

FINAL REPORT

ON THE

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

DARBHANGA DISTRICT

1896 TO 1903.

BY

J. H. KERR, I.C.S.,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, NORTH BIHAR.



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CHAPTER VI.—CONCLUSION.

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APPENDIX II.

List of officers employed on Settlement duty in the district of Darbhanga.

| NAME OF OFFICER. | Designation. | Nature of employment. | PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT. | | | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--------|------|----------|
| | | | Year. | Month. | Day. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| G. J. Stevenson-Moore, Esq., I.C.S. | Settlement Officer | ..... | 2 | 9 | 13 | |
| J. H. Kerr, Esq., I.C.S. | Ditto | ..... | 3 | 8 | 20 | |
| E. D. Hughes, Esq., I.C.S. | Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. | Inspection and general supervision of office. | 1 | 8 | 3 | |
| J. H. Kerr, Esq., I.C.S. | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 4 | 10 | |
| W. S. Adie, Esq., I.C.S. | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 5 | 4 | |
| W. B. Goutlay, Esq., I.C.S. | Ditto | Ditto | 2 | 9 | 20 | |
| E. Lister, Esq., I.C.S. | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 5 | 14 | |
| L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, Esq., I.C.S. | Assistant Settlement Officer. | Khanapuri, attestation and case work. | ... | 5 | 24 | |
| H. H. Hazle, Esq., I.C.S. | Ditto | Khanapuri and case work | ... | 8 | 9 | |
| J. W. Engelbrecht, Esq. | Ditto | Khanapuri inspection | ... | 5 | 29 | |
| Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Ali | Ditto | Ditto | ... | ... | 10 | |
| Babu Akhauri Bahaduroo Na'ah Singh. | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 8 | 11 | |
| Babu Homesh Chandra Dutt | Ditto | Case work and office work at headquarters. | 5 | 5 | 14 | |
| .. Khetra Bhuvan Prasad | Ditto | Khanapuri, attestation and case work. | 2 | 8 | 14 | |
| .. Chintia Haran Chatterji | Ditto | Attestation and case work | 1 | 2 | 28 | |
| .. Bahaduroo Narain | Ditto | Attestation | ... | 6 | ... | |
| .. Fakir Chandra Chatterji | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 6 | 20 | |
| Maulvi Ashiq Hussain | Ditto | Attestation and case work | 4 | 3 | 5 | |
| .. M. Ashraf Hussain | Ditto | Attestation | ... | 8 | 4 | |
| .. Syed Abul Fazal | Ditto | Attestation, Khanapuri and case work | 1 | 8 | 14 | |
| Babu Ghara Chandra Kumar | Ditto | Attestation and case work | 2 | 7 | 27 | |
| .. Atal Chandra Kerr | Ditto | Khanapuri, attestation, case work and office work. | 2 | 11 | 30 | |
| .. Prabhodh Chandra Chatterji | Ditto | Attestation, case work and office work. | 3 | ... | 24 | |
| .. Mahendra Nath Kanda | Ditto | Attestation and case work | 2 | 1 | 23 | |
| .. Annada Charan Das | Ditto | Khanapuri and case work | 1 | 11 | 9 | |
| Maulvi Syed Ahmad Ali Khan | Ditto | Attestation and case work | 4 | 2 | 27 | |
| Mr. A. J. Ollenbush | Ditto | Attestation | ... | 6 | 21 | |
| Babu Nobin Chandra Kerr | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 4 | 25 | |
| Maulvi Abdul Majid | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 8 | 17 | |
| .. Aftabur Rahman | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 2 | 24 | |
| Fauzit Rama Dalabha Misra | Ditto | Attestation and case work | 2 | 8 | 16 | |
| Maulvi Mohiud'in Ahmad | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 10 | 4 | |
| Babu Annada Charan Guha | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 6 | 21 | |
| .. Nilmoni De | Ditto | Attestation, case work and recovery of cost. | 2 | ... | 18 | |
| Mr. S. S. Day | Ditto | Khanapuri, attestation and case work. | 1 | 4 | 13 | |
| Babu Homanto Kurrar Malkra | Ditto | Attestation, case work and office work. | ... | 4 | 21 | |
| Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Momin | Ditto | Attestation and case work | ... | 9 | 4 | |
| Babu Satish Chandra Guha | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| .. Har Sahai Lal | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 2 | 1 | |
| .. Sarat Chandra Chatterji | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 7 | 28 | |
| .. Suresh Chandra Chakravarty | Ditto | Case work | ... | 8 | 9 | |
| .. Khifil Chandra Sarkar | Ditto | Khanapuri, attestation and case work. | ... | 9 | 12 | |
| .. Braja Durlay Hazra | Ditto | Attestation | ... | 3 | ... | |
| .. Suresh Chandra Sarkar | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 1 | 10 | |
| .. Hem Chandra Chatterji, No. I | Ditto | Case work | ... | ... | 22 | |
| .. Moti Lall Roy | Ditto | Attestation | ... | 3 | 13 | |
| .. Hem Chandra Chatterji, No. II | Ditto | Khanapuri | ... | ... | 29 | |
| .. Hara Krishna Mahanta | Ditto | Attestation | ... | 4 | 9 | |
| .. Jogindro Narain Mitra | Ditto | Attestation, case and office work. | ... | 7 | 8 | |
| .. Dipa Behari Banerji | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1 | 17 | |
| .. Charu Chandra Banerji | Ditto | Attestation and case work | ... | 6 | 14 | |
| .. Devendro Kumar Mitra | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 8 | 13 | |
| Mr. C. W. E. Connolly | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 5 | 14 | |
| Babu Sarade Nandan Das | Ditto | Attestation | ... | 2 | 20 | |
| .. Dakshina Benjan Ghose | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 2 | 9 | |
| .. Jagdish Chandra Lahiri | Ditto | Recovery of costs and office work. | ... | 4 | 20 | |

APPENDIX III.—(MILAN KHASRA).

Khasra Abstract (all areas in acres).

| NAME OF THANA. | CROPPED AREA. | | | | | | | CULTURABLE AREA OTHER THAN CURRENT FALLOW. | | | | | AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION. | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Bhadra. | Asadh. | Shadi. | Total. | Twice cropped. | Not cropped areas. | Current fallow. | Old fallow. | Mangroves. | Culturable jungles. | Other lands. | Total. | Respectively. | Waste. | Other lands. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Bentpatti ... | 21,922 | 67,556 | 86,171 | 217,949 | 81,243 | 126,696 | 1,825 | 7,075 | 6,359 | 828 | 1,171 | 17,408 | 2,499 | 9,813 | 5,281 | 18,0 |
| Khajauli ... | 47,673 | 110,009 | 77,669 | 335,454 | 69,466 | 100,009 | 729 | 9,066 | 9,248 | 1,173 | 1,458 | 20,819 | 2,490 | 7,948 | 7,532 | 17,0 |
| Phulparas ... | 29,959 | 191,189 | 85,163 | 316,350 | 22,294 | 239,766 | 2,637 | 12,811 | 10,063 | 1,066 | 1,700 | 27,280 | 3,429 | 12,310 | 11,488 | 27,3 |
| Madhubani ... | 37,981 | 98,285 | 26,628 | 203,336 | 67,471 | 146,977 | 919 | 7,808 | 12,942 | 770 | 3,668 | 24,173 | 2,626 | 6,465 | 6,215 | 19,3 |
| Subdivisional Total ... | 150,678 | 467,077 | 224,930 | 673,091 | 239,734 | 623,327 | 5,918 | 28,259 | 29,576 | 5,373 | 7,047 | 90,280 | 11,048 | 27,066 | 22,499 | 61,1 |
| Darbhanga ... | 59,046 | 132,046 | 120,123 | 331,215 | 108,059 | 212,166 | 2,240 | 14,761 | 12,624 | 143 | 2,240 | 29,789 | 2,164 | 12,478 | 9,704 | 28,6 |
| Bahera ... | 51,128 | 164,154 | 87,600 | 302,982 | 77,594 | 226,009 | 2,600 | 17,687 | 11,769 | 136 | 2,707 | 22,212 | 2,226 | 12,339 | 9,768 | 29,6 |
| Rusra ... | 44,828 | 109,374 | 73,803 | 228,005 | 52,291 | 176,014 | 2,227 | 15,516 | 5,722 | 99 | 1,500 | 22,625 | 2,176 | 12,800 | 6,262 | 22,4 |
| Subdivisional Total ... | 155,012 | 465,574 | 281,626 | 862,212 | 238,344 | 613,909 | 2,195 | 47,977 | 20,126 | 276 | 1,637 | 64,726 | 6,286 | 28,984 | 25,699 | 76,4 |
| Warisnagar ... | 42,254 | 49,698 | 20,172 | 141,194 | 26,279 | 109,015 | 1,012 | 4,294 | 4,252 | 19 | 1,184 | 9,899 | 1,008 | 2,923 | 4,029 | 9,4 |
| Samsatpur ... | 65,632 | 67,177 | 67,001 | 199,780 | 41,378 | 107,902 | 1,606 | 8,027 | 6,219 | 172 | 1,699 | 17,022 | 2,612 | 2,246 | 6,594 | 12,4 |
| Dalsinghara ... | 55,414 | 40,900 | 65,181 | 164,495 | 22,794 | 123,401 | 1,622 | 5,117 | 4,560 | 428 | 1,842 | 11,628 | 2,627 | 5,294 | 7,194 | 12,4 |
| Subdivisional Total ... | 163,200 | 166,945 | 152,354 | 505,390 | 110,451 | 339,218 | 4,442 | 18,528 | 15,221 | 619 | 4,222 | 38,500 | 6,212 | 12,512 | 17,617 | 27,1 |
| District Total ... | 469,627 | 1,060,095 | 601,919 | 2,320,702 | 629,229 | 1,602,442 | 19,544 | 104,280 | 65,022 | 6,200 | 17,516 | 212,466 | 27,222 | 69,168 | 76,122 | 192,1 |

| NAME OF THANA. | Total uncultivated columns 9, 13 and 17. | Total area columns 2 and 12. | Irrigated area. | IRRIGATED AREA AND HOW IRRIGATED. | | | | | DETAILS OF IRRIGATED AREA AS REGARDS CROPS. | | | | | NUMBER OF WELLS. | | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | | Irrigated from wells. | Irrigated from Government canals. | Irrigated from private canals. | Irrigated from tanks and abars. | Irrigated from other sources. | Rice. | Wheat. | Other cereals and pulses. | Other food crops. | Non-food crops. | Masonry. | Earthen. | |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Bentpatti ... | 36,106 | 172,772 | 48,672 | 176 | ... | 1,023 | 24,027 | 16,228 | 25,179 | 620 | 4,084 | 246 | 2,521 | 1,622 | 20 | |
| Khajauli ... | 39,627 | 206,626 | 19,121 | 241 | ... | 706 | 8,049 | 10,025 | 16,022 | 25 | 702 | 280 | 1,022 | 1,622 | 65 | |
| Phulparas ... | 67,294 | 291,060 | 27,429 | 124 | ... | 1,129 | 8,229 | 17,016 | 25,679 | 152 | 508 | 268 | 672 | 1,707 | 222 | |
| Madhubani ... | 41,416 | 199,242 | 7,919 | 28 | ... | 255 | 4,949 | 2,627 | 7,127 | 28 | 277 | 167 | 290 | 1,704 | 57 | |
| Subdivisional Total ... | 177,243 | 669,700 | 99,080 | 629 | ... | 2,143 | 44,264 | 46,254 | 64,071 | 248 | 6,666 | 1,020 | 5,422 | 7,022 | 275 | |
| Darbhanga ... | 56,601 | 271,827 | 1,022 | 22 | ... | 9 | 145 | 598 | 610 | 17 | 71 | 144 | 220 | 2,260 | 122 | |
| Bahera ... | 61,649 | 286,927 | 1,658 | 20 | ... | 9 | 229 | 740 | 977 | 47 | 162 | 177 | 405 | 1,224 | 106 | |
| Rusra ... | 46,449 | 222,703 | 210 | 21 | ... | ... | 22 | 167 | 22 | 3 | 12 | 29 | 122 | 900 | 16 | |
| Subdivisional Total ... | 164,699 | 781,457 | 2,920 | 72 | ... | 18 | 1,066 | 1,738 | 1,510 | 67 | 225 | 260 | 756 | 1,622 | 228 | |
| Warisnagar ... | 20,421 | 122,226 | 1,421 | 712 | ... | ... | 161 | 298 | ... | 2 | 2 | 127 | 1,210 | 1,271 | 21 | |
| Samsatpur ... | 21,279 | 169,421 | 2,221 | 2,000 | ... | ... | 246 | 426 | 4 | 18 | 24 | 27 | 2,222 | 2,222 | 461 | |
| Dalsinghara ... | 22,122 | 169,226 | 2,022 | 2,022 | ... | ... | 266 | 280 | ... | 29 | 222 | 229 | 2,222 | 1,222 | 222 | |
| Subdivisional Total ... | 63,821 | 460,874 | 5,664 | 5,664 | ... | ... | 672 | 1,024 | 4 | 40 | 222 | 229 | 7,707 | 6,022 | 1,224 | |
| District Total ... | 424,427 | 2,116,220 | 102,221 | 6,666 | ... | ... | 2,161 | 46,226 | 62,071 | 25,222 | 264 | 7,072 | 1,072 | 12,220 | 1,022 | |

APPENDIX VI.

Statistical statement of rights and rents.

| Serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | PROPRIETORS' SARAF. | | HELD BY PROPRIETORS BUT NOT SARAF. | | IN CULTIVATION POSSESSION OR TENURE-HOLDERS. | | RAIYATS AT FIXED RENTS OR RATES. | | | | SETTLED AND OCCUPANCY RAIYATS. | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Number of holdings. | Total area. | Number of holdings. | Total area. | Number of holdings. | Total area. | Number of holdings. | Total area. | Total of existing rent. | Average rate per acre of total area. | Number of holdings. | Total area, excluding areas of produce rent. | Area on produce rent. | Total of existing rent. | Average rate per acre of total area, excluding areas of produce rent. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Benipatti ... | 7 | 177 | 3,411 | 20,008 | 501 | 2,184 | 172 | 441 | 490 | 1 1 5 | 70,854 | 115,204 | 8,778 | 4,55,808 | 8 16 |
| 2 | Khajauli ... | 2 | 114 | 608 | 15,180 | 324 | 3,285 | 56 | 512 | 534 | 1 0 8 | 62,850 | 148,495 | 10,440 | 6,15,947 | 4 9 |
| 3 | Phulparas ... | 1 | 5 | 597 | 4,758 | 653 | 4,209 | 25 | 489 | 360 | 0 13 11 | 68,132 | 224,306 | 14,277 | 8,03,756 | 3 9 |
| 4 | Madhubani ... | 5 | 73 | 813 | 10,012 | 1,394 | 5,261 | 112 | 395 | 405 | 1 0 5 | 87,078 | 130,289 | 13,744 | 4,57,390 | 3 6 |
| | Subdivisional Total ... | 15 | 267 | 5,484 | 50,010 | 2,951 | 14,991 | 365 | 1,770 | 1,785 | 1 0 11 | 306,580 | 614,324 | 47,3 4 | 23,80,596 | 8 12 |
| 5 | Darbhangha ... | 127 | 1,301 | 6,205 | 31,495 | 1,752 | 8,005 | 3,485 | 2,552 | 3,089 | 1 3 4 | 141,183 | 170,265 | 18,530 | 5,97,344 | 3 7 |
| 6 | Bahera ... | 3 | 27 | 5,889 | 30,523 | 924 | 4,092 | 306 | 732 | 724 | 0 14 8 | 122,307 | 184,727 | 19,546 | 6,07,012 | 3 4 |
| 7 | Rusera ... | 35 | 299 | 7,272 | 35,208 | 889 | 7,371 | 170 | 677 | 1,020 | 1 8 1 | 82,731 | 12,141 | 9,253 | 5,32,470 | 4 2 |
| | Subdivisional Total ... | 205 | 1,717 | 31,735 | 172,216 | 3,568 | 17,324 | 2,911 | 4,921 | 4,838 | 1 3 3 | 355,171 | 484,133 | 47,989 | 17,05,426 | 8 11 |
| 8 | Warisnagar ... | 70 | 429 | 4,301 | 18,592 | 978 | 5,873 | 131 | 186 | 374 | 2 0 1 | 5,049 | 74,970 | 5,892 | 2,80,376 | 3 1 |
| 9 | Samastipur ... | 376 | 2,830 | 6,390 | 19,309 | 1,722 | 8,318 | 734 | 2,302 | 5,854 | 2 8 8 | 100,113 | 127,128 | 10,418 | 5,09,729 | 4 2 |
| 10 | Dalsingh Sarai ... | 102 | 970 | 3,330 | 13,915 | 978 | 6,816 | 554 | 2,093 | 5,278 | 2 8 4 | 68,672 | 97,922 | 13,915 | 4,01,559 | 4 1 |
| | Subdivisional Total ... | 628 | 4,029 | 13,920 | 51,816 | 3,676 | 20,907 | 1,410 | 4,511 | 11,506 | 2 6 3 | 22,517 | 300,015 | 30,220 | 11,68,657 | 3 12 |
| | District Total ... | 858 | 6,113 | 40,739 | 199,041 | 10,102 | 58,128 | 4,725 | 10,372 | 18,134 | 1 12 0 | 882,085 | 1,402,482 | 125,393 | 53,04,479 | 8 13 |

| Serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS, INCLUDING DIARA RAIYATS. | | | | | RENT-FREE HOLDERS. | | UNOCCUPIED. | | KAR-SAB-HIND. | Total area of villages. | UNDER RAIYATS. | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| | | Number of holdings. | Total area, excluding area on produce rent. | Area on produce rent. | Total of existing rent. | Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent. | Number of holdings. | Total area. | Number of holdings. | Total area. | | | Number of holdings. | Total area, excluding area on produce rent. | Area on produce rent. | Existing rent. | Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent. |
| | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 1 | Benipatti ... | 225 | 330 | 20 | 1,845 | 6 9 5 | 2,742 | 3,193 | 4,401 | 21,350 | 1,129 | 172,772 | 2,503 | 507 | 840 | 2,043 | 4 1 |
| 2 | Khajauli ... | 287 | 367 | 34 | 1,798 | 4 14 5 | 1,308 | 1,585 | 1,740 | 24,318 | 1,854 | 200,525 | 7,342 | 464 | 1,375 | 1,951 | 4 0 |
| 3 | Phulparas ... | 1,368 | 1,207 | 90 | 3,860 | 3 3 8 | 1,043 | 9,745 | 2,160 | 28,788 | 2,267 | 291,000 | 6,757 | 949 | 2,039 | 2,983 | 3 6 |
| 4 | Madhubani ... | 127 | 177 | 25 | 765 | 4 5 2 | 3,371 | 4,088 | 3,370 | 23,239 | 2,111 | 193,843 | 5,945 | 746 | 1,906 | 2,744 | 8 10 |
| | Subdivisional Total ... | 1,987 | 2,081 | 169 | 6,277 | 3 15 8 | 9,259 | 13,761 | 11,907 | 105,692 | 7,491 | 840,700 | 19,547 | 2,699 | 6,760 | 6,699 | 3 11 |
| 5 | Darbhangha ... | 306 | 553 | 94 | 1,918 | 3 7 8 | 5,897 | 4,811 | 11,496 | 31,362 | 2,470 | 271,827 | 7,370 | 949 | 2,665 | 3,529 | 8 11 |
| 6 | Bahera ... | 637 | 1,427 | 234 | 6,461 | 4 5 6 | 3,423 | 3,906 | 2,872 | 39,197 | 1,200 | 288,937 | 6,571 | 1,095 | 2,241 | 6,890 | 3 9 |
| 7 | Rusera ... | 390 | 693 | 63 | 2,757 | 3 15 8 | 2,557 | 2,178 | 7,759 | 38,271 | 943 | 222,063 | 5,309 | 1,555 | 1,592 | 2,413 | 6 7 |
| | Subdivisional Total ... | 1,723 | 2,738 | 391 | 11,136 | 3 1 2 | 11,727 | 10,693 | 27,143 | 1,04,930 | 4,631 | 750,627 | 19,556 | 4,399 | 6,968 | 14,932 | 4 4 |
| 8 | Warisnagar ... | 669 | 1,178 | 30 | 4,819 | 4 1 2 | 1,626 | 1,044 | 4,936 | 12,110 | 1,034 | 125,336 | 4,613 | 2,314 | 977 | 9,708 | 4 3 |
| 9 | Samastipur ... | 1,085 | 2,487 | 50 | 16,768 | 0 12 9 | 4,719 | 2,711 | 7,731 | 16,655 | 1,507 | 189,481 | 9,462 | 3,177 | 1,218 | 15,662 | 4 15 |
| 10 | Dalsingh Sarai ... | 709 | 2,449 | 147 | 7,079 | 3 4 2 | 3,723 | 2,100 | 4,064 | 15,372 | 1,788 | 167,485 | 8,250 | 2,050 | 1,409 | 14,512 | 5 7 |
| | Subdivisional Total ... | 2,443 | 6,092 | 238 | 29,501 | 4 13 8 | 8,808 | 5,865 | 17,331 | 44,137 | 4,417 | 472,302 | 22,747 | 8,141 | 3,601 | 39,902 | 4 14 |
| | District Total ... | 6,153 | 10,806 | 793 | 44,979 | 4 7 10 | 29,894 | 29,499 | 86,174 | 259,589 | 18,530 | 2,113,629 | 60,448 | 16,120 | 17,362 | 68,433 | 6 8 |

APPENDIX VII.

Transfer of occupancy rights, District Darbhanga.

| Thana serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | Total area of thana. | Total area held by occupancy raiyats. | Total number of Raiyats of occupancy raiyats. | NUMBER OF TRANSFERS. | | | | | | AREA IN ACRES TRANSFERRED. | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | | | | | By sale. | | By mortgage. | | Total. | | By sale. | By mortgage. | Total. |
| | | | | | Whole holding. | Part holding. | Whole holding. | Part holding. | Whole holding. | Part holding. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | Benipatti | 172,972 | 184,067 | 70,864 | 269 | 1,526 | 231 | 2,841 | 500 | 4,167 | 1,321 | 1,360 | 2,681 |
| 2 | Khajaull | 206,525 | 198,036 | 63,630 | 247 | 1,712 | 63 | 1,629 | 390 | 3,312 | 1,811 | 1,140 | 2,951 |
| 3 | Phalpara | 291,060 | 238,588 | 88,138 | 802 | 6,206 | 270 | 9,020 | 1,072 | 9,296 | 7,534 | 2,504 | 10,038 |
| 4 | Madhubani | 190,342 | 148,082 | 87,073 | 607 | 8,709 | 343 | 4,554 | 940 | 7,353 | 2,768 | 2,490 | 5,258 |
| I | Subdivisional Total | 860,700 | 668,693 | 309,569 | 1,915 | 19,544 | 937 | 11,444 | 2,542 | 23,083 | 13,428 | 7,444 | 30,572 |
| 5 | Darbhanga | 271,827 | 169,095 | 149,132 | 519 | 2,072 | 618 | 4,995 | 1,137 | 6,977 | 1,977 | 2,754 | 4,731 |
| 6 | Bahera | 286,937 | 204,613 | 128,807 | 489 | 2,541 | 477 | 4,375 | 940 | 6,816 | 2,351 | 3,048 | 5,209 |
| 7 | Ruera | 222,063 | 139,479 | 82,731 | 31 | 55 | 149 | 1,074 | 180 | 1,120 | 170 | 1,405 | 1,675 |
| II | Subdivisional Total | 770,827 | 532,072 | 356,171 | 1,019 | 4,668 | 1,344 | 10,244 | 2,263 | 14,912 | 4,308 | 7,207 | 11,605 |
| 8 | Warisnagar | 125,336 | 84,893 | 50,490 | 102 | 354 | 242 | 1,706 | 341 | 2,000 | 305 | 1,474 | 1,869 |
| 9 | Samsatipur | 164,981 | 163,566 | 100,113 | 69 | 475 | 310 | 3,188 | 809 | 3,508 | 454 | 1,708 | 2,142 |
| 10 | Dalsingh Sarai | 167,485 | 111,837 | 68,373 | 130 | 313 | 308 | 2,650 | 439 | 2,803 | 561 | 1,560 | 2,141 |
| III | District Total | 472,302 | 330,236 | 226,175 | 381 | 1,072 | 760 | 7,474 | 1,091 | 8,546 | 1,410 | 4,742 | 6,162 |
| | TOTAL | 2,113,829 | 1,577,876 | 888,935 | 3,205 | 18,212 | 2,981 | 29,162 | 6,106 | 47,446 | 19,236 | 19,393 | 39,029 |

| Thana serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | NUMBER OF TRANSFERS TO— | | | | AMOUNT. | | RATE PER ACRE FOR LAND TRANSFERRED. | | NUMBER OF TRANSFERREES STILL HOLDING AN UNDER-RAIYATS. | | REMARKS. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------------|----------|
| | | Landlords. | Lawyers. | Money-lenders. | Raiyats. | Paid on sale. | Advanced on mortgage. | By sale. | By mortgage. | On cash rent. | On produce rent. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | |
| 1 | Benipatti | 509 | 6 | 310 | 3,843 | 63,550 | 62,055 | 40 9 11 | 41 5 1 | ... | ... | |
| 2 | Khajaull | 81 | 16 | 355 | 3,121 | 62,782 | 31,119 | 29 2 4 | 37 4 10 | ... | 49 | |
| 3 | Phalpara | 97 | 35 | 719 | 9,447 | 234,911 | 70,817 | 31 2 11 | 37 9 10 | ... | ... | |
| 4 | Madhubani | 120 | 173 | 803 | 7,438 | 108,940 | 72,911 | 39 6 7 | 39 6 4 | ... | ... | |
| I | Subdivisional Total | 807 | 227 | 1,947 | 23,610 | 451,223 | 234,933 | 39 8 5 | 39 7 8 | ... | 40 | |
| 5 | Darbhanga | 1,023 | 36 | 371 | 6,175 | 77,305 | 70,572 | 39 1 9 | 39 10 1 | ... | 254 | |
| 6 | Bahera | 1,010 | 28 | 1,518 | 5,306 | 75,435 | 99,343 | 33 8 2 | 33 9 5 | ... | ... | |
| 7 | Ruera | 269 | 15 | 161 | 864 | 6,936 | 61,677 | 40 11 4 | 36 12 3 | ... | ... | |
| II | Subdivisional Total | 3,312 | 78 | 2,550 | 12,245 | 161,676 | 240,882 | 38 4 11 | 33 6 9 | ... | 254 | |
| 8 | Warisnagar | 393 | 11 | 267 | 1,713 | 17,52 | 67,998 | 45 5 11 | 39 5 8 | ... | 4 | |
| 9 | Samsatipur | 391 | 45 | 920 | 2,543 | 27,005 | 102,730 | 63 8 10 | 60 2 9 | 1 | 2 | |
| 10 | Dalsingh Sarai | 540 | 64 | 881 | 2,367 | 30,185 | 126,090 | 52 12 10 | 73 3 11 | ... | 93 | |
| III | District Total | 1,336 | 120 | 1,558 | 6,023 | 76,011 | 288,878 | 52 14 6 | 60 4 8 | 1 | 101 | |
| | TOTAL | 4,445 | 425 | 6,285 | 42,717 | 65,900 | 763,623 | 35 10 6 | 33 13 9 | 1 | 408 | |

APPENDIX VIII.

Transfer of proprietary rights.

| Serial number | NAME OF THANA. | Total area of villages selected. | Total number of Khatwat entries. | Number of transfers. | Area transferred. | Percentage of column 6 to column 3. | Percentage of column 5 to column 4. | NUMBER OF TRANSFERS TO- | | | | Share of land revenue transferred. | Price paid. | Average rate per acre of land transferred. | Highest rate. | Lowest rate. | Remarks |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------------------------------|--------------|--|-------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | Landlords. | Lawyers. | Money-lenders. | Rajputs. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | Benipatti ... | 33,223 | 558 | 60 | 3,083 | 9'28 | 10'75 | 50 | ... | 5 | 5 | Rs. A. P. 098 1 1½ | Rs. 2,67,718 | Rs. A. P. 86 13 11 | Rs. A. P. 338 4 1 | Rs. A. P. 20 7 3 | |
| 2 | Khajauli ... | 16,397 | 156 | 47 | 2,731 | 14'33 | 30'13 | 30 | ... | 15 | 3 | 1,363 13 9½ | 1,67,633 | 61 5 8 | 383 4 8 | 15 3 4 | |
| 3 | Phulparas ... | 9,802 | 110 | 24 | 1,176 | 12'20 | 31'82 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 859 9 9½ | 76,835 | 64 3 8 | 111 4 8 | 13 8 11 | |
| 4 | Madhabani ... | 11,545 | 158 | 30 | 1,797 | 15'36 | 18'99 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 531 10 10 | 59,323 | 49 9 6 | 148 10 0 | 1 5 1 | |
| | Subdivisional Total ... | 73,966 | 983 | 161 | 8,207 | 11'26 | 16'40 | 110 | 6 | 29 | 16 | 3,828 3 3½ | 571,548 | 69 10 3 | 363 4 6 | 1 5 1 | |
| 5 | Darbhanga ... | 49,924 | 1,234 | 130 | 7,058 | 14'2 | 10'63 | 108 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 5,463 1 0 | 3,07,519 | 48 9 9 | 266 3 10 | 4 0 3 | |
| 6 | Bahera ... | 40,501 | 845 | 78 | 3,878 | 7'10 | 9'23 | 74 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1,280 8 3½ | 1,67,351 | 51 3 4 | 481 3 4 | 0 4 3 | |
| 7 | Rusera ... | 31,649 | 345 | 73 | 4,251 | 13'43 | 21'16 | 67 | ... | 4 | 3 | 751 14 10½ | 1,69,465 | 39 13 10 | 468 7 6 | 5 8 0 | |
| | Subdivisional Total ... | 122,144 | 2,424 | 281 | 14,187 | 11'61 | 11'59 | 246 | 4 | 18 | 16 | 7,475 3 1½ | 6,24,635 | 44 9 6 | 461 3 4 | 0 4 2 | |
| 8 | Warisnagar ... | 17,163 | 243 | 31 | 834 | 4'86 | 12'78 | 28 | 1 | 2 | ... | 839 13 7 | 82,518 | 38 15 7 | 304 6 9 | 7 13 7 | |
| 9 | Bamastipur ... | 32,414 | 636 | 130 | 3,067 | 6'44 | 14'35 | 38 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 955 10 6 | 2,27,337 | 108 14 6 | 367 13 3 | 40 0 0 | |
| 10 | Dalsingh Sarai ... | 38,924 | 573 | 133 | 3,648 | 6'97 | 21'47 | 75 | 1 | 6 | 41 | 14,739 14 2 | 2,33,290 | 69 1 10 | 413 1 7 | 3 0 0 | |
| | Subdivisional Total ... | 87,620 | 1,682 | 274 | 5,569 | 6'36 | 16'69 | 193 | 6 | 20 | 56 | 16,535 6 3 | 4,93,140 | 39 3 9 | 413 1 7 | 3 1 6 | |
| | District Total ... | 282,630 | 5,058 | 716 | 27,963 | 9'69 | 14'16 | 546 | 16 | 67 | 67 | 27,838 12 8 | 16,39,323 | 58 10 0 | 461 3 4 | 0 4 3 | |

APPENDIX IX.

Classification of cases under section 103(A), B. T. Act, disposed of in the district of Darbhanga.

| Serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | Total number of objections instituted. | Zirat claims. | | POSSESSION. | | | | | | | | MONEY RENT DISPUTE. | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Landlord versus Landlord. | | Landlord versus Baiyat. | | Baiyat versus Landlord. | | Baiyat versus Baiyat. | | Landlord versus Baiyat. | | Baiyat versus Landlord. | |
| | | | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Benipatti ... | 5,964 | 3 | 24 | 380 | 641 | 323 | 601 | 80 | 236 | 147 | 289 | 274 | 1,254 | 141 | 801 |
| 2 | Khajauli ... | 4,460 | ... | 10 | 310 | 230 | 186 | 277 | 47 | 95 | 163 | 256 | 600 | 888 | 126 | 272 |
| 3 | Phulpuras ... | 7,868 | ... | 1 | 157 | 891 | 403 | 775 | 103 | 153 | 220 | 451 | 679 | 1,617 | 168 | 1,360 |
| 4 | Madhubani ... | 8,944 | ... | 20 | 390 | 475 | 368 | 739 | 201 | 292 | 321 | 576 | 410 | 958 | 163 | 240 |
| 5 | Darbhanga ... | 18,443 | 29 | 117 | 444 | 513 | 997 | 1,208 | 369 | 326 | 347 | 1,035 | 2,389 | 3,971 | 1,420 | 1,052 |
| 6 | Bahera ... | 12,399 | 1 | 42 | 429 | 595 | 443 | 951 | 168 | 344 | 321 | 702 | 1,710 | 2,417 | 692 | 1,279 |
| 7 | Rusera ... | 9,273 | 3 | 70 | 355 | 391 | 328 | 698 | 120 | 142 | 92 | 294 | 691 | 9,637 | 906 | 534 |
| 8 | Warisnagar ... | 9,117 | 23 | 39 | 198 | 203 | 166 | 325 | 47 | 64 | 34 | 76 | 487 | 863 | 68 | 200 |
| 9 | Samastipur ... | 5,943 | 151 | 59 | 65 | 111 | 568 | 753 | 101 | 85 | 23 | 75 | 601 | 1,325 | 341 | 535 |
| 10 | Daisingh Sarai ... | 4,275 | 33 | 24 | 59 | 111 | 515 | 793 | 70 | 48 | 83 | 56 | 509 | 1,164 | 39 | 192 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 76,601 | 229 | 406 | 2,852 | 4,207 | 4,405 | 7,420 | 1,404 | 1,765 | 1,765 | 3,930 | 8,299 | 16,112 | 4,053 | 6,360 |
| | Allowed ... | 27,918 | 299 | | | | | 9,916 | | | | | | | 12,353 | |
| | Disallowed ... | 48,683 | 406 | | | | | 17,332 | | | | | | | 24,472 | |
| | Total ... | 76,601 | 635 | | | | | 27,338 | | | | | | | 36,824 | |
| | Percentage to Grand Total... | 100 | 83 | | | | | 35.54 | | | | | | | 48.07 | |

| Serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | PRODUCER RENT DISPUTE. | | | | STATUS. | | | | Title. | Trees. | Re-measurement. | Rent-free claims. | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Landlord versus Baiyat. | | Zirat versus Landlord. | | Landlord versus Baiyat. | | Baiyat versus Landlord. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | | | | | | | | |
| | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 1 | Benipatti ... | 65 | 71 | 27 | 50 | 9 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 34 | 151 | 167 | 7 | 13 | ... | ... |
| 2 | Khajauli ... | 223 | 203 | 11 | 24 | 35 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 244 | 223 | 25 | 9 | 18 | 26 |
| 3 | Phulpuras ... | 423 | 155 | 71 | 103 | 47 | 114 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 37 | 190 | 164 | 16 | 12 | ... | ... |
| 4 | Madhubani ... | 263 | 279 | 95 | 120 | 16 | 27 | 15 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 582 | 270 | 53 | 22 | 33 | ... |
| 5 | Darbhanga ... | 540 | 564 | 179 | 116 | 19 | 92 | 36 | 9 | 62 | 130 | 113 | 147 | 14 | 25 | 53 | 119 |
| 6 | Bahera ... | 150 | 586 | 88 | 99 | 47 | 167 | 21 | 40 | 167 | 316 | 102 | 84 | 12 | 17 | ... | ... |
| 7 | Rusera ... | 88 | 140 | 44 | 29 | 36 | 135 | 26 | 12 | 10 | 36 | 11 | 39 | 11 | 16 | 50 | 110 |
| 8 | Warisnagar ... | 38 | 97 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 33 | 80 | 21 | 34 | 16 | 14 | 24 | 17 |
| 9 | Samastipur ... | 199 | 290 | 39 | 9 | 78 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 45 | 98 | 31 | 20 | 47 | 45 | 49 | 65 |
| 10 | Daisingh Sarai ... | 79 | 142 | 2 | 50 | 13 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 124 | 23 | 32 | 3 | 5 | 40 | 29 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 2,055 | 2,522 | 550 | 608 | 298 | 647 | 151 | 112 | 415 | 985 | 1,408 | 1,163 | 207 | 180 | 258 | 864 |
| | Allowed ... | | 2,624 | | | | 449 | | | 415 | | 1,408 | | 207 | | 258 | |
| | Disallowed ... | | 3,130 | | | | 760 | | | 883 | | 1,163 | | 180 | | 364 | |
| | Total ... | | 5,754 | | | | 1,209 | | | 1,301 | | 2,571 | | 387 | | 622 | |
| | Percentage to Grand Total... | | 751 | | | | 1.87 | | | 1.71 | | 3.43 | | .55 | | .81 | |

APPENDIX X.

Settlement of fair rents under section 105.

| Serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | Total number of cases. | Number of holdings concerned. | EXISTING RENT OF THE HOLDINGS SETTLED UNDER— | | | FAIR RENT SETTLED, | | | | Total. |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------|
| | | | | Section 52A. | Section 52B. | Section 50. | After contest. | On compromise. | Es-parte. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| 1 | Benipatti ... | 165 | 2,557 | 81,099 10 1 | 126 12 6 | 9,900 1 10 | 8,217 6 7 | 49,306 9 2 | 2,307 12 1 | 59,956 12 11 | |
| 2 | Khajauli ... | 93 | 1,532 | 14,872 15 3 | 874 4 10 | 1,538 10 4 | 2,787 4 1 | 19,351 1 1 | 803 1 3 | 23,011 6 5 | |
| 3 | Phulparas ... | 727 | 23,941 | 2,77,381 0 3 | 586 1 8 | 6,428 1 7 | 76,608 14 6 | 2,60,165 8 5 | 18,443 11 6 | 3,59,314 13 5 | |
| 4 | Madhubani ... | 816 | 3,466 | 32,111 7 8 | 119 8 4 | 3,088 10 7 | 2,319 13 9 | 41,902 2 11 | 3,070 16 1 | 45,982 18 10 | |
| 5 | Darbhanga ... | 330 | 4,601 | 31,287 12 5 | 94 4 6 | 666 0 6 | 7,424 10 5 | 28,174 1 0 | 2,628 18 7 | 30,802 11 7 | |
| 6 | Bahera ... | 206 | 6,231 | 41,130 14 2 | 506 11 3 | 4,281 3 9 | 11,494 12 9 | 48,706 1 11 | 1,451 8 7 | 50,157 10 0 | |
| 7 | Rusera ... | 106 | 770 | 6,658 1 6 | 1,068 1 4 | 63 10 6 | 903 9 6 | 7,100 8 4 | ... | 8,008 12 0 | |
| 8 | Warisnagar ... | 149 | 1,596 | 15,117 12 9 | 488 12 3 | 559 5 8 | 5,599 15 7 | 11,507 9 10 | 476 3 7 | 17,073 12 0 | |
| 9 | Samsatipur ... | 87 | 1,408 | 9,201 7 2 | 30 8 8 | ... | 1,397 3 2 | 8,276 3 2 | 468 12 0 | 10,159 3 0 | |
| 10 | Daisingh Sarai ... | 393 | 2,511 | 18,063 3 9 | 444 10 0 | 11 3 0 | 9,890 6 4 | 11,390 7 5 | 204 1 6 | 31,484 16 6 | |
| | Total ... | 2,091 | 48,450 | 4,79,824 6 0 | 5,198 11 0 | 26,508 15 11 | 1,20,502 4 2 | 4,79,059 12 0 | 20,051 14 2 | 6,31,612 16 8 | |

| Serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | NUMBER OF HOLDINGS FOR WHICH NEW RENTS WERE SETTLED. | | | | NUMBER OF HOLDINGS FOR WHICH THE PRESENT RENT WAS SETTLED AS FAIR. | | | | NUMBER OF HOLDINGS FOR WHICH NO RENTS WAS SETTLED. | | AMOUNT OF ENHANCEMENT UNDER. | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--|----------------|-----------|--------|--|----------------|-----------|--------|--|------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | After contest. | On compromise. | Es-parte. | Total. | After contest. | On compromise. | Es-parte. | Total. | Dismissed. | Withdrawn. | Section 52A. | Section 50. | Total. |
| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 1 | Benipatti ... | 100 | 2,015 | 89 | 2,214 | 111 | 71 | 14 | 106 | 18 | 100 | 3,772 0 8 | 3,256 7 2 | 7,028 7 10 |
| 2 | Khajauli ... | 80 | 1,033 | 49 | 1,161 | 39 | 26 | 1 | 66 | 10 | 40 | 1,733 8 1 | 1,927 3 0 | 3,660 10 11 |
| 3 | Phulparas ... | 2,904 | 16,117 | 710 | 2,634 | 1,892 | 174 | 369 | 1,065 | 407 | 1,210 | 35,8 0 3 3 | 1,6 1 11 6 | 37,907 14 11 |
| 4 | Madhubani ... | 89 | 2,559 | 166 | 2,834 | 26 | 180 | 30 | 225 | 69 | 172 | 3,747 11 6 | 2,413 0 11 | 6,160 12 6 |
| 5 | Darbhanga ... | 10 | 1,515 | 201 | 1,726 | 670 | 397 | 42 | 809 | 1,116 | 943 | 2,343 12 10 | 78 4 6 | 2,422 1 4 |
| 6 | Bahera ... | 84 | 3,5 5 | 16 | 3,637 | 1,633 | 308 | 197 | 2,338 | 65 | 198 | 8,474 15 2 | 53 18 4 | 8,528 12 7 |
| 7 | Rusera ... | 6 | 270 | ... | 276 | 116 | 93 | ... | 213 | 160 | 141 | 446 7 11 | ... | 446 7 11 |
| 8 | Warisnagar ... | 111 | 681 | 22 | 814 | 170 | 119 | 13 | 302 | 115 | 355 | 1,474 7 1 | 44 4 6 | 1,519 11 7 |
| 9 | Samsatipur ... | 39 | 573 | 81 | 699 | 71 | 75 | 66 | 193 | 443 | 89 | 912 6 2 | ... | 912 6 2 |
| 10 | Daisingh Sarai ... | 251 | 899 | 12 | 1,163 | 269 | 16 | 8 | 318 | 285 | 781 | 2,051 8 1 | 3 6 6 | 2,054 4 7 |
| | Total ... | 3,676 | 29,163 | 1,375 | 34,134 | 4,620 | 1,293 | 786 | 6,698 | 2,677 | 3,909 | 55,702 0 1 | 9,578 8 6 | 65,340 8 7 |

| Serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | Amount reduced under section 52B. | NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN WHICH RENTS WERE— | | | Number of holdings and under sections 50 and 52B. | Their existing rent. | RENT-FREE HOLDINGS FOR WHICH RENTS WERE SETTLED UNDER SECTION 105(2). | | | REMARKS. | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------|---------------|-----------|----|
| | | | Enhanced under section 52A. | Enhanced under section 50. | Reduced under section 52B. | | | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent settled. | | |
| | | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| | | Rs. A. P. | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | | | Rs. A. P. | |
| 1 | Benipatti ... | 12 3 2 | 1,874 | 340 | 9 | 113 | 10,756 10 9 | 31 | 10 1/2 | 20 15 3 | | |
| 2 | Khajauli ... | 3 10 8 | 998 | 193 | 1 | 112 | 1,980 7 9 | 55 | 8 79 | 84 4 4 | | |
| 3 | Phulparas ... | 86 6 6 | 10,062 | 568 | 15 | 1,769 | 30,400 1 5 | 738 | 370 61 | 1,204 14 10 | | |
| 4 | Madhubani ... | 3 5 6 | 1,956 | 879 | 24 | 449 | 2,617 14 4 | 146 | 48 79 | 129 12 1 | | |
| 5 | Darbhanga ... | 89 7 3 | 1,080 | 46 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 6 | Bahera ... | 39 3 1 | 3,022 | 15 | 7 | 829 | 8,235 14 7 | 23 | 17 44 | 66 10 0 | | |
| 7 | Rusera ... | 23 8 5 | 239 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 8 | Warisnagar ... | 3 12 3 | 767 | 27 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 9 | Samsatipur ... | 2 1 3 | 689 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 10 | Daisingh Sarai ... | 6 0 1 | 1,118 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Total ... | 539 7 2 | 34,025 | 2,109 | 66 | 3,341 | 55,291 0 11 | 992 | 449 68 | 1,736 9 7 | | |

APPENDIX XI.

Classification of cases under section 106.

| Serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | Total number of cases instituted in this thana. | TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE THANA. | | | | Possession. | | | | | | | | MONEY RENT DISPUTE. | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----|-----|
| | | | Zirat claims. | | Landlord versus Landlord. | | Landlord versus Baiyat. | | Baiyat versus Landlord. | | Baiyat versus Baiyat. | | Landlord versus Baiyat. | | Baiyat versus Landlord. | | | |
| | | | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | Benipatti | 374 | 193 | 181 | 1 | 21 | 23 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 34 | 42 | 5 | 60 | |
| 2 | Khajauli | 284 | 234 | 50 | ... | 26 | 17 | 57 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 5 | |
| 3 | Phulparas | 1,753 | 1,264 | 489 | ... | 68 | 18 | 83 | 82 | 2 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 63 | 99 | 2 | 12 | |
| 4 | Madhubani | 540 | 365 | 175 | ... | 13 | 9 | 51 | 31 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 25 | 28 | 2 | 4 | | |
| 5 | Darbhanga | 1,039 | 384 | 655 | ... | 32 | 44 | 37 | 60 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 180 | 306 | 75 | 70 | |
| 6 | Bahera | 767 | 378 | 389 | ... | 28 | 44 | 46 | 53 | 22 | 29 | 22 | 25 | 117 | 43 | 30 | 43 | |
| 7 | Rusera | 462 | 214 | 248 | ... | 18 | 25 | 16 | 21 | 8 | 25 | 4 | 25 | 68 | 45 | 73 | 59 | |
| 8 | Warisnagar | 880 | 174 | 206 | ... | 18 | 83 | 24 | 56 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 2 | 35 | 80 | 12 | 23 | |
| 9 | Sarasipur | 466 | 224 | 242 | ... | 13 | 10 | 97 | 40 | 21 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 68 | 70 | 20 | 31 | |
| 10 | Dalsingh Bari | 606 | 214 | 391 | ... | 5 | 7 | 42 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 10 | 99 | 127 | 43 | 10 | | |
| | Total | 6,742 | 3,504 | 3,238 | 2 | 7 | 350 | 225 | 377 | 468 | 185 | 183 | 150 | 159 | 643 | 833 | 281 | 307 |

| Serial number. | NAME OF THANA. | PRODUCE RENT DISPUTE. | | | | STATUS. | | | | Title. | Trees. | Re-measurement. | Rent-free claims. | REMARKS. | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-------|-----|
| | | Landlord versus Baiyat. | | Baiyat versus Landlord. | | Landlord versus Baiyat. | | Baiyat versus Landlord. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | Allowed. | Disallowed. | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | |
| 1 | Benipatti | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | |
| 2 | Khajauli | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | |
| 3 | Phulparas | 28 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 | ... | |
| 4 | Madhubani | 50 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | |
| 5 | Darbhanga | 19 | 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | |
| 6 | Bahera | 8 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | Rusera | 14 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | Warisnagar | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | Sarasipur | 28 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | Dalsingh Bari | 9 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total | 201 | 261 | 73 | 72 | 39 | 37 | 19 | 31 | 36 | 62 | 174 | 105 | 54 | 7 | 1,307 | 189 |

APPENDIX XII.

Settlement Financial Statement.

DARBHANGA.

| Main sub-head of budget. | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 1896-1897. | 1897-1898. | 1898-1899. | 1899-1900. | 1900-1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1. Pay and allowance of Settlement Officer. | 2,718 11 7 | 6,812 15 0 | 15,517 1 1 | 13,588 7 8 | 15,040 10 7 |
| Assistant Settlement Officers | 3,617 11 11 | 17,526 5 1 | 30,039 14 6 | 35,495 10 8 | 39,168 2 7 |
| 2. Fixed establishment | 700 14 7 | ..... | 1,190 12 0 | 2,360 11 1 | 2,734 12 8 |
| 3. Temporary establishment ... .. | ..... | 8,089 14 1 | 28,108 1 11 | 43,002 3 1 | 61,854 4 0 |
| 4. Contract and job work ... .. | ..... | 8,634 15 0 | 6,645 1 7 | 14,528 5 11 | 19,407 8 8 |
| 5. Travelling allowance of officers | 988 4 0 | 6,270 1 9 | 12,935 0 0 | 12,903 0 11 | 17,591 9 6 |
| Establishment | 7 0 0 | 25 3 0 | 117 15 8 | 1,078 14 0 | 1,069 1 0 |
| 6. Supplies and Services— | | | | | |
| Forms... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,484 8 1 | 10,792 6 5 |
| Tents ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Petty construction ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| „ repairs ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7. Contingencies— | | | | | |
| Hot weather charges... .. | 8 5 0 | 8 0 0 | 98 8 8 | 50 0 0 | 221 0 4 |
| Service Postage „ | 1 0 0 | 443 0 0 | 210 0 0 | 516 0 0 | 330 0 0 |
| Service telegrams | 4 12 0 | 122 1 0 | 108 12 0 | 215 7 0 | 169 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 817 0 0 | 8,606 2 4 | 15,809 2 11 | 8,968 4 5 | 12,863 9 8 |
| Total | 8,879 12 1 | 52,637 10 0 | 1,11,868 6 11 | 1,43,291 8 8 | 1,52,114 11 9 |

| Main sub-head of budget. | EXPENDITURE. | | | | Total. | REMARKS. |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------|---------------|----------|
| | 1901-1902 | 1902-1903 | 1903 | 1904 | | |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | |
| 1. Pay and allowance of Settlement Officer. | 18,034 1 5 | 7,027 15 9 | ..... | ..... | 70,685 15 6 | |
| Assistant Settlement Officers | 58,448 1 1 | 41,628 9 9 | 6,638 7 0 | ..... | 2,33,105 14 7 | |
| 2. Fixed establishment | 2,856 11 1 | 3,582 0 0 | 626 2 0 | ..... | 13,750 15 5 | |
| 3. Temporary establishment... .. | 54,655 4 11 | 26,068 2 4 | 3,463 15 8 | ..... | 2,38,847 14 0 | |
| 4. Contract and job work | 32,404 6 10 | 25,658 12 0 | ..... | ..... | 1,02,178 12 7 | |
| 5. Travelling allowance of officers | 13,053 13 0 | 8,146 11 10 | 1,674 15 0 | ..... | 74,540 8 0 | |
| Establishment... .. | 1,516 15 8 | 1,108 9 9 | 57 3 9 | ..... | 4,980 14 0 | |
| 6. Supplies and Services— | | | | | | |
| Forms | 801 12 11 | 394 8 2 | 0 15 2 | ..... | 22,335 2 10 | |
| Tents | 228 13 0 | 34 8 0 | ..... | ..... | 763 2 0 | |
| Petty construction | 1 2 0 | 300 5 0 | ..... | ..... | 301 7 0 | |
| „ repairs | 54 12 0 | 19 9 6 | 11 4 6 | ..... | 85 10 0 | |
| 7. Contingencies— | | | | | | |
| Hot weather charges | 227 7 11 | 680 8 4 | 75 10 0 | ..... | 1,867 8 8 | |
| Service Postage „ | 506 12 4 | 528 10 3 | 5 9 0 | ..... | 2,875 0 7 | |
| Service telegrams | 99 7 0 | 228 0 0 | 39 14 0 | ..... | 1,074 7 0 | |
| Miscellaneous | 114,957 9 8 | 7,526 8 10 | 1,860 4 9 | ..... | 71,933 9 8 | |
| Total | 1,98,206 1 9 | 1,27,580 5 6 | 14,619 4 11 | ..... | 8,39,007 12 7 | |

APPENDIX XIII.

Financial Statement showing expenditure on different Departments of the work.

| DESCRIPTION OF CHARGES. | EXPENDITURE IN-- | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 1893-94. | 1894-95. | 1895-96. | 1896-97. | 1897-98. | 1898-99. | 1899-1900. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. |
| Traverse survey ... | 2,070 0 0 | 12,817 0 0 | 13,919 0 0 | 25,534 0 0 | 18,948 0 0 | 24,780 0 0 | 15,761 0 0 |
| Cadastral survey ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,416 0 0 | 48,818 0 0 | 41,033 0 0 | 70,441 0 0 |
| Record-writing ... | ..... | 468 0 0 | ..... | 13,088 0 0 | 51,773 0 0 | 60,595 0 0 | 92,073 0 0 |
| Khanapuri ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,644 14 9 | 4,440 14 2 | 9,737 10 10 | 8,823 0 0 |
| Attestation ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,413 7 8 | 33,719 10 4 | 19,279 14 10 |
| Case-work under section 103-A. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,848 12 4 | 15,785 8 7 |
| Office work and final publication. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 448 8 6 | 12,371 14 1 | 31,634 14 5 |
| Case-work under sections 105-106. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,179 15 4 | 10,425 12 9 |
| Computation and recovery. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,168 1 4 |
| Supervision ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,369 11 4 | 14,168 4 0 | 22,247 15 1 | 32,106 3 10 |
| Supplies and services and contingencies. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 871 2 0 | 14,178 7 10 | 18,391 8 11 | 20,098 0 11 |
| Total ... | 2,070 0 0 | 13,275 0 0 | 13,919 0 0 | 74,915 12 1 | 1,72,178 10 0 | 2,37,796 6 11 | 3,21,566 8 8 |

| DESCRIPTION OF CHARGES. | EXPENDITURE IN-- | | | | Total. | Cost rate per square mile. | Standard cost rate per square mile. |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1900-1901. | 1901-1902. | 1902-1903. | 1903 up to July 1903. | | | |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. |
| Traverse survey ... | 9*1 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,14,780 0 0 | 94 4 6 | 40 0 0 |
| Cadastral survey ... | 98,924 0 0 | 19,017 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 3,03,648 0 0 | 91 12 8 | 163 0 0 |
| Record-writing ... | 98,659 0 0 | 49,156 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 3,03,300 0 0 | 110 2 5 | 163 0 0 |
| Khanapuri ... | 14,085 9 8 | 8,441 10 10 | ..... | ..... | 43,973 0 0 | 18 5 0 | 21 0 0 |
| Attestation ... | 46,779 5 6 | 45,390 0 9 | 2,739 9 10 | ..... | 1,67,132 0 0 | 50 9 7 | 50 0 0 |
| Case-work under section 103-A. | 30,721 4 8 | 14,783 2 1 | 9,072 8 3 | ..... | 70,212 0 0 | 21 4 0 | 17 0 0 |
| Office work and final publication. | 28,780 2 1 | 44,979 1 7 | 28,952 6 1 | ..... | 1,47,146 0 0 | 46 8 4 | 33 0 0 |
| Case-work under sections 105-106. | 20,358 4 10 | 30,212 2 4 | 38,648 6 3 | 5,507 0 0 | 1,10,301 0 0 | 33 6 4 | 30 0 0 |
| Computation and recovery. | 11,333 7 0 | 9,463 12 5 | 7,844 12 11 | ..... | 35,700 0 0 | 10 3 4 | 11 0 0 |
| Supervision ... | 25,168 15 3 | 30,022 2 9 | 29,587 11 9 | 1,753 0 0 | 1,63,265 0 0 | 49 6 11 | 25 0 0 |
| Supplies and services and contingencies. | 14,419 11 7 | 17,073 11 0 | 13,664 2 8 | 6,817 0 0 | 1,03,429 0 0 | 31 5 0 | 40 0 0 |
| Total ... | 3,76,646 11 9 | 2,66,379 1 9 | 1,30,537 10 9 | 14,077 0 0 | 10,31,297 0 0 | 419 13 8* | 227 0 0 |

* On 8,303 square miles, the area for which a record of rights was prepared.

APPENDIX XIV.

General Statement of expenditure and receipts.

| YEAR. | EXPENDITURE. | | | RECEIPTS. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Survey. | Settle-ment. | Total. | Court-fee. | Miscellane-ous. | Recovery of cost. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Cost. | Process fees. | Arrears. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. |
| 1893-94 ... | 2,070 | ..... | 2,070 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1894-95 ... | 13,275 | ..... | 13,275 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1895-96 ... | 13,919 | ..... | 13,919 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1896-97 ... | 66,636 | 8,680 | 74,916 | 8 12 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1897-98 ... | 1,10,539 | 52,638 | 1,72,177 | 6 0 0 | 148 11 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1898-99 ... | 1,36,408 | 1,11,368 | 2,47,796 | 14 18 2 0 | 312 12 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1899-00 ... | 1,78,275 | 1,43,892 | 3,21,567 | 26,917 10 0 | 3,238 8 8 | 1,16,722 6 9 | 450 8 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1900-01 ... | 1,64,534 | 1,62,104 | 3,26,638 | 27,445 1 0 | 7,713 11 7 | 2,00,802 11 6 | 3,299 6 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1901-02 ... | 68,173 | 1,98,208 | 2,66,379 | 64,445 7 0 | 11,584 15 10 | 3,30,755 1 3 | 2,772 2 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1902-03 ... | ..... | 1,27,680 | 1,27,680 | ..... | 8,303 4 2 | 2,67,316 4 0 | 1,671 7 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1903 up to July ... | ..... | 14,670 | 14,670 | 14,985 1 6 | 1,098 8 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 7,82,229 | 8,36,068 | 16,21,297 | 163,963 7 0 | 32,134 6 3 | 10,35,598 7 6 | 8,073 6 3 | | 10,38,671 13 9 | |

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
BENGAL.

No. 2478.

FROM S. L. MADDOX, Esq., I.C.S.,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st February 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information and orders of the Board the Final Report on the Survey-Settlement Operations in the Darbhanga district. The report is written by Mr. J. H. Kerr, I.C.S., the Settlement Officer, and omits, as far as possible, reference to the general questions common to North Bihar, which have been fully dealt with in the final report on the Muzaffarpur district. The benefits however of the Amending Act of 1898, passed after the conclusion of the operations in Muzaffarpur, are well demonstrated in paragraphs 212, etc., 215, etc., 236, etc., and paragraph 268.

2. There is no ancient history of importance and no authentic record previous to the rise of the Darbhanga Raj family in the sixteenth century. Moreover the separate revenue history starts from 1875 only, the date of the division of Tirhut into the two districts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. There are three main physical divisions of the district, and two of these are included in the annual programme of famine relief. Only Samastipur and Dalsingsarai thanas in the south-west have, so far as I know, never been affected, whereas Warisnagar and the northern and north-eastern thanas depend largely on winter rice, and have on many occasions been the scene of relief works and other operations for the alleviation of famine. With the exception of the Bar Gundak river which comes into the district from the west, the other rivers enter the district on the Nepal Frontier, and channels of the Bagmati, Kamla and Balan are to be found in all parts of the north of the district. Mr. Kerr draws attention to the fact that a normal rainfall renders the district practically independent of irrigation. Recent experience has also shown that a winter rice crop of 60 per cent. followed by one of 34 per cent., both the results of short rainfall, has caused severe famine, whereas a rice crop of only 33 per cent. following a normal crop only caused scarcity.

3. The district is well served by railways and roads. The Sakri-Jainagar Railway line is also now under construction, and should tap a large grain supply from Nepal. As regards the roads, my own opinion is that they are too numerous, some might well be abandoned in order that more might be spent on the upkeep of the others. As regards population, in the end of paragraph 38 Mr. Kerr states that it has reached the limits which the land can support and shows that the record-of-rights has been made at the most opportune time.

4. The distinction in paragraph 39 between the rents recorded as payable and the rents claimed and even collected opens out to us a view of the very careful work done by the department in the way of defeating illegal enhancements. This is discussed later in the report (paragraph 209), and it is only necessary here to note that rents in this district are not necessarily higher in the most thickly populated portions of the district, but the pitch of enhancement :

varies according to the powers of large zamindars to increase rents and of raiyats to resist their attempts. Although at present emigration is not so much resorted to as in Saran and Muzaffarpur, the higher proportion of females to males in congested areas shows that here and there the males relieve pressure by emigration. An analysis of the census figures also shows that about 80 per cent. of the population depends on agriculture for support.

5. In the Revenue History of the District we find that whereas cultivation has increased eightfold in the last three centuries, the incidence of revenue is only $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per cultivated acre as compared with Re. 1-2 in the end of the sixteenth century. Mr. Kerr, after giving an interesting account of the various regulations of the early part of the last century, sets forth the difficulties encountered in the course of these proceedings. Until Regulation VII of 1822 the principle of basing settlement on a record-of-rights and obligations of persons possessing an interest in land or in the rent or produce of it was not recognised. The revenue added to the roll by the resumption proceedings accounts for not less than 45 per cent. of the present permanently-settled revenue of the district. In the revenue survey we have a remarkable exhibition of the confusion which existed between villages and estates (see also paragraph 145). For instance, in 1835 the Collector reports that there were 16,000 villages in his district when he must have meant estates, as the Revenue Survey showed only 7,586 villages. Notwithstanding its defects, however, the Revenue Survey put an end to boundary disputes, increased the value of landed property and furnished materials for the Collector's Land Registration Registers.

The case with which the revenue has been collected since 1875 when the district was divided off from Tirhut is shown in paragraph 99 *et seq.*, but the difficulties which the Collector has to face in the rapid increase in number of estates are also shown in paragraph 102. The low incidence of Land Revenue is, I think, correctly ascribed to the backward state of cultivation at the time of the permanent settlement. The temporarily-settled and revenue-free estates in the district are unimportant.

6. The traverse work begun in 1893, but no cadastral party took the field on a large scale till 1896. The survey notifications were issued by the thana for the first time, and not by the tappa or pargana—a very important change which has led also to the geographical arrangement of records by thanas. It will be seen that the famine of 1896-97 somewhat interfered with the traverse and cadastral programme but the benefits of the operations in the adjoining districts made progress more smooth in Darbhanga. No special difficulties occurred except in the case of Taluq Lahiri described in paragraph 127, pargana Padri in paragraphs 138 to 140, and Darbhanga thana in paragraphs 141 and 142. We find that suppression of raiyats was more common in this district than in any of the North Bihar districts, and that generally lower caste raiyats paying produce rents were suppressed. Other difficulties arose owing to the minute subdivision of proprietary rights and to the scattered blocks of which some Revenue Survey villages were composed. The last difficulty led to an important decision in regard to geographical arrangement, that is to say, the treatment of scattered blocks as estates in the villages in which they lie and the Collector's Mauzawar Register C is prepared by the Settlement Department on these lines.

The change, however, is really greater than appears at first sight, and paragraph 147 deserves perusal. No question of status has ever been raised hitherto, and our records are always interpreted by reference to our maps. With respect to Mr. Lyon's proposals referred to in the end of paragraph 147, no more has been done than to issue a Circular (no. 78 of 24th February 1903) to provide for a procedure in case an objection by the landlord should be preferred.

7. The various stages of the work—record writing, internal disputes, boundary disputes, draft publication, objections under section 103A, office work, final publication and case work, including settlement of fair rents and disposal of suits under section 106—are treated in paragraphs 148 to 268, and I shall only refer to important points. Record writing in the north was much facilitated by the help of the Raj officials, among whom Mr. E. S. King is especially mentioned, and by the use of Mr. Finucane's maps and khasras.

The *mankhap* or fixed portion of produce-rents in the estates of the Madhubani Babus and suppression of raiyats in those of the Charaut Mohunt created special difficulties. It is very satisfactory to find that in Khanapuri, where knowledge of local problems is an advantage, the Bihari amins proved more satisfactory than the 'foreigners.' The Darbhanga Raj was responsible for two specially large classes of disputes in regard to trees and to *birat* or rent-free holdings. Mr. Kerr shows how ill-advised in most cases the Raj officials were, and certainly the opposition to *birat* left a legacy of trouble to the District Officer in the shape of rioting and punitive police for the next two years. The tribute paid to the work of Khanapuri kanungoes deserves special mention. More than 80 per cent. of the 1½ lakhs of decisions made by this agency were accepted as correct by parties, and less than 10 per cent. required revision on any ground whatever. The number of the boundary disputes was unnecessarily swelled by the Raj claims in cases of only petty discrepancies and by the constant opposition to the Raj of Rai Gunga Prashad Singh Bahadur. The decision of disputes in the diara will, it is hoped, prevent much trouble and bloodshed in the future. The results of appeals show the work to have been well done.

8. The difficulties in attestation were mainly due to subdivision of proprietary rights, to partitions and to *abwab*. As in the Saran report, Mr. Kerr acknowledges the satisfactory state of accounts kept and receipts given to raiyats by Managers of Indigo Factories, though, at the same time, there were special difficulties in record of the managers' status in respect of lands in their own possession. The acts of oppression discovered in the estates of certain leading zamindars, Rai Gunga Prashad Singh Bahadur, Babu Guneswar Singh and the Madhubani Babus caused much anxiety to the Department, and I regret to say that instances also occurred where raiyats were to blame for obstruction. The history of rents in the Darbhanga Raj, described in paragraphs 195 to 210, deserves careful perusal. We see clearly the advantages of even a previous survey and still more clearly the advantages where that survey has been followed by a record-of-rights. We see also in what way before the passing of the Tenancy Act rents were tampered with, and how even *sharanamas* from *jeth* raiyats were considered a sufficient excuse for enhancing the rents of other tenants of the same village. Even too, after the passing of the Tenancy Act, we see how energetic managers were able to ignore the provisions of section 29. It must be added, however, in respect of the Darbhanga Raj that many illegalities were detected only because genuine papers, however compromising, were never withheld, and this fact redounds greatly to the credit of the Raj management. In the district as a whole, Mr. Kerr observes, the canker which has mainly affected agricultural prosperity is the constant tampering with rent-rolls and consequent uncertainty as to rents. He also clearly demonstrates the benefits conferred on pargana Alapur by Mr. Finucane's record, and has very good ground for expression of the hope that our proceedings may similarly benefit the whole district.

9. As regards draft publication, the changes effected by the amending Act of 1898 in bringing on draft publication at an earlier stage have resulted in far greater accuracy, inasmuch as it now takes place when the interest of attestation has not abated and correction of mistakes has been made easy because the settlement camp is near at hand. Draft publication also is no longer a farce because at any moment the Assistant Settlement Officer may pay a surprise visit to his kanungo.

In the filing of objections under section 103A we again see the benefits of the Amending Act. Setting aside Champaran, we find disputes under the old section 105 amounting to only 11 per square mile in Muzaffarpur, whereas in Darbhanga, originally part of the same district, they amount to 23 per square mile and in Saran to 27. Paragraph 216 shows, however, that the increase in objections is in no way due to deterioration of work in the early stages. It is perhaps interesting to note that objections are more numerous where proprietors are small and where, as in the case of Darbhanga thana, legal advice is at hand, but the fact that 36 per cent. of the objections were allowed as valid proves the value of giving facilities for their institution. The office work was well done under the supervision of Babu R. C. Dutt, and the receipts from

copying records for parties, amounting to nearly Rs. 42,000, show the popularity of the records. The benefits of the amending Act in shortening the procedure in a given area by one year are set forth in paragraphs 236 and 237.

10. Fair rents were settled for 5 per cent. of the total number of tenancies dealt with, 75 per cent. of these being settled on compromise. The fact that on the whole the new rentals only exceeded by 1·20 per cent. the incidence of the existing rentals of all the thanas in the district is some measure of their fairness. The only increase at all substantial was in Phulparas thana, Alapur pargana, and was mainly due to extension of cultivation. As regards commutation proceedings under section 40, it is surprising to find so few applications. It seems to me that the provisions of section 40 (2) permitting an officer acting under Chapter X to receive and dispose of the applications are not well enough known. Possibly Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers might do more to encourage such applications, especially in areas where "the harassing and annoying system" described in paragraph 249 prevails, or possibly a sub-clause in either section 102 or section 105 might have the desired effect of giving more publicity to the powers possessed by the Settlement Department under section 40. I have had some experience as Collector in Darbhanga of fixing fair rents on commutation, and am conscious that a fairer rent can be fixed by the Settlement Officer, with his facilities for local inspection and his local knowledge of the particular village and of the forms in which the particular zamindar keeps his accounts, than by the District Officer. The result of appeals shows that the work was well done. For the issues to be framed in cases under section 105, specified in paragraph 251, the Department owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. E. P. Chapman, the Special Judge of Tirhut. We are also indebted to Mr. Chapman for teaching Assistant Settlement Officers (paragraph 259), the value of the presumption attaching to entries in a record-of-rights published under section 103B and (paragraph 266) for his views regarding the application of section 375, Civil Procedure Code to all questions raised in suits under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, and also for the suggestions quoted in paragraph 513.

11. Rent-free claims under section 106 were on the whole the most important, and the zamindar succeeded in 1,307 out of 1,496 cases. As 56 per cent. of all the cases filed were decreed, there appear to have been good ground for instituting the majority of them. Paragraphs 261 to 268 contain matters of vital importance. Though apparently we have powers to construct the record so as to avoid recording as the rent payable an illegally-enhanced rent, the Advocate-General would appear to hold that in a suit under section 106 we are nevertheless bound to give a decree for an illegally-enhanced rent if the parties agree that it should be paid. On the other hand, the Legal Remembrancer holds that an admission by a tenant in a petition of compromise under section 106 as to what has been and what is the rate of rent would be relevant, but if the raiyats state the particular rate at which rent was paid and now agree to pay a higher rate, the enhanced rate cannot be recorded under section 106. Mr. Kerr, however, seems quite right in his contention that no amount of payment should render an illegally-enhanced rent legally recoverable if the proviso (i) to section 29 covers only clause (a) of that section. Mr. Chapman's *obiter dictum* as to the effect of applying section 375, Civil Procedure Code to all compromises in suits under section 106 may well be brought to the notice of other Special Judges. The powers under section 108 were most sparingly exercised by the Settlement Officer.

12. The cost-rate has been very heavy for two main reasons—the reduction of programme to suit the Darbhanga Raj and the fact that Darbhanga, being the head-quarters of the Bihar Settlement, a great deal of work for Muzaffarpur and Saran also was done there.

Mr. Kerr's remarks as to the method of calculation of costs may be perused. He suggests that, instead of first deducting the amounts realised by Court and Process fees and miscellaneous receipts from the total cost, one-fourth of the gross total as Government share should first be deducted.

The question is however settled by Government Order no. 154-T.—B. of 21st April 1903, paragraph 4.

The progress of recovery may almost be described as wonderful and clearly shows the value of the record, inasmuch as tenants and landlords willingly paid up the costs in order at the time of payment to receive their copies. The cost of recovery was only 3.18 per cent. of the amount recovered as compared with 5.6 per cent. in Muzaffarpur and 5.9 per cent. in Saran. Computation was also the more easy as the fractions were simple— $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre for landlords and 3 annas for the tenants.

13. The area of the district is 3,348 square miles, of which a record-of-rights was prepared for 3,308 square miles, including 5 square miles of diara containing Government and temporarily-settled estates, and excluding 40 square miles of diara and urban areas. The villages vary in size from 15 square miles to 2 acres, and plots are larger in the paddy lands of the north where proprietors are few, and smaller in the uplands of the south where there are numerous proprietors. The net cropped area amounts to 80 per cent. of the total area, and the *aghani* harvest covers 63 per cent. of the net cropped area. The figures show the vital importance to the district of the winter rice crop as occupying nearly the whole *aghani* area. There is little room for extension of cultivation, and if the 11 per cent. returned as culturable were cultivated, there would be nothing left for the cattle to graze. A remarkable tribute to the intelligence of the cultivators is borne out by the figures for Samastipur and Madhubani. In the former there is a fair amount of upland recorded as fallow where the lands require rest, and in the latter there is practically no fallow because rice lands deteriorate if allowed to go out of cultivation. Information regarding the state of cultivation at the end of the 18th century and in the early part of last century has been gleaned from the Muzaffarpur Collectorate. Extracts are also given from the statistics collected by Sir A. P. MacDonnell and Mr. M. Finucane, and a comparison is made between the present survey and the thakbust. An interesting exposure of the fallacy that a high proportion of twice-cropped area necessarily indicates agricultural prosperity or ability to withstand the effects of drought is given in paragraph 32.

14. The amount of irrigation in the north of the district is due in large measure to the system of connecting channels of the Kamla river and the *pynes* constructed by Mr. R. S. King. The report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, Volume II, pages 166-68, specially notices this work, and it is a fact that in the area covered by these channels the outturn of winter rice in 1901 was 80 per cent. as against 30 per cent. on the west, 21 per cent. on the east and 19 per cent. on the south. The contention, however, that this system has opened out areas to damage from flood hitherto immune should be kept constantly before the notice of the authorities. My impression at present is that the main sufferer is the District Board by damage to roads. There is also a great deal of irrigation by lifts from the other rivers flowing in from Nepal all along the northern frontier of the district. The Irrigation Commission made enquiries into the Diara and Kamla schemes (see Volume II, page 163), and other schemes are described in Public Works Department Selections of papers relating to Famine Protection in North Bihar.

It is to be noted that in Madhubani and the north of the district, in fact in all thanas included in the area of the annual famine programme, irrigation is devoted to food-crops, whereas in the south, in the thanas not included in that programme, it is reserved for the special and highly-cultivated non-food-crops. The great difficulty in the way of an extension of irrigation in the north is due to the fact that the supply of water is liable to be cut off in Nepal at the time when it is most necessary.

15. The figures for the different crops and Mr. Kerr's comments (paragraphs 331 to 350) afford the most valuable information to the District Officer as the district is one which gives continual anxiety and 104 lakhs of rupees have been spent on famine relief in 29 years. I can personally vouch for the use already made by the Collector of the survey and settlement statistics in 1901-1902 during the scarcity not amounting to famine, and later in 1902 in preparation of a report to the Irrigation Commission. One point perhaps which should be brought clearly to the District Officer's notice is that the above-mentioned paragraphs explain terms such as "miscellaneous food-grains," "non-food-crops," etc. Without a reference to the khanapuri rules of a particular year or without this report the terms would not be easily intelligible.

16. Carefully compiled statistics for live-stock are given and Mr. Kerr points out that the supply of agricultural stock is mainly a question of grazing. If a man has not sufficient land on which to graze two pairs of bullocks, he must do his ploughing with one pair. Moreover in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga the grazing ground necessary for the maintenance of a sufficient agricultural stock has been reduced to the lowest possible limits. He argues too that a large number of carts means a lack of railway communications, but there is also a demand for carts for the frontier trade with Nepal.

17. The analysis of the record-of-rights shows 85 per cent. of the occupied area to be in the possession of settled and occupancy raiyats and raiyats at fixed rates. The effect of the record-of-rights in preventing petty proprietors from taking lands into their own cultivation will have to be observed at a future revision of the record. The distinction between true *sirat* and land in the cultivating possession of the proprietors gives one of the clearest instances of the benefits of the Tenancy Act. No doubt it is somewhat artificial and it is certainly obnoxious to most zamindars, but here, as in all other settlements, the record will for ever safeguard the raiyati area for the raiyat. When it is stated that the settled and occupancy raiyats hold from 2 to 2½ acres, the fact that a holding means the area held by a tenant under a separate demand in the rent-roll must be understood. Non-occupancy raiyats, holders of rent-free lands and under-raiyats are unimportant. The first and third occur where there are indigo factories and the second hold for the most part under the Darbhanga Raj.

18. *Proprietary rights*.—Though there are only 3,387 villages and 13,400 estates on the revenue roll, 42,830 separate records of proprietary interests were made or, deducting lands held entirely joint with other estates, 41,504. The work was lighter than in Muzaffarpur only because the Maharaja of Darbhanga is sole proprietor in so many villages. Thus the total number of recorded proprietors is 135,178 as against 163,933 in Muzaffarpur. Shares are recorded down to the 59 millionth part of a rupee.

19. Tenure-holders occupy one-fifth of the area but of this less than one-tenth is cultivated by raiyats. Many of the rent-free tenures were created by the Darbhanga Raj and most of the rent-paying tenures are held by indigo factories. There are thus very few *thicadars* who are speculators, or mortgagees or service tenure-holders. Under-tenures are held for the most part either by grantees of the Madhubani Babus or of factory managers.

20. Mr. Kerr determines the position in agricultural development (which approximates to Muzaffarpur, but is almost equally behind Saran) from the figures for produce-rents (see paragraphs 397 and 398). In this connection the incidences given in the statement in paragraph 403 may also be compared. It is also the fact that where there are resident petty proprietors produce-rents occur more frequently. They also occur where owing to floods the crops are precarious and—as we also found, in Orissa—where there is a priesthood to maintain. The paragraphs on the produce-rents known as *batai*, *bhaoli* and *mankhap* are most interesting, and we may hope that as soon as the survey-settlement has been completed in the Nadia district we may have material for amendment of the Tenancy Act. *Mankhap* corresponds to the *sanjha* of Bengal and Orissa.

21. The incidence of the rents of settled raiyats, as already remarked, bears out Mr. Kerr's theory of the position held by Darbhanga in the agricultural development of the four North Bihar districts. He traces the history of rents from 1582 to the present time. Some methods of enhancement are described—*sharahnamas* with *jeth* raiyats, entry without intimation to raiyats of increased demands in the *jamabandis*, measurement by a short pole and *batwaras* without record-of-rights. So far as records show, rent-rates have doubled during the last century without extension of cultivation, and the road-cess returns show increase of 25 per cent. in gross rentals between 1876 and 1893, practically without the intervention of the courts. The personal element, *i. e.*, the manner in which different landlords alter rents, is graphically shown in paragraph 416, and the highest incidence is found in the estate of the landlord who puts his tenants most often into court.

The District Officer will largely add to his knowledge of the district by perusal of paragraphs 416, 417, 418 and 511. The figures by which the

incomes of proprietors are calculated show an income (in revenue-paying areas) which has risen from Rs. 88,000 to Rs. 62,40,000 since the permanent settlement, and whereas at the permanent settlement the proprietors retained only 10 per cent. of the assets, they now enjoy 68 per cent. The Government revenue is now 11 per cent. of the assets as against 90 per cent. at that time. Paragraph 422 should be referred to at the next revaluation proceedings.

22. In the statistics of transfers of proprietary rights we note that where proprietary interests are most subdivided transfers are most frequent, at the same time it is interesting to find that they occur less frequently where there are indigo factories. I think that any comparison with Muzaffarpur would be misleading, as in the work of this district the enquiries were more carefully made and in so many of the villages of Darbhanga there are large proprietors who discountenance and prevent transfers. It is satisfactory however to find that the transfers are rarely made to mahajans. Prices are low as compared with those of Muzaffarpur, but not so low as in Saran, and bear no relation to the rent rate or to any other fixed standard.

23. Very full statistics are given for transfers of occupancy rights amounting to 6 per cent. of holdings and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of area, the transfers including sales and mortgages. Out and out sales occur more frequently in zamindaris where rent rolls are kept well up to date, because the purchaser gets a clear title; mortgages on the contrary are more frequent in the estates of petty proprietors. That a record-of-rights facilitate out and out transfers is proved by the fact of the largest number of transfers having occurred in the area covered by Mr. Finucane's record. One advantage of the record is that when the riyat has to raise money he can do so by selling less land than would be necessary in an area for which there was no record-of-rights, and that advantage is taken of this benefit is shown by the figures for Mr. Finucane's area (paragraph 435). An analysis of the transfers shows that land is not to any alarming extent passing into the hands of mahajans. Reading paragraph 431 with paragraph 437, it will appear that confidence in a zamindar's record promotes transfers and, as stated above, facility for transfers of portions of holdings is of great benefit. Mr. Kerr joins with Mr. Stevenson-Moore in deprecating legislation on the subject of free transfers, but I am inclined to think that his remarks almost make out a case for interference. "Excess of the mortgage over the sale rate invariably shows that the custom of free transferability by sale does not exist."

24. In a district ten thanas of which, out of twelve, are included in the annual famine programme and in which 104 lakhs have been expended on famine relief in less than 30 years, the Chapter on the material condition of the agricultural classes is of vital importance to the District Officer. In connection with this Chapter the following reports may be read :—

Report on the Famine of 1896-97 by Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E.

Report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, Vol. II.

Report of the Collector to the Indian Irrigation Commission of 1902.

Evidence taken at Darbhanga by the Indian Irrigation Commission of 1902.

25. The precarious nature of the district is immediately explained by the high percentage of winter rice to the net cropped area. Notwithstanding this fact it is shown that in 1897 the highest percentage of persons relieved on any one day of that famine to the total population was 10.49 and this number according to the recent census returns is only a little more than half of those who are classed in the census returns as labourers, i.e., either those who have no land at all or whose holdings are too small to support them in an ordinary year. From this it may be fairly argued that the average size of the cultivator's holding is above the subsistence limit, Mr. Kerr also shows that an income of Rs. 21.8 as against Rs. 15.8 in Saran and as compared with a necessary minimum of 15 is available per head of the agricultural population. The statistics for the balance of food-grains in favour of the district show that in ordinary years the pressure of population on the soil is less felt here than in Muzaffarpur or Saran, but that very soon, without emigration, the district will not support itself. Owing to the large area under

one crop and the smaller area available for extension of cultivation, practically no improvement in outturn of food-crops can be expected. I agree in the conclusions recorded in paragraph 461 but in regard to sub-paragraph (3), if "bad seasons" include two or three failures of the winter rice crop, experience has shown that the agricultural community cannot weather them without turning to Government for relief. The paragraphs on outturn, prices and cost of cultivation, adds considerably to the store of knowledge which future District Officers will possess.

26. Mr. Kerr has already paid a tribute to the well-kept rent-rolls of the indigo planters, and to the fact that the Manager is often the saviour of embarrassed proprietors. At the time of the survey, from which the figures are compiled, indigo occupied of the cultivated area of the district, and in the south the factories have actually in their own cultivation 94 per cent. of the indigo-growing area. The interests held are also much more secure than in Muzaffarpur or Saran owing to the fact that in 36 per cent. of the area they are permanent. With the exception of the raiyats' interests acquired during the currency of temporary tenures, no objection can be taken to the method of acquisition and there is every hope that this security of interest, if the present depression continues, may be of service by enabling the planters to substitute other crops for indigo.

27. Mr. Kerr shows us what the village patwari is and how he lives, and contrasts the system of management in the Darbhanga Raj where the patwari is relegated to the position of an accountant, pure and simple. The evils of enhancement of rents through *jeth* raiyats without the consent of his fellow-raiyats has been already discussed in paragraphs 8 and 11.

The wish of the raiyats to have a maintenance of records by the same agency as prepared the records is again mentioned in this as in the Saran Report, and Mr. Kerr goes so far as to say that the benefit is so much appreciated that raiyats would be quite prepared to pay as much as the original cost of preparation of the original records towards the cost of their maintenance.

28. Mr. Kerr remarks on one flagrant case of an attempt to set aside the records which was detected by the Collector and reported to Government. It is also believed that suits for arrears of rent are being used as a lever for enhancement and in cases of compromise or non-appearance there seems to be reason for fearing that the rents claimed, whether legal or not, would be decreed by the courts without inquiry. Whether landlords should be compelled by law or rule, as suggested by Mr. Chapman, to file a copy of the khatian with every suit or not has already formed the subject of a report. If records were properly maintained, an amendment of the law to this effect would be most valuable, but, as Mr. Kerr points out, the remedy would only be partial unless the Civil Courts required the landlord to show in every claim for rents higher than those recorded in the khatian that the rents were legally payable, notwithstanding any compromise filed or failure of appearance of the raiyat. Thus it is very necessary for District Officers to keep an eye on the working of the law for enhancing rents, and Government may from time to time ask for reports from the District Officers in order to see whether any remedy may be devised short of transferring suits for arrears of rent from the Civil Courts to the Revenue Officers employed in maintaining the record. The reasons for increase in suits following on the operations are given in paragraph 516, but without a detailed enquiry involving examination of records it is impossible to say in how many cases the landlord was justified in his objection to the rents recorded. Possibly Government may think fit from time to time to depute an officer to hold such an examination.

29. In the last two paragraphs of his report Mr. Kerr mentions the officers who have contributed so largely to the success of this very important settlement. The progress made by the Department in improvements of procedure has been shown in many ways, from the adoption of the thana unit for the notifications of survey at the beginning to the simplified methods of the recovery system at the end of the operations. The special feature of the work has been the infinite pains taken to ascertain and record the rents legally payable and to prevent suppression of raiyats.

The credit is due to Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore and to Mr. J. H. Kerr, ably supported by Mr. W. R. Gourlay and to the fact that in all the stages they have had the assistance and support of Messrs. P. C. Lyon and C. G. H. Allen as Directors of Land Records. Mr. Lyon was himself Settlement Officer in Bihar and his experience in solving the many problems arising during the operations proved invaluable. Mr. Kerr also acknowledges the great benefits of Major Crichton's cordial co-operation and the assistance of three Collectors of Darbhanga, Messrs. Carlyle, Maddox, and Wheeler. Without the help of loyal subordinates, who have never shirked their share of responsibilities, success could not have been attained, and I venture to draw the Board's attention to the special services rendered by Babu R. C. Dutt (paragraph 232), by M. Ashfaq Hussain (paragraph 190), M. Syed Ahmed Ali Khan (paragraph 191), and by Babus Nilmoni De and Jagadis Ch. Lahiri (paragraph 280). In conclusion, I would add that Mr. J. H. Kerr deserves special commendation for his very able report and for the many and valuable suggestions which it contains.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

S. L. MADDOX,

*Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

No. 2511-A., dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1904.

From—H. LEMESURIER, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, a copy of a letter no. 247S, dated the 1st February 1904, from the Director of Land

THE HON'BLE MR. L. HARR, C.I.E.

Records, Bengal, and its enclosures, forwarding, with his remarks, a copy of a Final Report on the Survey and Settlement operations of the Darbhanga district drawn up by Mr. J. H. Kerr, I.C.S., late Settlement Officer, North Bihar.

2. The report, which is most valuable and contains a mass of useful information, is an excellent one, and has been fully reviewed by Mr. Maddox, whose comments are rendered the more interesting by the fact that he was Collector of Darbhanga for some time during the latter stages of the operations.

3. The excellent organization of the management of the Darbhanga Raj, by far the greatest landlord in the district, greatly facilitated the operations and the readiness with which all papers in the Raj *Sarishta* were produced for the inspection of the Settlement Department was a good example to other landlords of the district, some of whom, however, put in obstacles in the way which were successfully overcome. The good work done by Mr. R. B. Hughes-Buller, who had been Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of inspection and general supervision of office for about one year and eight months, was quite invaluable, but he left the settlement shortly after. The omission of his name from the last paragraph of the Final Report is understood to be an oversight.

4. The advantages of the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act III of 1898 were quite noticeable in the Survey-Settlement of this district. It shortened the time taken and otherwise facilitated the operations.

5. The Board notice with satisfaction the testimony to the value of the record-of-rights to the raiyats and the preference expressed by them for a maintenance on the lines of the original record. As regards enhancements of rents by suits disposed of *ex-parte* or by compromise, the Government will be further addressed.

6. In conclusion the Board concur in the praise given to the officers named in the concluding paragraph of the review, and would further note that the success of the operations was largely due to the helpful supervision and direction of Mr. P. C. Lyon, I.C.S., who was in charge for the first four years and eight months and brought to the work his experience gained in Muzaffarpur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

DARJEELING, THE 20TH JUNE 1904.

RESOLUTION No. 1472T.—R.

READ—

The Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the District of Darbhanga.

Letter no. 2511A., dated the 21st March 1904, from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and letter no. 247S., dated the 1st February 1904, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, submitting the report.

The Report on the Survey and Settlement operations in the district of Darbhanga has been submitted by Mr. J. H. Kerr, I.C.S., who succeeded Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, I.C.S., as Settlement Officer of North Bihar in July 1899. In form, it closely follows the report on the district of Saran, upon which a Resolution has recently been recorded by Government; and it is the last of the series of reports in which the proceedings, which were initiated in the year 1891 in respect of the northern districts of the Patna division, have been described and discussed.

2. Nothing could be more convincing than the present report as to the need that existed for the proceedings which have been completed in the Darbhanga district. Illegal enhancement of rent, oppression by the landlords and consequent discontent among the tenantry were found to be prevalent to a greater or less degree in nearly all parts of the district. In one large village, the property of the Madhubani Babus, the misconduct and oppression of the landlords' agents had driven the tenants into open revolt. In the large estates of Rai Ganga Prashad Singh Bahadur, the tenants to whom no proper rent receipts were given were reduced to the verge of despair by confused accounts, which showed them as hopelessly indebted to the landlord. And in pargana Padri the landlord, Babu Ganeshwar Singh, had not merely enhanced rents illegally, but had obtained from the raiyats agreements to surrender their land at the end of five years, and thus rob themselves of their most cherished rights of occupancy.

Even in the estates of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the wealthiest zamindar in Bihar, which cover two-fifths of the district, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to note the facts brought to light are far from creditable to the management. Except in pargana Alapura in which a record-of-rights was made by Mr. Finucane in 1876-78, illegal enhancements have been numerous in all circles of the estate since 1884, when the management passed from the Court of Wards into the hands of the late Maharaja. The raiyats complained not so much that the rates arbitrarily fixed by the Raj officials were more than they could afford to pay, but that constant changes in the rent-rolls had destroyed all sense of security. The various ways in which enhancements were effected are described in paragraphs 197 to 202 of the Settlement Officer's report. In numerous cases, the rents collected by the Raj were considerably less than the nominal demand. In all cases in which the enhancements made exceeded the limits allowed by the Tenancy Act, the Settlement Department recorded the rents which were paid by the raiyats prior to the enhancements, the Raj being left to apply for the settlement of fair rents under section 105 of the Act, if it considered such a course to be advisable. Large accumulations of arrears of rent and

discontent among the tenantry were the inevitable result of frequent temperings with the rent-rolls in some of the circles. In the Alapur pargana, on the other hand, where no attempt has been made to enhance the rents, as fixed by Mr. Finucane, collections have been practically made in full, and freedom from agrarian trouble of all kinds has prevailed. The lesson to be learned from these facts is that a good landlord will prefer the collection in full of a moderate demand to an inflated rent-roll, heavy outstandings and a discontented peasantry. It is to be hoped that this lesson will not be lost sight of.

3. The procedure followed in Darbhanga was generally the same as that adopted in Saran. The subject was discussed in paragraph 3 of the Resolution on the report concerning that district, and does not call for separate notice upon the present occasion.

4. The area of the district is 3,348 square miles; while the population, according to the Census of 1901, is 2,912,611 persons. The density of the population thus reaches the high figure of 870 persons to the square mile. Nearly 80 *per cent.* of the total area of the district is under cultivation. Of the remaining 20 *per cent.*, nearly half is not available for cultivation, being occupied by roads, rivers, sites of houses, tanks, etc.; while it is doubtful if any considerable portion of the balance, which is at present reserved for mango groves and pasturage, could be made available for cultivation. The district is dependent to a remarkable degree on its winter rice harvest, no less than 63 *per cent.* of the cultivated area being occupied by this crop. Over four-fifths of the population of the district being dependent on agriculture, it is not surprising that, when this crop fails, the stress of famine is keenly felt.

5. The record-of-rights was prepared for 3,387 villages, varying in size from 15 square miles to 2 acres, and with an average area of a little less than a square mile. Over a million separate holdings were found with an average area of just over 2 acres; while over 5½ millions of plots were recorded with an average area of two-fifths of an acre. The subdivision of proprietary rights was great, it having been found necessary in some cases to employ, minute fractions, representing the value of a *kanwa*, or $\frac{1}{69,000,000}$ of 16 annas, in order to express the interests to be recorded.

6. Few difficulties were met with in recording status. Ninety *per cent.* of the total number of holdings in the district are held by settled raiyats who have lived in their villages for generations. The percentage of the total occupied area in the possession of raiyats holding at fixed rates and occupancy raiyats is 85; the district comparing favourably in this respect with Muzaffarpur (79) and the United Provinces (from 54 to 73), but being slightly behind Saran (89) and Champaran (88). The low percentage of the area occupied by raiyats holding at fixed rates (0.6) is accounted for by the large number of enhancements which were found to have taken place, and of which mention has been made in paragraph 2 of this Resolution. The percentage of tenancies held by non-occupancy raiyats (.6) is considerably smaller than in Muzaffarpur (2), Champaran (6) and Saran (1.48).

7. In paragraph 364 of his report, the Settlement Officer estimates the probable effect of the record-of-rights on the position of petty proprietors. The increasing subdivision of proprietary rights has made it necessary for them to resort more and more to direct cultivation; and mention is made of certain villages in which the area in the occupation of landlords has increased by 180 *per cent.* within the last sixty years. Hitherto, these men have been able to maintain themselves and their families by ousting raiyats from their lands, and by making enhancements of rents. In future, owing to the existence of the record-of-rights, they will be unable to resort to either of these expedients; and the Settlement Officer anticipates that they will be forced to take to other pursuits.

8. The average incidence of rent paid by occupancy raiyats is Rs. 3-12-6, as against Rs. 2-12-3, Rs. 1-14-11 and Rs. 4-5-4 in Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Saran, respectively.

The land revenue assessment payable by the landlords is annas 6-2 per acre as against annas 9-11 in Muzaffarpur, annas 14-2 in Saran and annas 4 in Champaran; while their assets average Rs. 3-7-8, as against Rs. 3-14-8, Rs. 4-2-10 and Rs. 1-13-9, respectively, in those districts. The result, as regards the district of Darbhanga, is that the zamindars retain 88 per cent. of the assets, as against 10 per cent., which was the share of the gross produce to which they were considered to be entitled at the time of the Permanent Settlement. It is interesting to notice, in this connection, that the Darbhanga Raj pays Government revenue amounting to Rs. 1,05,105 in respect of lands situated in the Darbhanga district; while the gross rental derived from such lands according to the Road Cess valuation papers amounts to Rs. 28,99,424.

9. Rents were settled for only a little over 5 per cent. of the raiyati holdings of the district, the resulting increase in the rental being 12 per cent. Of the amount decreed, 86 per cent. was due to the assessment of excess area and only 14 per cent. to actual enhancements of rates.

10. In Chapter IV, Part II of the report, the Settlement Officer has given a full and interesting account of the material resources of the agricultural classes. The average size of the cultivator's holding (3.6 acres) is well above the subsistence limit (2½ acres). The conditions of the district are, however, special. As noticed above, it is dependent on a single crop; and, though, in ordinary years, it might support a slightly larger population than at present, a reduction in the average size of the holdings would probably involve disastrous results in the event of a general failure of the winter rice. Apart from occasional failures of this crop, the chief hindrance to progress and prosperity has, as indicated in paragraph 2 of this Resolution, been the uncertainty that has hitherto existed as to the rent demand.

11. The net cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 14,17,136; the incidence being Rs. 429 per square mile, or about annas 10.8 per acre. The cost of the proceedings was thus lower than in Saran, where the rate worked out to annas 11.3 per acre, but considerably higher than in Muzaffarpur and Champaran, where it amounted to annas 8-8 and annas 6-6, respectively, per acre. The heavy expenditure in Darbhanga is explained by the Settlement Officer in paragraphs 148 and 271 of the report, and was mainly due to an unavoidable curtailment of the programme of 1899-1900.

12. The conspicuous success which has attended recovery operations in North Bihar has been surpassed in Darbhanga, where the entire demand was collected, and practically the whole of the amount due from the raiyats was paid by them voluntarily. In paragraph 11 of the Resolution on the Saran report, it was mentioned that popular opinion was in favour of periodical revision by highly-paid officers in preference to annual revision by a subordinate agency. Paragraphs 509 and 510 of the present report show that the same views prevail in Darbhanga. This question is, at the present time, under the consideration of the Government of India, and it will suffice here merely to draw attention to the remarks of the Settlement Officer.

13. A noticeable result of the operations has been the increase in the number of suits for arrears of rent, which amounted to 15,243 in 1902, as against an average of between 3,000 and 4,000 per annum prior to the year 1900. A special enquiry was made on the subject by the Special Judge appointed under the Tenancy Act; and the conclusions arrived at by him were that, although there had been some dissatisfaction on the part of the landlords with the rates of rent fixed by the Settlement Department, the increase was due chiefly to other facts, viz., (1) that raiyats withheld rent while the operations were in progress in order to ascertain what rates would be settled, and (2) that the landlords now have a record on which they can safely rely in order to prove the relationship of landlord and tenant, whereas previously they were deterred from litigation by the fear that

the papers filed by them would not be accepted as trustworthy by the courts. As indicated in paragraph 12 of the Resolution on the Saran report, the question of the increase in the number of rent suits in the surveyed districts will continue to engage the careful attention of Government.

14. Several very important questions, which have been raised in the report of the Settlement Officer, remain to be considered. The first of them relates to the attempts which have been made by several landlords of the district to annul the effect of the record-of-rights in respect of rents payable and the status of tenants by the filing of deeds of compromise in cases under sections 105 and 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. This matter is discussed in paragraphs 261 to 267 of the Settlement Officer's report. Hitherto, the action of the Settlement Department in refusing to recognise such deeds, where they appeared to contravene the spirit of the Act, has been upheld by the superior courts. The subject is one, however, which will require close and constant attention. Other and more insidious methods of evading the provisions of the Act are those described in paragraphs 511 and 512 of the report, viz., (1) the taking of agreements from the raiyats at rates in excess of those allowed by the law, and (2) the securing of decrees in rent suits, either *ex parte* in the absence of the raiyats concerned, or on their admission, or on compromise. Government has already used its influence to secure the cancellation of a large number of illegally executed agreements; but the subject is one which will require continued attention. The question as to what, if any, remedy is called for in cases of the second class is at present under the consideration of the Board, and will shortly be referred by them to Government.

15. It remains for the Lieutenant-Governor to express his high appreciation of the services rendered by the officers who brought these operations to a successful conclusion. His Honour's thanks are specially due to Messrs. Lyon and Allen, who were in charge of the Settlement Department, and to Major Crichton, who was Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, during the progress of the proceedings. Much assistance also was afforded by Messrs. Carlyle, Maddox and Wheeler, who, in their capacity of District Officer, cordially co-operated with the Settlement and Survey Departments. The Settlement Officers were Messrs. Stevenson-Moore and Kerr. Both these officers worked with marked zeal and ability; and they were ably supported by Messrs. Hughes-Buller and Gourlay, Assistant Settlement Officers in charge.

16. His Honour has noticed with pleasure the long list of Native officers to whom the Settlement Officer ascribes a large share of the success of the operations. Of Assistant Settlement Officers, Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmad, Maulvi Ashfaq Hosain, Babu Atul Chandra Kerr, Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, Babu Bepin Behari Banerji, Pandit Ram Ballabh Misra, Maulvi Syed Ahmad Ali Khan, Babu Probodh Chandra Chatterjee, Mr. S. S. Day, Babu Romesh Chandra Dutt, Babu Nilmoni De, Babu Khetra Busan Prasad and Babu Jagdish Chandra Lahiri are noticed as deserving of special commendation; while Babu Suresh Chandra Deb and Maulavi Zahurul Hussain are mentioned as having done excellent work as Khanapuri Kanungos.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. EARLE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1111—260-2, dated Simla, the 5th August 1904.

From—L. ROBERTSON, Esq, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In reply to your letter no. 1497-T.—R., dated the 22nd June last, I am directed to say that the Government of India approve of the issue of the Resolution prepared under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the final report on the survey and record-of-rights in the Darbhanga district. I am also to express their concurrence in the commendation bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the officers who conducted these operations and to say that they share his satisfaction with the results.