation of all the khatians of a village, he shall draw up a formal proceeding to this effect.

54. *Publication of the Draft Record.*—The Revenue Officer shall publish the draft record-of-rights by placing it for public inspection, free of charge, during a period of not less than one month, at such convenient place as he may determine. A proclamation shall previously be published in each village, informing the landlords

and tenants of the place at which the draft record of that village will be open to public inspection, the period during which it will be open to such inspection, and the last date on which objections may be filed. Notwithstanding anything contained in the proclamation, the Revenue Officer may extend the period during which the draft record will be open to inspection and during which objections may be filed.

55. *Objections under section 103A.*—(1) Blank forms of objection shall be supplied free of charge and objections shall, as far as practicable, be made on such forms. Along with the original objection, the objector shall file a copy or copies for service on all other persons who, in the opinion of the Revenue Officer, are materially interested in the case. The Revenue Officer shall issue notices informing the objector and all other persons so interested of the date and place fixed for the hearing of the objection, and with each notice to a person other than the objector he shall forward a copy of the objection. Objections regarding the ownership of land, or the ownership of any interest in land, shall be decided by the Revenue Officer on the basis of actual possession. The record shall contain the names of the witnesses examined and an abstract of the reasons for the decision. When a Revenue Officer directs that a change shall be made in the rent recorded as payable by any tenant he shall direct that a corresponding change shall be made in the cess, if any recorded as payable by such tenant. Objections shall not be disposed of in the absence of any of the parties materially interested, or their representatives, unless the Revenue Officer be satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that the notice was duly served on the person concerned.

(2) Whenever the Revenue Officer has been unable, before the publication of the draft record, to enter the cess payable by all or any of the tenure-holders in any local area, and whenever, owing to a revaluation duly made after the publication of the draft record, there have been changes in the cess lawfully payable by all or any of the tenure-holders in such local area, the Collector may, at any time before the final publication of the record, make an objection to the omissions or entries in question, and the Revenue Officer shall thereupon proceed, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) of this rule, to consider the objection, and, if necessary, to make in the draft record of such local area entries or revised entries of the cess which is then lawfully payable by each tenure-holder concerned:

Provided that no such entry or revised entry shall be made unless the tenure-holder has been previously informed of the proposed entry and has been given an opportunity of objecting thereto.

56. *Preparation of a settlement rent-roll.*—Where land revenue is being, or is about to be, settled, the Revenue Officer shall prepare a rent-roll for each village, in accordance with the following procedure:—

- (i) Before preparing the rent-roll the Revenue Officer shall issue a proclamation informing the landlords and tenants of the time and place at which the preparation of the rent-roll will begin. If any tenant be absent, the Revenue Officer shall make no entry in the rent-roll which would have the effect of altering the rent of that tenant until a special notice has been duly served on that tenant.
- (ii) When the Revenue Officer is preparing the settlement rent-roll on the basis of a table of rates, he shall consult the landlord and tenants of the village regarding their own classification of the lands therein and regarding the relative capability of each class of land, according to that classification. When specifying in the table of rates the rate of rent which is fairly and equitably payable in respect of each class of land, the Revenue Officer shall specify and have regard to the rate of rent which is now being paid in respect of each class of land, and shall also have regard to the statements of the landlords and tenants as to the classification and relative capability of lands. Before settling any rent upon the application of the table of rates, the Revenue Officer shall consider the circumstances of the tenant and shall compare the total rent which he is now paying with the rent which he would pay according to the table of rates. He shall also consider whether the land held by the tenant is good or bad land of its class.
- (iii) When determining the final entries to be made in the rent-roll, the Revenue Officer shall read out, or cause to be read out in his presence, the principal entries relating to the holding and rent of each tenant whose rent is to be settled, and shall enter in the rent-roll with his own hand the fair rent settled for each such tenant.
- (iv) The Revenue Officer shall enter in the settlement rent-roll the cess which is payable by each tenant to his landlord after the determination of the fair rent.
- (v) The publication of the draft table of rates, if any, and of the draft settlement rent-roll shall be carried out in the manner and for the period prescribed in the case of the publication of the draft record-of-rights.
- (vi) Objections under section 104B (3) or under section 104E of the Act shall ordinarily be disposed of by the Revenue Officer, in or near the village in which the land is situated. The Revenue Officer shall record his reasons for each order on an objection. Appeals will lie against these orders to the superior Revenue authority mentioned in rule 45.

57. *Preparation of the Final Record.*—When all objections under section 103A of the Act have been disposed of, and when the settlement rent-roll, if any, has been prepared, sanctioned and incorporated with the record, and when the draft record has been corrected in accordance with the original and appellate orders on all objections, the Revenue Officer shall proceed to frame the final record. The final record shall be prepared in conformity with the draft record corrected as above, and shall consist of a series of khatians prepared on forms which are generally similar to the forms used for the khatians of the draft record. The khasra shall not form part of the final record. The final record shall be printed or prepared in manuscript, according as the Local Government may, by general or special order, determine.

58. *Publication of the Final Record.*—The Revenue Officer shall publish the final record-of-rights by placing it for public inspection free of charge, during a period of not less than one month, at such convenient place as he may determine. A proclamation shall previously be published in each village, informing the landlords and tenants of the place at which the final record of that village will be open to public inspection and the period during which it will be open to such inspection.

59. *Distribution of printed maps and of copies of the Final Record.*—The maps which have been prepared under rule 49(1) may be printed under the authority of the Local Government, and may be distributed to public officers, to landlords and tenants and to others, in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by general or special order, direct. Copies of the final record-of-rights, or of portions thereof, shall be printed or prepared in manuscript and shall, after certification under section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, be distributed to public officers, to landlords and tenants and to others, in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by general or special order, direct. The printed maps and the copies of the record or of portions thereof, which are distributed under this rule to persons other than public officers shall be distributed free or on payment, according as, in the case of each local area, the Local Government may direct. When payment is required the sums so received shall ordinarily be adjusted against the expenses incurred on account of survey and settlement, should the account of those expenses still be open. I of 1872.

Part III.—Procedure After Final Publication.

SETTLEMENT OF FAIR RENTS UNDER SECTIONS 105 AND 105A.

60. (1) When the landlord or tenant applies for the settlement of a fair rent, he shall be considered as plaintiff and the opposite party as defendant. The proceedings are not suits but subject to the directions contained in this rule, the Revenue officer shall, in actually trying the case, adopt, as far as it is applicable, the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the trial of suits.

(2) When the estate or tenure is managed by the Court of Wards or by a manager appointed by the District Judge under section 95 of the Act and a settlement of revenue is not being or is not about to be made, the procedure laid down in this rule for recording and settling rents shall be followed, the manager of the estate or the tenure being regarded as the landlord.

(3) When a landlord or tenant applies for the settlement of fair rent notice shall be served on every person interested in the application, together with a copy of the application, or extract therefrom, or summary thereof, so far as the application concerns such persons.

(4) With the consent of the Revenue Officer, any number of tenants occupying land under the same landlord in the same village may make a joint application for the settlement of rent, or may be joined as defendants in the same proceedings on a similar application by the landlord;

Provided that, if at any time it appears to the Revenue Officer that the question between any two of the parties, of whom one is so joined with others, cannot conveniently be so jointly tried, he may order a separate trial to be held of that question, or he may pass such order, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the joint or separate disposal of the application, as he may think fit.

(5) On the date fixed for the settlement of fair rents, or any subsequent date to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the Revenue Officer shall read aloud, or cause to be read aloud in his presence, the name of each tenant whose rent has to be settled, the area of his tenancy, and the existing rent, and shall then proceed to settle a fair rent under the provisions of section 105 of the Act.

(6) When a landlord or tenant does not attend, after due service of notice has been proved, the procedure may be *ex parte*.

(7) Where a landlord or a tenant appears and the fair rent is not settled under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 105 of the Act, that is, by the acceptance by the parties of a rent proposed by the Revenue Officer, or by compromise, the Revenue Officer shall record evidence in the manner prescribed in clause (j) of section 148 of the Act for the trial of rent suits, and shall settle a fair and equitable rent according to law:

Provided that in important cases the Revenue Officer may, in his discretion, record evidence at length.

(8) When a fair rent has been settled under these rules, it shall be entered in the khatian as the rent payable in respect of the tenancy from the date prescribed by section 110 of the Act.

(9) It shall not be necessary for a Revenue Officer to draw up a separate decree with regard to the fair rent settled; but the entry made in his decision or schedule attached thereto with regard to the fair rent settled shall be held to be a decree.

(10) A proceeding under section 105A of the Act shall be considered as part of the proceeding under section 105 in which the issue arose, and the record of a proceeding under section 105A shall be considered as part of the record of the proceeding under section 105. In trying and deciding issues under section 105A, the Revenue Officer shall record evidence in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (7) of this rule.

61. *Suits under section 106.*—Proceedings under section 106 of the Act shall be dealt with in all respect as suits between the parties.

62. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the procedure prescribed in clause (l) of section 148 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, as being applicable to suits for the recovery of rent, shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to proceedings, under sections 105, 105A or 106 of that Act.

63. The rules issued by the Local Government under Order XXVI, rule 9, of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, shall not apply to proceedings in the Court of a Revenue Officer under sections 105, 105A or 106 of the Act.

Rules under Order XXVI, rule 9, of the Civil Procedure Code, not to apply to proceedings under section 105, 105A or 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Applications under section 115B by whom to be dealt with.

64. Applications under section 115B of the Act for the correction of *bona fide* mistakes must be dealt with by a Revenue Officer specially empowered by the Local Government. If they are presented to a Revenue Officer not specially empowered under that section, he shall receive them and forward them with his report to the Revenue Officer so empowered. The court-fee payable on every such application is twelve annas.

CHAPTER VIII.

General Scale of Fees.

65. *Service of notices.*—(1) For the service of every notice under this Act, not being a notice issued by any Revenue or Civil Court [fees for serving which are regulated by the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870)], and not being provided for any other rule made under this Act, a process fee of 12 annas shall be levied, if the notice be directed to one or more persons residing in the same village.

(2) Where such notices are directed to several persons resident in different villages, a fee of 12 annas shall be levied for service in each village.

(3) In addition to the above fee, the actual charge which must be incurred if it is necessary to travel by railway or boat, or to cross ferries, shall be levied from and paid by the person at whose instance the process is issued before issue of the process. If a peon carries more than one process involving charges for railway fare, boat hire, etc., the sum leviable shall be charged in equal shares upon all the processes so carried. The rate at which such boat hire is to be charged shall be the same as those fixed for criminal processes under rule VII of the Rules prescribed by the High Court under clause (ii) of section 20 of Act VII of 1870, and shall be sufficient only to cover, on the whole, the actual cost of hiring boats, or of such boat establishment as it may be necessary to maintain for the purpose of serving processes of this nature.

(4) If a peon is detained at the place of service for more than 24 hours at the request of the person at whose instance the process was issued, or of his agent, such person or agent shall then and there pay demurrage at the rate of 5 annas a day and obtain a receipt from the peon. Unless this demurrage is paid, the peon shall decline to wait. No demurrage shall be charged if the delay was not due to the person requiring the process or to his agent.

66. For the cost of transmission of money deposited in cases (a) and (b) of section 61 referred to in section 63(1) of the Act, the fee payable for sending the amount by postal money order shall be levied.

Fees for service of notice.

67. *Deposits of rent.*—For deposits of rent under section 61 (1) of the Act fees in cases (c) and (d) of that section shall be levied according to the following scale:—

	As.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5	1
On any sum exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 10	2
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4

On any sum exceeding Rs. 25, four annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and four annas for the remainder; provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only two annas; provided also that in no case shall the fee exceed the sum of Rs. 5.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

68. The notification referred to in sub-section (3) of section 1 (regarding the exclusion of any area or part thereof from the operation of the Act), shall be published in the "Calcutta Gazette", at the Collectorate and subdivisional office and at every munsifi within the jurisdiction of which the area concerned or any part thereof is situated, and it shall also be published by beat of drum in the area concerned (to be excluded by such notification). Manner of publication of notification under section 1 (3).
69. When rent is sent by postal money-order, the money-order shall be prepared in the form provided for rent money-orders and shall be made payable at the landlord's village office or if any other place has been appointed by the landlord for the payment of rent at such place, and the money-order shall be addressed to the landlord or his agent according as rent has been previously paid to the landlord himself or his agent. Form to be used for money order.
70. The register of common agents referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 99A, shall be in form No. 9 appended to these rules, and shall contain the particulars mentioned in that form. Form of Register of common agents
71. The special summons referred to in section 148 (k) sub-clause (i), shall be in form No. 10 appended to these rules. Form of special summons.
72. The post-card referred to in sub-clause (iii) of section 148 (k) shall be in form No. 11 appended to these rules. Form of post-card notice under section 148 (k) (iii).
73. The summons referred to in sub-section (2) of section 148A, shall be in form No. 12 appended to these rules. Form of summons of co-sharer landlord under section 148A(2).
74. The concise statement of the sale proclamation referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 163 of the Act, shall be in form No. 13 appended to the rules. Form of concise statement under section 163(3) (c).
75. The requisition under sub-section (14) of section 180A, to be made by a landlord for the recovery of unpaid premium or instalment thereof, shall be in form No. 14 appended to these rules. Form of requisition for certificate under section 180A (2).
76. The rules referred to in sub-section (2) of section 190 of the Act, made by authorities other than the Local Government or the High Court, shall be published in the same manner as the rules made by the Local Government. Method of publication of rules under authorities other than by Government or High Court.
77. Every requisition from the Civil Court to the Collector for certified copies of, or extracts from, the record-of-rights shall, so far as may be possible contain the particulars specified in form No. 15 appended to these rules. The copy or extract shall be certified to be correct by such officer as may be appointed by the Collector for the purpose. Particulars for requisition by court for copies of record-of-rights.

Form No. 1.

Application.

(See rules 12 and 13.)

(Section 80 of Act VIII of 1885.)

To

THE COLLECTOR OF.....

The application of.....
 son of....., resident of.....
 for registration of an improvement under section 80 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885
 (VIII of 1885).

Name of par- gana and estate in which im- provement has been effected.	Name of vil- lage in which im- provement is effected.	Nature of applicant's interest in land improved.	Nature of improve- ment.	By whom executed, at whose expense and in what proportion expenses borne by landlord.	Cost of improve- ment.	When exe- cuted.	Names of all tenants benefited in each village.	To what extent each tenant has been bene- fited.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

A.B.
 Landlord.

Form No. 2.

Notice of Transfer.

(See rule 25.)

(Sections 12 and 18, Bengal Tenancy Act.)

To be used for permanent tenures, rent-free tenures and mukarari holdings of raiyats.

To

.....

landlords, common agent or common manager.

Take notice that the transfer of the tenure (or mukarari holding) specified in the schedule on the reverse has been registered at the..... Sub-Registry office on.....19....., and the landlord's (transfer) fee of Rs. is in deposit in this Collectorate by Chalan No..... dated

In the case of a sole landlord, or where there is a common agent or common manager for all the co-sharer landlords, the amount will, on receipt of acknowledgment of this notice, be sent by postal money order to such sole landlord, common agent or common manager as the case may be, unless otherwise desired.

In the case of co-sharer landlords without common agent or common manager, payment can be made only on joint application and receipt of all the co-sharers.

Dated.....the.....

Collector of.....

Names and Addresses of all Persons stated by the Tenant to be the Landlords:—

(Care should be taken that the names of all co-sharers landlords receiving rent are stated.)

Item No. in the schedule.	Names of landlords.	Postal address.	Name and postal address of common agent or common manager, if any.

Schedule.

Name, father's name and residence of transferor.	Name, father's name and residence of transferee.	Nature of transfer.	Item No. in document.	Name of estate and tauxi No.	Village and thana in which the land is situated.	Khatian No. of the landlord of the tenancy transferred.	Khatian No. of the tenancy transferred.	Nature of the tenancy (permanent, tenure, rent-free, or mukarari holding.)	Annual rent of the tenancy if not rent-free.	Amount of landlord's fee paid.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note.—Columns 7 and 8. Where no record-of-rights has been prepared, a brief description of the property should be given in these columns.

Postage.

To

.....

landlord, common agent or common manager.

Village.....

Post Office.....

District.....

From

.....Collectorate.

Form No. 3.

Notice of Transfer.

(See rule 25.)

(Sections 26C, 26H, and 48H, Bengal Tenancy Act.)

To be used for transfers by occupancy raiyats and leases to under-raiyats for a period exceeding 12 years.

To ..

.....

landlord, common agent or common manager.

Take notice that the transfer of the occupancy holding (or under-raiyati lease) as specified in the schedule on the reverse has been registered at the..... Sub-Registry Office on.....19....., and the transfer fee of Rs.....is in deposit in this Collectorate by Chalan No....., dated.....

In the case of a sole landlord or where there is a common agent or common manager for all the co-sharer landlords, the amount will, on receipt of acknowledgment of this notice, be sent by postal money order to the landlord, common agent or manager as the case may be, unless otherwise desired.

In the case of co-sharer landlords without common agent or common manager, payment will be made on the joint receipt of all the co-sharers. A co-sharer landlord may however have separate payment of his share of the fee if he proceeds under the first proviso to section 26C(3) of the Act.

Collector of.....

Dated.....

Names and Addresses of all Persons stated by the Tenant to be the Landlords:—

(Care should be taken that the names of all co-sharer landlords receiving rent are stated.)

Item No. in the schedule.	Names of landlords.	Postal address.	Name and postal address of common agent or common manager, if any.

Schedule.

1	Name, after's name and residence of transferor.
2	Name, after's name and residence of transferee.
3	Nature of transfer, viz., sale, gift, exchange, bequest or lease.
4	Item No. in the document.
5	Name of estate and taluk No.
6	Village and thana in which the land is situated.
7	Khatian No. of the landlord of the tenancy transferred.
8	Khatian No. of the tenancy transferred.
9	Annual rent of the tenancy, if not rent-free.
10	Area of the entire tenancy.
11	Plot No. or subordinate Khatian No. transferred.
12	Area transferred.
13	Share, where an undivided share of a holding is transferred.
14	Proportionate rent in case of transfer of a portion or share of a holding.
15	Consideration money or value as set forth in the document.
16	Amount paid as landlord's fee.
17	Remarks.

Where portion of a holding is transferred.

Postage.

To

.....

landlord, common agent or common manager.

Village.....

Post Office.....

District.....

From

.....Collectorate.

Form No. 4.

Notice of Sale by Court of Foreclosure of Mortgage.

(See rule 25.)

[Sections 13, 18 (I) 26E and 26H, Bengal Tenancy Act.]

To

.....

landlord, common agent or common manager.

Take notice that the sale of (or decree or order absolute for the foreclosure of mortgage thereon) the tenancy specified in the schedule on the reverse has been confirmed in the Court of.....at.....on19....., and the landlord's (transfer) fee of Rs....., is in deposit in this Collectorate by Chalan No....., dated

In the case of a sole landlord or where there is a common agent or common manager for all the co-sharer landlords, the amount will on receipt of acknowledgment of this notice be sent by postal money order to the landlord, common agent or manager as the case may be.

In the case of co-sharer landlords without common agent or common manager, payment will be made on the joint application and receipt of all the co-sharer landlords. A co-sharer landlord may, in case of transfer of occupancy holding, have separate payment of his share of the fee if he proceeds under the first proviso to section 26C (3) of the Act.

Dated.....

Collector of.....

Names and Addresses of all Persons stated to be the Landlords:—

(Care should be taken that the names of all co-sharer landlords receiving rent are stated.)

Item No. in the schedule.	Names of landlords.	Postal address.	Name and postal address of common agent or common manager, if any.

Schedule.

No. and year of execution case.	Date of confirmation of sale or the decree absolute for foreclosure.	Name, father's name and residence of judgment debtor.	Name, father's name and residence of decree holder.	Name, father's name and residence of purchaser.	Item No. of sale or foreclosure.	Name of estate and Tauxi No.	Village and thana in which the land is situated.	Khatian No. of the landlord of the tenancy transferred.	Khatian No. of the tenancy transferred.	Nature of the tenancy, viz. permanent mukarari or occupancy holding.	Extent of interest sold or fore-closed.	Sale price in case of sale in execution of decree or certificate.	Market value determined by Court in case of foreclosure of mortgage.	Amount of transfer fee paid.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Postage.

To

.....

landlord, common agent or common manager.

Village.....

Post Office.....

District.....

From

.....Collectorate.

Form No. 5.

(See rule 25.)

In the Court of....., at.....

Re Execution Case No.....of.....

Memo. No....., dated

To

THE COLLECTOR OF.....

The enclosed notices under section* of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, are forwarded herewith for service on the landlord, and other necessary action, with the intimation that the landlord's (transfer) fee of Rs.....has been deposited in the treasury at..... with Chalan No....., dated....., and Rs.....as process fee and Rs..... as cost of transmission have been paid in court-fee stamp. The sale price of the holding in case of sale in execution of decree or certificate is Rs..... The market value determined by the Court in case of foreclosure of mortgage is Rs.....

*Enter section 12, 18, 26E or 26H as the case may be.

Sd.

Judge.

Schedule of papers enclosed.

Treasury chalan	...	sheets.
Court-fee stamps affixed	...	sheets.
Main notice	...	sheets.
Notice to be served	...	sheets.

Form No. 6.

Notice of Succession.

(See rule 25.)

(Sections 13 and 18, Bengal Tenancy Act.)

To.....

landlord, common agent or common manager.....

Take notice that I.....^{**}.....of village.....
 district..... have succeeded to the tenure (or raiyati holding
 at fixed rate) specified in the schedule on the reverse, and that the landlord's fee of
 Rs.....has been deposited in the.....Collectorate by
 Chalan No., dated

In case of a sole landlord or where there is a common agent or common manager
 for all the co-sharer landlords, the amount will, on receipt of acknowledgment of
 this notice, be sent to the landlord, common agent or manager as the case may be by
 postal money order, unless otherwise desired.

In the case of co-sharer landlords without common agent or common manager,
 payment can be made only on joint application and receipt from all the co-sharers.

Names and postal addresses of the landlords. (Care should be taken that the names of all co-sharer landlords receiving rent are stated.)	Names and postal addresses of the common agent or common manager, if known.

Dated.....

Sd., tenant.

Ordered that this notice be served on the abovementioned landlords.

Dated.....

Collector of.....

Schedule.

Name and tanki No. of estates.	Description of tenure or ralyati holding at fixed rate succeeded to, with village, pargana, thana and district	Khatian No. if there is a record- of-rights.	Annual rent of the tenure or ralyati holding at fixed rate.	Name, father's name and residence of the late tenure-holder or ralyat at fixed rate.	Nature of successor's title to succeed.	Amount of landlord's fee.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Postage.

To

.....

landlord, common agent or common manager.

Village.....

Post Office.....

District.....

From

.....
.....Collectorate.

Postage.

Form No. 7.

Notice of Application.

[Section 26C(3), first proviso of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.]

To

.....

Village.....

Post Office.....

District.....

From—

.....Collectorate.

Notice of Application.

[See rule 29 (2).]

[Section 26C(3), first proviso of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.]

In the Collectorate of.....District.

To

.....

of village....., P. O.....

district.....

Take notice that.....of village.....
 district.....has applied to draw.....share
 of the landlord's transfer fee paid in respect of the holdings specified in the annexed
 schedule and now held in revenue deposit in this Collectorate. The shares of the
 co-sharer landlords (including persons named as landlords by the tenant) as alleged
 by the applicant are given below. Any objection to the distribution and payment
 of the transfer fee according to these shares shall be filed on or before the.....
 19....., on which date the application will be taken up for disposal.

Sd.

Collector empowered under section 3(16) of the Act.

Names of co-sharer landlords including persons named as landlord by the tenant.	Postal address.	Share.

Schedule.

Serial No.	Village.	Name and Tausi No. of estate.	Khatian No. (with name, if any) of the tenure immediately under which the holding is held.	Khatian No. of the holding in respect of which transfer fee has been paid.	Nature of the transfer.	Names of transferor and transferee.	Amount of transfer fee.	No. and date of Treasury Chalan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			..					

Notes.—Columns 4 and 5. Where there is no record-of-rights a general description of the property should be given.

Form No. 8.

NOTIFICATION.

(See rule 34.)

(Section 87 of Act VIII of 1885.)

To

THE COLLECTOR OF.....

Whereas the holding mentioned below, and hitherto held by C. D., resident of....., has been abandoned by him without notice to me and without arranging for the payment of the rent thereof, I hereby notify that I have treated the holding as abandoned, and that I am about to re-enter upon it accordingly.

Dated.....

Landlord.

Schedule of Property.

Name of village and pargana in which situated.	Area and boundaries of holding. 2	Rent of holding. 3

Form No. 10.

Special Summons for disposal of rent suit.

(See rule 71.)

[Clause (k)(i) of section 148 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885).]

District.....

In the Court of the.....at

No.....of 19 .

To

Whereas has instituted a suit against you for rent, cesses and interest (or damages) amounting to Rs.due for the tenancy mentioned below, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on.....day of.....192 , at.....o'clock in the.....noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Name, description and place of residence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs.....with interest at 6 per cent. from.....(date of institution) till date of payment and the sum of Rs.....for costs with interest thereon.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this.....day of.....19

Judge.

NOTICE.—(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

(2) If you admit the claim, you should pay into Court Rs.including costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree which may be against your person or property, or both.

1. Date of filing of process.
2. Date of making over process to Nazir.
3. Date on which made over to process-server.
4. Date of return by process-server after service.
5. Date of return by Nazir to Court.

Form No. 12.

Summons on co-sharer landlord party defendant in suit for arrears of rent.

(See rule 73.)

[Section 148A(2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885).]

District..... **

In the Court of the.....at.....

Rent Suit No.....19 .

Plaintiff,

VERSUS

Defendant.

To

Whereas.....
has instituted a suit for arrears of rent, cesses and interest (or damages) amounting to Rs.....due for the tenancy mentioned below, and has prayed for relief under section 148A, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied, by some person able to answer all such questions, on the.....day of.....19 , at.....o'clock in the.....noon, to answer the claim, and to make an application under sub-section (2) of section 148A by adding to the above claim any arrears of rent, cesses and interest, (or damages) due to you in respect of the tenancy up to the date of the institution of the suit.

Name,
description and
place of
residence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and that you shall not be entitled to obtain a decree for any rent due to you in respect of the tenancy for the period in suit or for any period previous thereto except as co-plaintiff in this suit.

Given under my hand the seal of the Court, the.....day of.....19

Judge.

NOTICE.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

Date of filing of process.

Date of making over process to Nazir.

Date on which made over to process-server.

Date of return by process-server after service.

Date of return by Nazir to Court.

Form No. 13.

Concise statement of order of attachment and proclamation of sale of tenure or holding.

(See rule 74.)

[Section 163 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885.)]

(To be issued by registered post to the judgment-debtor at the time of issue of the order of attachment and sale proclamation.)

In the Court of the.....District.....

Execution proceedings No.....19 .

of Decree-holder.

of Judgment-debtor.

To

.....Judgment-debtor.

The following particulars of the order of attachment and sale of the tenure or holding issued under section 163 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, are sent for your information:—

1. Date of the issue of the order of attachment and sale proclamation.....
2. Whether sale proclamation issued under clause (a) or clause (b) of section 163 (2).....
3. No. of suit in which execution proceedings taken, the Court by which decided, and names of the parties.....
4. Decretal amount with costs and interest up to date of sale for which property ordered to be attached and sold.....
5. Date and hour fixed for sale.....
6. Description of property ordered to be attached and sold.....

Judge.

Form No. 14.

Form of requisition for a certificate.

(See rule 75.)

[Section 180A (14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.]

To

The Collector of the district of.....

I request you to recover the undermentioned sum of Rs.
(rupees.....) which I am satisfied after enquiry is
due to me from (Name).....as premium in accordance
with an order under section 180A (8) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, a certified copy
of which is enclosed herewith.

(Verification.)

...

Landlord.

- (1) Name of certificate-debtor.....
- (2) Address of certificate-debtor.....
- (3) Amount of the demand for which this requisition is made.....
- (4) Description of the demand, i.e., whether the entire premium or only an instalment, and the date when the payment was due.....
- (5) Number and year of the case in which the demand was ordered and the date of the order.....

Form No. 15.

Requisition to Collector for a verified or certified copy of, or extracts from, the Record-of-rights.

(See rule 77.)

[Section 148 (b1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.]

Be pleased to furnish to this Court on or before the.....
a certified copy of, or extract from, the record-of-rights
 relating to the undermentioned tenancy, which is required for reference in suit
 No.....of.....

A. B.

Judge.

Name of village.	Thana.	Thana No.	Tauk No. and if revenue free Register No.	Name of landlord at the date of publication of the record-of-rights.	Name of tenant at the date of publication of the record-of-rights.	Number of khatian of reference to other document forming part of the record-of-rights, of which copy or extract is required.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

The copy required is sent herewith.

Copy received.
E. F.,

Sheristadar, Civil Court.

C. D.,

*Collectorate Record-keeper or
other officer authorised to certify.*



Government of Bengal
Appointment Department

Report of the
Bengal Franchise Committee

Calcutta
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Report of the Bengal Franchise Committee

The Bengal Franchise Committee was constituted by the Government of Bengal on the 15th January, 1932. The members of the Committee were all nominated by Government. The original members were the following:—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din, C.I.E., M.L.C. (*Chairman*).

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, M.L.C.

(3) Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C.

(4) Mr. S. M. Bose, Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C.

(5) Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu, M.L.C.

(6) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Mumin, M.L.C.

(7) Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan, M.L.C.

(8) Mr. A. F. Rahman, M.L.C.

(9) Mr. C. G. Cooper, M.L.C.

(10) Mr. E. T. McCluskie, M.L.C.

(11) Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, M.L.C.

(12) The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

(13) The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

2. Subsequently Mrs. P. K. Bose and Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, M.L.C., were nominated by Government to the Committee to represent women and labour respectively. Later on, again, the Committee were authorised by Government to co-opt representatives of special interests to assist in the consideration of questions affecting special interests, but the Indian Franchise Committee had arrived in Calcutta before this authority could be implemented by the Committee, and no later opportunity of doing so occurred.

3. The Additional Secretary, Political and Appointment Departments, was appointed by Government to act as Secretary to the Committee, but, before the first meeting of the Committee had

been convened, the Secretaryship had been transferred to the Special Officer, Franchise, Appointment Department.

4. The functions of the Committee were to advise the Indian Franchise Committee in association with the local Government.

5. The Committee held its first meeting on the 30th January, 1932, at which procedure was settled and figures were called for. The second meeting was held on the 4th February after the figures called for had been collected. Thereafter five more meetings were held and the answers by the Committee to the questionnaire issued by the Indian Franchise Committee, with the exception of one or two questions, were in the hands of the Indian Franchise Committee on their arrival in Calcutta on the 15th February, although they arrived five days in advance of their programme. The most important of the Committee's recommendations was the recommendation in favour of a universal indirect system of group voting. The questionnaire and the Committee's answers thereto are printed in Appendix A to this report.

6. From the 15th to the 19th February (inclusive) the Committee sat each day in joint session with the Indian Franchise Committee. At these sessions private discussions took place between the two Committees and at the public sessions witnesses were jointly examined. The 20th February was spent in a joint visit with the Indian Franchise Committee to the villages of Bhawanipur and Machpara in the Faridpur district, where the formalities and the method of conducting an election were explained by the local authorities and the group system of indirect voting was submitted to the test of village opinion. At the last joint session on the 19th February the Committee undertook further to ascertain public opinion on the group system and to reconsider their recommendation in its favour, if necessary, as well as to answer an additional questionnaire.

7. The Committee thereupon asked Mr. A. F. Rahman to draw up a note explaining the advantages of a universal

indirect system of group voting and Mr. Rahman's note was sent to the Press. The comments in the Press thereon were both favourable and unfavourable to the group system, but the favourable comments were few and, on the whole, the system was deprecated by the Press. At the request of the Committee an experiment in group voting was arranged by the local authorities in the Joyhata Union of the 24 Parganas district and attended by the Chairman of the Committee and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

8. The additional questionnaire issued by the Indian Franchise Committee was received on March 3 (afternoon) and reply was asked for by March 15. The answers to the additional questionnaire were finally settled on the afternoon of March 12, and, Sunday intervening, were sent off on March 14. The additional questionnaire and the answers thereto are printed in Appendix B to this report.

9. The most important of the Committee's recommendations were the following:—(a) the unanimous recommendation that the direct vote should be conferred on all persons paying 12 annas local tax or rate or over, with the stipulation that, if the Indian Franchise Committee decided that the number thus enfranchised was inadequate, some system of indirect voting should be resorted to on account of the size of constituencies and the difficulties of candidates which would occur if a larger percentage of the population than persons paying 12 annas local tax or rate were to be enfranchised; (b) the majority recommendation that the indirect system to be adopted in case of (a) should be the universal indirect system.

10. The following members submitted limited notes of dissent to the Committee's answers to the additional questionnaire.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu, M.L.C.

Mr. S. M. Bose, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C.

Mr. M. B. Mullick, M.L.C.

Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, M.L.C.

Mrs. P. K. Bose submitted a special note on women's suffrage and women's representation. These notes were forwarded to the Indian Franchise Committee along with the answers to the questionnaire. They are printed in Appendix C to this report.

11. On the motion of Mr. N. K. Basu the Committee at their last meeting passed a unanimous vote of thanks to their Secretary, Mr. Hubert Graham, I.C.S.

K. NAZIM-UD-DIN, *Chairman.*

Members.

B. P. SINGH ROY.

B. C. CHATTERJEE.

S. M. BOSE.

N. K. BASU.

M. A. MUMIN.

TAMIZUDDIN KHAN.

A. F. RAHMAN.

C. G. COOPER.

E. T. McCLUSKIE.

M. B. MULLICK.

F. W. ROBERTSON.

G. P. HOGG.

S. BOSE.

K. C. ROY CHOWDHURY.

Secretary.

HUBERT GRAHAM,

The 29th March, 1932.

APPENDIX A.

Questionnaire issued by the Indian Franchise Committee.

Answers by the Bengal Franchise Committee.

Provincial Legislatures.

1.—**Extension of the franchise.**—Having regard to the fact that the principle of a responsible Federal Government, subject to certain reservations and safeguards, has been accepted by His Majesty's Government and that the Governors' provinces are to become responsibly governed units, enjoying the greatest possible measure of freedom from outside interference and dictation in carrying out their own policies in their own sphere, it is obviously necessary so to widen the electorates that the legislatures to which responsibility is to be entrusted should be representative of the general mass of the population, and that no important section of the community may lack the means of expressing its needs and its opinion. The Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference considered that adult suffrage was the goal which should ultimately be attained but the majority thought that it was not practicable to reach that goal immediately and recommended "the immediate increase of the electorate so as to enfranchise not less than 10 per cent. of the population, and indeed a larger number—but not more than 25 per cent. of the total population—if that should on full investigation, be found practicable and desirable."

(a) What means can you suggest by which the existing franchise for the Provincial Legislature could be extended so as to include 10 per cent. of the population in the electoral roll?

(b) Do you consider that such an electorate will be capable of casting an intelligent vote?

(c) Do you consider that such an electorate would be administratively manageable having regard to the arrangements likely to be feasible for the preparation, maintenance and revision of the electoral rolls, and for the recording and counting of votes?

(d) If the answer to (b) and (c) is in the negative, what alternative qualifications for the electorate would you propose?

(e) If the answer to (b) and (c) is in the affirmative, do you consider that it would be practicable and desirable, having regard to the same considerations, to enlarge the electoral roll still further and, if so, what means would you suggest for the purpose?

1 (a) The proposals of the majority of the Committee are as follows:—

A. If the Simon Commission's recommendations for the enfranchisement of women are not accepted, by enfranchising all rate-payers in municipalities, Union Boards and Union Committees.

B. If the Simon Commission's recommendations for the enfranchisement of women are accepted—

(a) For rural areas by adopting the Union Board franchise (viz., payment of Union rate of not less than Re. 1) with similar qualifications in respect of payment of chaukidari tax in areas where there are no Union Boards.

(b) In municipal areas, including Calcutta, by enfranchising all rate-payers.

In explanation of the respective views of the majority and the minority the following extracts from the minutes are reproduced:—

(i) The motion of Mr. N. K. Basu was provisionally accepted by a majority of the meeting that, assuming women are enfranchised in accordance with the recommendations of the Round Table Conference, the Union Board franchise be adopted for rural areas with similar qualifications in respect of payment of chaukidari tax in areas where there are no Union Boards. The minority view, viz., that all rate-payers in Union Boards and chaukidari areas be enfranchised, was recorded.

(ii) The following resolution moved by Mr. A. F. Rahman was carried by a majority of 6 to 5:—that this meeting is of opinion that, if women's suffrage on the basis of qualifications of husbands is not adopted, rate-payers of Union Boards should be enfranchised.

(iii) The following resolution was then carried with 5 dissentients, that the meeting is of opinion that rate-payers in all municipalities including Calcutta should be enfranchised. The Hon'ble Mr. Singh Roy desired that his dissent to the above resolution be recorded.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) If the adoption of the qualifications suggested in the resolutions referred to in the answer to Question 1 (a) leads to the enfranchisement of more than 10 per cent. of the total population, to that extent the Committee consider that the electoral roll should be enlarged.

(f) It has been suggested that, assuming adult suffrage to be impracticable at present, all adults not entitled to a direct vote should be grouped together in primary groups of about 20 or in some other suitable manner for the election of one or more representative members from each group, who would be entitled to vote in the provincial elections either in the same constituencies as the directly qualified voters or in separate constituencies to be framed for them. The suggestion has been discussed mainly with reference to rural villages, but might be made applicable to towns also.

Do you consider that any such system would be feasible and advantageous in the areas with which you are acquainted, and, if so, would you advise that the group electors should vote in the same constituencies as the directly qualified electors, or in separate constituencies composed of group electors only?

(g) It has been proposed that in the event of separate constituencies being framed for group electors, only group electors should be qualified to stand as candidates for such constituencies?

Are you in favour of this course?

(h) Do you consider that it would be feasible and advantageous to abolish all the existing qualifications for voters and to extend a system of the nature described in (f) and to confine electorate for all constituencies to secondaries chosen by groups of primary voters?

(i) In the event of your answer to (f) or (h) being in the affirmative, what do you consider would be a suitable size for the groups referred to above? On what basis would you constitute them, and whom would you charge with the duties of framing them?

(j) Would you require any special qualification, whether property, educational or other, in the persons chosen by such groups to vote on their behalf for the election of members? If so, what?

2.—Franchise qualifications.—(a) Do you consider that in the areas with which you are acquainted, there is any marked disparity in the operation of the franchise qualifications in urban as compared with rural areas? If so, what measures would you suggest in order to rectify such disparities?

(b) It has been suggested that each community should be given a voting strength proportionate to its numbers, and that the franchise system should be so contrived as to secure this result, in so far as it may be practicable.

Are you in agreement with this suggestion, and, if so, what measures would you suggest for giving effect to it in your province on the assumption (i) that separate electorates are retained, (ii) of joint electorates with reservation of seats, and (iii) of joint electorates without reservation of seats?

(f)

(g)

(h) Yes. (7 votes against 2.) Two members, Mr. Mumin and Mr. Basu, reserved their votes.

(i) Twenty would be a suitable size. The basis ought to be adult suffrage at 20 years and over. The President Panchayat with the Circle Officer should form the groups in rural areas and Chairmen of municipalities with Ward Commissioners in urban areas.

(j) Residential qualification of one year and age limit of 25 years.

2. (a) Yes, there is a disparity both qualitative and quantitative in the operation of the franchise qualifications in urban as compared with rural areas. The disparity may be removed by lowering the franchise in rural areas to a greater degree relatively than in urban areas.

(b) The Committee, by a majority of 1, are in general agreement with the suggestion as a theoretical ideal, provided that the voting strength is proportionate to the adult population of the respective communities. The Committee as a whole consider that their proposals give effect to the suggestion, so far as is practicable, whatever be the electoral system adopted.

(c) Is the possession of property of some kind in your opinion a suitable test of fitness for the franchise? (The term "property" should be understood in its widest sense as including not only the ownership of landed property but also the occupation of land or house property or the receipt of income or wages whether in cash or kind.)

(ii) If so, do you consider the existing property qualifications suitable?

(iii) If you do not, what modification do you suggest?

(d) Are you in favour of introducing a qualification based on education, independently of property? If so, what educational qualification would you suggest?

(e) Are you in favour of retaining the existing military service qualification and extending it so as to include service in the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces?

3.—Women's suffrage.—(a) At present women are admitted to the suffrage on the same terms as men, but as the existing qualifications are mainly based on property and the payment of taxes, the number of women on the provincial electoral rolls is only a little over a quarter of a million as compared with 6½ million men. The Statutory Commission proposed that the wives and widows (if over 25 years of age) of men entitled to vote under the property qualification, should be enfranchised, and that in addition an educational qualification should apply to women over 21 as well as to men. In the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference it was suggested that the age-limit should be 21 for women as well as for men.

Are you in favour of increasing the women's electorate in the ways suggested or would you prefer any other method? If so, what method? To what extent would you favour increase in women's electorate?

(b) In the event of a system of group representation being established as proposed in paragraph 1 (f), do you consider that women should be formed into groups, and, if so, should separate groups be formed for women or should groups contain both men and women?

(c) The suggestion has been made that at any rate as a temporary measure legislature should co-opt women members to an extent not exceeding 5 per cent. by a system of proportional representation so as to ensure some representation of women in the legislature. What are your views on this suggestion?

(c) (i) Yes, it is a suitable test, excluding wage-earners in cash or kind, as such, except those who will be enfranchised under the proposals already put forward.

(ii) No.

(iii) Modifications have already been suggested.

(d) Yes, the passing of the Upper Primary Examination or equivalent qualification, provided that the franchise is not conferred on students in any educational institution.

(Mr. Cooper dissents.)

(e) Yes, provided that the franchise is not conferred on students in any educational institution.

3. (a) Does not arise in view of the answer to 1 (h).

(b) No separate groups (carried by 8 to 3).

(c) The Committee agree to 2½ per cent. or 5 seats of the total legislature being co-opted, provided an equal or larger number have not secured election. Attempts should be made in co-opting women to see that each represents a Division if possible.

4.—Representation of the depressed classes.

—It is evident from the discussions which have occurred in various connections in the Round Table Conference, that it is generally felt that provision should be made in the new constitution for better representation of the depressed classes, and that the method of representation by nomination is no longer regarded as appropriate.

What communities would you include as belonging to depressed classes? Would you include classes other than untouchables, and if so which?

Do you consider that the depressed classes are likely, through such general extension of the franchise as you favour, to secure representatives of their own choice in the general electorates, and if so, to what extent? If your answer is in the negative, what specific proposals would you make to secure their representation in legislatures? The possible application of the group system of representation to the depressed classes should be specially considered.

5.—Representation of labour.—Assuming that such widening of the basis of suffrage in general constituencies as is found practicable does not provide adequate representation of labour what special measures would you recommend for representation of labour (a) where it is or can be organized as in industrial areas, (b) where it is unorganized as in the case of agricultural and plantation labour. On what basis would you allot representation to labour in each case?

5A.—Representation of special interests.—

What are your views as to the retention of representation of special interests (Universities, Commerce, European and Indian, Mining, Planting, Labour, Landholders, etc.) in the legislatures? If you favour its retention do you consider that the existing methods of election thereto are satisfactory? If not, what suggestions would you make?

4. These questions are put back for consideration along with the Indian Franchise Committee.

5. Ditto.

5A. This question is adjourned for consideration in joint meeting with the Indian Franchise Committee and it is suggested that the following gentlemen, whom this Committee were proposing to co-opt as representatives of special interests, should be asked instead to give evidence:—

Universities.

- (1) Lieut.-Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, O.B.E., Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.
- (2) Mr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, M.L.C.

Commerce.

- (1) Babu Nalini Ranjan Sarkar.
- (2) The Hon'ble Sir Philip Henry Browne, C.B.E.

Mining.

- (1) Mr. I. A. Clark, M.L.C.
- (2) Mr. A. C. Banarji.

Planting.

- (1) Sir Lancelot Travers, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C.
- (2) Nawab Musharruf Hussain, Khan Bahadur, M.L.C.

Landholders.

- (1) Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, M.L.C., of Nashipur.
- (2) Mr. Prafulla Nath Tagore.
- (3) Mr. Altaf Ali, M.L.C.

APPENDIX B.

Additional questionnaire issued by the Indian Franchise Committee.

Q. 1. A. What is the considered opinion of the Government of Bengal as to the maximum number of voters who could be accurately polled in the province, using the total number of officers and maximum accommodation possible—

(i) if the election is spread over—

(I) two days (one for Muhammadans and one for Non-Muhammadans).

(II) four days,

(ii) taking 750 as the number of male voters with whom a Presiding Officer could deal in a day—

(a) if 40 per cent. of the voters are women,

(b) if 10 per cent. of the voters are women?

B. What percentage would this number represent of (a) the total and (b) the adult population?

Q. 2. Which system of polling illiterate voters do you prefer:—

(a) Coloured boxes whereby the voter has to make no mark on the paper but is able to poll secretly?

(b) A system whereby the Presiding Officer marks the ballot paper on the instructions and on behalf of the illiterate voter?

Q. 3. Polling Machinery.—What is the maximum personnel which could be used as Presiding or Polling Officers? The Committee would be glad to have this information under the following heads:—

(i) Total number of Government officers, gazetted, non-gazetted and ministerial.

(ii) Total number of pensioned Government officers.

(iii) Total number of Court of Wards officers (superior and ministerial).

(iv) Total number of members of Local Bodies (Municipal Commissioners, members of District and Local Boards, Presidents and Members of Union Bench Courts, Honorary Magistrates, and any other category of honorary workers who could be employed). To what extent could these figures be supplemented by the use of non-officials (schoolmasters, etc.)? Is any objection likely to be raised to their use for this purpose?

(v) To what extent could provision be made for—

(a) separate polling booths for women and women Presiding Officers and clerks,

(b) separate entrances and compartments for women voters?

Answers by the Bengal Franchise Committee.

Q. 1.—This question is left to Government to answer.

Q. 2.—The majority of the Committee (ten members) prefer the system of coloured boxes. Four members think that photographs of candidates should be required to be placed on the top of each box. Two members prefer the system whereby the Presiding Officer marks the ballot paper on behalf of illiterate voters.

Q. 3 (i), (ii), and (iii).—These sub-questions are left to Government to answer.

Q. 3 (iv).—There is likely to be no objection raised to the utilisation of the services of persons of the classes mentioned.

Q. 3 (v).—This sub-section is left to Government to answer.

Q. 4. What franchise qualifications would you propose in order to enfranchise—

(a) 10 per cent. of the population,

(b) the maximum you consider administratively possible as in question 1 above?

What approximate percentage of women would be enfranchised on your proposals, under (a) and (b) respectively?

Q. 5. The Franchise Committee would be glad of your considered opinion as between the four systems of voting which have been under consideration:—

(a) Universal direct adult suffrage.

(b) Universal indirect system.

(c) The extension of the direct vote so far as is administratively possible.

(d) A combination of the direct and indirect systems as explained below.

A fuller note on each of these systems follows below with a view to facilitate a reply.

Q. 4 (a).—It is proposed by a majority of the Committee, consisting of ten members, that, in order to enfranchise 10 per cent. of the total population, the union board and municipal franchises, reduced to such level as is necessary, say As. 12 rate or tax, be made the qualification, women to be required to be qualified in their own right, i.e., not on the qualifications of their husbands.

The minority (four members) consider that the existing union board and municipal voting qualification should be adopted, and that the wives of voters, if above 25 years of age, should be enfranchised on their husbands' qualifications.

The approximate percentage of women who would be enfranchised according to the proposal of the majority is 63 per cent. of the total population.

Q. 4 (b).—This question is left to Government to answer.

Q. 5 (a).—All the members are against universal direct adult suffrage.

Q. 5 (b).—Five members are in favour of the universal indirect system and nine members against.

Q. 5 (c).—Eleven members are in favour of and three members are against the extension of the direct vote as far as is administratively possible.

Q. 5 (d).—Three members are in favour and eleven members are against a combination of the direct and indirect systems.

Thus the Committee by a majority favour the extension of the direct vote as far as is administratively possible.

On the question of the extent to which it is administratively possible to extend the direct vote, the Committee, on compromise, make the following unanimous recommendation: the direct vote should be conferred on all persons who pay As. 12 local tax or rate or over, but, if it is decided by the Indian Franchise Committee that the number thus enfranchised is inadequate, then, and in those circumstances only, the Committee consider that an indirect system of group voting should be resorted to.

On the question whether the indirect system to be adopted in those circumstances should be the universal indirect system or the hybrid system, the Committee are divided in opinion. When the question was put to the vote, three members voted in favour of the hybrid system and ten against. Eight members voted in favour of the universal indirect system and six against.

In deciding, for administrative reasons, not to recommend the extension of the direct vote beyond the limit mentioned above, the Committee were, in the main, influenced by consideration of the difficulties involved in the creation, under the direct system, of constituencies which would be manageable by candidates.

A. Universal direct adult suffrage.—The fundamental question is whether the system is administratively possible at the present stage. The reply to question 1 above will go far to make clear whether this is so or not.

B. Universal indirect system.—Under a universal indirect system the whole adult population, male and female, might be grouped in groups of between 20 and 50 each, each group to return one of their number as a secondary elector for the election of a member of the Legislative Council. Each group would elect one Mukhiya from among its own members, the election being either informal by means of a show of hands or by individual voting after nomination. (As an alternative the group might be larger, electing one Mukhiya for each 20 of its number.) Immediately the election was complete, the Circle Officer would place the name of the Mukhiyas elected on the electoral roll, and there would be no appeal against his decision, though his proceedings would be open to revision. In the event of its being decided to retain separate Hindu and Moslem electorates, or to create, as recommended in one province, separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, it would be necessary to form separate Hindu, Moslem or Depressed Class primary groups in the villages. The electorate so chosen would be divided into constituencies for the election of members of Council.

In the event of your approving of this system please state—

(i) The precise methods by which you consider that the election of the electors for the primary groups should be conducted (the supervising and revising authority; whether an electoral roll should be maintained; whether geographical proximity should be the basis of the group; the size of the group; whether the village or some other division or area should be adopted as the electoral unit; whether the population should be divided into groups of 20 or thereabouts, each to elect a Mukhiya, or into larger groups—say 100—to elect, say, five Mukhiyas).

(ii) Whether men and women should be grouped together or separately.

(iii) Whether you think it could be made applicable to the towns as well as to the country.

If your answer is in the affirmative, please state whether you consider that the same basis of grouping and method of voting should be adopted in the towns as in the country. If not, what would you suggest?

Q. 5B (i).—The Committee express their opinion that each mukhi should represent ten persons. The rest of the sub-question is left to Government to answer.

Q. 5B (ii).—The majority of the Committee, consisting of five members, consider that men and women should be grouped together. The minority (three members) favour separate grouping for men and women.

Q. 5B (iii).—All municipalities should be excluded from the operation of the group system.

(iv) Do you consider that the loss of the direct vote by those who at present enjoy that privilege, and its substitution by a vote for a secondary elector, would be regarded as a source of grievance?

C. The extension of the direct vote so far as it is administratively practicable.—In the event of your favouring the adoption of this system, please state exactly—

(i) The categories of the population which would fail under it to secure direct representation in the Legislature.

(ii) The approximate number of women who would be enfranchised, and the percentage they would represent of the total electorate.

(iii) The number of the Depressed Classes (applying the criteria of untouchability and unapproachability) who would be enfranchised, and the percentage they would represent of the total electorate.

D. The combination of the direct and indirect systems as suggested by the Round Table Conference.—Under such a system the total adult population would be divided into—

(1) Direct voters qualified by property, education, military service, etc.

(2) The balance of the adult population. These might be grouped in groups of, say, 20 (or some approximate figure). In the cold weather preceding that in which a general election is due, the Circle Officer, in accordance with instructions that would be issued, would divide villages into groups on the basis of geographical proximity.

Each group would return one of their number as a secondary elector for the election of a member of the Legislative Council. The election would be either informal or by nomination, as suggested in the case of universal suffrage. On the completion of the elections in the village the Circle Officer would place the names of the secondary electors chosen on the electoral roll of the constituency to which they appertain along with the direct voters, the choice of the primary voters being thus regarded as a qualification for admission to the electoral roll. The voters not directly qualified might be grouped together in the same manner as suggested in the case of universal indirect election above. The method of polling groups would be similar to that suggested above in the case of universal indirect suffrage, except that it would apply only to a proportion and not to the whole.

Q. 5B (iv).—Loss of the direct vote would not be regarded as a grievance in the opinion of the majority of the Committee consisting of six members. The minority (five members) are of the contrary opinion.

Q. 5C (i).—The unanimous opinion of the Committee is that, if the franchise is confined to persons paying As. 12 local tax or rate voting directly, then labour and women will fail to secure direct representation.

On the question whether the depressed classes would under the same conditions fail to secure direct representation, the Committee are divided in opinion. The majority (eight members) think that they would fail to do so. Two members think the contrary.

Q. 5C (ii).—This sub-question is left to Government to answer.

Q. 5C (iii).—According to the criterion laid down in this sub-question, viz., untouchability and unapproachability, as those terms are understood in other parts of India, the Committee consider that, except Bhumalis only, there is no such class in Bengal.

Mr. Mullick, who does not agree, is allowed to submit a note explaining his views for the information of the Indian Franchise Committee.

Q. 5D.—This question does not arise.

In the event of your approving of this system the Committee would be glad to know—

(a) The precise method of primary group election which you would suggest.

(b) The ratio which the number of the direct electors should bear to the Mukhiya electors.

(c) Whether men and women should be grouped together in the primary groups or separately.

(d) Assuming it is decided to have one Mukhiya for every 20 persons whether it would be better—

(i) to form the whole village into a single group, electing Mukhiyas on the basis of one per 20 adults, or

(ii) to form groups of say 100 each electing 5 Mukhiyas, or

(iii) to form groups of 20 each electing 1. How would you propose to conduct the election in each case?

Q. 5 (A). Do you propose that the same system should be applied to town and country? If not, what alternative would you propose for the towns?

Q. 6. Do you consider that town and country should have representation in the Council proportionate to their numbers, or that the towns should have some weightage, and, if so, to what extent?

Q. 7. The Government of Bengal, in reply to question 2 (a) of the Franchise Committee's questionnaire, state that they recommend that "urban areas shall be grouped into constituencies and kept apart from the rural areas, which should have their own constituencies." The Committee would be glad of further and detailed information on this proposal:

(a) What, for instance, will be classified as "urban areas"?

(b) What population test would be applied?

(c) How many urban areas would there be in Bengal on the system proposed and where would they be situated?

(d) Are the local Government satisfied that the smaller municipalities have such divergent interests from those of the surrounding rural areas as to necessitate their being converted into separate constituencies?

(e) Are the local Government satisfied that municipalities thrown into the same group will necessarily have a common interest?

Q. 5 (A).—The majority of the Committee, consisting of eight members, consider that it would be inadvisable to apply the same system to town and country. As an alternative system for the towns (i.e., all municipalities) they propose that the direct system of voting be extended to persons paying As. 12 local tax or rate and over. The minority (five members) are of the opinion that the same system should be applied to town and country.

Q. 6.—In the opinion of the majority of the Committee, consisting of seven members, there should be a 12½ per cent. weightage in favour of the towns (i.e., all municipalities). Two members think that towns should be given greater weightage than 12½ per cent. Three members consider that town and country should be given representation proportionate to their numbers.

Q. 7, 8 and 9.—These questions are left to Government to answer.

Q. 8. The Committee would be glad of the local Government's views on the possibility of establishing a system of direct suffrage in Calcutta.

(a) Do the local Government consider that such a system would be administratively workable?

(b) How many days would it take to poll the adult population?

(c) What Government machinery could be made available for the purpose?

(d) Could any approximate estimate be given of the expenditure involved?

Q. 9. The local Government stated in reply to question 2 (e) of the questionnaire that they have no objection to an extension of the existing military service qualification to ex-members of the Indian Auxiliary and Indian Territorial Forces if this is thought desirable. What period of qualifying service, if any, in the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces would they require as a condition of admitting ex-members of those forces to the franchise?

Q. 10. Would they propose any differential franchise for women, and if so, what number of women are likely to be placed on the electoral roll as the result of their proposals?

Do the local Government consider it desirable to make provision to secure as a temporary measure, say, for the first ten years, that a small number of women shall be members of the Council? If so,

(i) should they be chosen by co-option by the Council, by the single transferable vote,

(ii) be elected by a special constituency of literate women only, divided if necessary into Muhammadan and Non-Muhammadan constituencies, or

(iii) e.g., as suggested in one province on the following lines?—

“A fixed number of seats should be reserved in the Council for women: women should be allowed as at present in this province to stand for any constituency for which they are qualified to stand, and unsuccessful women candidates up to the number so reserved obtaining the highest percentage of votes to the number of electors on the electoral roll in the constituency for which they stand, should be declared elected to the seats reserved for women, provided that they have obtained sufficient votes not to forfeit their deposits. Women who top the poll in any constituency and win a seat outright would come into the Council as ordinary members and would be additional to those filling the seats reserved for women. If on the other hand the number of women candidates was insufficient to fill the quota of reserved seats, no further steps to fill the quota should be taken, whether by nomination or otherwise.”

Q. 10.—This question is left to Government to answer, but Mrs. Bose is allowed to submit a note for the information of the Indian Franchise Committee.

Q. 11. Could you state—

(a) the number of Depressed Class representatives in the existing Council, and the method by which they were appointed,

(b) the castes and sub-castes which in your opinion are depressed in your province, applying the criteria of untouchability and unapproachability (including such disabilities as refusal of entry to public eating houses) and the population thereof,

(c) the number of members of the Depressed Classes, applying the criteria above, who would be placed on the electoral roll as the result—

- (i) of the system of franchise you propose,
- (ii) the extension of the direct electorate to 10 per cent. of the population.

(d) Are the Depressed Classes or Untouchables likely to return representatives of their own to the Council under the system of franchise you propose? If so, how many, and for what constituencies?

In order to assist the Franchise Committee in dealing with this matter, could you take, say, two typical constituencies and have a detailed analysis prepared showing the number of individuals and voters belonging to the Depressed Classes in these constituencies, and the number of Depressed Class electors who are now on the electoral roll and who would appear on the electoral roll—

- (i) under the system of franchise you propose,
- (ii) if 10 per cent. of the electorate were directly enfranchised?

The Committee would also be glad of a statement in general terms of the distribution of the Depressed Classes, applying the criteria of untouchability and unapproachability, throughout the province. Are there any constituencies or areas in which the Depressed Classes are sufficiently numerous as to make it possible for them to return a member of the Legislature, in the event of their voting together?

Q. 12. How do you propose to secure representation for—

- (a) industrial labour; and
 - (b) tea garden labour,
- in the Legislature?

Q. 13. To what extent, if at all, could the group system (either wholly indirect or "hybrid") be used, in your opinion, to deal with the representation of labour?

Q. 14. Have you any views as to the desirability of single-member constituencies, as opposed to multi-member constituencies, electing two, three, or five members each, either by the single non-transferable vote, or any other recognised device?

Q. 11.—This question is left to Government to answer.

Q. 12 and 13.—Even if the group system, whether wholly indirect or hybrid, is not adopted, labour should be given representation in special constituencies by means of the group system, the term "labour" to include mill and factory labour and seamen only.

Mr. K. C. Ray Chowdhury dissents. He considers that the special representation of labour should be made through Labour Unions approved by Government. He is allowed to submit a special note for the information of the Indian Franchise Committee.

Q. 14.—The Committee favour single-member constituencies.

Q. 15. Do you consider that a Second Chamber is feasible and desirable in your province; and if so, what should its members be, and how should they be composed? What would be its position vis-à-vis the Lower House of the Provincial Legislature?

Q. 15.—The Committee are of the opinion that if the group system of voting is adopted, a Second Chamber will be necessary in Bengal. A minority of the members are in favour of a Second Chamber in any case. All the members consider a Second Chamber feasible. As regards the strength of the Second Chamber, the Committee consider that its strength should be 40 per cent. of the Lower House. As regards its composition the Committee, except one member, think that 70 per cent. of its members should be elected by general constituencies by the direct vote, 20 per cent. should be elected by special interests and 10 per cent. should be nominated by the Governor. Mr. N. K. Basu dissents to nomination. He considers that no member should be nominated. As regards the qualifications of voters, it is thought that these should be the same as the qualifications of voters for the present Legislative Assembly and that the qualifications of candidates should be required to be a little higher than those of voters, both as regards age and in other respects. As regards the position of the Second Chamber vis-à-vis the Lower Chamber, the Committee accept, *mutatis mutandis*, the views expressed by the Federal Structure Committee in regard to the relations of the Upper and Lower Chamber of the Federal Legislature (*vide* paragraphs 40-42 Federal Structure Committee's third report).

Q. 16. What do you consider should be the number of members—

(i) of the Lower House of the Provincial Legislature in the event of a bicameral system being introduced,

(ii) of the Provincial Legislature if unicameral.

Q. 16 (i).—Not less than 225.

Q. 16 (ii).—Not less than 250.

Q. 17. What representation do you consider should be given in the Provincial Legislature to special interests, e.g., trade and commerce; planting; landlords; Europeans; Anglo-Indians; Indian Christians, etc., etc.?

Q. 17.—As regards European interests, the view of the majority, consisting of seven members, is that the existing representation of European interests in the existing elected Bengal Legislative Council, both special as representing trade and commerce and also as consisting of constituencies representing the non-official European community, should be retained in the same proportion in the new elected Bengal Legislative Council (Lower Chamber).

The view of the minority (four members) is that 10 per cent. only of the total house should be reserved for European interests both special and general.

As regards other special interests the Committee think that the following interests should be given representation in the provincial legislature (Lower Chamber) in the same proportion as in the present Bengal Legislative Council: Indian trade and commerce, landlords, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians.

The Committee by a majority of 6 to 1 consider that, if an equal number of general seats is given to Hindus and Muhammadans in the general electorate, then the special constituencies reserved for those two communities should be divided in equal numbers between Hindus and Muhammadans, so far as is found to be possible.

Q. 18. As regards the Federal Legislature—

(a) Do you consider that the Upper Chamber should be elected by the Provincial Legislatures by some system of proportional representation? The Government of Bengal have intimated that they would prefer to continue the present electorate. The Committee would be glad to know whether, if it is decided not to retain that electorate, the local Government would favour the election of the representatives of British Indian Provinces by a single transferable vote; and if not, what alternative system they would recommend?

(b) To what extent should the existing franchise qualifications—

(i) for the Upper Chamber [if the answer to (a) is in the negative],

(ii) for the Assembly,

be extended?

(c) Do you consider that any group system could be employed in election to both Houses or either House of the Federal Legislature with a view to giving that portion of the population which has not a direct or indirect share in its election some voice in national affairs?

(d) What special interests should be represented in the Federal Legislature, and to what extent?

Q. 18 (a).—The Committee are of the opinion that the Upper Chamber of the Federal Legislature should be elected by the Provincial Legislatures by some system of proportional representation.

Q. 18 (b) (i).—This question does not arise.

Q. 18 (b) (ii).—The existing franchise qualifications for the Assembly should not be extended further.

Q. 18 (c).—No.

Q. 18 (d).—Not more than four seats in all should be reserved in the Upper Chamber of the Federal Legislature for the following special interests: Europeans, Anglo-Indians and trade and commerce. Labour should be represented in the Lower House only. Europeans, Anglo-Indians and commerce should also be represented in the Lower House. It is not thought necessary, at this stage, to determine the proportion of representation.

APPENDIX C.

Notes of dissent and an additional note to the answers to the additional questionnaire.

Note of dissent by Mr. N. K. Basu.

I regret I cannot accept the majority resolutions on the mode of voting.

What the majority have decided is—

(1) The voting in towns is always to be direct.

(2) The voting in rural areas is to be direct if the franchise is confined to persons paying annas 12 or above in rates or taxes: but if a larger number of persons are enfranchised, the voting is to be altogether by the group system, each mukhi representing 10 persons.

(N. B.—Towns mean all municipal areas.)

A short resumé of the way in which this decision has been arrived at will be instructive.

After the matter was remitted by the Indian Franchise Committee for reconsideration, the matter was fully debated on the 4th instant and the following answers decided on—

“All the members are against universal direct suffrage; five are in favour of and nine against universal indirect system; eleven are in favour of and three against extending the direct vote as far as is administratively possible; three are in favour of and eleven against a combination of the direct and indirect systems.”

At the next meeting (7th March) the Chairman made a strong appeal for unanimity and after stating what the local Government had recommended urged us to accept the same view as a compromise resolution. Thereafter, it was proposed, as a compromise—

“That the direct vote be conferred on all persons paying annas 12 as tax or rate and above, but that if the Indian Franchise Committee determine to extend the franchise still further by including persons paying lower taxes, etc., then and in those circumstances only, this Committee recommend that an indirect system of voting be adopted.”

This was accepted as a compromise, though in the minds of several of us (including myself) there were considerable misgivings.

The voting on the next question showed that our misgivings were well founded—

“On the question whether the indirect system to be adopted in these circumstances should be the universal indirect system or the hybrid system, the Committee are divided: Three are in favour of the hybrid system and ten against; eight are in favour of the universal indirect system and six against.”

This appears to me to be not only anomalous but in direct contradiction to our previous resolution on question 5.

I shall now indicate my reasons for dissenting from the majority verdict.

The universal indirect system (which I shall hereafter call the “group” system) disfranchises a large number of persons who are voters now. (I do not lose sight of the fact that to minimise the force of this objection the majority have decided to recommend that each mukhi should represent ten persons. This expedient, however, to my mind does not meet the difficulty.) It is bound to create a great deal of discontent even though five of our members think otherwise.

In making their recommendation, I am afraid, the majority have been swayed more by phrases and political ideals than by the practicalities of the position. The ideal of “adult suffrage” and the possibility of doing away with “communal electorates” have had a lot to do with their decision. Indeed, at one period (viz., during our discussions with the Indian Committee) I myself surrendered to the latter idea, and though it has ever since been counted to me for righteousness by the protagonists of the group system, I am convinced I was wrong.

Regard being had to the fact that the Provincial Legislature we are considering the franchise for is to be entrusted with responsible government, I do not think adult suffrage can now be considered.

We ought to remember that in Bengal, the adults are just 50 per cent. of the population, the women (mostly purdah) are about 47 per cent. of the adults, the percentage of literacy among women is almost negligible, the bulk of the people take very little interest in things beyond their immediate ken.

In this connexion the remarks of the Auxiliary Committee of the Simon Commission should be borne in mind—

“In every country where there is representative government” education should be given “such as to produce a popular electorate capable of exercising intelligently the primary functions of citizenship: they should be able to choose their representatives with knowledge and intelligence: to understand, at any rate, to a certain extent, the social and political programmes which are placed before them by candidates for election to the legislative bodies.”

When we remember that less than 13 per cent. of the adult population of the province is literate, I am afraid, the regretful decision must be that the time for adult suffrage—direct or indirect—has not yet arrived.

I would base my recommendation on the findings of the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference. One of the very few of their unanimous resolutions was—

“We consider that there should be a property qualification for the franchise.”

Then there were majority resolutions to have *additional* educational and military qualifications and special representation for women.

In his remarks to the Provincial Committee, the Chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee asked us particularly to try and ascertain public opinion on this matter.

The opinions so far published in the Press (English as well as Vernacular) are singularly unanimous and have condemned the "group system" by bell, book and candle. I do not think we have any right to ignore the volume of opinion and decide to the contrary on the ground that "we are making history," another phrase on which the majority of our Committee have stumbled.

I would therefore have all voting—even in rural areas—to be direct (the official members of the Committee have assured us there would be no administrative difficulty) and would confer the franchise upon—

- (a) All persons paying rates and or taxes of annas 12 and over.
- (b) All literate women of 25 and above.
- (c) All males who have passed the Matriculation Examination, or an equivalent examination.

This would enfranchise about 18 per cent. of the rural adult population or 9 per cent. of the total population.

The voters in towns would bring the number of persons enfranchised to the maximum which I consider to be proper at the present time.

I may note that under this scheme the total enfranchised would be about 36 lakhs as against the 23 lakhs of secondary voters under the group system, with one mukhi for 10 adults.

In my judgment, the secondaries are the only persons enfranchised under the "group" system. The primary voter's franchise is the shadow of a shade and no responsibility attaches to it, nor for the matter of that to the secondary voter.

Then again, the majority have recommended weightage of 12½ per cent. to be given to the towns.

This in my opinion is wholly inadequate in present circumstances. The rural population is 46 millions and that of towns about 3½ millions.

The present ratio of representation between urban and rural areas is 1:4.

The majority would reduce that to 1:10. This is wholly unfair and loses sight of the fact that in the towns in Bengal are conglomerated all the people who really can exercise an intelligent franchise. If the present ratio be considered to be unjust and it is decided not to maintain it, I should certainly not reduce it to less than 1:5.

N. K. Basu—11-3-1932.

Note of dissent by Mr. S. M. Bose.

I regret to have to submit this note of dissent on the Provincial Committee's recommendations on the additional Questionnaire sent by the Indian Franchise Committee.

2. In the following note, I shall deal with the following matters:—

- (a) Objection to the universal indirect system and the Provincial Committee's recommendations (paragraphs 3 and 4).
- (b) My objections to the abolition of the present direct system of voting (paragraph 5).
- (c) Public opinion in Bengal is strongly against abolition of direct voting and against universal indirect system; illogical differentiation made by the Committee between town and country (paragraph 6).
- (d) Hybrid system—its dangers (paragraph 7).
- (e) My concrete suggestions (paragraphs 8 and 10).
- (f) More seats for urban areas (paragraph 9).

3. I am unable to agree first as to the recommendation advocating the universal indirect system in case the Central Committee think a very large increase of electorate should be allowed. See answer to question 5 (d). I am entirely opposed to the introduction of any such system in any shape or form, and to the abolition of the existing system of direct voting.

4. On the 4th March last, at a very full meeting of the Provincial Committee (14 out of 15 members being present), it was decided by 9 votes to 5 that there should not be the universal indirect system; and at the same meeting, it was by 11 votes to 3 decided on the extension of the direct vote so far as it is administratively possible [answer to question 5 (b) and (c), additional Questionnaire]. It is thus abundantly clear that a considerable majority of our Committee are in favour of question 5 (c), and are of opinion that the direct voting system should continue, and should be extended, and that in no event was the universal indirect system to be introduced. In face of this, it is difficult to understand how the Committee at its next sitting, after an attempt to reopen the matter had failed, should have recorded the opinion that the direct vote should be conferred on all persons paying 12 annas rate or tax, but if the Central Committee determine to extend the franchise still lower, *the universal indirect system is to be introduced.*

5. I am definitely of opinion that under no circumstance should the right of direct franchise now in force be taken away. Shortly put, this system is to be preferred to the indirect or the group system for the following, among other reasons: (1) it has considerable educative value for the voters; (2) it

places them face to face with the candidate who is to be always in touch with them, and so feel a sense of responsibility towards them, which will be entirely absent in the group system, where the candidate is not in contact with the primary voters; (3) the primary election being held six or nine months before the secondary or the real election, the primaries will be quite in the dark as to who the Council candidates will be, or what will then be the actual issues before the country; the only matter before them is the choice of their headman, the secondary voter; (4) the secondary thus will have no mandate from the primaries (even if they had any mandate, there is no compulsion on the secondary voters, and the ballot box effectually covers a multitude of sins) and will do just as they like. So this form of adult suffrage will really mean that nineteen people out of twenty will not have the faintest voice in the governance of their country; (5) the vigilant candidate will have to canvas at both the elections, which will mean a heavy expenditure; (6) the necessity of having a detailed house-to-house census throughout all the villages in Bengal every four or five years, just before each election. I need not deal with practical difficulties, e.g., who is to maintain and revise the roll, etc. To the very strong argument that the present direct voters will bitterly resent any deprivation of their rights, the answer has been made that he is sure to be returned as a secondary voter. That this is incorrect has been shown by actual calculation for the union board to which belonged the villages in Faridpur, which we went to visit on the 20th February last. I am told that there the present number of direct voters to Council is about 370; but if the group system of twenties be applied, there would be about 160 secondary voters; and there can be no certainty that these will come from the present direct voters. Further, if it be true that the direct voter is sure to be returned as secondary, then I ask what is the use of this farce of a show of adult suffrage, with its attendant expense and unsettling of the present system, which gives us exactly what we are getting now?

6. In accordance with the suggestions made by the Central Committee, the Provincial Committee's provisional conclusions regarding the universal indirect system were submitted for public opinion, and the unanimous opinion as expressed in the Press has been strongly against this scheme, and in favour of the retention of the present system of direct voting. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the paper with the largest circulation among Indians, Congress papers like "Liberty," the "Advance"—both in English—the "Bangabani," nationalist papers like the "Basumati" and the "Ananda Bazar Patrika," weeklies like the "Sanjibani," edited by that Nestor among journalists, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra, the veteran Liberal politician—all sections of political opinion in Bengal have condemned the proposal to introduce the universal indirect system and to abolish the present system. This fact must be borne in mind. Further, the illogical nature of the Committee's recommendation to have the universal indirect system is shown by the fact that according to them, this should not apply to towns. But in urban areas, there is a large number of adults

without franchise, perhaps proportionately as large as in rural areas. In rural areas, on the other hand, there is a large number of direct voters. One possible reason in favour of this exemption in favour of towns may be that the urban voters being more educated, more vocal and more concentrated, can combine more effectively to make their objection heard. But there is in truth no reason for any differentiation between town and country. Efforts should be made to avoid any permanent cleavage between rural and urban interests, to avoid any ground for fostering ill-feeling between them.

7. The *hybrid system* is much better, but there is a danger to be safeguarded against. The primary and the secondary electors are all persons who pay no tax at all. It will be inadvisable to allow such persons to have any effective voice in the expenditure of the revenues to which they do not contribute. For those who pay no taxes have every motive to be lavish and none to economise. There will be a real danger to the State if such persons are allowed to vote money for any purpose they think fit to call a public one. It is therefore necessary to see that the secondary non-tax paying adult voters are small in number as compared with the direct voters—say one secondary to four direct voters. It follows that the groups should be at least 25 if not 50. To this limited extent, I am prepared to allow the hybrid system, but I think it will be quite sufficient to depend on direct voting, so far as practicably possible.

8. I have had considerable experience of elections; I have fought two contested elections for the East Mymensingh (Rural) Constituency, with nearly 90 polling stations, and a very large electorate spread over a considerable area. I have fought a third election in Calcutta, and have helped in a good many other contests. I am of opinion that in fixing the basis of franchise, we should carefully bear in mind, *inter alia*, the following considerations: (1) the present illiteracy and the consequent lack of active political interest; and the lower the franchise is extended, the greater the proportionate illiteracy among the voters. This will no doubt be remedied to a larger extent, the longer the Primary Education Act is enforced; (2) the necessity for a fairly small constituency where it is possible for the candidate directly to approach the electors and to influence them, and be responsible in the real sense of the term to them; (3) the difficulty of communication in rural areas; (4) the fact that the number of seats is not likely to be enlarged very much, the probable number being 200 in place of 114 elected seats at present. Having regard to all these factors, I think that under the direct system of voting alone, without recourse to the hybrid system, we can enlarge the franchise so as to give the vote to four million people, thus trebling the present number of enfranchised persons; this will mean enfranchising 16 per cent. of the adult population. I may here enter a caveat against the common parlance of asking for enfranchisement of so much per cent. of the *total population*. To my mind this phrase has no meaning, and what we ought to speak is by reference to the *adult population*, our goal being adult suffrage.

The basis of franchise then would be as follows:—

Enfranchise for the Council all persons possessing the union board electorate qualification (payment of Re. 1 as cess or chaukidari rate), and all persons possessing municipal voting qualification as at present, together with all wives, of the age of thirty or over, of such two classes of persons. The approximate figures will be as follows:—

(1) Persons with union board electorate franchise	2,400,000**
(2) Persons with chaukidari committee franchise	200,000
(3) Municipal voters, including Calcutta	400,000
(4) Wives of 30 years and over, of above, say	1,000,000
Total	4,000,000

The above figures may be adjusted so as not to exceed four millions—a total which can be conveniently polled by the direct system. If we take into account the following additional qualifications, this number will be I think greatly exceeded: (a) educational qualification—all adult matriculates or those passing the School Finals, and (b) military qualification, including service in the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, as recommended by our Committee. There will be no necessity of resorting to the hybrid system at all. But should the Central Committee be desirous of still further increasing the franchise, the hybrid system with safeguards as in paragraph 6 above may be tried.

9. The second matter on which I to some extent differ from the Committee is on the question of towns. There seem to prevail an unreasonable hostility to towns, and an inclination to penalise them at the expense of the country. In this connection, the apposite remarks of the Government of India in their Fifth Despatch on the Indian Constitutional Reforms (Franchise), dated April, 1919, should be borne in mind: "After religion and race, the boundary between town and country is the greatest dividing line that runs through the Indian people. It corresponds closely with the division between progress and conservatism; between English education and vernacular; between experience of self-government and lack of such experience. It is roughly the difference between the old Indian and the new, the forces that are pressing us forward, and those that are holding us back. These are in our view elements which ought to be measured on a uniform scale all round, and the relative importance of which ought to be assessed in each province." The importance of towns was also mentioned in the Memorandum of the Government of Bengal before the Simon Commission. The towns are the centres of political life and thought of the country; the educated classes of all communities congregate there. As the Simon Commission in their Report, Volume 1, paragraph 33, remark: "It is inevitable that in India, those who give their attention to political affairs should be found mainly in the towns. It is in the towns that are to be found

the barristers and journalists who predominate among the leaders of Indian political opinion and from whose ranks for the most part are drawn the propagandists, candidates and public representatives of all political parties and communities. The Indian educated class presents a feature which must be regarded as unique. For here is a body of men, educated, working, and, in many instances, thinking in an alien Western language, imbibing with that education the principles and traditions of a Western civilization and polity, and yet keenly conscious of its unity with the mass of the Indian people whose minds are set in the immemorial traditions of the East." For these reasons I think that the number of urban seats—17 at present—should be increased. Big towns with a population of 25,000 and over should have a seat. There were 22 such towns according to the 1921 census. The other urban areas with less population may be conveniently grouped to form constituencies.

10. Finally I wish to add that my scheme (paragraph 8) would provide an electorate which will adequately reflect the adult population belonging to the Moslem community and the "backward classes" (see the remarks at page 273 of the Report on the Working of the Reformed Constitution in Bengal, 1921-27). It will also provide for the adequate enfranchisement of women, which is omitted in the scheme to lower the franchise to 12 annas ratepayers, adopted by our Committee.

S. M. Bose—13-3-1932.

Minute on the Depressed Classes by Mr. M. B. Mullick.

1. *Hindu topography—Indications of.*—The term "Hindu" does not indicate any homogeneous race. Of the various castes coming under the term "Hindu," there is hardly anything in common between one and another so far as their internal affairs are concerned, though they all profess the Hindu religion and are also governed by the Hindu laws. It is therefore impossible to try to find out any community of interest between these various castes. But even with various differences, there are certain castes which can be grouped together in consideration of their enjoyment of political and social privileges in common with one another. For instance, the three topmost castes under the Hindu topography, namely, the Brahmin, the Vaidya, and the Kayastha, practically go together; and though there is no intermarriage between the three castes and even amongst the several subsets of each of them, they enjoy all other privileges, social and political, together in that they have the common social servants, the priest and the barber, to serve them, and in matters of education and state patronage they have jointly got the largest share in between themselves.

2. *Caste-Hindus.*—It is almost an admitted fact that the said three castes have so far determined the hierarchy of various Hindu castes on account of their privileged position and that they have always exercised a very

great influence upon the ruling authorities of the country. For some reason or other they have given, according to their estimation, some status to the next batch of castes known as the Navashakhs or the nine branches, namely, the Karmakar (blacksmith), the Kumbhakar (potter), the Napit (barber), etc. These are the nine castes from whom the above three high castes would take water and that they would not consider the former "untouchable" from any point of view. Their touch or presence either in the kitchen or the temple would not pollute the food or drink or even defile the articles of worship.

Leaving the aforesaid twelve castes, the rest might practically go together; but that with their progress and education and with their economic and political advancement some other castes have raised themselves in the estimation of the first three castes. Amongst these may be mentioned the Shahas and Subarnabaniks (the rich mercantile and land-owning communities in Bengal) and also the Mahishyas or Chashi-Kaibarthas. How the rich position of the Shahas and Subarnabaniks has worked upon the rigidity of Hindu orthodoxy will be evident from the fact that even in the Hindu orthodox dining hall of the Lewis Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjeeling, the Shahas and Subarnabaniks are allowed to take their food in the same dining hall with the Brahmins, the Vaidyas and the Kayasthas; but that no caste belonging to the depressed classes of the Hindus is allowed to have his meal in any portion of the said dining hall. In the Government Hindu High English School at Calcutta where only the Brahmins, the Vaidyas and the Kayasthas are allowed, they have admitted the Subarnabaniks; but that they do not admit any caste of the depressed classes.

3. "*Depressed classes*"—*Who they are.*—There has been no attempt made so far to define the term "depressed class." I am also obliged to concede that it is not quite possible to give a cut and dry definition of the term. But the matter will be clear from the analysis of the Hindu topography of castes given above. Though there cannot be a correct definition, yet looking at the events as have happened certain indications can surely be given of the castes who would come under the "depressed classes." Amongst these criteria, may be mentioned the following:—

(a) Castes, from whose hands the three high caste or even the Navashakhas (that is, the caste-Hindus) would not accept water and whose presence either in the kitchen or in the room where water and cooked food are kept, would pollute the same according to their estimation.

(b) Castes, who would not be allowed into any public temple and whose presence in the same would defile articles of worship.

(c) Castes, who would not be allowed to enter or to have their meals inside the dining room of a hotel or eating house run by the aforesaid caste-Hindus.

(d) Castes, at whose socio-religious functions Srotriya Brahmins (that is, the priests) officiating in such functions in the house of the caste-Hindus, would not officiate.

(e) Castes, who would not be served by the Srotriya Napit (that is, the Barber) whose services are necessary in various socio-religious functions of the Hindus.

4. *Implications of the term "unapproachability" and "untouchability."*—Some confusion has been sought to be made by the introduction of such terms as "unapproachability" or "untouchability" as being the only defining factors of the depressed classes, as it obtains in Madras and in some other parts of India. The matter can only be looked at from one point of view, namely, that it is not the same consideration in all the different parts of India as would make a particular caste a "depressed class." The factors differ in different provinces. But the common indication remains, namely, that it is the external expression of an internal feeling of odium by which certain sections of the community are precluded from having anything in common with others in social matters and as a result of which, they are also debarred from the enjoyment of their political rights. This one common factor is expressed in one province in the shape of denial of entrance into schools or public temples, in another in the shape of denial of having any access to public wells or tanks, in another in the shape of refusal of having meals inside the public hotels or eating houses and in others again in the shape of denial of social services from social servants; but that they all lead to show that these castes are refused the enjoyment of their political rights.

It was thus observed by the Indian Statutory Commission in their report (Volume 1, page 39):—"In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces, although there are large numbers belonging to untouchable castes, in general they do not seem to suffer so universally or so severely as in the south. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the problem does not exist in these provinces."

Regarding the condition of the untouchables the said Report observes on page 39, volume 1, that considerable efforts have been made in recent years by social reformers and by Government for the amelioration of the state of the depressed classes, but progress has been, and is likely to remain, slow. Modern changes in the external conditions of daily life are not without effect, but the breaking down of the barriers cannot but be exceedingly gradual.

5. *The communities coming under the "depressed classes" and their numbers.*—Taking the above criteria, I am of opinion that the following castes (stated in Schedule A below) would come under the term "depressed classes."

Their number would be over ten millions. The correct figures may be obtained from the Government Census Department. They would thus be over 20 per cent. of the total population in Bengal.

The Statutory Commission in their Report, volume 1, page 40, gives the number of the depressed classes in Bengal at 11.5 millions or 24½ per cent. of the total population. At that time they were not quite clear in their estimation, as it now appears that one of the

castes called the "Mahishyas or Chasi-Kaibartas" have taken exception to their being included in the category of the depressed classes.

6. *Should the "depressed classes" have any representations at all? If so, on what basis?*—If the responsible Government or representative Government means that the same should contain the acknowledged representatives of all sections of His Majesty's subjects, the position can never be denied that these vast numbers of people should have their representation on the Legislature of the province. The position cannot also be doubted that regard being had to their number and to their mostly being the producer of national wealth, the said representation must be true and proper as also effective; and in order that the same result may be achieved, their representation should be from amongst themselves and in proportion to their numerical strength. Everybody now seems to agree on this matter. All the various associations including even the Hindu Mahasabha with Dr. Moonje as its President, agree in this. The only difference between the depressed classes themselves and these others seems to be that while the depressed classes are definitely of opinion that they should have the power and privilege to choose their own true representative from amongst themselves, others seem to think that the depressed classes should be given their proper share of representation but that the same is to be had jointly with the other Hindus. I do not consider it worth while to pursue this point as it has been definitely ruled by the Chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee that this question is not within the scope of their enquiry.

7. *If "depressed classes" are likely to secure representation of their own choice in the general electorate?*—Past experience shows that it is not the number that has counted in the matter of securing one's own true representative on the Legislature. For the number of the depressed class electors is not very insignificant and in some of the general constituencies, they are in the majority. With any general extension of the franchise, the same conditions will continue to exist; and the same factors, namely, the influences of the landlords and of the money-lenders and also of the religious interference coupled with the illiteracy of large sections of them will still continue to exercise the same old influence and they will be debarred from the free exercise of their votes.

Past experience.—While the figures (vide pages 174, 351 and 366, Part I, Census Report, 1921) show that they are in fairly large numbers and are in a majority in some of the general constituencies in Bengal, they have not only been unable to send their true representatives but have absolutely failed to secure any representation at all in most of them.

A. *First Election of 1920.*—The following were the members from the depressed classes in the Council of 1921:—

- (1) Rai Sahib Panchanan Barma, M.A., B.L., M.B.E.—(Rajbanshi) Rangpur.
- (2) Mr. Nirode Behari Mullick, M.A., B.L.—(Namasudra) Bakarganj South.

- (3) Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker—(Pod) 24-Parganas.
- (4) Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikat—(Koch or Rajbanshi) Jalpaiguri.
- (5) Babu Rasik Chandra Charmakar—(Chamar) Noakhali.
- (6) Mr. Bhismadeb Das—(Namasudra) Nominated.

Of these Babu Rasik Chandra Charmakar, an illiterate member of the "chamar" community was returned uncontested from Noakhali. He was sent to the Council as a sort of ridicule by the political party, that is, the Congress; his coming to the Council indicates dominant position of the caste-Hindu. Mr. Bhismadeb Das, a leading Namasudra member of Faridpur, was defeated by a caste-Hindu, and he came to the Council by Government nomination. Messrs. Prasanna Deb Raikat and Hem Chandra Nasker were able to come in only because of the fact that they were big landlords. Even then the influence of the latter gave way to that of the caste-Hindus in the following elections when he was returned as a nominee of the caste-Hindus.

Mr. Nerode Behari Mullick was able to get in because there was a triangular fight. The other two candidates being influential landlords, their contest was keen and the Namasudra candidate got in only by chance.

Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, the true representative of the depressed classes of Khulna, was defeated by a caste-Hindu, while the figures show that they are 333, the caste-Hindus are only 58 in a total population of 500 Hindus.

B. *The Second Election of 1923.*—The following were the members in the Second Legislative Council of Bengal:—

- (1) Rai Sahib Panchanan Barma, M.B.E., M.A., B.L.—(Rajbanshi) Rangpur.
- (2) Babu Nagendra Narayan Ray, B.L.—(Rajbanshi) Rangpur.
- (3) Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikat—(Koch or Rajbanshi) Jalpaiguri.
- (4) Babu Mohini Mohan Das—(Namasudra) Faridpur.
- (5) Dr. Charu Chandra Das, L.M.S.—(Dhoba) Nominated.

Babu Mohini Mohan Das has not got any English education at all and he cannot speak in English. He is an inhabitant of Barisal but he came in as a Congress candidate from Faridpur defeating Babu Bhismadeb Das, a true and educated representative of the Namasudra community of the district of Faridpur. The figures show that the depressed classes are 220 and the caste-Hindus are only 62 in a population of 362 Hindus. In the next election when Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker and Mr. Mohini Mohan Das stood independently both of them were defeated.

Messrs. Mukunda Behary Mullick, M.A., B.L., Nerode Behary Mullick, M.A., B.L., Bhismadeb Das, Broja Mohan Mandal,

Debendra Nath Biswas, Suresh Chandra Adhikary, B.L., Rajani Kanta Das, B.L., were all defeated by the caste-Hindus from the general constituencies of Khulna, Bakarganj South, Faridpur South, Faridpur North, Jessore South, Jessore North and Dacca.

C. The Third Election of 1926.—The following are the members from the depressed classes in the third Legislative Council of Bengal:—

- (1) Mr. Nagendra Narayan Roy, B.L.—(Rajbanshi) Rangpur.
- (2) Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikat—(Koch or Rajbanshi) Jalpaiguri.
- (3) Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker—(Pod) 24-Parganas.
- (4) Rai Sahib Rebati Mohan Sarkar—(Namasudra) Nominated.

In this election also Messrs. Mukunda Behary Mullick, M.A., B.L., Kamini Kumar Samodar, B.A., Jogendra Nath Sarkar, B.L., Debendra Nath Biswas, Bhismadeb Das also contested in the general constituencies, but that they were defeated by the caste-Hindus. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker came in as a Congress nominee.

D. The Fourth Election of 1929.—In this Council there were the following members to start with:—

- (1) Rai Sahib Panchanan Barma, M.A., B.L., M.B.E.—(Rajbanshi) Rangpur.
- (2) Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikat—(Koch or Rajbanshi) Jalpaiguri.
- (3) Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker—(Pad) 24-Parganas.
- (4) Mr. Mohini Mohan Das—(Namasudra) Faridpur South.
- (5) Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, M.A., B.L.—(Namasudra) Nominated.
- (6) Rai Sahib Rebati Mohan Sarkar—(Namasudra) Nominated.

Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker and Mr. Mohini Mohan Das came in only as Congress nominees, but for which they would have never been returned. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker has also practically no English education. With the resignation of the Congress nominees from the Council these two gentlemen also resigned their seats.

E. The Bye-Elections of 1930.—With the adoption of the resolution by the Congress to non-co-operate, the caste-Hindus, a large section of whom belong to the Congress group, did not take any part in this election and they practically boycotted the same. As a result the following other gentlemen were returned uncontested to the Council in February and May 1930:—

- (1) Mr. Sarat Chandra Bal, B.L.—(Namasudra) Faridpur South.
- (2) Mr. Amulyadhan Roy, B.L.—(Namasudra) Jessore South.
- (3) Mr. Lalit Kumar Bal, B.L.—(Namasudra) Bakarganj South.
- (4) Mr. Nagendra Narayan Roy, B.L.—(Rajbanshi) Rangpur East.
- (5) Babu Hoseini Rout—(Methar) Midnapur North.

Of these Babu Hoseini Rout, a sweeper by occupation and who does not know to sign his name even, has been sent to the Council by the caste-Hindus as a sort of ridicule.

Even in the by-elections of 1930, when there was a contest, as it was in Khulna, the depressed class candidate, a B.L., was defeated by a Matriculate caste-Hindu.

Our experience and the review of the results of the previous elections indicated above, show clearly that the depressed classes will not be able to secure representatives of their own choice in the general electorates under a joint system of elections.

8. *The number of seats the "depressed classes" can have under the new constitution.*—The Indian Statutory Commission in their report (Volume 2, page 67) recommended thus:—"The proportion of the number of such reserved seats to the total number of seats in all the Indian general constituencies should be three-quarters of the proportion of the depressed class population to the total population of the electoral area of the province. It will be seen therefore that we do not recommend allocating seats to the depressed classes on the basis of their full population ratio. The scale of reserved representation suggested will secure a substantial increase in the number of M.L.C.'s drawn from the depressed classes. The poverty and want of education which so widely prevail amongst them make it extremely doubtful whether a large number of adequately equipped members could be at once provided, and it is far better that they should be represented by qualified spokesmen rather than by a large number of ineffectives who are only too likely to be subservient to higher castes." I am, however, of opinion that regard being had to the statistics a portion of which is indicated above, the reason assigned by the Indian Statutory Commission for a reduced number of depressed class representatives is more imaginary than real. For some of their representatives, though not superior to a few of the caste-Hindu representatives, are in no way inferior to a large number of their representatives.

Without entering into a further detailed discussion of the matter and considering the claims of the various communities of Bengal I am of opinion that in a Chamber of 200 members in Bengal the depressed classes should at least have 35 seats, if not more, to which they are certainly entitled.

9. *Whether there will be any difficulty in the formation of their constituencies.*—In consideration of their numerical strength and in consideration of the localities in which they generally live, as will appear from the map given on page 11 of the Report on the Working of the Reformed Constitution in Bengal, 1921-1927 prepared by the Government of Bengal there will be no difficulty whatsoever in the formation of their constituencies.

10. *Federal Legislature.*—In consideration of the fact that some of the very important subjects will be all-India subjects under the new constitution, it is only proper and just that the interest of the depressed classes should also be fairly represented on the Federal Legislature along with other special interests.

M. B. Mullick—12-3-1932.

Schedule A.

(Referred to in paragraph 5, above.)

List of depressed classes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agaria. 2. Bagdi. 3. Bahelia. 4. Baiti. 5. Bauri. 6. Bedia. 7. Beldar. 8. Berua. 9. 10. Bhuinmali. 11. Bhuiya. 12. Bhumij. 13. Bind. 14. Binjhia. 15. Chamar. 16. Dalu. 17. Dhami. 18. Dhenuar. 19. Dhobi. 20. Doai. 21. Dom. 22. Dosadh. 23. Garoh. 24. Ghasi. 25. Gouhri. 26. Hadi. 27. Hajang. 28. Halalkhor. 29. Hari. 30. Ho. 31. Jalia-kaibartta. 32. Jhalo, Malo. 33. Kadar. 34. Kalu. 35. Kalwar. 36. Kan. 37. Kandh. 38. Kandra. 39. Kaora. 40. Kapali. 41. Kapuria. 42. Karenga. 43. Kaur. 44. Khatik. 45. Kichak. 46. Kochh. 47. Konai. 48. Konwar. 49. Kora. 50. Kotal. 51. Kurariar. 52. Lalbegi. 53. Lodha. 54. Lohar. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 55. Mahar. 56. Mahli. 57. Mal. 58. Mallah. 59. Malpahariya. 60. Mochh. 61. Mehtor. 62. Munda. 63. Muchi. 64. Musahar. 65. Nagar. 66. Nagesia. 67. Naiya. 68. Namasudra. 69. Nat. 70. Oraon. 71. Paliya. 72. Pan. 73. Pasi. 74. Patni. 75. Pod. 76. Pundari. 77. Rabha. 78. Raju. 79. Rajwar. 80. Rajbansi. 81. Santal. 82. Shagirdpesha. 83. Sunri. 84. Teli. 85. Tiyar. 86. Turi. |
|--|---|

I agree subject to reservation of adequate number of seats for representatives of depressed classes in the Central Legislature which will deal exclusively with problems of employment in State Railways, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs and other concerns directly under the Central Government.

K. C. Roy Chowdhury.

I am in accord that separate electorates should be given the depressed classes.

E. T. McCluskie—14-3-1932.

I agree.

A. F. Rahman.
M. A. Mumin.

So do I.

Tamizuddin Khan.

The Minorities Pact agreed to separate representation for "Depressed Classes" and therefore I think the principle in their case should be granted.

C. G. Cooper.

I am in favour of separate representation for the depressed classes for the present.

F. W. Robertson—17-3-1932.

SPECIAL ELECTORATE FOR LABOUR.

Note by Mr. K. C. Ray Chowdhury.

The joint memorandum of registered trade unions in Bengal including organisations of jute millhands, printing press employees, seamen, railway workmen and clerks was submitted to the Central Franchise Committee urging special representation for labour if the same concession is made to Industry and Commerce by reservation of seats in Bengal and Federal Legislatures equal to those to be reserved for the latter.

The following are the existing special constituencies for Commerce and Industry:—

	Seats.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce ..	6
Indian Jute Mills Association ..	2
Indian Tea Association ..	1
Indian Mining Association ..	1
Calcutta Trades Association ..	1
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce ..	2
Bengal Marwari Association ..	1
Bengal Mahajan Sabha ..	1

The proportion is just over 10 per cent. of the present House of 140 and as this proportion has been recommended by the Provincial Committee for representations of capitalists (Trade and Commerce), in the new Provincial Legislatures, labour should have same proportion of seats reserved for it in Bengal Council.

According to a Note submitted by India Office to the League of Nations, the total number of industrial workmen in India is over 20 millions and the share of Bengal is about 5 millions or practically 20 per cent. of the adult population of Bengal including females, Hindus, Moslems and members of all other communities.

The following figures of wage-earners in Bengal have been taken from various reports and records:—

Operatives employed in registered factories in Bengal including 320,000 jute millhands is about ..	560,000
Seamen including inland navigation..	120,000
Tea garden labour in Dooars, Darjeeling, Tippera and Chittagong	90,000
Coal miners in Burdwan ..	45,000
Railwaymen (share of Bengal including Carriage and Wagon, Traffic, Loco, Engineering ..	120,000
Clerks ..	60,000
Jetty, Dock and Motor Vehicles labour	20,000
	10,15,000

With universal indirect adult suffrage, a million of the above industrial workers neglecting half timers should, on the basis of ten in a group, return 100,000 secondary electors to elect at least 16 Council Members

(6,250 per constituency). More than 90 per cent. of them work and reside in urban areas. The Bengal Provincial Committee have unani- mously decided to exclude group system from these areas and yet in case of labour representa- tion they have illogically and inconsistently and in spite of my protest recommended group- ing and indirect election of labour. Take the case of jute mills; they are scattered and not more than 15,000 millhands will be found to reside within a single municipal area. If you group them, you will have to include non- millhands in those groups. The same will apply to seamen, who when out of employ re- side in villages in different districts, viz., Comilla, Chittagong, Noakhali, Dacca, etc. It will not be possible therefore to form such groups of industrial labour as well ensure elec- tion of labour representatives in Council.

The Whitley Commission has made it abund- antly clear in its report that labour must have adequate representation in all legislatures to share the responsibility of passing labour legislations which must inevitably grow as India is a member of the International League of Nations and its labour branch. The Whit- ley Commission has also recommended that Labour Unions should form special consti- tuencies as Chambers of Commerce and Mill and Mining Associations, etc.

The progressive labour movement in India is responsible for the All-India Trade Union Con- gress, now called All-India Trade Union Federation, with branches in all industrial provinces. The Bengal Branch, known as Bengal Trades Union Federation, has 12 or 13 Unions affiliated to it, with a membership of over 50,000. They are all registered and have to submit reports and accounts every year to the Registrar of Trades Union.

Mr. N. M. Joshi and other two labour repre- sentatives on the Round Table Conference ad- vocated this method (vide page 84 of the Minority Report). Mr. Gilchrist of the Ben- gal Government has emphasised the import- ance of Labour Unions. Mr. Thompson on behalf of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce admitted in evidence that he has no objection to representation of labour through Trade Unions. There need be no fear that politicians will easily capture Labour Unions in future. In fact a large majority of workers all over India are fed up with political extremists who promoted strikes and threw thousands out of employment.

The Government in future will be the sole judge of the bonâ fides of labour unions, be- fore admitting them as special electorates.

Labour must have at least 15 seats in future in Bengal Council of 200, including two repre- sentatives of tea plantations and two of coal mines and five seats in the Central or Federal Legislature, which will be mainly responsible for labour legislations.

The Government of India has hitherto recog- nised the All-India Trade Union Congress and Federation for selection of delegates to the International Labour Conference. The Governments of Bengal and Bombay have nominated labour representatives in Municipal Boards in consultation with bonâ fide Labour Unions (e.g., labour seats in Bhatpara Jute Mill Municipality in Bengal).

It is an admitted fact that next to the Indian National Congress, the labour movement in India is best organised with more than 300,000 members and maintains strong discipline. But for the unfortunate political situation the Trade Unions would have made much more rapid progress. The Bengal Franchise Committee has little or no knowledge of these facts and is prejudiced against Trade Unions because of their exploitation by political extremists.

Group, unless it is universal or direct, is out of the question. The next best suggestion if Trade Unions are not favoured is that made by the Simon Commission, viz., that in every province the Governor should nominate labour representatives in agreement with suitable labour organisations following the procedure laid down in the Treaty of Versailles for selection of delegates to the International Labour Conference.

K. C. Ray Chowdhury—9-3-1931.

Note by Mrs. P. K. Bose on Women's Suffrage and Women's Representation.

1. Women are actually carrying on social and educational works and it would not be proper to deny them their right to vote in the elections to the Legislature. Giving women votes will make them realise their sense of responsibility and divert their energies into desirable activities.

2. Unless the basis of franchise is a fair one, women will go unrepresented. Therefore it is essential to widen women's franchise and I suggest the following qualifications:—

(A) Possession of property or payment of taxes, rates and cesses on a much reduced scale than at present (this may be the same as adopted for men).

(B) Literacy—Women above 21 years of age.

(C) Being the wives and widows (of the age of 25 years and over) of men who have or had votes. Where there are more than one wife or widow, only one may be given a vote.

3. According to the above recommendation—

(A) Present property, etc., basis enfranchises—40,971 women.

Lowered property qualification may enfranchise additional—20,000 women.

(B) Literacy—taken from Census—375,232 women.

(C) As wives of men voters per Union Board electorate—1,288,000 women.

As widows of men voters per Union Board electorate—1,262,000 women.

Total available by direct method 2,986,203 women (as against 40,971 now).

There may be some over-lapping, but approximately there would be about 2½ million direct voters or 10 per cent. of the total women population.

4. If the indirect system be adopted for men who do not come in as direct voters, then it would be advisable to bring in the rest of the adult women as well, and have separate primary groups for women. The nominees of these groups may exercise votes as though they were directly qualified.

5. The voting qualifications being decided upon, it will be necessary to consider the system of electorates for women. Separate or communal electorates for women are not in my opinion necessary or desirable in case of direct voters and in the secondary stage. "The sheer weight of numbers" provides ultimately a more effective safeguard than any system of separate electorates. But separate entrances for men and women in the same polling station might be allowed.

6. Qualifications of candidates should be required to be a little higher than those of electors both as regards age and in other respects.

7. It will be possible to ensure the return of women to the legislature by reserving for women—say five seats in a house of 200 members. There are five divisions in Bengal and one seat from each division may be so reserved. If it is possible to create multi-member constituencies one seat in each of these may be reserved for women, the rest being open alike to both men and women. The provision of multi-member constituencies on the above lines will, to my mind, pave the way for the introduction of general electorates in the near future.

8. In case any of the reserved seats remain vacant, I would suggest as the next best method, a system of co-option by the members of the Legislature, by a single transferable vote.

9. As their admission to the Council ought to depend on the vote of a constituency composed of electors of both sexes, I do not approve of a special constituency of literate women only as suggested in the additional Questionnaire, paragraph 10.

10. If a Second Chamber is feasible then women should have a seat.

S. Bose.



Department of Land Records and Surveys, Bengal

Average Prices of Staple Food Crop (Rice) in Bengal

From 1887 to Date

Compiled from lists prepared under
section 39 (5) of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) and
published in the "Calcutta and Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazettes"

Superintendent, Government Printing
Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal
1935

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or through any bookseller.**

References to the Gazette Notifications in which the annual price lists of the staple food crop (rice) were published.

Year in which the price prevailed.	Number and date of Government Notification.	Date and page number of the Gazette, Part 1, in which published.	Remarks.
1887	1st August 1888	1st August 1888, page 686	Calcutta Gazette.
1888	11th June 1889	12th June 1889, ,, 503	Ditto.
1889	24th June 1890	25th June 1890, ,, 671	Ditto.
1890	25th May 1891	27th May 1891, ,, 539	Ditto.
1891	19th April 1892	20th April 1892, ,, 429	Ditto.
1892	23rd November 1893	15th November 1893, ,, 941	Ditto.
1893	No. 3826L.R. of 1st August 1894 ..	1st August 1894, ,, 830	Ditto.
1894	„ 4050L.R. of 24th August 1895 ..	28th August 1895, ,, 839	Ditto.
1895	„ 3789L.R. of 21st September 1896	23rd September 1896, ,, 968	Ditto.
1896	„ 2407L.R. of 9th August 1897 ..	11th August 1897, ,, 1056	Ditto.
1897	„ 277T.R. of 13th June 1898 ..	22nd June 1898, ,, 620	Ditto.
1898	„ 2557L.R. of 1st August 1899 ..	2nd August 1899, ,, 1039	Ditto.
1899	„ 701T.R. of 2nd June 1900 ..	6th June 1900, ,, 584	Ditto.
1900	„ 792T.R. of 24th June 1901 ..	26th June 1901, ,, 772	Ditto.
1901	„ 1435T.R. of 5th July 1902 ..	9th July 1902, ,, 977	Ditto.
1902	„ 948T.R. of 9th June 1903 ..	17th June 1903, ,, 898	Ditto.
1903	„ 1030T.R. of 27th May 1904 ..	1st June 1904, ,, 831	Ditto.
1904	„ 1692T.R. of 8th July 1905 ..	12th July 1905, ,, 1225	Ditto.
1905	„ 2594L.R. of 18th August 1906 (W.B.).	22nd August 1906, ,, 1628	Ditto.
„	„ 12483 C. of 4th December 1906 (E.B.).	8th December 1906, ,, 974	Eastern Bengal Gazette.
1906	„ 666T.R. of 13th May 1907 (W.B.)	22nd May 1907, ,, 881	Calcutta Gazette.
„	„ 7604C. of 26th June 1907 (E.B.)	29th June 1907, ,, 633	Eastern Bengal Gazette.
1907	„ 1100T.R. of 13th June 1908 (W.B.)	17th June 1908, ,, 1113	Calcutta Gazette.
„	„ 2524E. of 12th October 1908 (E.B.)	21st October 1908, ,, 1230	Eastern Bengal Gazette.
1908	„ 998T.R. of 4th June 1909 (W.B.)	9th June 1909, ,, 798	Calcutta Gazette.
„	„ 3882L.R. of 3rd April 1914 ..	8th April 1914, ,, 697	Ditto.
1909	„ 402T.R. of 12th May 1910 (W.B.)	18th May 1910, ,, 624	Ditto.
„	„ 1139Ag. of 2nd December 1910 (E.B.).	7th December 1910, ,, 1999	Eastern Bengal Gazette.
1910	„ 320 T.R. of 2nd May 1911 (W.B.)	10th May 1911, ,, 693	Calcutta Gazette.
„	„ 1296R. of 17th June 1911 (E.B.)	28th June 1911, ,, 896	Eastern Bengal Gazette.

Year in which the price prevailed.	Number and date of Government Notification.	Date and page number of the Gazette, Part I, in which published.	Remarks.
1911	No. 1672 of 2nd May 1912 ..	8th May 1912, page 829	Calcutta Gazette.
1912	„ 1463T.R. of 11th June 1913 ..	18th June 1913, „ 881	Ditto.
1913	„ 4212L.R. of 14th April 1914 ..	22nd April 1914, „ 759	Ditto.
1914	„ 4245L.R. of 21st April 1915 ..	28th April 1915, „ 765	Ditto.
1915	„ 4145L.R. of 28th April 1916 ..	3rd May 1916, „ 845	Ditto.
1916	„ 4087L.R. of 29th May 1917 ..	30th May 1917, „ 778	Ditto.
1917	„ 3731L.R. of 22nd April 1918 ..	24th April 1918, „ 6770	Ditto.
1918	„ 5087L.R. of 19th June 1919 ..	25th June 1919, „ 101	Ditto.
1919	„ 5880L.R. of 12th July 1920 ..	14th July 1920, „ 1307	Ditto.
1920	„ 2831L.R. of 11th April 1921 ..	27th April 1921, „ 683	Ditto.
1921	„ 6800 L.R. of 19th July 1922 ..	26th July 1922, „ 1448	Ditto.
1922	„ 5884L.R. of 1st August 1923 ..	8th August 1923, „ 1110	Ditto.
1923	„ 5485L.R. of 17th June 1924 ..	25th June 1924, „ 1222	Ditto.
1924	„ 7642L.R. of 18th July 1925 ..	30th July 1925, „ 1216-1218.	Ditto.
1925	„ 6851L.R. of 26th June 1926 ..	1st July 1926, „ 953-55.	Ditto.
1926	„ 13116L.R. of 15th August 1927 ..	18th August 1927, „ 1713-15.	Ditto.
1927	„ 18145L.R. of 17th October 1928 ..	6th November 1928, „ 2252-53.	Ditto.
1928	„ 10543L.R. of 10th August 1929 ..	15th August 1929, „ 1621-22.	Ditto.
1929	„ 9502L.R. of 7th August 1930 ..	14th August 1930, „ 1270-71.	Ditto.
1930	„ 12970L.R. of 29th October 1931 ..	5th November 1931, „ 1388-89.	Ditto.
1931	„ 5723L.R. of 25th April 1932 ..	28th April 1932, „ 896-97.	Ditto.
1932	„ 13512L.R. of 21st November 1933 ..	30th November 1933, „ 1784-85.	Ditto.
1933	„ 654T.R. of 31st May 1934 ..	14th June 1934, „ 841-42.	Ditto.
1934	„ 7498L.R. of 30th May 1935 ..	6th June 1935, „ 973-74.	Ditto.
1935			
1936			
1937			
1938			
1939			
1940			
1941			
1942			
1943			
1944			
1945			

Average prices of staple food crop (rice) in Bengal from 1887 to date.

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)				
			1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Burdwan Division.			S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Burdwan ..	Sadar ..	Burdwan ..	21 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 13-0	15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Raniganj ..	Raniganj ..	23 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 10-2	16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Katwa ..	Katwa ..	21 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 6-9	15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Kalna ..	Kalna ..	21 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 13-75	14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midnapore ..	Sadar ..	Midnapore { Aman	24 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 12-0	16 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
		(Colonelgola) { Aus	..	..	..	..	..
	Ghatal ..	Ghatal ..	23 5	21 11-8	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tamluk ..	Tamluk ..	21 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 12-0	14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 3
	Contai ..	Contai ..	25 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 3-3	17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Birbhum ..	Sadar ..	Suri ..	23 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 0-5	15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 10
	Rampur Hat ..	Rampur Hat ..	22 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 3-8	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hooghly ..	Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	17 3	16 0-1	12 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Serampore ..	Bhadreswar ..	19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 12-8	13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Arambagh ..	Arambagh ..	23 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 6-8	16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	(Jahanabad).	(Jahanabad).					
	Howrah ..	Mohiari ..	19 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 4-7	12 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ulubaria ..	Ulubaria ..	20 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 6-7	13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bankura ..	Sadar ..	Bankura ..	22 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 3-2	16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur { Old	25 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 13-75	18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 0
		{ New	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency Division.							
Murshidabad ..	Sadar ..	Berhampore ..	21 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 4-0	14 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Lalbagh ..	Lalbagh { Aman	21 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 15-0	13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11
		{ Aus	..	19 2-7	..	..	..
	Jangipur ..	Jangipur ..	22 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 9-0	14 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 6
	Kandi ..	Kandi ..	25 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 12-3	16 2	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nadia ..	Sadar ..	Goari { Aman	19 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 12-9	14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 6
		{ Aus	..	17 14-0	14 15	..	..
	Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat { Aman	22 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 5-2	15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 9	15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		{ Aus	24 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 2-5	16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Meherpur ..	Kaliabazar { Aman	17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 3-0	13 0	12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
		{ Aus	21 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 4-8	15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Chuadanga ..	Chuadanga { Aman	17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 4-2	13 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
		{ Aus	19 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0-0	15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Kushtia ..	Bahadurkhali { Aman	20 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 2-9	13 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 10
		{ Aus	21 0	20 3-4	13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jessore ..	Sadar ..	Jessore { Aman	17 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 1-8	13 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
		{ Aus	22 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 2-9	14 10	13 7	16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Narail ..	Narail { Aman	24 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 0-9	14 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 11	15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		{ Aus	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 2-0	13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 12	16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Magura ..	Magura { Aman	23 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 8-9	13 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 5	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
		{ Aus	27 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 1-8	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 9	16 3
	Jhenida ..	Jhenida { Aman	22 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 9-7	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0	15 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
		{ Aus	24 3	19 12-8	14 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 12	15 4
	Bongaon ..	Bongaon { Aman	20 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 10-1	13 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
		{ Aus	25 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 4-6	16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

in average quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas) prevailed.

1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
12 3½	12 4½	14 11½	16 7½	12 10½	9 7½	13 8	15 13½	13 0½	11 11	11 11½	11 11½
12 11	13 2½	15 1½	18 5½	13 15½	9 14½	14 13½	16 5	12 15½	12 1½	12 8½	12 9
12 15½	12 10½	14 13½	17 2	13 3½	10 0½	14 8	16 15½	13 11½	12 2½	12 9½	12 10½
11 8½	11 3	12 15½	15 1½	11 12½	9 7½	12 14½	14 3½	12 4	10 8½	10 14½	11 7½
12 14½	12 10½	14 12½	18 10½	15 7	10 5½	13 5½	16 10½	12 12½	11 13½	13 1½	12 13½
..	..	..	..	..	11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 3	12 12½	14 8½	16 15½	14 7½	10 13½	14 2½	16 7½	13 7½	11 8½	12 12½	11 14
12 3½	11 7½	13 10½	16 1½	13 12½	9 12½	12 9½	14 4½	11 6½	10 6½	11 11½	11 9
13 14½	14 2½	16 11½	21 13½	18 8	11 6½	14 14½	17 5½	13 0	11 9½	13 6½	13 14½
12 14½	13 12½	15 3½	17 13½	13 13	9 7½	14 4	16 13	12 10	11 12	12 14½	13 0½
12 9½	13 4½	14 8½	17 8½	13 14½	9 15	14 8½	16 10	13 9	12 6½	12 15	12 15
10 9½	10 4½	11 14½	13 12½	10 15½	8 8½	11 11½	13 0½	10 15½	9 12½	10 9½	10 10½
11 6½	10 12½	12 3½	14 5½	12 9½	9 1½	11 11½	13 10½	10 14½	10 0½	10 7½	11 6½
13 1½	11 15½	14 13½	17 6½	14 3½	10 3½	13 12½	16 7	13 8	11 14½	12 0½	12 0½
10 14½	10 12½	12 1½	15 7½	13 0½	9 4½	11 15½	12 15½	11 11½	9 12½	11 2½	11 2
11 5½	10 12½	11 3	14 8½	13 12	9 4½	12 5½	14 8	11 8½	9 8	10 12	11 1½
12 13½	12 12½	16 1½	19 7½	15 14	11 6	16 6½	17 6½	13 12½	12 5½	13 11½	12 13½
13 7½	13 0½	17 3½	18 14½	16 7½	11 8	14 11	17 1½	13 1½	11 13½	12 10½	12 8½
..	..	..	..	..	..	17 0	..	..	..	..	..
11 15½	12 9½	13 7½	16 2½	12 11½	9 7½	13 12½	15 15½	13 1½	11 8½	12 2½	12 6½
12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 6	11 5½	11 11½	12 8½
12 6½	13 3½	14 1	17 1½	13 9	10 0½	14 7	16 6½	13 12	11 0½	12 9	13 10½
13 3½	13 12½	14 7½	17 9½	13 11½	10 2	15 2½	18 4½	14 9½	13 2½	13 10½	13 9½
11 5½	11 9½	12 14½	15 7½	11 13½	8 10½	12 7½	14 4½	11 12½	10 8½	10 8½	11 3½
..
12 14½	12 5½	13 15½	17 1½	12 6	8 10½	12 7½	4 2½	11 2½	10 2½	10 4	11 6½
12 4	..	14 3½	18 3½	13 9½	10 3½	14 14½	17 13½	14 8½	12 13½	13 3½	..
12 6½	11 8½	13 0½	15 8½	11 14½	9 6½	11 13½	14 4½	12 7½	10 11½	11 4½	11 15½
13 1	11 11½	13 7½	15 3½	12 3	11 6½	12 15½	15 3½	12 11½	12 11½	..	..
13 5	11 8	12 5½	15 9½	11 15½	8 6½	12 0½	14 13½	12 15½	10 13½	11 5½	13 1½
13 5	11 9½	13 15	15 13½	12 10½	9 5½	12 6½	16 8½	14 0½	12 2½	11 13½	..
12 2½	11 4	12 9½	15 15½	11 12½	9 4½	11 4½	16 5½	14 8	10 8	11 2½	13 8
13 2	12 8	14 10	..	..	9 6½	15 13½	17 3½	..	..	..	..
12 11½	11 13½	11 12½	16 9½	12 3½	9 14½	12 9½	15 9½	13 12½	10 14½	11 12½	12 12½
12 6	11 3½	13 9½	16 14½	11 4½	10 13	14 11	16 5½	14 1½	11 5½	12 0½	..
13 2½	11 12½	11 12	19 6½	12 4½	10 14½	14 9½	18 10½	14 4½	11 0½	11 9½	13 15½
12 8½	..	18 4½	..	..	12 5	..	..	13 1	11 8½	..	..
13 6½	11 6½	12 9½	17 15½	12 0½	9 11½	14 0½	17 3½	14 12½	11 13½	12 1	13 13½
13 9½	10 6½	12 12	17 2	11 0	..	15 10½	17 13	..	..	..	..
13 6½	10 14½	12 14½	17 10½	11 15½	9 8	13 4	16 8	13 15½	11 13½	12 4	13 15½
14 3½	13 3½	..	..	..	..	..	13 3½	15 2½	12 15½	..	..
10 13½	9 12½	11 9½	16 5½	10 7½	8 9	11 14½	13 3½	13 5	12 0½	12 4½	13 2½
13 0½	12 2½	14 11	18 8½	13 4½	10 9½	14 10½	17 9½	14 5½	..	12 5	..

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)				
			1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Burdwan Division.			S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Burdwan ..	Sadar ..	Burdwan ..	13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 3	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Raniganj ..	Raniganj ..	13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 12	7 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Katwa ..	Katwa ..	13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4
	Kalna ..	Kalna ..	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midnapore ..	Sadar ..	Midnapore (Colonelgola).	{ Aman 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
	Ghatal ..	Ghatal ..	14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 12	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tamluk ..	Tamluk ..	12 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 4	9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Contai ..	Contai ..	17 4	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 11	8 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Birbhum ..	Sadar ..	Suri ..	13 10	14 0	9 1	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5
	Rampur Hat ..	Rampur Hat ..	14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 14
Hooghly ..	Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	11 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 1	7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Serampore ..	Bhadreswar ..	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Arambagh (Jahanabad). ..	Arambagh (Jahanabad). ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Howrah ..	Mohiari ..	12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ulubaria ..	Ulubaria ..	12 10	12 6	8 4	7 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 3
Bankura ..	Sadar ..	Bankura ..	14 5	14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur ..	{ Old 14 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9
			{ New ..	..	..	..	..
Presidency Division.							
Murshidabad ..	Sadar ..	Berhampore ..	12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9
	Lalbagh ..	Lalbagh ..	{ Aman 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
	Jangipur ..	Jangipur ..	13 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3
	Kandi ..	Kandi ..	13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nadia ..	Sadar ..	Goari ..	{ Aman 11 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7	7 0
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
	Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat ..	{ Aman 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	13 0	..	..	..
	Meherpur ..	Kaliabazar ..	{ Aman 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 14
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
	Chuadanga ..	Chuadanga ..	{ Aman 13 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 8	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
	Kushtia ..	Bahadurkhali ..	{ Aman 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	Sadar ..	Jessore ..	{ Aman 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
	Narail ..	Narail ..	{ Aman 14 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 12	7 4	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
	Magura ..	Magura ..	{ Aman 14 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 4	7 7	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
	Jhenida ..	Jhenida ..	{ Aman 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
	Bongaon ..	Bongaon ..	{ Aman 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 7	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)			
			1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Burdwan Division.			S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Burdwan ..	Sadar ..	Burdwan Nutanganj	5 11	6 10	7 11	6 13
	Asansol ..	Raniganj ..	5 11	6 15	8 8	7 5
	Katwa ..	Katwa ..	6 2	6 15	8 0	7 1
	Kalna ..	Kalna ..	5 13	6 2	7 3	6 4
Midnapore ..	Sadar ..	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore	{ Aman 6 3	{ 7 3	} 8 7	7 9
			{ Aus ..	{ ..		
	Jhargram ..	Jhargram ..	..	..	..	..
	Ghatal ..	Ghatal Municipal Market.	6 7	6 13	7 10	6 15
	Tamluk ..	Tamluk Bazar ..	6 1	6 6	7 1	6 14
	Contai ..	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai	6 8	8 2	9 8	9 0
Birbhum ..	Sadar ..	Suri ..	6 1	6 10	8 0	7 2
	Rampur Hat ..	Rampur Hat ..	6 2	6 14	7 15	7 2
Hooghly ..	Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	5 4	5 11	6 12	6 1
	Serampore ..	Serampore ..	5 4	5 10	6 7	6 4
	Arambagh ..	Arambagh ..	5 15	6 15	8 3	7 5
Howrah ..	Sadar ..	Ramkristopur ..	5 7	5 8	6 9	6 5
	Ulubaria ..	Ulubaria ..	5 13	6 6	7 5	7 0
Bankura ..	Sadar ..	Bankura ..	6 0	6 12	8 4	7 13
	Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur ..	6 6	6 14	8 9	7 2
Presidency Division.						
Murshidabad ..	Sadar ..	Berhampore, Khagra	6 2	6 14	7 14	6 14
	Lalbagh ..	Jiaganj	{ Aman 6 4	{ 6 14	8 4	6 12
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..
	Jangipur ..	Raghunathganj ..	6 12	7 6	8 8	7 6
	Kandi ..	Kandi ..	6 13	7 7	8 10	7 9
Nadia ..	Sadar ..	Goari	{ Aman 6 6	{ 6 12	7 6	6 7
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..
	Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat	{ Aman 5 10	{ 5 12	6 12	6 6
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..
	Meherpur ..	Meherpur, Kalibazar	{ Aman 7 4	{ 7 1	7 2	7 9
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..
	Chuadanga ..	Chuadanga	{ Aman 7 2	{ 6 11	7 9	7 8
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..
	Kushtia ..	Bahadurkhali	{ Aman 5 12	{ 6 7	7 8	6 9
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..
Jessore ..	Sadar ..	Jessore	{ Aman 7 0	{ 7 2	7 9	7 6
			{ Aus ..	{ 7 8	..	..
	Narail ..	Rupganj	{ Aman 8 1	{ 7 8	8 7	7 10
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..
	Magura ..	Magura	{ Aman 7 12	{ 7 11	7 14	7 14
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..
	Jhenida ..	Jhenida	{ Aman 7 8	{ 7 5	7 15	7 15
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..
	Bongaon ..	Bongaon	{ Aman 6 8	{ 6 13	7 2	7 3
			{ Aus ..	{ ..	..	..

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)			
			1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	Burdwan Division.		S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Burdwan ..	Sadar ..	Burdwan Nutanganj	11 5			
	Asansol ..	Raniganj ..	11 14			
	Katwa ..	Katwa ..	12 2			
	Kalna ..	Kalna ..	10 15			
Midnapore ..	Sadar ..	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore	12 7			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus	..			
	Jhargram ..	Jhargram ..	13 14			
	Ghatal ..	Ghatal Municipal Market	13 8			
	Tamluk ..	Tamluk Bazar ..	10 10			
	Contai ..	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai ..	13 13			
Birbhum ..	Sadar ..	Suri ..	12 7			
	Rampur Hat ..	Rampur Hat ..	12 12			
Hooghly ..	Sadar ..	Hooghly ..	12 14			
	Serampore ..	Serampore ..	12 6			
	Arambagh ..	Arambagh ..	12 15			
Howrah ..	Sadar ..	Ramkristapur ..	11 11			
	Ulubaria ..	Ulubaria ..	11 5			
Bankura ..	Sadar ..	Bankura ..	12 7			
	Vishnupur ..	Vishnupur ..	11 13			
	Presidency Division.					
Murshidabad ..	Sadar ..	Berhampore Khagra ..	12 0			
	Lalbagh ..	Jiaganj ..	12 1			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
	Jangipur ..	Raghunathganj ..	12 4			
	Kandi ..	Kandi ..	13 8			
Nadia ..	Sadar ..	Goari ..	10 14			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
	Ranaghat ..	Ranaghat ..	11 1			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
	Meherpur ..	Meherpur, Kalibazar ..	12 1			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
	Chuadanga ..	Chuadanga ..	11 12			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
	Kushtia ..	Bahadurkhali ..	12 5			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
Jessore ..	Sadar ..	Jessore ..	12 10			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
	Narail ..	Rupganj ..	11 14			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
	Magura ..	Magura ..	12 3			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
	Jhenida ..	Jhenida ..	12 8			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				
	Bongaon ..	Bongaon ..	10 4			
		{ Aman				
		{ Aus				

in average quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas) prevailed.

1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
				

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)				
			1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Presidency Division—contd.			S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
24-Parganas ..	Sadar ..	Chetla Hat ..	{ Aman 18 6½	16 12·7	12 9½	13 5½	14 1½
			{ Aus 18 12	18 10·0	..	..	..
	Barasat, Dum-Dum and Barrackpore. Diamond Harbour	Barasat ..	{ Aman 18 15½	17 7·7	14 2½	13 10½	14 3½
			{ Aus 19 4	19 6·0	..	..	..
Basirhat ..	Magrahat ..	{ Aman 21 3¼	19 3·7	14 5½	16 5½	14 11½	
		{ Aus (No sale of Aus).	..	..	..	..
Khulna ..	Sadar ..	Baduria Baraon.	{ Aman 20 10½	19 2·9	14 4	14 6½	15 14½
			{ Aus (No sale of Aus).	..	..	..	..
Khulna ..	Sadar ..	Khulna ..	21 3½	20 14·6	14 13½	14 3½	16 15½
	Satkhira ..	Satkhira ..	20 12½	19 18·0	12 15½	12 15½	14 12½
	Bagerhat ..	Bagerhat ..	25 2½	22 12·0	14 15½	14 2½	17 9½
Dacca Division.							
Dacca ..	Narayanganj ..	Madanganj ..	{ Aman 19 4½	21 12	14 1½	14 14½	15 13½
			{ Aus 24 5½	..	15 5	..	17 12
	Sadar ..	Posta Hat ..	18 14½	20 3·4	14 3	14 6½	15 13½
	Manikganj ..	Manikganj ..	19 12½	20 6	13 9½	13 15½	15 9½
Mymensingh ..	Munshiganj ..	Mirkadim ..	{ Aman 19 4½	20 15·4	13 13½	14 5	15 11½
			{ Aus 23 6½	22 12·5	13 9½	16 5½	17 12
	Jamalpur ..	Jamalpur ..	{ Aman 17 4½	18 6·3	14 4½	12 0½	13 9½
	{ Aus 23 6½	20 5·1	12 12	13 4½	14 3½		
Tangail ..	Kagmari ..	20 6½	20 6·9	13 13½	13 5½	14 9½	
Netrokona ..	Netrokona ..	{ Aman 20 13½	23 8	15 7½	14 1½	15 6½	
		{ Aus ..	25 13·5	11 12	14 9	17 9½	
Sadar ..	Nasirabad ..	18 1½	18 12	14 1½	12 7	14 2½	
Kishoreganj ..	Kishoreganj ..	{ Aman 16 14½	19 9·6	13 13½	13 14½	16 4½	
		{ Aus ..	21 7	12 2½	16 11½	17 15½	
Faridpur ..	Sadar ..	Faridpur ..	{ Aman 20 15½	21 12·5	13 5½	14 14½	16 1
			{ Aus 24 0½	20 3·0	10 1	13 3½	..
	Madaripur ..	Madaripur ..	21 14	21 7·9	14 0	15 1½	17 1½
	Goalundo ..	Rajbari ..	18 5½	16 12·9	13 0½	13 14½	14 13½
	Gopalganj ..	Gopalganj ..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj ..	Patuakhali ..	Patuakhali (New Bazar).	{ Aman 21 0½	19 12·5	13 2½	13 11½	15 9½
			{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
	Pirojpur ..	Pirojpur ..	{ Aman 20 13½	21 8·2	13 0½	13 11½	16 4½
	{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
Sadar ..	Barisal ..	{ Aman 18 3½	17 5·8	12 2½	12 14½	14 2½	
{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..
Dakhin-Shabazpur	Bhola ..	{ Aman 22 0½	20 2·3	13 4½	14 9½	15 0½	
{ Aus ..	..	..	..	..

in average quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas) prevailed.

1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
10 7½ 11 0	10 10½ ..	11 6½ ..	14 2½ ..	11 5 ..	8 9½ ..	11 4½ ..	13 4½ ..	11 5½ ..	9 10½ ..	10 11 ..	10 12½ ..
10 12½ ..	10 13 ..	12 9½ ..	15 2½ ..	10 6½ ..	9 0½ ..	12 3½ ..	15 4½ ..	11 9½ 13 15½	9 10 ..	11 5½ ..	10 14½ ..
11 6½ ..	11 14½ ..	12 13 ..	15 14½ ..	12 12½ ..	9 13½ ..	12 10½ ..	14 8½ ..	13 4½ ..	10 11½ ..	11 15½ ..	11 15½ ..
11 7½ ..	11 3½ ..	13 4½ 13 5	18 0½ ..	11 13½ ..	9 9½ ..	13 15½ ..	17 11½ ..	13 10½ ..	10 5½ ..	12 1½ ..	12 12½ ..
12 11½ ..	11 6½ ..	12 11½ ..	18 4½ ..	12 4 ..	10 0½ ..	15 0 ..	18 12 ..	14 1½ ..	11 3 ..	12 3 ..	13 13½ ..
11 3 ..	10 12½ ..	12 6½ ..	16 2½ ..	10 11½ ..	9 4½ ..	14 4½ ..	15 4 ..	12 14 ..	10 2 ..	10 13½ ..	12 1½ ..
12 12½ ..	12 4½ ..	13 12½ ..	20 10½ ..	12 13½ ..	10 5½ ..	14 11½ ..	19 4½ ..	14 11½ ..	11 4½ ..	12 8½ ..	14 15 ..
12 8½ ..	10 2½ ..	10 13½ ..	15 9½ 22 13	10 10½ ..	8 7½ ..	11 3½ ..	15 14½ ..	12 12½ ..	9 6½ ..	10 7 ..	13 1½ ..
12 9 ..	10 9½ ..	11 15½ ..	16 12½ ..	10 14½ ..	8 12½ ..	12 5½ ..	16 12½ ..	13 0½ ..	9 15½ ..	11 14½ ..	14 0½ ..
13 0½ ..	10 7½ ..	11 5½ ..	16 8½ ..	11 1½ ..	8 11 ..	11 5½ ..	17 13½ ..	13 1½ ..	10 2½ ..	11 6½ ..	13 8½ ..
12 5½ ..	10 2½ ..	11 12½ ..	15 8½ 20 0	10 7½ ..	8 7 ..	11 5½ ..	16 7½ ..	13 3½ ..	10 10½ ..	11 11½ ..	13 10 ..
11 6½ 11 5½	9 8½ ..	10 3½ 10 14	13 7½ ..	9 12½ ..	8 3½ ..	11 12½ ..	18 14½ ..	13 14½ ..	9 8½ ..	12 7½ ..	15 4½ ..
12 8½ ..	10 4½ ..	11 5½ ..	15 10½ ..	10 11½ ..	8 2½ ..	12 0½ ..	17 3½ ..	13 7½ ..	10 5½ ..	11 5½ ..	13 13½ ..
13 0½ ..	11 8½ ..	11 6½ ..	16 12½ ..	10 7½ ..	10 6½ ..	14 10½ ..	21 9½ ..	15 7½ ..	9 11½ ..	12 13½ ..	15 10½ ..
11 9½ ..	9 13½ ..	10 15½ ..	14 6½ ..	10 2½ ..	10 5 ..	12 7½ ..	17 12½ ..	13 6½ ..	9 5 ..	11 15½ ..	14 9½ ..
12 11 12 15½	10 2½ ..	11 4½ 15 0½	15 10½ 17 9½	9 11½ 8 10½	8 2½ 9 1	12 6½ 14 7½	17 1½ 17 7½	13 14½ ..	9 8½ ..	11 5½ ..	14 0½ ..
13 2½ ..	11 0½ ..	13 3½ 12 1½	17 6 ..	11 7½ ..	9 2½ ..	14 1½ ..	17 8½ ..	13 0½ ..	10 6½ ..	10 13½ ..	13 13½ ..
12 14 ..	11 2½ ..	13 6½ ..	19 1½ ..	11 12½ ..	9 8½ ..	13 5½ ..	18 12 ..	14 9½ ..	10 5½ ..	11 10½ ..	13 8½ ..
12 7½ ..	11 10½ ..	12 10½ ..	16 9½ ..	11 14½ ..	8 10½ ..	14 4½ ..	16 8½ ..	12 10½ ..	10 0½ ..	11 7½ ..	13 8 ..
10 14½ ..	10 4½ ..	10 11½ ..	16 8½ ..	11 6½ ..	9 11½ 12 8½	11 13½ 19 3	14 13½ 14 11	13 4½ 15 0½	10 7½ 12 8½	11 4½ ..	12 14½ ..
11 1½ ..	10 3½ ..	11 2½ ..	16 6½ ..	10 15½ ..	9 0½ ..	11 15½ ..	14 9½ ..	12 3½ ..	9 2½ 9 9	10 10 11 0	11 10½ ..
10 9 ..	10 0½ ..	10 10½ ..	15 8½ ..	10 9½ ..	8 14½ 11 4	12 0 17 14	14 6½ 16 4	13 7 13 8	9 11½ 11 10	11 10½ ..	12 15½ ..
11 3½ ..	10 8½ ..	12 15½ ..	15 13½ ..	10 3½ ..	9 3½ 10 5	12 1½ 18 7	15 12 15 5½	13 12½ 13 3½	9 11½ 12 1	10 6½ ..	13 7 ..

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)				
			1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Presidency Division—concl'd.			S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
24-Parganas ..	Sadar ..	Chetla Hat .. { Aman Aus	11 15 ¹ / ₂	11 2 ¹ / ₂	8 13	7 14 ¹ / ₂	7 7 ¹ / ₂
		
	Barasat, Dum-Dum and Barrackpore.	Barasat .. { Aman Aus	10 14 ¹ / ₂	11 3 ¹ / ₂	7 11 ¹ / ₂	6 12	6 8 ¹ / ₂
		
	Diamond Harbour	Mugrahat .. { Aman Aus	13 5 ¹ / ₂	12 12 ¹ / ₂	9 6 ¹ / ₂	8 3 ¹ / ₂	7 15 ¹ / ₂
		
	Basirhat ..	Baduria Baraon. .. { Aman Aus	13 8 ¹ / ₂	13 4 ¹ / ₂	8 6 ¹ / ₂	7 6	7 8 ¹ / ₂
		
Khulna ..	Sadar ..	Khulna ..	15 4 ¹ / ₂	13 4 ¹ / ₂	7 6 ¹ / ₂	7 8	8 5 ¹ / ₂
	Satkhira ..	Satkhira ..	12 13 ¹ / ₂	12 4 ¹ / ₂	7 12	7 2 ¹ / ₂	7 8
	Bagirhat ..	Bagirhat ..	15 12 ¹ / ₂	14 2 ¹ / ₂	8 6 ¹ / ₂	7 4	8 9
Dacca Division.							
Dacca ..	Narayanganj ..	Madanganj .. { Aman Aus	15 9 ¹ / ₂	12 3	7 12 ¹ / ₂	7 0 ¹ / ₂	7 14
		
	Sadar ..	Posta Hat ..	14 3 ¹ / ₂	11 11 ¹ / ₂	7 7 ¹ / ₂	8 0 ¹ / ₂	8 0
	Manikganj ..	Manikganj ..	15 5	11 11 ¹ / ₂	7 3	6 10 ¹ / ₂	7 10
	Munshiganj ..	Mirkadim .. { Aman Aus	14 8 ¹ / ₂	12 9	8 1 ¹ / ₂	7 7 ¹ / ₂	8 0
		
Mymensingh ..	Jamalpur ..	Jamalpur .. { Aman Aus	15 14	13 5 ¹ / ₂	7 6 ¹ / ₂	6 12 ¹ / ₂	7 6
		
	Tangail ..	Kagmari ..	14 0 ¹ / ₂	11 11 ¹ / ₂	7 7 ¹ / ₂	6 8 ¹ / ₂	7 1
	Netrokona ..	Netrokona .. { Aman Aus	15 15 ¹ / ₂	13 8	6 14 ¹ / ₂	7 3 ¹ / ₂	8 9
		
	Sadar ..	Nasirabad ..	14 10 ¹ / ₂	12 2 ¹ / ₂	7 0 ¹ / ₂	6 7 ¹ / ₂	7 6
	Kishorganj ..	Kishorganj { Aman Aus	14 2 ¹ / ₂	12 3	6 14 ¹ / ₂	6 6 ¹ / ₂	7 3
		
Faridpur ..	Sadar ..	Faridpur .. { Aman Aus	14 15 ¹ / ₂	11 9 ¹ / ₂	7 12 ¹ / ₂	7 1 ¹ / ₂	7 10
		
	Madaripur ..	Madaripur ..	14 7 ¹ / ₂	12 0 ¹ / ₂	7 8 ¹ / ₂	7 5 ¹ / ₂	8 2
	Goalundo ..	Rajbari ..	14 15 ¹ / ₂	11 12	7 13 ¹ / ₂	6 14 ¹ / ₂	7 2
	Gopalganj ..	Gopalganj ..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj ..	Patuakhali ..	Patuakhali .. { Aman Aus (New Bazar).	14 0 ¹ / ₂	13 0 ¹ / ₂	7 14 ¹ / ₂	7 8 ¹ / ₂	8 9
		
	Pirojpur ..	Pirojpur { Aman Aus	14 0 ¹ / ₂	12 9 ¹ / ₂	7 5 ¹ / ₂	7 1 ¹ / ₂	8 2
		
	Sadar ..	Barisal .. { Aman Aus	14 3 ¹ / ₂	12 1	7 3 ¹ / ₂	6 15 ¹ / ₂	8 5
		
	Dakhin-Shabazpur	Bhola .. { Aman Aus	13 4 ¹ / ₂	11 10 ¹ / ₂	7 2 ¹ / ₂	6 15 ¹ / ₂	7 4
		

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below			
			1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Presidency Division—concl'd.		S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
24-Parganas ..	Sadar ..	Chetla Hat .. { Aman Aus	5 8 ..	5 9 ..	6 3 ..	6 9 ..
	Barasat, and Bar-rackpore.	Barasat .. { Aman Aus	5 12 ..	5 10 ..	7 5 ..	6 10 ..
	Diamond Harbour	Magrahat .. { Aman Aus	6 4 ..	6 7 ..	7 8 ..	7 8 ..
	Basirhat ..	Baduria .. { Aman Aus	6 7 ..	6 11 ..	7 12 ..	6 13 ..
Khulna ..	Sadar ..	Khulna Bazar (alias Saheberhat).	7 1	7 4	7 10	6 7
	Satkhira ..	Satkhira Bazar (alias Pranshire).	6 13	7 2	7 14	6 10
	Bagerhat ..	Bagerhat ..	7 5	7 3	7 15	6 8
	Dacca Division.					
Dacca ..	Narayanganj ..	Narayanganj Bazar. { Aman Aus	6 13 ..	7 1 ..	7 10 ..	6 4 ..
	Sadar ..	Dacca town, Imam-ganj Bazar.	6 11	6 12	7 7	6 0
	Manikganj ..	Dasora Bazar. ..	6 11	6 11	7 9	6 5
	Munshiganj ..	Mirkadim .. { Aman Aus	7 2 ..	7 4 ..	8 3 ..	6 10 ..
Mymensingh ..	Jamalpur ..	Raniganj .. { Aman Aus	6 15 ..	7 5 ..	7 14 ..	6 11 ..
	Tangail ..	Kagmari ..	5 15	6 6	6 11	5 8
	Netrokona ..	Netrokona .. { Aman Aus	7 0 ..	7 1 ..	7 7 ..	6 4 ..
	Sadar ..	Mechuabazar ..	7 2	7 0	7 10	5 14
	Kishorganj ..	Kishorganj { Aman Aus	6 11 ..	6 11 ..	7 3 ..	5 12 ..
Faridpur ..	Sadar ..	Faridpur .. { Aman Aus	7 0 ..	6 11 ..	7 10 ..	6 6 ..
	Madaripur ..	Madaripur ..	7 3	7 4	8 4	6 11
	Goalundo ..	Rajbari ..	6 4	6 9	7 4	6 11
	Gopalganj ..	Gopalganj ..	7 12	7 4	8 4	7 1
Bakarganj ..	Patuakhali	Patuakhali { Aman Aus	6 6 ..	6 6 ..	7 0 ..	6 11 ..
	Pirojpur ..	Rajganj .. { Aman Aus	6 11 ..	6 13 ..	7 7 ..	6 7 ..
	Sadar ..	Barisal .. { Aman Aus	6 7 ..	6 6 ..	7 2 ..	6 6 ..
	Dakhin-Shabazpur	Bhola Hat { Aman Aus	6 12 ..	6 13 ..	7 4 ..	6 4 ..

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)			
			1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	Presidency Division—concl'd.		S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
24-Parganas ..	Sadar ..	Chetla Hat .. { Aman Aus	12 13 ..			
	Barasat, and Bar- rackpore.	Barasat .. { Aman Aus	11 3 ..			
	Diamond Harbour	Magrahat .. { Aman Aus	12 4 ..			
	Basirhat ..	Baduria .. { Aman Aus	13 14 ..			
Khulna ..	Sadar	Khulna Bazar (alias Saheberhat).	12 5			
	Satkhira ..	Satkhira Bazar (alias Pranshire).	12 7			
	Bagerhat ..	Bagerhat ..	10 8			
	Dacca Division.					
Dacca ..	Narayanganj	Narayanganj { Aman Bazar. Aus	11 0 ..			
	Sadar ..	Dacca town, Imam- ganj Bazar.	9 13			
	Manikganj ..	Dasora Bazar ..	10 13			
	Munshiganj ..	Mirkadim .. { Aman Aus	11 5 ..			
Mymensingh ..	Jamalpur ..	Raniganj .. { Aman Aus	10 9			
	Tangail ..	Kagmari ..	10 12			
	Netrokona ..	Netrokona .. { Aman Aus	10 15 ..			
	Sadar ..	Mechuabazar ..	10 3			
	Kishorganj ..	Kishorganj { Aman Aus	10 2 ..			
Faridpur ..	Sadar ..	Faridpur { Aman Aus	11 4 ..			
	Madaripur ..	Madaripur ..	11 13			
	Goalundo ..	Rajbari ..	11 14			
	Gopalganj ..	Goplaganj ..	12 4			
Bakarganj ..	Patuakhali ..	Patuakhali { Aman Aus	10 15. ..			
	Pirojpur ..	Rajganj { Aman Aus	10 15 ..			
	Sadar ..	Barisal .. { Aman Aus	10 7 ..			
	Dakhin-Shabazpur	Bhola Hat .. { Aman Aus	10 8 ..			

in average quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas) prevailed.

1938.	1939.	1940.	1941. •	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch. ••	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)				
			1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Chittagong Division.			S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Tippera	Brahmanbaria	Brahmanbaria	{ Aman 18 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aus 24 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 8·7 25 7·2	15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ 15 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 15 $\frac{1}{8}$
	Sadar	Rajganj (Comilla).	{ Aman 19 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ Aus 26 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 2·0	14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Chandpur	Chandpur	{ Aman 21 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ Aus 25 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 10·2	14 15 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 15 $\frac{1}{8}$
Noakhali	Sadar	Kalitara Hat	{ Aman 20 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aus ..	19 6·4 20 4·5	13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 8	14 12 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Feni	Raja's Hat (Feni).	{ Aman 24 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ Aus 29 12	25 12·4	16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 1	18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 8
Chittagong	Sadar	Buxy Hat	.. ..	18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 14·7	14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar	.. ..	18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 1·3	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 12	16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rajshahi Division.							
Rajshahi	Sadar	Shaheb Bazar	{ Aman 21 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aus ..	19 5·3	13 8	14 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Naugaon	Naugaon	.. ..	23 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 8·1	16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 11 $\frac{1}{8}$
	Nator	Nator	{ Aman 24 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aus ..	21 10	15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dinajpur	Sadar	Railway Bazar Hat	.. ..	23 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 5·6	16 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Thakurgaon	Thakurgaon	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Balurghat	Balurghat	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Jalpaiguri	Alipur Duar	Alipur	{ Aman .. Aus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Sadar	Dinbazar	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Rangpur	Sadar	Rangpur	{ Aman 18 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ Aus 21 4	19 1·7 20 13·0	14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 2	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 5
	Nilphamari	Nilphamari	{ Aman 20 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aus 20 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 5·2 19 14·6	14 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 2	14 15
	Kurigaon	Kurigaon	{ Aman 19 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ Aus 22 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 8·3 22 5·3	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Gaibandha	Gaibandha	{ Aman 18 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aus 21 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 2·75	13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 2	12 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bogra	Bogra	Kalitala Hat	.. ..	24 2 23 10	16 6	17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1
Pabna	Sadar	Pabna Bazar	{ Aman 22 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ Aus 24 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 2·1	14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
	Serajganj	Serajganj	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Malda	Malda	Balia Nawabganj	.. ..	21 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 5·9	15 13	17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 8 $\frac{1}{8}$

in average quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas) prevailed.

1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
S. ch.	S. c.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
12 12½	10 2½	11 11½	18 0½	10 11	9 1½	11 11½	16 7½	12 7½	9 8½	11 4½	13 9½
13 6½	..	14 14½	18 5	9 9½	8 15½	17 5½	19 8	15 5½	..	12 6	..
11 10½	10 4½	11 3½	17 5½	10 5½	10 0½	13 4½	16 12½	12 15½	9 7½	12 10	15 10½
..	..	20 0	20 6½	10 10½	..	..	..	..	11 0½	..	..
13 2½	11 3½	12 11½	17 0½	11 6½	9 14½	12 15½	17 6½	13 11½	10 11½	12 4½	14 0½
..
12 11½	10 3½	12 8½	18 8	11 10½	9 14	13 3½	16 13½	14 11½	11 4½	12 6½	15 14½
12 12½	..	16 6½	18 15	11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 15½	11 11½	12 8½	20 12½	12 15½	10 3½	12 4½	16 15½	14 3½	12 1½	13 10½	16 7½
12 10	..	18 10½	22 8	..	..	19 15½	17 0	..	..	..	..
11 2½	11 14½	12 15½	14 7½	11 0½	9 9½	11 13½	14 13	13 8½	11 12½	12 14½	13 6½
11 12	12 6	14 13½	17 14½	12 14½	9 6½	12 12	18 6	14 13½	12 11½	13 13½	14 4
11 7½	11 7	12 13½	15 9½	11 11½	8 15½	13 11½	17 3½	13 10½	11 2½	11 12½	13 13
..	..	..	..	..	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 15½	11 13½	13 0½	16 12½	12 9	8 10½	13 11½	18 3½	14 4½	11 3½	12 10½	14 7
12 15	12 2	13 7	17 11	12 10½	9 7½	14 3	18 14	15 6	11 10	12 8	15 0½
..	..	..	..	..	..	17 4	18 12	..	..	..	..
11 8½	13 1½	13 5½	15 14½	13 1½	8 13½	14 12½	18 7½	15 7½	11 10½	12 12½	14 7½
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 11½	11 5½	11 10	12 5½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 4	11 13½	..	..
..
10 9½	11 5½	11 6½	13 2½	12 4½	8 5½	13 2½	17 6½	13 0½	10 7½	11 0½	12 15½
11 5½	..	..	..	9 9	8 12½	17 0½	18 0	..	..	..	..
11 4½	11 14	12 2½	13 13½	12 11½	9 1½	13 11½	18 13½	15 0	11 10½	11 15½	13 1½
..
10 14½	10 10½	10 10	11 12	10 14	7 13	12 4	16 6	15 5½	9 14	10 12	12 2
12 15½	..	..	..	11 2	10 2	12 12	20 0	..	12 0	..	..
11 6½	11 5½	10 2½	12 4½	10 5½	7 9½	12 11½	19 12½	14 5½	9 12½	11 13½	13 9½
..
12 7½	12 9½	13 8½	16 10	12 7½	8 15½	14 5	20 1	15 5½	11 7	12 14	16 1
12 9½	11 12½	13 2½	17 4	12 15½	9 3½	13 13	18 2½	14 7½	11 0	11 13½	14 4½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 4	..	..
..
12 11½	13 11½	13 14½	16 11½	14 0½	9 5½	14 7½	17 15½	15 7½	12 4½	12 12½	14 3½

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)				
			1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Chittagong Division.			S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Tippera ..	Brahmanbaria ..	Brahmanbaria { Aman Aus	14 8½	11 14	7 5½	6 15½	8 2
	Sadar ..	Rajganj (Co- milla). { Aman Aus	13 14½	12 5½	7 5½	7 4½	8 11
	Chandpur ..	Chandpur .. { Aman Aus	14 14	12 3½	8 0½	7 7	8 4
Noakhali ..	Sadar ..	Kalitara Hat { Aman Aus	15 3½	12 7½	7 12½	7 8½	8 4
	Feni ..	Raja's Hat (Feni). { Aman Aus	16 0½	13 8½	7 15½	7 7½	8 15
Chittagong ..	Sadar ..	Buxy Hat ..	13 8½	11 2½	9 1½	8 14½	8 12
	Cox's Bazar ..	Cox's Bazar ..	14 4	11 15½	8 12	9 0½	10 0
Rajshahi Division.							
Rajshahi ..	Sadar ..	Shaheb Bazar { Aman Aus	14 4	12 3½	7 12½	7 3½	7 5
	Naugaon ..	Naugaon ..	15 0½	12 3½	7 9½	7 2½	7 6
	Nator ..	Nator .. { Aman Aus	15 12½	12 6	7 15	7 2½	7 13
Dinajpur ..	Sadar ..	Railway Bazar Hat ..	15 0½	13 2	8 12½	7 11½	7 10
	Thakurgaon ..	Thakurgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balurghat ..	Balurghat ..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri ..	Alipur Duar ..	Alipur .. { Aman Aus	12 10½	11 3½	7 12½	6 15½	..
	Sadar ..	Dinbazar ..	..	..	..	..	6 12
Rangpur ..	Sadar ..	Rangpur .. { Aman Aus	13 1½	12 2	7 8½	6 15½	6 11
	Nilphamari ..	Nilphamari .. { Aman Aus	14 1½	12 2½	7 14½	7 1½	7 2
	Kurigaon ..	Kurigaon .. { Aman Aus	14 2½	12 11½	6 13½	6 1½	6 15
	Gaibandha ..	Gaibandha .. { Aman Aus	14 6½	12 13	6 15½	6 10½	6 11
Bogra ..	Bogra ..	Kalitara Hat ..	16 3	12 10	8 3½	7 3½	7 8
Pabna ..	Sadar ..	Pabna Bazar { Aman Aus	16 3½	12 0	8 1	7 4½	7 7
	Serajganj ..	Serajganj ..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda ..	Malda ..	Balia Nawabganj ..	12 12½	12 9½	8 5½	8 6½	8 0

in average quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas) prevailed.

1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 13	9 7	9 7	8 2	7 0	..	6 14	8 13	11 6	5 9	5 3
..
9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3	9 6	7 6	7 8	6 10	7 5	9 6	11 0	5 7	4 14
..
9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 10	9 5	8 5	7 12	7 10	8 4	9 15	11 9	5 13	5 7
..
9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 12	11 1	9 4	8 1	7 3	7 5	7 12	8 7	10 8	5 14	5 8
..
11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 12	11 3	8 13	8 1	7 5	8 0	10 3	12 1	6 2	5 3
..
10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 0	9 8	9 8	8 3	8 5	8 2	9 5	10 3	6 4	5 6
9 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 4	9 12	9 3	8 1	7 7	8 1	9 11	12 4	6 7	5 5
..
8 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 6	10 3	7 4	7 8	7 0	7 6	8 3	9 12	5 7	5 10
..
9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 9	10 2	7 8	7 7	7 2	8 2	9 6	10 5	5 11	5 10
8 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 13	9 9	6 15	7 4	7 13	7 8	7 15	9 14	5 14	5 9
..
8 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 7	11 3	8 4	8 4	7 12	8 9	9 12	10 9	5 12	5 11
..	..	13 3	11 5	8 5	7 5	7 5	9 7	10 9	14 0	6 12	6 4
..	..	13 0	12 0	8 7	8 0	7 11	9 1	10 4	11 8	6 5	6 1
..	..	12 6	10 8	6 12	6 6	6 0	7 15	8 13	8 13	5 12	5 0
..
7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 11	10 7	7 4	7 0	..	7 14	8 7	9 15	5 9	5 1
7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 7	10 0	7 0	6 8	6 11	8 2	8 9	9 14	5 11	5 3
..
7 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 2	10 4	8 0	7 6	7 7	8 9	8 15	10 4	6 3	5 7
..
7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 15	10 9	9 13	7 8	6 15	6 14	7 3	7 14	9 4	6 4	5 1
..
7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 10	9 13	8 14	7 3	7 3	7 9	8 4	9 9	5 9	5 7
..
9 8	12 9	12 0	10 14	7 11	7 9	7 0	8 13	10 2	11 8	5 14	5 11
9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 9	10 7	7 12	6 15	7 3	8 0	8 8	10 11	5 11	5 4
..
..	..	..	10 1	7 1	7 5	6 7	6 15	8 1	9 1	4 15	4 12
9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 13	13 0	11 3	8 6	8 6	8 9	9 9	10 10	11 15	6 2	6 1

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below)			
			1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Chittagong Division.			S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Tippera	Brahmanbaria	Brahmanbaria { Aman Aus	6 2 ..	6 7 ..	7 2 ..	6 2 ..
	Sadar	Rajganja Bazar, Comilla. { Aman Aus	6 4 ..	6 8 ..	7 5 ..	6 3 ..
	Chandpur	Chandpur Old Bazar. { Aman Aus	7 2 ..	6 11 ..	6 11 ..	5 13 ..
Noakhali	Sadar	Bara Bazar { Aman Aus	7 4 ..	7 10 ..	7 8 ..	6 4 ..
	Feni	Feni Bazar { Aman Aus	6 13 ..	7 2 ..	7 5 ..	6 11 ..
Chittagong	Sadar	Buxir Hat ..	6 7	6 10	6 9	6 4
	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar ..	6 3	6 7	7 2	6 8
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi	Sadar	Saheb Bazar { Aman Aus	6 5 ..	6 11 ..	7 7 ..	6 12 ..
	Naogaon	Naogaon ..	6 10	6 9	7 2	6 13
	Nator	Nator { Aman Aus	6 6 ..	6 8 ..	7 0 ..	6 10 ..
Dinajpur	Sadar	Railway Bazar Hat ..	6 11	8 0	7 14	6 14
	Thakurgaon	Lahirihat ..	6 9	8 8	9 2	7 8
	Balurghat	Balurghat ..	7 0	7 10	7 14	6 13
Jalpaiguri	Alipur Duars	Alipur Duars { Aman Aus	5 13 ..	7 12 ..	6 14 ..	5 11 ..
	Sadar	Dinbazar ..	5 7	6 14	7 1	6 0
Rangpur	Sadar	Nawabganj, Chalia-amad, Rangpur. { Aman Aus	6 1 ..	7 2 ..	6 11 ..	5 12 ..
	Nilphamari	Sagarmacha { Aman Aus	6 4 ..	7 15 ..	7 2 ..	5 15 ..
	Kurigram	Kurigram { Aman Aus	6 7 ..	7 2 ..	6 4 ..	5 6 ..
	Gaibandha	Gaibandha Bazar. { Aman Aus	6 10 ..	7 3 ..	6 13 ..	5 10 ..
Bogra	Bogra	Kalitala Hat ..	6 13	7 11	7 6	6 7
Pabna	Sadar	Pabna Bazar { Aman Aus	5 14 ..	6 7 ..	7 4 ..	6 4 ..
	Serajganj	Fariapati at Serajganj	6 6	6 6	6 7	5 5
Malda	Malda	Balia Nawabganj. ..	6 15	7 4	8 6	7 4

in average quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas) prevailed.

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
5 1	5 0	4 12	5 0	6 3	7 3	10 3	13 2	13 15
..
5 7	5 8	5 0	5 9	6 11	7 7	9 1	12 3	11 15
..
4 14	4 14	4 12	5 3	5 11	6 0	9 6	13 10	13 1
..
5 6	5 3	5 8	6 0	6 13	6 6	9 6	11 12	12 7
..
5 12	5 2	4 14	5 11	6 10	6 15	9 4	12 5	13 6
..
6 0	6 0	5 13	6 12	7 3	8 13	12 1	12 14	14 3
5 7	5 4	5 1	5 4	6 15	6 10	9 10	10 12	12 8
6 1	5 3	5 7	5 6	6 12	7 11	10 13	13 11	13 7
..
5 14	5 7	5 0	5 5	6 10	7 4	11 11	15 3	15 1
5 8	5 9	5 5	5 5	6 12	7 10	11 4	14 10	14 1
..
6 1	6 0	5 10	5 13	7 1	8 0	12 8	14 2	14 10
7 2	6 9	5 11	5 15	6 13	7 2	12 0	15 0	14 3
6 1	5 15	5 7	5 11	7 5	8 8	13 5	15 4	15 5
5 3	5 9	4 14	4 14	4 15	5 11	9 0	12 13	12 2
..
5 7	4 15	4 15	5 3	5 9	5 14	8 6	13 3	13 9
5 11	5 7	5 2	5 4	5 14	7 4	9 11	13 1	12 11
..
5 5	5 6	5 2	5 8	5 15	7 5	11 13	12 7	13 3
..
5 3	4 14	5 2	4 15	6 0	7 7	10 4	12 13	14 13
..
5 2	5 7	4 13	5 0	5 11	6 0	10 1	10 15	12 7
..
5 8	5 10	5 2	5 15	6 12	7 4	11 5	14 5	14 12
5 9	5 1	5 0	5 0	6 7	6 11	9 9	12 10	14 5
..
4 14	4 14	4 12	4 15	5 15	6 10	10 11	13 1	12 12
6 4	6 0	5 9	6 1	7 12	8 13	12 3	15 9	15 10

District.	Subdivision.	Market.	Years in which the prices (given below			
			1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	Chittagong Division.		S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Tippera ..	Brahmanbaria ..	Brahmanbaria { Aman Aus	11 4 ..			
	Sadar ..	Rajganja Bazar, { Aman Comilla. Aus	10 10 ..			
	Chandpur ..	Chandpur Old { Aman Bazar. Aus	12 0 ..			
Noakhali ..	Sadar ..	Bara Bazar { Aman Aus	11 12 ..			
	Feni ..	Feni Bazar { Aman Aus	13 2 ..			
Chittagong ..	Sadar ..	Buxir Hat ..	12 8			
	Cox's Bazar ..	Cox's Bazar ..	12 13			
	Rajshahi Division.					
Rajshahi ..	Sadar ..	Saheb Bazar { Aman Aus	11 7 ..			
	Naogaon ..	Naogaon ..	12 1			
	Nator ..	Nator { Aman Aus	11 10 ..			
Dinajpur ..	Sadar ..	Railway Bazar Hat ..	13 5			
	Thakurgaon ..	Lahirihat ..	14 14			
	Balurghat ..	Balurghat ..	13 6			
Jalpaiguri ..	Alipur Duars ..	Alipur Duars { Aman Aus	11 7 ..			
	Sadar ..	Dinbazar ..	11 14			
Rangpur ..	Sadar ..	Nawabganj, { Aman Chalia-amad, Aus Rangpur.	11 11 ..			
	Nilphamari ..	Sagarmacha { Aman Aus	12 1 ..			
	Kurigram ..	Kurigram { Aman Aus	12 0 ..			
	Gaibandha ..	Gaibandha { Aman Bazar. Aus	11 0 ..			
Bogra ..	Bogra ..	Kalitala Hat ..	11 15			
Pabna ..	Sadar ..	Pabna Bazar { Aman Aus	11 10 ..			
	Serajganj ..	Fariapati at Serajganj	10 9			
Malda	Malda ..	Balia Nawabganj ..	12 13			

in average quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas) prevailed.

1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.*	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.