

(162)

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
(REVISION)

IN THE
DISTRICT OF CHAMPARAN

(1913—1919)

BY

J. A. SWEENEY, I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer, North Bihar, 1913—1918.



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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
										APPENDICES.																																																																																									

Name of Thana.	Cropped area.							Current follow.
	Bhadai.	Aghani.	Rebi.	Other cropped area, e.g., mango, tea, pan, plantain, guavas, etc.	Total.	Dajra sil.	Net cropped area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
Shikarpur ...	108,392 73	111,657 88	133,577 67	5,764 61	359,392 89	113,673 24	240,717 65	2,400 19
Bagaha ...	76,283 98	92,614 33	95,416 04	8,090 46	267,404 81	77,601 23	189,803 58	5,803 ...
Bettiah ...	137,071 71	86,059 78	145,479 65	9,798 52	378,404 66	123,771 19	254,633 47	6,842 53
Total ...	321,748 42	290,331 99	374,473 36	13,652 59	1,005,202 86	315,047 66	685,154 68	21,110 74
Madhuban ...	25,451 73	27,279 19	36,596 89	2,035 60	91,363 48	29,863 66	61,500 77	1,412 3
Adapur ...	70,099 ...	47,848 28	76,930 51	2,936 12	197,809 21	74,273 ...	123,536 21	736 75
Dhaka ...	90,483 55	73,286 43	117,904 66	5,577 69	287,253 58	106,482 38	180,770 15	2,011 65
Kesaria ...	51,715 39	59,171 97	56,763 26	4,403 75	172,056 37	40,890 96	131,166 41	6,183 63
Gobindganj ...	49,357 64	52,927 40	54,360 43	4,938 30	161,583 77	41,118 28	120,470 49	5,665 49
Metihari ...	53,871 88	88,248 26	79,891 3	4,469 2	176,479 64	49,716 50	126,763 14	6,314 93
Total ...	340,973 66	293,756 53	422,429 28	21,350 43	1,068,544 93	341,859 73	745,703 17	23,576 74
GRAND TOTAL ...	662,727 8	589,089 52	796,927 64	43,009 7	2,091,747 31	661,837 46	1,420,859 85	43,683 48

Name of Thana.	Total uncultivated, columns 9, 14 and 18.	Total area, columns 9 and 19.	Irrigated area.	Irrigated area and how irrigated.				
				Irrigated from wells.	Irrigated from Government canals.	Irrigated from private canals.	Irrigated from tanks and abars.	Irrigated from other sources.
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
Shikarpur ...	117,774 26	358,491 91	48,481 41	313 30	5,561 08	33,643 54	441 48	3,523 01
Bagaha ...	193,347 85	383,151 41	49,936 33	9 10	29,035 42	15,368 44	303 61	3,219 76
Bettiah ...	102,922 34	357,555 81	600 56	14 96	...	259 16	65 ...	262 44
Total ...	414,044 45	1,039,199 13	94,018 30	337 36	34,596 50	49,270 14	810 09	9,004 21
Madhuban ...	17,931 10	79,930 87	53 60	9 34	...	...	31 26	13 ...
Adapur ...	21,548 87	145,085 08	6,975 01	775 54	1,269 37	1,330 72	1,160 70	5,099 68
Dhaka ...	34,580 94	215,351 09	10,298 96	67 32	6,507 99	1,280 81	1,629 43	613 41
Kesaria ...	40,713 77	171,879 18	12 89	12 89	...	...	...	...
Gobindganj ...	62,157 40	182,627 89	911 71	720 20	...	2 48	88 55	0 46
Metihari ...	56,899 10	183,662 24	1,945 78	191 09	...	826 78	571 64	256 27
Total ...	233,831 18	978,536 35	22,098 95	1,276 36	7,777 36	3,440 79	3,481 58	6,123 84
GRAND TOTAL ...	647,875 63	2,077,735 43	116,117 25	1,613 74	42,373 86	52,710 96	4,291 67	15,127 03

DIX I

Karnataka

Champanera

Culturable area other than current fallow.					Area not available for cultivation.			
Old fallow.	Groves not fruit bearing and bamboos.	Culturable jungle.	Other kinds.	Total.	House site.	Water.	Other kinds.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
44,168 40	1,785 84	18,999 91	10,614 13	78,336 39	3,243 34	17,354 28	12,134 86	32,737 88
61,710 86	929 68	27,269 14	22,899 25	229,800 25	2,191 52	41,498 93	12,045 12	57,786 60
24,248 23	2,251 96	6,163 42	17,604 19	60,222 27	4,256 7	16,929 28	14,610 62	25,795 22
140,132 85	4,981 56	57,475 47	64,119 89	266,649 51	10,716 16	75,777 44	39,799 60	126,394 20
4,397 17	837 26	488 57	2,972 8	8,420 38	1,142 60	3,912 90	3,083 69	8,098 47
4,403 77	717 34	624 81	2,648 28	8,783 21	2,938 42	4,114 94	5,975 49	12,928 91
8,618 88	1,377 85	658 56	4,530 88	15,036 17	3,069 78	7,408 9	7,090 5	17,528 22
11,406 19	1,617 77	575 75	5,880 70	19,480 40	2,179 91	4,081 50	3,788 31	15,649 72
21,982 64	1,589 81	2,324 59	7,930 2	33,821 6	2,096 87	9,170 2	11,204 46	22,470 85
22,324 82	1,561 70	2,085 4	7,596 76	32,681 88	1,947 91	8,327 46	7,690 95	12,928 82
72,122 17	7,345 93	5,763 82	21,858 83	118,109 25	12,245 14	37,086 91	48,721 14	98,158 16
312,355 83	12,327 43	69,160 79	95,978 72	584,752 76	23,651 30	112,868 35	68,512 76	219,487 39

Details of irrigated area as regards crops.					Number of wells.		Remarks.
Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Other food crops.	Non food crops.	Masonry.	Earthen.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	31	
A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	Number	Number.	
27,648 05	1,973 27	2,263 69	328 55	1,187 85	1,486	117	
49,976 76	216 12	274 22	80 78	117 98	1,041	137	
321 84	3 44	70 86	125 94	18 38	2,653	89	
87,308 69	2,192 88	2,679 47	535 22	1,304 16	5,174	263	
86 24	90	27	7 30	8 70	1,032	7	
6,985 27	108 58	1,115 86	173 48	232 98	1,124	74	
8,131 57	266 63	1,496 30	152 02	252 44	2,170	13	
...	0 27	4 38	6 16	2 13	2,500	5	
3 85	96 0	549 35	34 94	79 57	2,332	27	
1,248 49	31 08	462 75	84 79	118 67	1,599	26	
16,407 59	553 55	3,929 86	458 61	694 29	10,737	152	
1,08,714 24	2,746 28	6,608 33	993 86	1,993 55	15,911	515	

APPENDIX
CROP STATISTICS

Name of Thana.	BRADAI																		
	Cereals and pulses.						Fibres.		Dyes.										
	Rice.	Jowar (millet), Jangra, Kasurhi.	Mandua.	Mahua.	Kodo.	Urad.	Shama, Chana, Targal.	Jute.	Others.	Indigo.									
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.									
Shikarpur	66,802	63	176	67	1,661	61	7,000	20	2,620	66	66	67	190	63	19	14	33	36	45
Bagaha	29,778	25	393	23	1,245	50	35,022	70	20,412	66	64	66	502	66	45	67	64	13	626
Bettiah	66,612	68	1,371	10	595	458	24,077	23	28,203	76	224	66	2,060	52	620	64	623	34	4,023
Bettiah Subdivision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	181,342	66	1,341	68	3,522	69	64,768	46	61,862	50	619	66	2,783	65	664	65	767	67	4,754
Dhaka	63,459	75	190	68	3,576	30	15,643	56	6,655	61	99	26	600	66	23	71	69	15	1,409
Adaper	45,598	66	145	29	1,536	50	1,303	75	1,091	66	58	63	622	46	7	64	15	37	...
Motibari	20,976	66	159	40	600	31	17,627	20	12,918	65	163	66	1,024	52	651	61	163	23	226
Gobindganj	6,623	54	156	67	79	63	20,940	29	17,666	64	556	29	2,259	71	554	43	231	36	229
Kesada	9,270	67	353	63	496	66	22,247	20	15,277	66	712	61	1,000	66	1,646	22	320	26	1,116
Medhaban	3,725	67	177	29	163	61	14,256	62	4,639	65	66	66	2,151	69	152	19	115	47	1,046
Total	161,615	60	1,084	64	7,025	61	65,220	73	58,918	69	1,661	61	4,205	15	2,426	20	794	19	4,117
GRAND TOTAL	342,957	66	2,325	67	10,547	39	1,29,988	19	119,680	99	2,001	80	11,091	18	2,130	65	1,561	26	8,871

ANNEX II.
STATEMENT FORM.

AGHANI.									
Miscellaneous.			Cereals and pulses.						Oil-seeds.
Food.	Non-food.	Total.	Rice.	Jowar (millet), Gehuwan, e. Janera.	Bajra.	Kodo.	Arhar.	Moith, Kurthi.	Til or Jajli.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
24 86	0 85	108,392 73	103,397 87	40 02	15 65	1 98	7 91	63 03	433 35
44 12	10 88	75,233 98	65,393 87	56 28	58 74	12 89	0 43	108 59	464 45
100 22	10 09	137,071 71	65,776 38	130 04	80 11	23 32	11 73	408 38	7,139 70
...
265 76	22 62	321,718 42	269,557 90	235 94	163 50	37 69	19 57	644 99	8,037 50
63 75	8 08	90,468 55	67,320 08	58 09	2 23	5 23	6 32	32 19	207 57
10 14	5 38	70,069 0	43,519 45	8 02	1 94	0 38	0 38	0 57	91 68
100 07	9 90	53,871 33	29,807 50	108 87	48 58	76 25	8 34	381 25	3,171 24
43 35	12 21	49,357 04	43,489 68	91 28	9 50	46 73	19 06	709 57	4,940 37
61 83	15 66	5,716 39	48,300 25	153 50	11 77	193 68	24 03	281 30	691 41
62 75	3 82	16,461 75	19,100 09	77 51	1 29	55 31	2 45	60 31	113 36
349 86	62 13	340,973 66	285,487 03	498 75	75 40	377 60	60 11	1,465 19	9,065 61
666 32	81 75	662,737 08	514,964 93	734 69	228 90	415 10	79 68	2,110 18	17,103 11

APPENDIX
CROP STATISTICS

Name of Thana.	Condiments and spices.	Sugar.		Fibres.	Miscellaneous.		Total.	Cereals and		
		Sugarcane.	Others.	Cotton.	Gajar, marai, Alon pathai.	Non-food.		Rice (boro).	Wheat.	Barley.
20a	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
Bhikarpur ...	186 94	2,434 42	0 58	6 36	71 73	13 26	111,857 88	62 79	27,147 77	18,789 88
Bagaha ...	1,945 06	4,048 42	54 23	2 94	397 87	13 68	82,614 33	3 27	18,785 33	16,077 68
Bettiah ...	4,631 86	6,656 87	5 50	56 21	1,073 66	73 35	9,606 78	94 64	17,234 51	41,568 68
Bettiah Subdivision ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,735 86	13,140 71	60 28	67 41	1,543 45	97 29	29,331 99	159 90	63,167 60	72,761 48
Dhaka ...	105 16	2,584 55	2 90	19 49	2,988 42	5 17	73,296 43	83 25	3,181 39	21,496 99
Adapur ...	7 79	1 24	...	1 16	208 27	1 96	47,843 29	80 43	4,667 09	16,393 78
Motihari ...	610 55	230 38	8 68	6 98	3,773 94	80 70	88,248 26	77 50	7,689 93	27,097 87
Gohindganj ...	1,204 06	389 79	21 04	28 50	2,094 55	15 73	53,927 40	44 35	8,513 75	31,931 69
Kesaria ...	858 85	2,009 20	9 92	34 03	7,083 57	170 43	59,171 97	273 73	10,738 92	17,168 98
Madhuban ...	460 63	1,361 97	0 62	11 11	5,993 90	15 64	27,379 19	119 63	4,053 32	12,633 73
Total ...	2,753 04	6,547 13	43 16	79 25	22,094 65	239 61	268,750 53	607 07	44,014 40	91,553 48
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,488 90	19,687 84	103 44	168 66	23,638 10	336 90	589,088 53	766 97	107,182 0	187,334 94

APPENDIX II.
PRESENT FORM.

					Oil-seeds.				Eats
Grain.	Arhar.	Miscellaneous pulses.	Oats (China).	Others. Bala.	Linseed.	Rape and Mustard.	Til	Others. Eorhi (castor).	Condiments and spices.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
20,608 45	11,247 97	111 16	282 39	21,031 89	18,288 35	14,349 69	106 51	107 02	404 04
3,418 77	9,932 87	2,597 64	12 08	18,789 77	14,080 50	8 887 64	17 19	422 46	1,252 75
3,878 08	12,384 89	3,536 27	230 61	22,380 29	21,398 83	5,930 74	87 57	651 69	736 91
...
27,898 38	34,015 77	6,335 06	525 02	33,181 82	33,745 69	18,118 97	211 27	1,187 77	2,393 70
24,722 64	4,008 48	27,442 74	2,403 20	141 60	12,613 62	4,060 19	54 98	63 78	245 17
6,900 29	2,255 97	34,593 38	682 36	329 50	9,482 60	2,363 78	14 50	66 58	133 24
1,700 84	5,088 19	18,300 89	6,441 86	85 01	6,428 59	3,371 68	24 35	199 67	160 74
272 32	7,262 25	5,998 02	1,855 48	53 14	5,222 02	1,674 87	22 40	275 00	182 40
85 78	9,190 00	4,661 68	6,325 80	37 45	4,107 48	2,281 97	29 26	725 07	280 39
370 80	3,189 74	6,639 24	1,404 98	113 44	4,078 73	1,501 82	14 31	655 79	314 65
34,040 67	37,441 71	107,625 10	19,136 18	761 14	41,630 53	15,264 01	159 81	3,186 69	1,416 49
61,934 15	66,487 48	112,780 16	19,661 19	89,913 06	95,578 01	31,370 98	321 08	4,273 66	2,810 19

APPE
CROP STAT

Name of Thana.	RAB									
	Fibres.		Dye.	Drugs and Narcotics.				Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous	
	Cotton.	Others -- Sebay, Muni, Ekra.		Tobacco.	Opium.	Gau's, (Indian Hemp, etc.), Bhang, Charas.	Others.		Potatoes.	Other food-stuffs (maize, Kharboja, etc.), Tarkari (vegetables).
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
Bhikarpur ...	4 30	3 68	3 66	141 8	...	3 46	13 06	0 6	747 15	768 6
Bogaha ...	15 25	342 48	3 33	91 63	...	0 5	7 8	...	235 64	473 4
Bettiah ...	57 45	420 43	302 19	63 66	...	56 50	13 70	...	2,037 59	266 4
Bettiah Subdivision ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	77 0	785 73	309 35	295 73	...	59 99	33 65	0 6	3,020 48	2,181 4
Dhaka ...	7 67	285 26	3 40	101 27	...	0 84	0 6	...	484 68	622 6
Adampur ...	0 28	112 85	1 44	10 8	...	0 14	0 28	2 23	516 26	378 6
Motihari ...	23 2	213 41	2 12	64 5	...	1 46	1 50	0 13	261 5	273 6
Gobindganj ...	57 25	301 60	6 6	40 13	...	3 25	3 63	0 19	237 61	328 6
Kesaria ...	16 67	332 68	0 73	212 94	...	3 63	3 1	...	69 65	396 6
Madhuban ...	5 6	342 23	142 14	142 38	...	...	1 54	...	266 39	306 6
Total ...	110 12	1,469 29	163 91	621 78	...	7 48	7 86	3 53	1,810 1	2,396 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	197 12	2,245 1	563 26	917 51	...	67 41	41 61	3 59	4,830 49	4,677 6

ANNEX II--concl'd.

STATEMENT FORM.

Crops.		Orchards and Gardens.					Gross cropped area (columns 13, 27, 33, 35, 36 and 37).	Area cropped more than once.	Net cropped area.	Tir (palm) trees.	Kbajur (date) trees.	Remarks.
Non-food.	Total.	Mango.	Pan banay (Peele grove), Kalabari, (Plantain grove).	Others: Bag, Katchar, Bag, Mahua, Bag, Tir, Kbajur, etc.								
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	Number.	Number.			
7 23	133,577 07	5,604 79	10 77	59 5	359,323 69	118,675 24	340,717 65	1,497	2,692			
3 65	95,416 4	2,055 50	2 59	22 37	267,404 61	77,601 25	189,803 59	1,297	5,789			
24 16	145,479 65	9,646 45	14 78	122 21	378,404 66	129,771 19	254,633 47	6,238	14,928			
..			
34 34	374,478 56	18,306 74	28 12	229 78	1,005,202 26	320,047 69	685,154 68	9,032	26,819			
1 23	117,004 85	6,398 24	141 21	127 23	287,252 53	106,489 29	180,770 15	12,156	4,660			
1 67	76,080 61	2,879 27	7 21	49 04	197,809 21	74,373 0	123,436 21	7,192	849			
9 60	79,591 3	4,254 12	78 63	142 28	176,479 64	49,716 50	126,763 14	12,057	21,696			
1 79	54,800 43	4,791 22	20 79	116 19	161,923 77	41,112 29	120,811 48	11,910	12,907			
0 27	56,725 26	4,159 12	71 70	172 27	172,086 27	40,290 06	131,796 21	21,521	12,822			
2 11	22,508 29	1,761 42	107 23	166 20	91,262 42	22,202 05	69,060 37	25,012	47,750			
12 77	4,22,440 28	22,142 62	422 11	724 75	1,060,544 95	241,229 72	744,705 17	104,554	204,725			
40 11	7,90,222 04	41,540 26	460 22	1,008 42	1,021,747 21	661,667 42	1,429,880 65	118,566	129,405			

APPENDIX
ABSTRACT OF
District

Thana number.	Name of thana.	Proprietors' Zirat.		Held by Proprietors but not Zirat.		In cultivating possession of Tenure-holders.		Raiyats at 6 anna				
		Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
			A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.			
	Shikarpur ...	32	547 80	357	3,361	80	1,935	26,974	78	818	2,076	37
	Bagaha ...	2	81 67	222	2,728	16	587	10,802	88	67	697	19
	Bettiah ...	24	420 58	317	4,498	77	2,234	14,540	65	254	2,775	85
	Total ...	58	1,029 55	896	10,589	73	4,788	52,078	31	639	5,539	40
	Adapur ...	4	39 54	188	2,270	50	778	7,578	70	75	761	...
	Motihari ...	4	182 99	181	1,961	92	701	6,263	93	110	1,038	21
	Dhaka ...	200	2,772 31	857	2,084	73	1,120	7,754	93	782	4,114	56
	Madhuban ...	28	44 31	418	3,516	22	444	2,791	95	67	467	8
	Gobindganj ...	...	...	200	1,273	57	3,693	1,251	15	305	2,800	29
	Kesaria ...	28	199 89	305	2,065	38	1,299	6,973	82	995	6,420	19
	Total*	264	3,632 41	1,709	13,772	32	8,033	32,013	98	2,354	13,336	32
	GRAND TOTAL	322	4,691 96	2,005	24,361	105	12,819	84,092	29	2,993	18,875	71

Non-occupancy Raiyats.

Rent-free Holders

Thana number.	Name of thana.	Number of holdings.	Nakdi.			Chakat.			Bhaoli.		Number of holdings.	Total area.
			Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Total area.	A. D.		
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
			A. D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. D.		A. D.	
	Shikarpur ...	4,485	11,718 87	29,974 9 8	1 12 7	...	...	...	914 98	4,219	4,787 34
	Bagaha ...	8,920	16,747 55	28,159 0 3	1 11 7	...	...	...	1,960 63	1,729	1,803 46
	Bettiah ...	8,194	9,952 13	23,562 13 0	2 13 11	...	...	...	2,536 36	2,856	5,181 49
	Total ...	21,599	38,018 25	77,676 4 6	...	...	...	...	5,461 97	8,804	11,772 16
	Adapur ...	523	1,299 19	3,901 7 5	3 0 1	...	...	...	169 27	604	1,628 26
	Motihari ...	771	1,730 26	4,778 8 0	2 12 5	...	...	...	85 97	1,042	2,023 74
	Dhaka ...	335	1,246 43	4,913 8 9	3 2 3	...	...	...	39 18	3,791	3,434 42
	Madhuban ...	266	854 22	1,759 3 3	3 13 5	...	...	...	73 75	863	1,099 37
	Gobindganj ...	1,491	2,359 99	5,591 3 0	2 5 11	...	...	...	494 43	2,108	3,302 27
	Kesaria ...	385	700 99	1,380 5 6	2 6 4	...	...	...	21 40	2,519	4,328 13
	Total ...	3,771	7,631 8	21,223 12 2	...	...	...	...	384 ...	11,074	8,816 91
	GRAND TOTAL	25,070	45,699 13	98,900 0 8	...	...	...	...	6,345 97	19,878	20,568 109

RECORDS OF RIGHTS.

Champaran.

List of Rates.			Settled or Occupancy Raiyats.										
Total existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Number of holdings.	Nakdi			Chakri.			Bhaoli.				
			Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Total area.				
11	12	13	14		15	16	17		18	19	20		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A.	D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A.	D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A.	D.	
738 12 6	0 18 5	57,611	208,103	59	8,98,412 1 6	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	9,447	70
842 15 9	1 3 8	49,597	169,723	69	8,15,508 12 9	1 18 9	...	...	...	...	8,344	35
928 8 7	1 0 11	90,508	285,679	45	4,67,666 8 1	1 15 9	...	...	...	...	10,866	67
1,510 4 10	...	197,710	608,506	73	11,76,585 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	28,658	72
548 9 4	0 11 6	33,652	109,873	16	2,41,300 9 7	2 3 2	...	...	...	...	6,727	67
1,152 0 8	1 1 6	45,162	122,846	54	2,77,150 9 3	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	9,775	14
122 0 11	1 8 11	57,809	162,400	79	4,14,248 0 9	2 8 10	...	...	...	...	4,564	41
121 15 8	2 4 10	80,303	56,763	41	1,65,966 15 6	2 14 9	...	...	...	...	3,468	69
137 14 9	0 18 8	52,813	110,714	17	2,50,092 14 6	2 4 2	...	...	...	...	2,113	98
445 15 1	1 5 8	48,580	127,314	40	2,80,220 3 1	2 8 3	...	...	...	...	3,650	59
523 7 7	...	208,319	689,917	47	16,28,909 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	36,199	43
1,033 12 5	...	436,009	1,298,424	20	28,05,494 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	59,958	15

Unoccupied.		Kaisar-i Hind.		Under Raiyats.											Remarks.
Number of holdings.	Total area.	Total area.	Total area of village.	Number of holdings.	Nakdi.			Bhaoli.							
					Total area.	Total existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.								
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A.	D.					
2,905	90,395	75	5,207	75	358,491	91	5,914	97	73	2,55 7 9	2 1 8	4,810	60		
1,482	171,177	84	4,654	1	398,151	41	4,071	2,075	31	44,586 0 9	2 2 4	2,407	43		
8,268	67,731	90	8,323	4	357,355	81	1,218	4,931	75	10,515 11 0	2 11 1	7,212	15		
7,630	820,245	43	13,379	81	1,09,190	13	11,373	7,953	79	57,157 9 6	...	14,450	18		
957	12,642	60	2,009	52	145,035	8	3,393	159	79	404 4 0	2 8 6	3,867	38		
1,316	85,850	58	1,939	59	163,652	24	3,332	496	15	1,325 3 11	2 10 8	2,681	65		
1,903	21,419	53	1,919	78	215,831	9	4,113	393	24	897 2 0	2 4 6	3,229	69		
1,544	10,806	28	596	82	79,930	87	3,273	352	31	1,335 9 6	3 12 8	2,113	56		
3,888	40,620	30	1,200	79	193,627	89	7,119	1,777	42	5,338 4 9	2 15 7	3,563	69		
1,988	18,922	9	1,323	77	171,890	18	4,118	1,377	65	3,690 13 0	2 14 4	2,034	37		
1,588	140,961	38	9,075	27	978,553	33	23,318	4,431	36	12,940 1 6	...	1,473	76		
3,318	469,506	87	22,305	107	2,077,755	48	36,571	12,905	15	70,097 5 0	...	31,308	93		

Statistical statement showing

Thana No.	Name of thana.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Young stock.	Bulls reared or bred at Government farms with name of farm.	Ordinary bulls.	Buffalo bulls.	Buffalo males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Shikarpur ...	60,483	19,750	41,887	490	18	1,191	981
2	Bagaha ...	55,763	44,587	29,786	646	1,732	2,099	2,836
3	Bettiah ...	45,956	46,425	84,398	727	8	1,504	1,084
	Total ...	162,202	150,562	106,066	1,863	1,758	5,894	4,350
4	Madhuban ...	9,335	10,185	6,085	21	53	93	177
5	Adapur ...	16,354	34,509	11,091	1	110	159	631
6	Dhaka ...	20,738	32,299	12,963	22	123	145	501
7	Fesaria ...	20,188	21,780	11,675	10	96	175	461
8	Gobindgunj...	25,567	20,995	14,912	3	317	177	389
9	Motihari ...	23,939	20,786	12,770	8	155	195	561
	Total ...	116,121	130,553	69,496	65	655	943	2,720
	GRAND TOTAL ...	278,323	281,115	175,562	1,928	2,603	6,837	7,070

DIX IV.

the number of stock.

Cow calves.	Buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12,514	789	8,568	31,198	1,780	49	230	50	24,793	4,088	
10,202	1,988	8,377	16,822	1,498	40	248	404	16,432	2,769	
12,027	1,030	8,637	42,188	1,984	69	412	42	19,976	3,169	
34,743	3,765	14,572	90,208	5,257	158	988	496	61,203	10,008	
8,709	2,471	1,442	12,996	591	10	149	32	4,221	859	
6,095	5,409	2,088	23,959	983	23	220	17	11,104	1,378	
11,392	2,266	1,643	32,345	2,122	81	309	89	14,019	2,079	
7,472	4,739	1,921	22,915	1,356	46	389	10	8,853	1,970	
6,878	4,980	2,391	25,159	1,718	41	331	13	9,310	1,388	
6,535	4,472	2,266	25,891	1,352	29	391	26	8,708	1,37	
42,031	29,743	11,096	142,771	6,070	180	1,789	189	56,215	9,050	
76,824	38,408	26,668	232,979	13,322	369	2,777	685	117,418	19,056	

APPEN

Sale of proprietary rights of

Serial No.	Subdivision.	Name of Thana.	Total area of Thana.	Total number of Khewat entries.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.	Percentage of columns 7 to 4.	Percentage of columns 8 to 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BETTIAH SUB-DIVISION.		Acres.			Acres.		
1	...	Shikarpur ...	862-18	33	4	83-40	9-67	12-12
2	...	Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	Bettiah ...	1,789-40	19	6	253-64	47-70	31-57
	Total ...	...	2,651-58	52	10	337-04	57-37	43-69
	SADE SUB-DIVISION.							
4	...	Maithuban ...	6,714-91	143	25	527-19	7-55	17-48
5	...	Dhaka ...	8,466-64	42	11	1,189-30	14-05	26-19
6	...	Kewaria ...	17,863-23	71	35	7,537-74	43-37	49-29
7	...	Gobindgunj ...	1,986-15	103	25	236-91	18-03	24-65
8	...	Adapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	Motihari ...	1,514-46	34	8	539-51	35-98	23-56
	Total ...	...	36,075-39	393	104	10,032-65	118-33	141-37
	GRAND TOTAL...	...	38,726-97	445	114	10,869-69	17-70	185-06

PART V.

Champanan District.

Number of transfers.				Share of land revenue transferred, in rupees, if given.	Price paid.	Average rate per acre.	Highest rate per acre.	Lowest rate per acre.	Remarks.
Landlord.	Tenureholder.	Money-lender class.	Half-year.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
2	...	1	...	34 2 9	9,850 0 0	118 1 8	583 15 1	72 12 2	
...	
5	1	...	...	336 1 0	47,235 0 0	55 5 4	164 7 6	31 1 1	
8	1	1	...	370 3 9	57,085 0 0	173 7 0	748 6 7	103 13 3	
15	1	5	4	224 12 10	43,985 1 9	83 6 11	757 9 2	11 10 11	
10	...	1	...	432 12 4	1,52,066 0 5	127 13 9	2 5 8 9	74 1 7	
26	...	8	1	11,385 10 0	2,53,191 6 6	35 9 6	108 4 10	19 9 5	
23	...	2	...	94 1 4	15,203 12 0	62 14 2	116 12 0	17 14 11	
...	
2	...	4	2	214 12 3	35,423 0 0	66 2 3	80 2 7	16 14 2	
76	1	20	7	12,352 1 6	4,59,868 4 8	373 14 7	1,268 5 4	140 3 0	
84	2	21	7	12,722 5 3	5,56,953 4 8	547 5 7	2,016 11 11	244 6 3	

Sale of Occupancy Rights

Serial No.	Name of Thana.	Total area of village, in acres.	Total area held by occupancy riyats in acres.	Total number of holdings of occupancy riyats.	Number of Sales.		Area sold, in acres.
					Whole holding.	Part holding.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Shikarpur ...	958,491-91	212,551-29	57,811	643	784	5,213-80
2	Bagaha ...	383,151-41	173,053-4	49,597	301	288	2,105-56
3	Bettiah ...	357,555-81	246,546-12	93,502	1,589	3,045	6,476-51
	Total ...	1,020,199-13	632,165-45	197,710	2,553	4,117	13,796-87
4	Motihari ...	133,662-24	132,621-68	45,162	594	2,963	4,944-30
5	Mathubani ...	7,993-87	60,239-10	30,808	687	2,014	2,720-50
6	Dhaka ...	215,351-9	166,965-20	57,800	1,159	6,354	6,568-96
7	Gobindganj ...	182,927-89	118,827-10	52,813	263	1,161	1,615-84
8	Kocharia ...	171,879-15	130,964-99	43,580	525	3,017	3,869-45
9	Adapur ...	145,330-3	116,605-83	33,652	996	4,843	7,227-42
	Total ...	906,555-16	726,216-90	268,219	4,224	20,251	26,936-47
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,006,095-43	1,358,382-35	466,029	6,767	24,368	40,738-34

DIX VI.

District Champaran.

Number of Sales to—				Amount paid.	Rate per acre for land sold.	No. of vendors still holding as under-riyats—		Remarks.
Landlord.	Lawyers.	Money-lenders.	Riyats.			On cash rent.	On produce rent.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
61	274	279	813	1,75,172 6 3	33 9 7	1,146	1	
47	16	239	287	71,929 2 9	34 2 4	...	...
48	77	2,483	2,079	3,45,143 12 9	53 4 8	...	...
156	367	2,954	3,173	5,92,245 5 9	121 0 7	1 46	1	
13	18	1,814	1,711	3,66,313 0 2	74 1 3	...	...
62	27	1,321	1,291	2,01,324 4 6	74 0 1	...	...
83	30	3,243	4,054	9,34,301 10 6	142 7 2	...	...
29	13	849	539	1,18,849 3 0	73 8 10	...	...
37	22	1,426	2,057	1,87,144 11 8	48 6 3	...	...
21	10	2,797	3,011	8,38,267 12 0	115 15 10	...	...
242	150	11,450	12,663	26,46,220 9 10	528 7 5	...	...
398	487	14,404	15,836	3,238,465 15 7	649 8 0	1,146	1	

Mortgages with

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Total number of mortgages in the thana.	Total area of thana.	Area (in acres) held by Mortgagees.											
				From proprietor.		From tenure-holder.		From raiyat at fixed rent.		From settled raiyat.		From occupancy raiyat.		From non-occupancy raiyat.	
				a		b		c		d		e		f	
				A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Dhaka ...	19,291	215,351	77	23	526	98	858	61	18,750	16	74	0	1	66
2	Motihari ...	3,625	183,062'24	252	72	621	58	58	4	4,557	78	2,008	78	1	84
3	Gobindgunj ...	8,739	182,027'49	478	57	5,237	50	801	15	447	78	186	68	2	14
4	Kesaria ...	8,806	171,879'18	612	63	2,116	4	381	31	6,128	77	8	16	2	68
5	Adapur ...	10,183	145,085'78	1,508	10	880	90	182	19	19,077	69	27	27	16	31
6	Madhuban ...	4,020	79,930'57	76	75	27	07	20	35	3,347	09	12	3	0	0
	Total ...	54,336	983,538'25	2,998	99	8,410	73	1,771	05	49,304	18	2,385	07	25	58
7	Shikarpur ...	6,255	858,491'91	3,122	53	4,518	49	107	78	11,598	12	4	51	67	78
8	Bagaha ...	1,833	38,589,151'41	39	78	116	18	183	48	3,940	04	6	69	67	87
9	Bettiah ...	9,919	357,555'81	636	19	2,475	35	261	85	9,949	07	21	11	46	63
	Total ...	10,007	1,099,205'13	3,788	50	7,109	08	643	09	25,388	75	32	31	194	73
	GRAND TOTAL ...	71,243	2,057,741'38	8,797	49	16,509	76	2,414	74	74,092	91	2,417	86	219	76

DIX VII.

possession.

Total area (in acres) mortgaged.	Area held by Mortgagees of different classes.								Total amount advanced.	Rate per acre.	Remarks.
	Landlord class.		Lawyer class or class of those in service.		Money-lending class.		Raiyat class.				
	a		b		c		d				
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
17,069'6	442	62	78	67	10,165	16	6,381	41	20,20,140 15 0	153 5 3	
506,824	53	46	406	6	4,346	75	1,161	97	4,20,208 12 8	70 8 6	
10,232'3	932	60	249	17	6,425	68	2,604	18	9,74,367 4 11	89 16 6	
9,344'58	768	50	70	21	5,128	10	3,247	77	6,03,215 0 8	64 4 0	
21,650'27	130	9	208	85	13,010	95	7,319	88	3,160,969 11 1	99 12 3	
3,403'89	114	31	100	90	1,946	78	1,981	89	2,66,961 3 6	76 6 6	
52,378 6	2,476	81	1,203	36	41,938	61	22,037	10	76,45,850 15 10	...	
19,409'10	4,018	08	282	53	8,729	36	5,769	19	13,40,305 6 6	141 13 6	
4,363'55	237	68	59	75	2,127	91	1,938	21	2,14,765 0 0	22 3 6	
13,293'12	920	95	107	78	8,275	90	3,908	48	7,07,733 7 2	57 12 0	
31,155'88	5,776	71	640	06	19,333	23	11,615	63	13,20,262 13 3	...	
83,831'89	8,358	2	1,848	48	61,071	84	33,052	98	8,375,053 13 1	80 0 0	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement of cases under Section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, of Champaran District.

Name of thana.	Total cases instituted.	Cases disposed of.	Pending.	Details of figures shown in column 3.			Remarks.
				Allowed.	Disallowed.	Withdrawn.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shikarpur ...	1,076	1,076	...	302	575	109	
Bagaha ...	768	768	...	126	537	69	
Bettiah ...	768	768	...	260	426	69	
Total for the Bettiah Subdivision.	2,612	2,612	...	778	1,571	200	
Motihari ...	725	725	...	281	332	62	
Adapur ...	598	598	...	206	253	139	
Kesaria ...	402	402	...	144	169	89	
Dhaka ...	804	804	...	283	332	164	
Madhuban ...	235	235	...	111	103	21	
Gobindganj ...	855	855	...	295	465	95	
Total for the Sadr Sub-division.	3,619	3,619	...	1,325	1,704	590	
Total for District ...	6,231	6,231	...	2,103	3,278	850	

APPENDIX IX.

Section 108A case figures up to 9th September 1919, Champaran District.

Cases instituted up to date.	Disposed of up to date.	Pending.	Detail of figures shown in column 3.		Remarks.
			Allowed.	Disallowed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,557	1,257	...	671	586	

APPENDIX X

Statement of Commutation Cases.

No. of cases which have been instituted up to date.	Name of Thana.	Number of cases disposed of up to date.	Number of cases in which commutation was--			Commutated.		
			Allowed.	Disallowed.	Withdrawn.	Area, in acre.	Rent.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
236	Sbikarpur ...	232	233	48	1	358-29	1,265 13 0	3 9 0
272	Bagaha ...	271	200	70	1	220-63	1,003 13 0	4 8 9
492	Bettiah ...	474	346	130	8	498-48	2,243 4 6	4 8 0
Total for Bettiah Sub-division.	1,060	1,027	779	238	10	1,077-0	4,512 14 6	4 3 0
1,061	Adapur ...	376	923	51	2	1,289-47	7,858 3 0	61 6 0
526	Motibari ...	358	991	62	...	378-35	1,689 6 3	4 8 6
48	Kesaria ...	47	42	3	2	80-94	188 15 3	2 5 4
129	Dhaka ...	71	43	21	7	35-52	166 14 0	4 11 3
4	Madhuban ...	4	1	2	1	0-03	0 1 0	3 2 0
269	Gobindganj ...	218	238	9	1	15-63	407 1 0	4 4 0
Total for Sadr Sub-division.	2,031	1,609	1,608	148	13	1,874-95	10,310 8 6	5 8 0
Total for the District	3,081	2,636	2,287	386	23	2,952-41	14,823 7 0	5 0 3

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing section 108 Case figures up to September, 1919, Champaran District.

Cases instituted up to date.	Disposed of up to date.	Pending.	Detail of figures shown in column 3.		Remarks.	
			Allowed.	Disallowed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	917	808	14	407	303	

Classification of cases under Section

Serial number.	Case number.	Name of Thana.	Number of cases.	Number of holdings sued.			Existing rents of rent-paying holdings sued.	Result of Settlement.									
				Rent-paying.	Non-rent-paying.	Total.		Number of holdings.				Existing rent which has been settled.	Existing rent which has been allowed.				
								Withdrawn.	Dismissed.	In which existing rent settled.	In which existing rent allowed.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	12a	12b				
							Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.		
1	...	Bettiah ...	1,368	47,303	2,107	49,500	8,11,363	12	0	6,419	1,830	11,332	26,733	1,31,306	6	0	1,00,077
	...	Shikarpur ...	1,411	26,607	1,059	27,666	2,20,716	14	3	4,023	1,380	7,530	13,780	81,639	6	0	1,39,067
2	...	Bagaha ...	1,005	31,505	2,036	33,541	3,29,170	11	1	6,059	2,020	10,064	18,945	1,13,748	8	10	1,16,432
		Total for Bettiah Sub-division.	3,784	1,04,415	5,202	1,09,707	7,61,271	5	7	17,397	5,236	29,926	53,968	2,35,714	4	10	4,35,557
4	...	Adapur ...	390	18,602	10	18,702	1,56,951	0	0	608	459	2,708	14,549	24,968	0	1	1,53,065
5	...	Motihari ...	302	12,513	67	12,580	60,202	9	3	763	1,114	2,436	8,181	24,639	4	9	65,345
6	...	Gobindganj ...	312	11,519	63	11,581	59,199	2	9	2,106	697	2,299	6,486	15,879	9	0	36,811
7	...	Madhuban ...	338	10,870	209	10,578	43,918	12	0	499	796	1,199	7,064	11,208	12	6	32,714
	...	Dhaka ...	598	28,183	290	29,173	2,18,805	12	0	685	1,810	4,040	30,948	28,640	1	9	1,69,969
	...	Kesaria ...	316	14,275	213	14,488	1,02,991	4	3	473	1,073	1,909	10,633	17,936	7	3	65,064
		Total for Badr Sub-division.	2,318	95,951	1,146	97,097	6,35,069	8	2	5,669	5,937	15,565	66,880	1,21,198	2	10	5,13,866
1	...	Bettiah Subdivision ...	3,784	1,04,415	5,202	1,09,707	7,61,271	5	7	17,397	5,236	29,926	53,968	2,35,714	4	10	4,35,557
2	...	Badr Subdivision ...	2,318	95,951	1,146	97,097	6,35,069	8	2	5,669	5,937	15,565	66,880	1,21,198	2	10	5,13,866
		District Total	6,102	2,00,366	6,348	2,06,804	13,96,340	12	9	23,066	11,173	44,491	1,21,748	4,46,907	8	9	9,49,423

DIX XII.

Bengal Tenancy Act, District Champaran.

rent-paying holdings.					Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-).	Result of settlement of non-rent paying holdings.					REMARKS
Increase or decrease in alteration of area.	Enhancement under section 80.	Total rent settled.				Number of holdings withdrawn.	Number settled.	Area settled in acres.	Rent settled.	Incidence per acre.	
		By compromise.	Otherwise.	Total.							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19a	19b	20	21	22	23
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
+939 13 9 -1,340 1 2	31,248 12 0	4,688 13 0	2,37,634 7 6	2,42,322 4 6	9.94	1,553	625	245.13	789 1 0	2 4 6	
+1,243 7 0 -376 10 6	12,380 16 3	15,872 13 0	2,24,067 13 9	2,39,970 10 9	8.73	128	991	651.03	1,221 2 0	2 0 6	
+1,029 0 10 -300 9 3	17,705 13 8	5,661 5 6	2,40,433 10 5	2,45,907 15 11	7.34	1,400	656	631.96	1,890 11 2	2 3 6	
+3,211 6 1 -2,532 5 0	60,341 8 6	20,123 15 0	6,02,168 12 3	6,22,291 15 2	9.41	2,080	2,312	1,018.09	3,501 2 6	2 2 7	
+939 5 9 -698 8 5	27,680 7 9	605 6 0	1,65,975 15 0	1,66,571 5 0	11.06	1	0	2.07	5 0 0	2 6 9	
+408 5 0 -287 0 9	8,256 3 1	1,933 10 0	68,640 6 0	69,504 0 9	13.94	9	53	26.96	75 1 3	2 5 9	
+474 14 0 -142 2 10	5,240 12 0	2,798 13 6	61,663 15 2	65,763 11 8	11.15	16	66	20.07	45 14 6	4 6	
+400 8 2 -421 0 6	0,412 2 3	6,134 14 0	43,276 3 0	60,410 1 0	14.78	16	128	15.58	247 5 6	3 4 2	
+635 4 0 -524 2 9	33,049 2 2	4,316 2 9	3,47,819 9 8	2,62,136 12 6	15.23	68	632	133.68	877 6 9	2 13 0	
+762 2 6 -371 10 6	12,713 1 9	5,469 1 0	1,11,641 12 3	1,17,100 14 0	13.70	62	161	40.00	107 15 6	2 16 9	
+3,070 8 6 -2,515 2 5	94,361 14 9	24,357 15 0	7,06,217 12 10	7,30,575 12 10	15.04	160	900	300.73	686 11 6	2 12 6	
+3,211 6 1 -2,532 5 0	60,341 8 6	20,123 15 0	6,02,168 12 3	6,22,291 15 2	9.41	2,080	2,312	1,018.09	3,501 2 6	2 2 7	
+3,070 8 6 -2,515 2 5	94,361 14 9	24,357 15 0	7,06,217 12 10	7,30,575 12 10	15.04	160	900	300.73	686 11 6	2 12 6	
+6,600 14 7 -5,017 7 6	1,00,098 7 2	60,480 14 6	16,08,386 13 6	16,68,867 12 0	11.64	2,220	2,808	1,916.65	4,259 14 0	3 4 2	

APPENDIX XIII.

No. 425-C., dated Motihari, the 15th August 1891.

From—E. G. COLVIN, Esq., Settlement Officer of Champaran,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I have the honour to submit the final report on the record-of-rights and settlement of rents in the five villages noted on the margin, **Ruksol, Bhawanipur, Hurnahi, Bellahia, in the district of Champaran.**
Gumhari.

2. *Proprietary Right.*—These five villages are situate north of Segowli in tappa Behar, one of the tippas lying on the Nepal border of the district. They are all five included in mahal Ahrowlia bearing touzi No. 951, on the rent-roll of the Champaran district, the ancestral property of the Bettiah Raj in Champaran. They have all been let out on thika lease to what is known as the Hardia Factory, the proprietors of which are Dr. A. S. Lethbridge and Mr. R. T. Lethbridge. The word "factory" is now a misnomer, as manufacture of indigo has ceased for some years, but the factory buildings still remain at Hardia, lying partly also in mauza Gumharia, one of the villages under settlement, and there is a resident Manager, Mr. H. Thorp, who collects the rents from the villages still held in lease by the proprietors of the quondam factory, and carries on on their behalf a considerable business in rice.

3. *History of the Settlement.*—It will be remembered that the settlement of these villages was undertaken on the application of the landlord under section 101 (2) (Chapter X) of the Bengal Tenancy Act. When the cultivation and manufacture of indigo were discontinued, the Factory endeavoured to come to terms with their raiyats for the cultivation and delivery of paddy. According to the common custom in Champaran, the raiyats had formerly agreed to cultivate indigo on the "tinkathia" system, that is to say, they had agreed to cultivate indigo on three kathas of every bigha in their holdings in return for a promise to pay a fixed sum per bigha, according to the quality of the indigo produced. When indigo was abandoned the Factory endeavoured to negotiate similar agreements for paddy in respect of the lands formerly planted in indigo, but a great number of the raiyats declined to accept the terms proposed. This disagreement led to difficulties in the realization of rent, the rent accounts being inextricably mixed up with the accounts for the cultivation of the special crop, as the raiyats had hitherto been accustomed to pay the rent of their holdings partly in cash and partly in kind, that is to say, partly in indigo. These difficulties first came to a head in the villages of Hurnahi, Bhawanipur, Ruksol and Bellahia, and the Manager accordingly applied at first for a survey and settlement of rents in these four villages, the grounds of application being that uncertainty existed as to the quantity of land held by each tenant and as to the accuracy of the boundaries of holdings given in the landlords' registers. The survey and settlement applied for were sanctioned by the Commissioner after reference to the Board of Revenue. Subsequently a similar application was made and sanctioned by the Commissioner in respect of three more villages, viz., Gumhari, Chandrol-Chitaur and Jitishi but when the Manager of the Factory found that the general cadastral survey of the district was imminent, he applied for the exclusion of the two last-named villages from the special survey operations, asking that Gumharia which was at that time already half-measured, might be completed. This request was also allowed, so that ultimately these remained to be dealt with the five villages, which form the subject of this report.

4. The survey and settlement operations were in the first instance entrusted to Babu Naurangi Lal, temporary Deputy Collector, but very little progress had been made when he fell ill, and was obliged, about June 1891, to proceed on leave.

The Collector, Mr. W. D. Blyth, who had throughout taken much interest in the proceedings, inspected the work of the amins about this time, and found it necessary to dismiss on the spot three out of the four men employed. After Babu Naurangi Lal's departure, it was decided that the survey should continue under the supervision of a kanungo, and that Munshi Nundji, who was then employed in the settlement of Mollarpur estate in Birbhum, should be deputed on the completion of that work to the Hardia villages, paying meanwhile an early visit to the latter in order to see that the work of measurement was proceeding satisfactorily. These orders were contained in the Government of Bengal's letter No. 921-L.R., dated the 16th July 1891.

As a matter of fact, the survey and preliminary record-writing of all the villages were completed under Munshi Nundji's supervision, and owing to his Mollarpur and other settlement work not coming to an end so soon as had been anticipated, it became necessary for him to pay not one, but many visits to the Hardia villages, taking such opportunities for this purpose as the exigencies of his other work would allow. Munshi Nundji also attested and published in draft the records for four of the villages and settled rents in them, and caused copies to be made of these records. The settlement was transferred to me under the orders of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, conveyed in his letter No. 1127-T.A., dated the 20th April 1893, on the ground that as Settlement Officer of Champaran, I could deal with it more conveniently than Munshi Nundji. The records of the settlement were not, however, made over by that officer until the following July; and as I was at that time without

any Assistant Settlement Officer, and myself wholly occupied with the larger settlement operations in the district, no progress could be made with the Hardia work until the following cold weather. In November I placed Babu Pramatha Nath Dutt, Assistant Settlement Officer, in special charge of the work, in addition to his other duties, and under my superintendence he brought the settlement to a close on the 1st of May, 1894. The submission of the final report has been somewhat delayed owing to my absence during May and June in officiating charge of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture and to the subsequent necessity of referring to Munshi Nundji and to the Collector of Champaran on certain points on which information was found to be wanting.

5. *Description of lands.*—The villages which have been brought under settlement lie within a few miles of the Nepal borders, and consist generally of rich rice-lands which yield good *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops, the former being the staple crop of the cultivators. The lands are liable to inundation from the stream known as the Sariswa, and are not therefore very suitable for the cultivation of indigo, which was often damaged by floods. This was probably one of the principal reasons for the abandonment of its indigo cultivation by the Factory.

6. *Population and caste distribution.*—The villages are inhabited principally by Hindus though there is not a small admixture of Muhammadans. Among the higher castes there are good numbers of Brahmins and Rajputs (principally in Hurnahi and Gumharia) and among the lower castes, Kurmis and Kanus are most numerous. The following table shows the classification of the population of two of the villages (the figures for other villages are not available), according to caste, as taken at the last census:—

Name.	Ahirs.	Musalmans.	Dusadhs, etc.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Kayasthas.	Kurmis, Kanus, Kooris.	Lohar, Katar.	Binds.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bellahia ...	367	236	155	27	21	21	44	108	151	149	1,279
Bhawanipur ...	182	250	89	12	...	11	132	16	2	220	814
Total ...	499	486	194	39	21	32	176	124	153	369	2,093

The total population is 5,412 for 89½ families, which gives 6.05 as the average number of persons in a family.

7. *Condition and character of the people.*—The condition of the tenants is one of considerable comfort, compared to local standards. The people have shown an independence and a determination to stand by their rights, which I have not often met elsewhere in the district. This attitude is, I think, sufficiently illustrated by the keen interest which, according to Babu Promotho Nath Dutt's report, the tenants displayed throughout the whole settlement proceedings, so far as conducted by him, and by the spirit, patent to any one perusing the record, with which they contested the cases under section 10½ for settlement of rents, and finally carried an appeal in all the cases before the Special Judge at Chapra.

The most influential people among the tenants are the Brahmins (Misras) of Hurnahi who were formerly *thikadars* of that village, and who still possess much of the power and local influence which that position gave them.

8. *Climate.*—The climate of the villages is naturally very damp, and it would be difficult to give a worse character to the drinking water of the locality than to describe it as probably about the worst in the district.

9. *Communications.*—There is a District Board road leading from the Segowli Station on the Tirhut State Railway to the Nepal borders, which is the principal road in tappa Bahas, and is used extensively by travellers to and from Nepal. The cart and coolie traffic on this road is very large, as, besides being the main artery of business in the tappa, the road forms the principal line of communication between India and Nepal and all the foreign merchandise and rail-borne traffic going through India to the latter country passes along it. There are various small village roads leading to this main road. The villages under settlement are from 12 to 16 miles from the Segowli Station on the Tirhut State Railway.

Markets.—There are markets in Hurnahi and Ruksol, but there are none in Gumharia, Bhawanipur and Bellahia. The nearest important trading place is Ramgarha, which is three miles from Bellahia. Here also is a factory, where the cultivation of indigo is still pursued, belonging to Mr. T. M. Gobbon, C.I.E., the Manager of the Bettiah Raj Estates.

10. *Physical features.*—To the ordinary observer the physical features of the lands comprised in the villages under settlement are extremely uninteresting, consisting like most of the tappa, chiefly of open arable country, cut up into paddy fields. The lands, however, consist entirely of the strong clayey soil known as *bhagar*, which is famous for its fertility. The principal crop is paddy, and tappa Behas of which the villages under settlement may be taken as typical, is noted throughout Champaran for the excellence of its rice. The produce suffices for a considerable export traffic, as well as for local sale. *Makai*, so common

elsewhere, is not often seen in this part of the district, the soil being too retentive of moisture. Rabi crops are known, but the soil is not so suitable for these, and comparatively little attention is in consequence paid to them.

The only exception to the general dead-level of these villages is a small mound in Hurnahi which I have not myself seen, but which Babu Pramatha Nath Dutt reports to be, according to local tradition, the remains of an ancient fort. At present it merely forms the site of an ascetic's *math*, where the people of the neighbouring villages repair for worship.

The Tilao, a small stream with clear water, but many weeds, runs to the west of Hurnahi. The Sariswa, another small stream, runs to the west of Bhawanipur. There is also a small water-course between Hurnahi and Gumharja, from which both villages could be irrigated, but irrigation is not generally practised in the villages under settlement except in respect of lands sown in poppy. This is necessary for the sake of the Opium Department and the profit which a good poppy-crop brings. For the rest, the cultivator chiefly depends on his *bhaoli* and *ayhani* crops.

11. *Tenures*.—The tenures are simple. There are no under-tenure-holders, the *thekadars* as usual in Bihar, having direct relations with the *raiyats*. There are some *briddars*, that is, Brahmans or religious persons who have acquired rent-free grants of land for pious purposes, such as, invoking blessings on the Maharajas of Bettiah, the grantor, under whom they hold directly. In some cases the Bettiah Raj, not recognizing the authority of the claims of the *ei-devant briddars* have come to terms with them, allowing them to retain the land in their possession, but assessing it to rent at a very low rate. Such men are known as *bandobast briddars*.

12. *Occupation of the people*.—Nearly all the inhabitants depend in some or other on land for their means of living. Most of them are cultivators, while others (generally the people belonging to the higher caste) do not do the work of actual cultivation personally, but employ hired labour or let out their lands on rents in kind, taking one-half share of the produce. The following table shows the occupation of the male population of Bellahia according to the last census (figures for the other villages are not available) :—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Cultivators.	Labourers.	Services.	Goldsmiths.	Traders.	Beggars.	Others.	Total.
1	Bellahia	544	65			1	2	6	618

13. *Village officials*.—The most important of the village officials, as in every Bihar village, is of course, the *patwari*, whose pay varies from Rs. 24 to Rs. 48 per year, and is paid by the landlords. The tenants pay him small sums (at half an anna per rupee on the rent) as *farakan* which means literally sums paid for granting acquittance in full; but the tenants would not freely admit such payment lest it should acquire the sanction of law. The village *gomasta* who assists the *patwari* in the collection of rent is paid Rs. 12 annually by the landlords. The *barahi* (carpenter), the *lohar* (blacksmith), the *hajam* (barber) each comes in for the produce of a small bit of land of the raiyat at harvest time. In each village there is a "gorait" who is allowed a grant of rent-free land of 2½ bighas in return for service, such as peons.

14. *Progress of survey and settlement*.—I will now go more fully into the history and progress of the settlement proceedings in each village. The measurement and record-writing of Hurnahi were taken up first in May 1891 and completed about November. The survey record-writing of Bhawanipur, Bellahia and Ruksol were begun in the cold weather of 1891-92 and finished in April 1892. The attestation and record-of-rights and settlement of rents of these four villages were begun in June 1892 and finished in July of the same year, and the records were published in draft in August 1892. The survey and record-of-rights in Gumharja were sanctioned in June 1892, and the survey and preliminary record-writing of this village were finished by the cold weather of 1892-93. Except for the copying of the khatians of the first four villages, the work had not made further progress when the records were made over to me in July 1893. Babu Pramatha Nath Dutt, when he was placed in immediate charge of this settlement, had therefore the following work to do in order to bring it to completion :—

- (a) disposal of 38 cases under section 106, left b, Munshi Nundji ;
- (b) attestation and draft publication of the record of Mauza Gumharja ;
- (c) disposal of any cases under sections 104, 105 or 106, which might be filed in connection with Mauza Gumharja ;
- (d) final publication of the records of all five villages ;
- (e) copying the record of Mauza Gumharja.

Babu Pramatha Nath Dutt was engaged at Bettiah in case-work, and in the supervisions of Khanapuri in connection with the larger settlement operations until the end of 1893. He paid his first visit to the Hardia locality in January 1894, and completed the attestation and draft publication of the record of that village early in that month. In February and March he again paid visits to the Hardia neighbourhood, and completed 31 out of the 39 cases under section 106 made over by Munshi Nundji and all the cases under that section, amounting to no less than 21, filed in connection with Mauza Gumharia. He also disposed of a keenly contested case under section 104, instituted against the tenants of Gumharia. His progress was much hampered, especially in the February visit, owing to the papers connected with the first four villages not having been returned from the Special Judge, before whom appeals were pending and also to important papers in the Gumharia cases having been filed in other courts. But for this unavoidable delay, it would have been possible to complete all the cases and publish the records of all five villages finally before the close of the year 1893-94. As already stated, the work was actually finished on the 1st May 1894, the few cases which remained disposed of, and the final publication of four of the villages being completed during April; the final publication of the Ruksol record, the last step in the process, taking place on 1st May 1894. It will of course be seen that, considering the area dealt with, the settlement of these five villages has occupied an abnormally long time. The cadastral survey and record-writing alone took several months. The completion of the survey was long delayed, owing to no officer being sent to do the work. There was, I believe, no officer available, and even when Munshi Nundji was appointed to take charge, he was only able to give a fraction of his time to its supervision. He had several important settlement operations in other districts in his hands simultaneously with this one, and the amins did not receive while in the field that amount of personal supervision by an officer of high grade, which gives such valuable impetus to, and secures so much greater accuracy in their work. This, indeed, is an almost inevitable result, when one officer is in charge of various settlements scattered over districts at a distance from one another.

In Harnahi and Gumharia the survey and preliminary record-writing were done in the rainy season, which is at all times unsuited for field work, and the difficulties were further aggravated by the failure of the raiyats to attend to point out their boundaries in spite of repeated notices from the Collector of Champaran. Then again, the attestation and settlement proceedings have had of necessity to wait until the officer in charge could find leisure from his other duties to go to the spot and take up this work, and in fact it has suffered delay owing to the necessity imposed on the officer in charge of giving it only occasional, instead of continuous attention.

Since the settlement records came into my hands, no opportunity consistent with non-interruption of progress in the larger settlement operations has been lost to push on the settlement of these five villages. Nor has any expense been incurred which would not in any case have arisen, however quickly the work might have been finished.

Agency employed for survey.—The survey was a plane-table survey, carried out by amins, and the cadastral maps are, I think, as good as could be expected from an agency not under professional supervision.

15. *Area.*—The area of each of the five villages is shown on the margin, the total area amounting to 4,834 acres. The cultivated area in the occupation of tenants is 3,132 acres. The total number of tenants is 536. The average area of a holding is therefore 5.84 acres. The cultivated lands in direct occupation of the *thikadars* consist of 82 acres, and 710 acres consist of roads, paths and other uncultivated lands. The total area of the homesteads comes to 64 acres for 663 homesteads, which gives an average area of 18 poles only for each family.

16. *Classification of lands.*—The following table shows the classification of lands of the area under settlement:—

Class.	Acres.	Percentage.
1	2	3
Homestead	64	1.47
Unculturable waste, consisting of roads, tanks, etc.	365	8.49
Culturable waste	354	8.17
Cultivated	3,551	81.73
{ Bhit	2,647	
{ Dhanbari	1,004	
Total	3,551	
Grand Total	4,834	100

The statement A, appended to this report, shows the classification of the lands according to the status of the cultivators, and the average rate of rent per acre.

17. *Classification of tenants.*—It will be seen from the same statement that the great mass of the raiyats have been found to be in the enjoyment of occupancy rights, no less than 8,074 out of 8,132 (leaving rent-free holders out of consideration) being recorded as settled raiyats. A large number of the raiyats claimed to hold at fixed rates of rent, but very few were able to prove this claim.

18. *Settlements of rents.*—The most important part of work was, of course, the settlement of the new rents. This subject may be conveniently sub-divided into (a) the question of the *laggi*, (b) the question of the prevailing rate, and (c) the results. The Manager of the Hurdia Factory applied for settlement of rents under section 104, clause (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of all the villages. He claimed enhancement of rent under section 50, clauses (a) and (b), and also additional rent for excess area under section 52 of the Act. Four of his applications, viz., those in respect of Bhawanipur, Buktol, Bellahia and Hurnahi were dealt with together by Munshi Nundji in one judgment dated July 18th, 1892. The application in respect of the fifth village (Gumharia) was dealt with by Babu Pramatho Nath Dutta in a judgment dated 26th March 1894.

19. *Question of the laggi.*—The standard used in measurement was a bigha of 8.025 square yards, that is a bigha of 5½ *kathas laggi*, if the *kath* be taken at 18 inches. These bighas were converted to the local bigha, which was found to vary in each village. In Ruktol and Hurnahi the length of the *laggi* was disputed and the following table shows the length of the *laggi* as claimed by the landlords and by the tenants, and as decided by Munshi Nundji, whose decision has been confirmed on appeal. The number of square yards in the bigha according to the *laggi* found by the Settlement Officer is also shown:—

Name of village.	As claimed by landlords.	Length of laggi as claimed by the tenants.	Length of laggi as found by the Settlement Officer.	Number of square yards in local bigha.
1	2	3	4	5
Ruktol ...	9½ <i>kaths</i> ...	10 <i>kaths</i> ...	10 <i>kaths</i> ...	10,000 sq yds.
Hurnahi ...	9½ <i>kaths</i> ...	10 <i>kaths</i> ...	9½ <i>kaths</i> ...	8,556 ½ "

There was a dispute also about the length of the *kath*, which was not decided by Munshi Nundji. In the Gumharia case there was no dispute as to the number of *kaths* in the *laggi*, but the landlords claimed a *kath* of 18 inches, while the raiyats alleged that the *kath* in use is the length of the forearm of a man named Mahadeo Rai. I may remark in passing that it is a very common allegation among the tenants of this district that the *kath* in use is the length of a certain person's forearm. They say that on the death of the man who carries the village scale on his person, that distinction is transferred to the villager whose forearm most nearly approached that of the deceased, and that in this way the village standard of measurement has been handed down from ancient times from generation to generation. I think there is a great probability of truth in this allegation. It is certain that the 'kath' as a measure existed long before the English inch was known, and it is very likely that in the revenue system of ancient Bihar no more exact or lasting standard than the forearm of a particular person could be devised. However that may be, Babu Pramatha Nath Dutta, to guide his judgment in the matter, adopted the plan suggested in rule 104, Chapter IV of the Settlement Manual, and compared the old and new areas of a number of plots surrounded by cultivated lands. His decision was eventually given in favour of the tenants and the area of the village bigha was found by him to be 10,18 square yards. In both Munshi Nundji's case and in Babu Pramatha Nath Dutta's the increase claimed on account of additional area in the tenants' holdings was admitted. Munshi Nundji, however, directed that in every case an allowance of 10 per cent or 2 *kaths* in the bigha, should be made on account of the difference in the length of the cubit of measurement and between present scientific and more accurate system of measurement and the rough and unscientific measurement of former times. This, I think, is a perfectly fair and reasonable line to adopt, and I am glad to say that the appeal on this point was rejected by the Special Judge who wrote in his judgment that under section 52, the Settlement Officer is bound to fix a fair and equitable rent, and in doing so is fully justified in taking into consideration such elements as those mentioned above. Munshi Nundji had, of course, no facts on which to form an opinion beyond those contained in the record of the four villages, but my own enquiries over a far larger area in the district convince me that, unless the circumstances of tappa Behas are very different from those of other tappas he might well have given on this ground a larger allowance than 10 per cent.

20. *Prevailing rate.*—The proceedings under section 104 in this Settlement are interesting in that they illustrate both the views that may be taken in regard to the meaning of "prevailing rate". Munshi Nundji held that there was no prevailing rate in any of the four

villages dealt with in his judgment, as the following quotation will show:—"The prevailing rate clause will apply to those cases when the majority of the raiyats of the same class in the same village pay at a higher rate for similar land. But, properly speaking, there is no *prevailing rate* in any of the villages. The term 'prevailing rate' means the rate paid by the majority of the raiyats in the village. But no such rates are prevalent in the villages under settlement. A careful examination of the jamabandi and *arsakha* papers filed on behalf of the plaintiffs will show that there are as many rates as there are holdings." Babu Pramatha Nath Dutt, on the other hand, took the view that the 'prevailing rate' is the rate at which and less than which the majority of raiyats of the same class pay rent for similar lands. This is the rule which, as I understand, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans in the course of the debates in the Legislative Council on this section, conceived that the Courts would apply, and he gave it as his opinion that such a rule would be rightly applied in the future as it had been in the past. The same view has quite recently received the sanction and support of the Government of Bengal, vide their letter in the Revenue Department, No. 127-T. R., dated 8th June 1894. I venture to submit that it was not the intention of the Legislature that villages in which rates happened to be tolerably uniform should suffer disadvantages in regard to liability to enhancement of rent from which other villages where rates happened to be very variable, were exempt. The intention, as I believe, was to level rents not to diversify them. It has been argued to me that rents have been illegally enhanced in Bihar, and that to adopt Sir Griffith Evans' definition of 'prevailing rate' would frequently mean giving the sanction of our law to 'rack-rents'. But the argument, that there is ordinarily no such thing as a prevailing rate, seems to me a somewhat disingenuous way out of this difficulty, and, moreover, an unnecessary way since the law provides another. To guard against this possibility the law specially enacts in section 35 that the Court shall not decree any enhancement which is, under the circumstances of the case, unfair or inequitable.

In the particular case of Gumharis, I do not think the enhancement was unfair or inequitable. As has been stated above, the lands (which are almost entirely of a uniform character) produce valuable crops, and are celebrated for their fertility. The size of the local bigha has been found to be 10,188 square yards, equivalent to 6.86 standard bighas, or more than 2 acres. The prevailing rate was found to be Rs. 4-8-0 a bigha, and the rents of those tenants who held at less than Rs. 4-4-0 a bigha were held to be liable to enhancement to that amount. Seeing that the value of the produce per bigha could not, even at a low estimate, be held to be much less than Rs. 75, I do not think the rate which was found to prevail could in any case be held to lead to an unfair or inequitable enhancement, or that the occupancy raiyats holding at rates lower than Rs. 4-4-0 could, as a body, complain of any hardship in having their rates enhanced. I regret, however, that the Court, in this case, did not take into consideration the provisions of section 31 (c) of the Tenancy Act, which lays down that when it is proved by local custom, caste is taken into account in determining the rate, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom. Among the Gumharia tenants there are some Brahmins and others who are probably holding at a privileged rate. It is true that no claim was made nor proof offered by any tenant under this section, but I think, if there were any reason to suspect the existence of such a custom, the tenants concerned might well be called on to offer such proof as they may have. Munshi Nundji, without, I believe, being specially moved to do so, took the subject of caste into consideration, even when determining the rates to be applied for assessment of excess lands under section 52 of the Act, and his action in the matter was supported by the Special Judge on appeal.

As regards the claims under section 30 (b) for enhancement of rent on the ground of a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops, it was held in the case of all five villages that the plaintiff had made out no case to justify an enhancement on these grounds.

21. *Results of cases under section 104.*—In both the cases under section 104 appeals have been preferred by both parties to the Special Judge. The appeal in regard to the four villages dealt with by Munshi Nundji has been decided, and the Settlement Officer's decision has been upheld in all respects, except in one, which will be noticed presently. The appeals in the Gumharia case have not yet been decided, nor was the result of the prior appeal known, when the decision in the Gumharia case was written. Consequently, the figures which follow are still liable to modification, on the results of the pending appeals, in so far as they relate to Gumharia.

Name of village.	Number of tenants affected.	Former rental of tenants in column 2.	New rental settled for tenants in column 3.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Hurnahi	138	1,302 12 0	1,571 1 5
Raksol	124	1,704 8 0	1,705 0 7
Bellahia	29	358 8 0	363 14 7
Bhawanipur	135	1,982 7 3	2,276 12 1
Gumharia	109	607 5 9	1,097 8 5
Total	535	6,153 9 0	7,014 6 5

These figures give a percentage of increase of very nearly 14 on the old rent of the five villages. The rent payable by the thikadars to the Bettiah Raj for these five villages is Rs. 7,549 so that they will, till the expiry of the present thika, get a profit of Rs. 802 per annum on the lease. There are, however, about 82 acres of land in the direct cultivation of the Factory in the different villages, which should be taken into account. Assessing this area at Rs. 2 an acre, which is probably less than the average, it may be said that their total profit amounts to Rs. 476.

22. *Case work.*—There were no boundary disputes in any of the villages. There were only two objections under section 105 of the Tenancy Act, but no less than 59 cases under section 106. These were all tried by Babu Pramatha Nath Dutt. There were practically only two cases under section 104, though, as already fully explained above, they affected all the five villages under settlement.

23. *Appeals.*—Besides the appeals in the cases under section 104 alluded to above, there were three appeals to the Special Judge in cases under section 106. In two of these the decision of the revenue officer has been upheld; the other is still pending.

24. The Special Judge in his decision on the case tried by Munshi Nundji has held that the Settlement Officer was wrong in decreeing the payment of excess rent on additional area to be made gradually in accordance with the provisions of sections 36 of the Tenancy Act. Munshi Nundji has pointed out, with all deference to the judgment of the Special Judge, that if this be the present law, it is a departure from the old law. In section 17 of Act X of 1859, increase of area was one of the grounds for "enhancement" so-called, and I am not aware of any passage in the debates in Council on the Tenancy Bill, which show that it was the intention of the Legislature to alter the substantive law in this particular. Munshi Nundji quotes orders issued to him, in connection with the settlement of the Dubalhati estates by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, with the approval of the Board of Revenue, which ran as follows:—

When assessment of surplus land in this way would, in the Settlement Officer's opinion, be attended with hardship upon the raiyat, he should direct the enhancement to be gradual; that is to say, the rent shall increase yearly for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement has been reached, as provided in section 36 of the Tenancy Act. On this subject, I would also invite reference to rule 15, Chapter IV, page 11 of the Settlement Manual of 1858, where it is clearly stated that this principle is applicable to cases of increase of area. It is obvious that cases of this kind may arise which must involve hardship on the raiyats, and the Settlement Officer, under the present construction of the law, will therefore, be compelled either to decree a rent which he knows will press heavily for some years on the raiyat, or to injure the landlords' interests by fixing the rent at a low figure, which the tenant can immediately pay. Whatever the correct view of the law may be, I venture to think that equity is against the new interpretation.

25. *Expenditure.*—Statement B (annexed) shows the total expenditure incurred in these operations under each head and by each officer. The total cost of survey of the five villages was Rs. 1,351-14-4 that is, five annas per acre, and of settlement Rs. 3,096-3-11, that is, 11 annas 5 pies per acre. The total cost of the survey and settlement comes to Rs. 4,448-2-3. The following table shows the amounts collected in the shape of copying fees and process fees:—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Copying fees	...	...	...	...	52	11	0
Court-fees	...	...	...	...	125	8	0
Process fees	...	...	...	...	11	1	0
					<hr/>		
				Total	199	4	0

After deducting this amount, the expenditure comes to Rs. 4,248-14-3, or 15 annas 3 pies per acre. The reasons for this high cost have to a great extent already been explained in paragraph 14 of this report. It was necessary to place an experienced officer in charge of this settlement, and it is impossible to employ highly-paid officers on small settlements without running the risk of incurring a large bill, proportionately to the area. Then the survey was carried on against many difficulties, and Munshi Nundji's expenditure on establishment ran to a high figure; also the great distance which he had to come to supervise this work caused his travelling allowances bill to assume large proportions in the total cost. Lastly, the cases were hotly contested, and their disposal occupied both officers many days. I believe that in other small settlements, the cost per acre has seldom been less than 15 annas, although the feeling between landlord and tenant has been much less strained than in the case of Bihar.

In any case I trust that no one will make the mistake of arguing from the example of the present case to the larger settlement operations now in progress in Bihar. It is scarcely necessary for me to point out that the circumstances are entirely different. In the one case, there is a small area, the difficulties of supervision, and a want of continuity in the control of the work all special causes which do not apply to the case of the larger operations.

26. The records have been finally framed and published, and khatians have been distributed. One set was made over to the Hurdia Factory and another set has been distributed among the tenants, though some of them have declined to accept them on the ground that their rents have been enhanced. It is probable that when the decision of the Special Judge has become generally known, and alterations, if any should be necessary, have been made, the tenants will no longer decline the valuable record which their khatians should prove to them. There can be no further question as to the rights they enjoy in different plots, nor as to what lands are held on money-rent, and what on a produce rent, nor can any claim for an enhancement of rent be made against the majority of them for 15 years. The landlord, on the other hand, has a proper rent-roll and an increase of rental, amounting to Rs. 862-2-8 which will repay the whole costs of the proceedings in five years.

27. *Recovery of cost.*—Of the cost to be recovered, Rs. 1,900 has been already paid by the applicants; and Rs. 2,342-14-3 is still due. They have been moved by the Collector to pay this amount without delay.

28. *Payment of costs.*—I need say nothing in regard to the work done in respect of this settlement by Mansif Nurdji, as he was in independent charge. My acknowledgments are due to Babu Pramatha Nath Dutt, who has given me great assistance in bringing the work to a completion, and in preparing the material for this report.

PARTICULARS OF STATEMENT A.

Serial No.	Class of cultivator.	Number of holdings.	Cultivated area.	Average area per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			A. E. P.	A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Proprietor's Sir (nij-jote) ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tenure-holders ...	...	82 0 0	...	...	...
	RAIYATS HOLDING UNDER PROPRIETORS.					
3	Raiyats at fixed rates ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Settled raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Occupancy " ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Non-occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	82 0 0	...	...	...
7	Rent-free holders ...	26	337 0 0	1,296 0 0	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	419 0 0	...	...	...
	RAIYATS HOLDING UNDER TENURE-HOLDERS.					
8	Raiyats at fixed rates ...	1	...	...	...	...
9	Settled raiyats ...	503	3,074 0 0	6-01 0 0	6,833	2 3 7
10	Non-occupancy raiyats ...	32	58 0 0	1-81 0 0	156	2 11 0
	Total ...	536	3,132 0 0	...	6,989	...

STATEMENT B.

Details of Expenditure.

Name of Officer.	Salary of Settlement Officer.	Travelling allowance of Settlement Officer.	Salary of establishment.	Travelling allowance of establishment.	Contingencies.	Instruments.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Munshi Nundji ...	1,916 1 10	536 7 6	1,198 12 3	...	20 12 0	77 7 0	3,648 9 7
Babu Pramatha Nath Dutt.	428 8 9	189 8 0	123 12 5	27 5 0	67 8 6	...	806 8 6
Total ...	2,344 10 7	725 12 6	1,321 8 8	27 5 0	108 8 6	77 7 0	4,448 2 2

APPENDIX KIV.

List of officers employed in Champaran Revision Settlement.

Name of officer.	Designation.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.			Remarks.
			Year.	Month.	Days.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.						
1 J. A. Sweeney, Esq., I.C.S.	Settlement Officer	General control and supervision	4	7	21	
2 J. A. Saunders, Esq., I.C.S.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. And Settlement Officer...	Supervision and inspection... Ditto	2	0	0	
3 A. E. Toplis, Esq., I.C.S.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. And Settlement Officer...	Ditto Ditto	1	2	2	
JUNIOR CIVILIANS UNDER TRAINING.						
4 G. E. Owen, Esq., I.C.S.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Khanapuri and Attestation...	0	5	11	
5 A. C. Davies, Esq., I.C.S.	Ditto	Ditto	0	5	11	
6 M. J. Dixon, Esq., I.C.S.	Ditto	Attestation and office work...	0	1	15	
DEPUTY COLLECTORS.						
7 H. McPherson, Esq.	Ditto	In charge of Cadastral Headquarters, Supervision of Attestation and section 103-A and Case work.	1	8	10	
8 Mr. L. B. Seal	Ditto	Khanapuri Inspection, Attestation and Case work.	3	2	4	
9 „ C. E. Walze	Ditto	Attestation	0	7	27	
10 Babu Akhauri Gopi Kishore Lal.	Ditto	Attestation, section 103-A, Office work, Case work and In charge of Headquarters.	3	6	11	
11 Babu Haridas Roy	Ditto	Supervision of Attestation camps, section 103-A, and case work.	1	3	5	
12 „ Phanindra Nath Mukharji	Ditto	Attestation, section 103-A and Case work.	2	4	5	
13 „ Brijnandan Prasad Singh	Ditto	Attestation work	0	6	11	
14 Maulavi Syed Mahfus	Ditto	Attestation, section 103-A and Case work.	1	9	18	
15 Babu Praphulla Chandra Ghose	Ditto	Attestation	0	5	9	Transferred to Berhal.
16 „ Jugal Kishore Singh	Ditto	Attestation, section 103-A and Case work.	2	11	0	
17 Pandit Mathura Prasad Chaubey	Ditto	Case work	0	2	0	
18 Babu Paanupati Ghose	Ditto	Khanapuri, Inspection, Attestation, section 103-A, Case work and In charge of Cadastral and Settlement Headquarters.	5	4	14	Promoted to the Provincial Service in 1917.
19 „ Phanindra Nath Gupta	Ditto	Attestation, Record and Case work.	3	5	25	Promoted to the Provincial Service in 1915.
MUNICIPALS UNDER TRAINING.						
20 Mr. S. C. Mukharji	Ditto	Khanapuri, Attestation, section 103-A and office work.	1	7	5	
21 Babu Jugal Kishore Akhauri...	Ditto	Attestation, section 103-A, Case work and office work.	1	0	0	Since deceased.
22 „ Khetra Nath Sinha	Ditto	Case work	0	1	0	
23 „ Parmeshwari J'yal	Ditto	Ditto	0	4	0	
24 „ Nand Kishore Chaudhury	Ditto	Attestation	0	3	16	
25 Maulavi Abdul Aziz	Ditto	Case work	1	1	7	
26 Babu Dwarka Prasad	Ditto	Ditto	0	11	18	
27 „ Sadhu Charan Mahanti	Ditto	Ditto	0	5	22	
28 „ Ajani Kumar Sahay	Ditto	Ditto	0	5	22	

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

Serial number.	Name of officer.	Designation.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.			Remarks.
				Year.	Month.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SUB-DEPUTY COLLECTORS.							
29	Babu Bijai Kanta Sen	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Khanapuri	0	1	26	
30	„ Ashutosh Sen Gupta	Ditto	Khanapuri, Attestation, section 103-A, and Revenue, Attestation	2	11	13	
31	„ Baidya Nath Roy	Ditto	Attestation	0	7	5	
32	Pandit Daityari Misra	Ditto	Attestation, Final Publication and Revenue.	1	6	28	
33	Maulavi Kasi Abdul Wahab	Ditto	Attestation	1	1	4	
34	Babu Jogendra Nath Banerji	Ditto	Ditto	0	6	20	
35	„ Ramesh Chandra Chakravarti.	Ditto	Attestation, section 103-A, Office work and Case work.	2	3	28	
36	Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose	Ditto	Attestation and section 103-A	0	3	3	
37	Maulavi Muhammad Tahir	Ditto	Ditto	0	10	1	
38	Babu Bhagwan Prasad	Ditto	Attestation and Khanapuri	0	6	1	
39	Mr. P. D. Gomes	Ditto	In charge of Cadastral Headquarters.	0	6	5	
40	Babu Doodnagar Sinha	Ditto	Attestation, section 103-A and Case work.	1	2	1	
41	„ Manoranjan Sinha	Ditto	Attestation, section 103-A, Case work and Revenue.	2	6	0	
42	Maulavi Saifdar Husain	Ditto	Attestation	0	9	7	
43	Babu Bansi-dhar Naik	Ditto	Attestation, 103-A and Case work.	2	10	5	
44	„ Sadananda Pattnaik	Ditto	Attestation, Final Publication and Case work.	2	6	0	
45	Mr. William Baha	Ditto	Attestation	0	1	8	
46	„ J. F. Gantzer	Ditto	Attestation, Case work and Office work.	0	11	0	
47	Babu Chintamani Agharjiya	Ditto	Attestation and Case work	0	8	24	
48	„ Bhagaban Mahapatra	Ditto	Attestation, 103-A and Case work.	2	0	0	
49	„ Narain Nand	Ditto	Ditto	1	0	0	
50	„ Radha Mohan Pattnaik	Ditto	Recovery, Certificate, Case work and Office work.	2	0	0	
51	„ Sant Bilas Singh	Ditto	Recovery	0	1	0	
52	„ Mahendra Nath Burq	Ditto	Office work	0	5	10	
53	Maulavi Hafiz Abdul Aziz	Ditto	Case work	0	3	18	
54	Babu Mahendra Nath Sarkar	Ditto	Incharge Cadastral Headquarters.	1	0	0	Died in 1910.
55	„ Uma Charan Das	Ditto	Khanapuri	0	2	14	
56	Maulavi Ekramul Haqq	Ditto	Attestation	0	1	15	
57	Babu Gopal Charan Pattnaik	Ditto	Office work	1	3	15	
58	„ Bhupendra Nath Ghosal	Ditto	Case work	1	10	15	
59	„ Bindeshwari Saran Sinha	Ditto	Recovery	0	5	0	
60	Pandit Birinchi Jha	Ditto	Khanapuri, Attestation, Office work and Case work.	3	1	0	Promoted to Subordinate entire Service 1914.
61	Babu Mrigayaka Sekhar Mukherji.	Ditto	Ditto	3	11	20	Ditto in II
62	Babu Ganesh Chandra Chandra	Ditto	Attestation, 103-A and Case work.	1	0	0	Ditto in I
63	„ Bhubreshwari Saran Verma	Ditto	Recovery and office work	0	6	0	Ditto in II
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64	Babu Brij Lal Mathur	Ditto	Khanapuri	0	6	0	Ditto.
65	Mr. P. E. Das	Ditto	Attestation	0	7	28	
66	M. Muhammad Khalilullah	Ditto	Ditto	0	2	0	
67	Pandit Damodar Jha	Ditto	Khanapuri and Attestation	0	6	24	
68	Babu Indra Bilas Mukharji	Ditto	Attestation	0	6	11	
69	Mr. C. F. Joseph	Ditto	Khanapuri	0	6	0	
70	Babu Jagdish Prasad	Ditto	Ditto	0	2	15	
71	Maulavi Faridul Haqq	Ditto	Ditto	0	6	7	

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

No. 3510.

FROM

P. W. MURPHY, Esq., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS,
BIHAR AND ORISSA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Dated Patna, the 1st September 1920.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Final Report on the Survey and Settlement operations in the district of Champaran written by Mr. J. A. Sweeney, I.C.S.

The preparation of a record-of-rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act for the whole of Bihar was begun in 1892 and finished in 1918, Champaran being the first district dealt with and Gaya the last. The Champaran record was completed in 1898 and the operations dealt with in Mr. Sweeney's report consisted of the revision of that record, or rather, as the report shows, the preparation of an entirely new and up-to-date record. The records of Saran District also have since been revised, and it is proposed to take up for revision, in due order, the records of the remaining districts. As the first report on the revision settlement of a Bihar District, Mr. Sweeney's report possesses, therefore, special interest which is enhanced by the fact that in the course of the operations the Settlement Officer had to deal with the disputes between the Champaran indigo planters and their raiyats, disputes which attracted a considerable amount of public attention and were the subject of investigation by a Special Commission.

2. At the time of the last settlement thirty per cent. of the area of Champaran was uncultivated, and it was generally supposed that it possessed greater possibilities for extension of cultivation than any other Bihar district. Mr. Sweeney's report discloses the surprising fact that there has been, on the whole, a slight reduction of the area under cultivation, which has fallen from 70 to 69 per cent. of the total area of the district. The actual decrease, which is 17,809 acres, is practically confined to the Sadr Subdivision. The cultivated area in the Bettiah Subdivision is practically the same now as it was at the last settlement, in spite of the fact that about 8,000 acres of lands have since then been acquired for railways and canals. Not only has the area under cultivation in the Sadr Subdivision decreased since the last settlement but its population has practically remained stationary since 1891. Mr. Sweeney is clearly at a loss to account for these facts, and can only suggest that they are probably due to the depression following the famine of 1897 combined with the influence of the agrarian disputes which have been such a feature of recent years.

Although the cultivated area has decreased since the last settlement the area which grows more than one crop in the year has increased, with the result that the total cropped area has risen from 2,020,338 to 2,048,737 acres. The double cropping, however, generally consists of scattering with the winter rice the seeds of an inferior *rabi* crop, and adds little to the produce of the land.

3. The real changes in the distribution of crops disclosed by the statistics given in the report are, (1) the practical disappearance of indigo, the area under which has fallen from 95,970 acres to 8,972 acres, (2) the increase of the area under rice from 782,661 acres to 858,631 acres, and the increase of the area under sugarcane from 10,330 acres to 19,687 acres. There has been a decrease of 20 per cent. in the area under barley, the area under maize has risen by one-third, and the area under oil-seeds has nearly doubled. The area under wheat has scarcely altered. *Bhadai* crops formerly accounted for 46 per cent. of the net cropped area, *aghani* crops 38 per cent., and *rabi* crops 55 per cent., the twice cropped area being 39 per cent. These figures have now become, *bhadai* crops 46 per cent., *aghani* crops 41 per cent., *rabi* crops 55 per cent., and twice cropped area 43 per cent. The extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway system has stimulated the export trade in rice, paddy and oil-seeds. The manufacture of sugar, which preceded that of indigo, has been revived. The district now contains three large sugar factories with modern machinery, but although they are at present working successfully Mr. Sweeney anticipates that the unsuitability of most parts of the district for sugarcane cultivation is likely to restrict the growth of this industry. In order to ensure a regular supply of cane at prices which will leave them a profit on the manufacture the managers of the factories introduced the system by which the raiyats in consideration of receiving an advance, which is afterwards to be refunded, contract to grow sugarcane in a portion of their holdings, and to sell the produce to the factory at specified rate. This system which is identical with that on which indigo was formerly grown has in it the same possibilities of trouble.

4. Since 1899 the number of estates (revenue-free and revenue paying) has increased from 1,229 to 1,349. The rate of increase is slow for a Bihar District, the explanation being that most of Champaran is included within four large properties, viz. Bettiah, Ramnagar, Madhuban and Sheohar estates. Collectorate partitions are in consequence few in number, and it is satisfactory to learn that they are usually unaccompanied by enhancement of raiyats' rents.

The revenue assessed on the district, Rs. 5,15,135, represents less than one-eighth of the assets enjoyed by the proprietors, and is equivalent to an average rate of three annas seven pies per acre.

There has been a notable tendency since the last settlement for lands, cultivated and uncultivated, formerly held by proprietors and tenure holders to pass into the cultivation of raiyats. The area in the direct cultivation of tenure-holders and proprietors has decreased by over 40,000 acres. Much of this consists of lands formerly held by the indigo factories. The area held by raiyats with rights of occupancy has increased by over 100,000 acres or 8 per cent. The result is that although the cultivated area has decreased the occupied area has increased by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The lands held by raiyats on fixed rates of rent and by rent-free holders have decreased by one-third and two-fifths respectively. It is probable that similar decreases may be expected in the other Bihar Districts.

The total of the cash rents payable by raiyats has risen from Rs. 24,63,420 to Rs. 29,28,428 and the area held on produce rent has fallen from 69,386 to 66,304 acres. The average incidence of cash rent which was formerly Rs. 1-13-9 per acre has risen, if the result of fair rent settlement and of commutation of produce rents be taken into account, to Rs. 2-4-0 per acre. In spite of this increase rents are still low in comparison with other Bihar districts, and in relation to the fertility of the soil.

The statistics of agricultural stock prepared during the revisional operations show, when compared with the previous figures, evidence of increased agricultural property. The total number of cattle has increased by 18 per cent.

5. Throughout the district occupancy rights cannot be sold without the landlord's permission. Mortgages in consequence are four times as frequent as sales. The statistics of sales and mortgages collected at the previous settlement are incomplete, and consequently the fact that the number recorded

during the recent operations is four times as great is not necessarily an indication of a proportionate increase in the indebtedness of the tenants. During the last ten years 8 per cent. of the area held by raiyats has been sold or mortgaged and half of this has passed into the hands of persons who make a profession of lending money. In spite of these figures Mr. Sweeney sees no ground for supposing that money-lenders are permanently acquiring lands on a comprehensive scale, or that the vast majority of the raiyats are not *bond fide* cultivators.

6. Although the existence of a record-of-rights undoubtedly enables tenants to contest, with greater vigour than formerly, encroachments on their rights, the facts given in paragraphs 22 and 103 of the report show how little protection it is against a powerful and unscrupulous landlord who employs the machinery of the Civil Courts to harass his tenants until, in despair, they agree to his demands. This method of obtaining decrees for enhanced rents and thereby nullifying the record-of-rights, was adopted with considerable success in the Madhuban Estate. The Settlement Officer has refused to recognize these decrees as valid, but seeing that the agents of the estate have not scrupled, in prosecuting their claims against the raiyats, to procure the forgery of the record-of-rights, it is unlikely that this refusal will exercise any check on their operations. It is disappointing to observe that the provisions of section 147A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, enacted in 1907 in order to prevent the nullification of the record by the Civil Courts, have been altogether disregarded in this instance.

7. In Chapter IV Mr. Sweeney describes the system of revising the maps and records adopted in Champaran. Legally the Tenancy Act does not recognize revision as such, and the order authorizing the recent operations in Champaran was an order directing the making of a survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights. It was at first thought that the old maps and records could be brought up to date by merely correcting the field boundaries and showing the new fields in the old maps, making the necessary alterations in the old records, and preparing fair copies after correction. The experience gained in Gaya and in Orissa showed that the alterations, both in boundaries of fields and in their ownership, which take place in fifteen or twenty years, are so numerous as to render this course impracticable. It was found that it would be necessary to prepare entirely new maps and to renumber the fields, the only question being how to utilize the old maps in doing so. This problem was solved by the adoption of the system of blue prints described in paragraphs 42 and 43 of the report. The decision to renumber the fields necessitated the complete re-writing of the record in the course of which an abbreviated copy of the old record, specially prepared for the purpose, was used for the reference and comparison. The word 'revision' as applied to these operations is therefore, as Mr. Sweeney points out, a misnomer, for except that a fresh traverse survey was not necessary, and that the process of cadastral survey was shortened by the use of the blue prints, the operations were in every respect as elaborate as the original Survey and Settlement. It is true that disputes about village boundaries were few, but the increased interest taken in the record by both landlords and tenants made all the stages of the operations, except the actual survey, as complicated, as difficult and as expensive as if no previous record existed. This is indicated by the figures for cost given in Chapter VII. The gross cost of revision, Rs. 10,18,888, is slightly greater than the cost of the original settlement. The net cost, owing to an increase in the receipts from Court-fee stamps, is less, Rs. 8,19,141 as against Rs. 9,14,655 at the last settlement. The cost to the landlords and tenants is greater than before, since they have been assessed with the whole of the net cost of the revision operations, whereas the Government of India bore one quarter of the cost of the first settlement. The gross cost exceeds by over 50 per cent. the estimate made at a time when it was still expected that revision would be a simple and somewhat summary process.

As a result of partitions and new reclamation the number of fields was found to have increased by 22 per cent. The cost per 100 plots of the revision (Rs. 29-12-0) is in consequence lower than the corresponding figure (Rs. 33-9-6) for the last settlement. It is probable that from Rs. 30 to

Rs. 33 per 100 plots may be taken as a standard in estimating the cost of future revisions in this Province. The cost recovered from the landlords and tenants comes to six annas three pies per acre, of which the landlords paid three and a half annas and the tenants two annas nine pies. In paragraph 121 of the report Mr. Sweeney defends this apportionment and shows that the heavier share assessed on the landlords is justified by the benefits which they have derived from the settlement of fair rents independently of any responsibility attaching to them for the circumstances which rendered the revision of the Champaran records an administrative necessity.

8. A considerable portion of the report is taken up with an account of the system of indigo cultivation in Champaran, the disputes to which it gave rise, the method in which these disputes affected the work of preparing the record-of-rights, and the means ultimately adopted in 1918 on the recommendation of the Special Commission appointed for the purpose.

The indigo factories of Champaran are mostly owned by European planters who hold villages, some on a permanent tenure at a fixed rent, others on temporary tenures, from the Bettiah Estate. A custom had grown up by which the raiyats of these factories grew indigo on a certain proportion ($\frac{1}{10}$) of their holdings, and sold the produce to the factories at a price fixed from time to time. This arrangement though nominally a free contract, was in reality compulsory on the raiyats, and was analogous to the *abwabs* or illegal impositions generally exacted by Bihar landlords, the difference being that whereas the collection of the latter is usually spasmodic, secret and known to be illegal by the landlords themselves, the indigo planters of Champaran openly and with the full knowledge and acquiescence of the local authorities systematized the enforcement of what they undoubtedly believed to be an old established and legal right. So long as the price paid for indigo plant was sufficient to give the raiyats as much, or nearly as much, profit from cultivating indigo as from growing any other crop, they appear to have raised little opposition to the system, and, under such conditions, its advantages outweighed its defects. Its advantages which Mr. Sweeney has enumerated in section 32 of the report are obvious. The raiyat was able to pay the whole of his rent out of the price obtained for the produce of three-twentieths of his holding. So long as he grew indigo his landlord had no temptation to raise his rents; if the landlord were a *thikadar* of the Bettiah Estate not a *mukararidar*, he had a direct interest in seeing that rents were not raised. The industry gave employment to many persons besides the raiyat, and benefited the district in numerous ways directly and indirectly. If the levy of an *abwab* can ever be justified it is surely to prefer one which without bearing heavily on the raiyat constituted the foundation of a thriving and profitable industry. The inherent defects of a system of compulsion thinly disguised as contract began to be felt when the decline in the price of manufactured indigo prevented the factories from raising the price paid to the raiyats for indigo plant to an extent commensurate with the increase in the prices of other agricultural produce. This created discontent, which was aggravated when the planters faced with the prospect of having to abandon the manufacture of indigo as unprofitable, endeavoured to levy from the raiyats compensation for being released from the obligation to grow it. The compensation took various forms. At first some attempts were made to induce the raiyats to grow other crops and sell them to the factories at favourable rates. Later on it took the form of a demand for the payment of additional rent called *sharahbeshi*, or of a lump sum in lieu thereof called *tawan*. The taking of *tawan* was favoured, for obvious reasons, by the *thikadars* of the Bettiah estate, the permanent tenure-holders naturally preferring to increase their rents by taking *sharahbeshi*. In the Sathi factory which held many villages on lease from the Bettiah estate, the raiyats, on giving up indigo cultivation, were made to pay Rs. 3 per bigha as *pain kharcha* or tax for being allowed to irrigate their fields, from canals for the use of which no charge had previously been levied.

9. Before entering in the records the rents legally payable the Settlement Officer had to decide as to the validity of the enhancements made by the *sharahbeshi* contracts, which the raiyats as a rule repudiated. The principles

on which this question was decided are described in paragraphs 93 to 99 of the report. The validity of enhancement of rent made by contract is regulated by section 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and proviso 3 to that section has special reference to contracts similar to those under discussion. Their validity, if the amount of the enhancement exceeded two annas in the rupee, depends on the existence, as one of the conditions of the raiyat's tenancy, of a legal obligation to grow indigo, and on his having been allowed, in consideration of this obligation, to hold on a specially low rate of rent. In the majority of the instances in which *sharahbeshi* had been taken the Settlement Officer held that both these conditions were fulfilled. Most of the tenants had been growing indigo before the Tenancy Act of 1885 was passed. The majority of the owners of those holdings which had originated since then had grown indigo from the time when their lands were settled with them. In both cases the implied contract to grow indigo was held to be an incident of the tenancy, sufficient, if the other conditions of the proviso to section 29 were fulfilled, to validate an enhancement by contract of more than two annas in the rupee. In a minority of cases it was found that the contract to grow indigo was entered into after the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act and subsequent to the date when the raiyat first took settlement of his holding. In such instances it was held that the contract, although binding on the tenant, did not form part of the conditions of his tenancy, and did not validate any enhancement of rent which was invalid on other grounds. It is unnecessary to describe in detail the nature of the test applied to determine whether a tenant whose rents had been enhanced had previously held on a specially low rate of rent. It is sufficient to say that as, in consequence of the indigo system, rents in Champaran had not been generally altered for 30 or 40 years, nearly all were found to hold on specially low rates of rent. In the majority of the tenancies dealt with the Settlement Officer therefore found that the *sharahbeshi* enhancements were validated by the provisions to section 29. The view of the law taken by the Settlement Officer was supported by the legal advisers of Government. The interpretation of sections 23 and 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act is however full of difficulties and the Settlement Officers' decisions were at the time questioned by both sides.

10. In about 5,000 tenancies in which the Settlement Officer was compelled, in the absence of proof that the raiyat had formerly held on a specially low rate of rent, to disallow the enhancement as illegal, the procedure of section 109C of the Act was applied, and the enhanced rents including the *sharahbeshi* were, with the consent of both parties, fixed as fair and equitable rents. This course was clearly preferable to the alternative of forcing the parties to revert to the old system, and recording the obligation to grow indigo so much disliked by the raiyats. The raiyats generally failed to prove their contention that their agreements to pay enhanced rents were invalid by reason of having been obtained by force if for no other reason. The raiyats, particularly the Babhan tenants of the Pipra and Turkaulia factories, bitterly resented the findings of the Settlement Officer on this point in 1915-16. The existing discontent was thereby aggravated and the political agitation increased. Finally in June 1917, after Mr. Gandhi had visited Champaran a Committee, of which Mr. Gandhi was a member, was appointed to investigate the relations between landlords and tenants generally in the district, with special reference to the disputes arising out of the manufacture and cultivation of indigo, and to recommend measures for the removal of such abuses or grievances, as they might find to exist.

11. The grievances of the raiyats of the indigo factories have been described. In those parts of the district where indigo was not grown complaints had long been made that *abwabs* or illegal cesses, exceeding in many villages the rent legally payable, were being collected. The Settlement Officer while recording rents in the Bettiah Subdivision in 1914-15 found those complaints fully justified. The *abwabs* were of different origins and called by various names, the most common being *pain kharcha* or water tax. In paragraph 72 Mr. Sweeney gives an account of the levy of *pain kharcha* by the Sikta Factory, and shows that although the amount expended on the *pains* during seven years came to only Rs. 1,345 the income derived from *pain kharcha* in

the same period was Rs. 66,500. He also points out that although this tax was levied from all the raiyats of 19 villages the whole of the lands of 8 villages and many holdings in the remaining 11 villages were not irrigated from any *pain*. No agreements to pay the tax were proved and it was, therefore, treated as an illegal *abwab*.

In paragraph 73 Mr. Sweeney shows the analogy between the system of *abwabs* in the north of Champaran and the *tinkathia* indigo system of the south of the district. Both represent an extra burden which the raiyat has to bear. The *tinkathia* system originated in a legitimate industry in which checks were found necessary to limit the demand made on the raiyat. The result of the checks was a system of contract, legally enforceable if properly carried out, and constituting, in some cases, a legal incident of the raiyat's tenancy. *Abwab* on the other hand, although possibly less burthensome to the raiyat than the indigo system in its later stages, rested on no legal basis. The name *pain kharcha* so frequently used to disguise the illegal nature of the *abwabs* demanded in the north appears to be of comparatively modern origin, and it is worthy of note that *tinkathia* was often used as an equivalent for it.

12. The results of the appointment of the Champaran Committee are described in paragraph 29. They are well known and need hardly be given in detail in this review. The *tinkathia* system of indigo cultivation has been abolished, and a contract by a raiyat to grow a special crop for his landlord has been made illegal. In future a raiyat may only contract to supply his landlord annually, for a period of not more than 3 years, with a specified quantity of any crop, but he will not be under any obligation to grow the crop himself. The *sharahbeshi* enhancements taken before the passing of the Act were reduced, in some cases by 20, and in others by 26 per cent., and the rents of those raiyats who were under a legal obligation to grow indigo which had not been compounded either by an enhancement of rent or by a cash payment, were enhanced by a percentage corresponding to the reduced enhancement allowed in other cases.

Mr. Sweeney draws attention to two remarkable features. One is that the raiyats on whose behalf Mr. Gandhi agreed to these terms repudiated his right to agree to them as soon as the Settlement Officer attempted to enforce them. The second is that although in view of the complaints made by the raiyats of Champaran of being oppressed by imposts like *tinkathia* and *pain kharcha* it might have been expected that their champions in the Legislative Council would have supported a proposal to amend the law in a manner designed to give the Collector greater power to punish the levy of *abwabs*, they opposed and defeated such a proposal when it was made by an official member of the Council.

13. The disputes due to the collection of *abwabs* and to the enhancements of rent which followed the abandonment of the indigo system have already been described. These were not the only difficulties encountered by the Settlement Officer. The attitude of the management of the Bettiah estate throughout the proceedings was adverse. Not only did it contest against its raiyats every point which could possibly be contested, but its claims were frequently founded on complete ignorance of the Tenancy Law, and were supported by statements which were directly opposed to the facts. Instances of such claims are given in paragraphs 61, 65, 74, 85, 86, 87 and 88 of the report. The facts recounted in paragraph 85 show the unfairness of the attempt made after the survey had begun, to force the tenants of certain villages to agree privately to pay enhanced rents in order to avoid submitting the claim for enhancements to the investigation of the Revenue Courts. Not only were the enhancement illegal, but the justification pleaded for them, viz. that the tenants were in possession of excess areas, was found in many instances to be opposed to the facts.

14. Mr. Sweeney's comments in paragraphs 65 and 100 on the policy adopted by the estate of denying to the raiyats the rights which they have hitherto possessed in trees planted by them in their holdings, and in contesting these rights at every stage of the operations, are worthy of notice. It is to be

regretted that this policy has on the whole been successful, for the High Court have recently held that if the landlord contests, under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the correctness of an entry giving the raiyat any right in a tree standing in his holdings, not only does no presumption of correctness attach to the entry, but the burden of proving the right lies on each raiyat who claims it. It has further held that a failure by one raiyat to prove such a right is evidence against the claim of another raiyat. The patient and careful enquiries of the settlement staff into the customs regarding trees prevalent in different parts of the district, and the entries made in the record-of-rights as a result of these inquiries, have, by this decision, been rendered valueless. Whether the pecuniary results of nullifying the raiyat's rights will compensate the estate for the cost of contesting them is doubtful. It is certain however that in this, as in other matters, the policy of the estate is a shortsighted one, and will, in the end, be injurious to both landlord and tenant, for, as Mr. Sweeney points out in paragraph 65, it has been found elsewhere that where the landlord reserves to himself the rights in trees, the raiyats do not plant them, and the country becomes in time treeless.

15. In paragraph 113 Mr. Sweeney deals with the much debated question of the preservation in the record-of-rights of the identity of each permanently-settled revenue-paying estate. Practically the question is what entry should be made when it is found that the proprietor of one such estate has encroached on the lands of another estate? Government is interested in such encroachments because, should the second estate ever be sold for arrears of land revenue the purchaser will acquire a title, not merely to the land in possession of the previous proprietor at the time of the sale, but to all the lands which were originally included in the estate. He will do so even though the encroaching proprietor should have acquired, by adverse possession, a title valid as against the proprietor of the estate sold. When X, the proprietor of Tauzi A, is found to have encroached on the lands of Tauzi B owned by Y, there are three ways in which the fact may be shown in the settlement record, (1) by including the land in Tauzi B with Y as proprietor and making Y a tenure-holder under him; (2) by including the land in Tauzi B and recording X as its proprietor; (3) by recording the land in Tauzi A with X as proprietor, merely making a note to show that it originally belonged to Tauzi B. Mr. Sweeney favours the second method; I prefer the third. It is difficult to combine a record of existing with a record of contingent rights. If it be absolutely necessary to refer to the latter, the reference should be such as to minimize the danger of obscuring the former, which are undoubtedly the more important, and I fear that the first two of the suggested entries, involving, as they do, assumptions of doubtful accuracy about the status of X, will complicate the record of actual possession and make it less intelligible. That this is not an imaginary danger may be seen from a consideration of the case in which some or all of the lands encroached on form portions of tenures and sub-tenures created by the proprietor of Tauzi A.

16. Applications for settlement of fair rents under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were made in respect of 40 per cent. of the total number of tenancies of the district. If the *sharahbeshi* holdings, in which adjustments of rent were made under the provisions of the Champaran Agrarian Act, be excluded from the total, the proportion is much higher. The result of the settlement of fair rents was to enhance by 12 per cent. the total rental of the holdings dealt with.

In Chapter VIII Mr. Sweeney gives an account of the problems which arose during fair rent settlement. Most of the enhancements granted were given under section 30(b) on account of the rise in prices. In very few holdings was it found that the tenants were in possession of lands which had not previously been assessed to rent, and the increase given under section 52(a) was, in consequence, trifling, and was almost counterbalanced by reductions under section 52(b) on the ground of decrease of area. In deciding how much enhancement was allowable on the ground of increase in the prices of staple food crops, since the last settlement, an interesting point, dealt with in

paragraphs 125 to 128 of the report, was raised by the Bettiah estate. A comparison between the average prices of the period 1896 to 1905 with those of the period 1906 to 1915 showed that by the method of calculation prescribed in section 32 the landlords of the Bettiah Subdivision were entitled to an enhancement of four and a half annas in the rupee. The Settlement Officer, however, was of opinion that as the prices of the period from 1906 to 1915 were swollen by the inclusion of six abnormal years in which prices had been raised by failure of crops, it would be inequitable to grant the full enhancement which the Bettiah estate insisted on. There was considerable delay in obtaining the views of the Special Judge on this question, but he finally agreed with the Settlement Officer on the principle involved, and held that the provisions of section 32, which give instructions as to how the amount of enhancement allowable on the ground of rise in prices is to be calculated, are governed by section 35 which lays down that no enhancement shall be given which is not, in the circumstances of the case, fair and equitable. While rejecting the chief contention of the Bettiah estate, the Special Judge differed from the Settlement Officer as to the amount of enhancement allowable in rents which had been current for less than fifteen years.

17. Another question which arose was whether a rent which has been current for a short period can be enhanced under section 30(b). It seems probable, from the analogy of other sections, that the authors of the Bengal Tenancy Act did not contemplate the enhancement under this section of a rent which had been current for less than fifteen years. The Act, however, does not forbid such enhancement, so that legally there is nothing to prevent a landlord from applying for the enhancement of a rent fixed six months previously on the ground that prices have increased in the interval. The Settlement Officer decided to refuse enhancement of rents which had been current for less than twelve years. The Special Judge, on appeal, differed from him, and held that it was incumbent on the Settlement Officer, if a landlord asked for enhancement of a rent which had been current for a shorter period, to compare the prices for that period with the prices for an equal period previous to the date of settlement of the holding, and to calculate, in the manner prescribed in section 32, the amount of enhancement allowable. The application of this decision gave anomalous results, e.g. it was found that a rent which had been current for three years only was liable to a greater enhancement than a rent which had been current for five years. This result shows the truth of the principle underlying the Settlement Officer's original decision, viz. that it is impossible by examining prices for a short period only, to affirm that an increase of prices, due to causes which are not merely temporary, and sufficient to justify an enhancement of rent, has occurred within the period. It is clearly necessary to fix some minimum limit to the period that must elapse before a rent fixed by private contract can be enhanced under section 30(b), and it is preferable that it should be fixed by law. I would suggest that it should be fixed at fifteen years.

18. When a non-transferable holding has been sold to another raiyat, and the purchase has been recognized by the landlord, or when additional lands have been amalgamated with a holding, some doubt arises as to what should be taken to be the date of the fixation of its rent for the purpose of calculating the increase in prices which has since taken place, and the enhancement allowable in consequence. In Champaran the Settlement Officer followed the principle, which has generally been favoured by the Settlement Department, of assuming the rent to have been current from the date when the rate of rent was last enhanced. A transfer or an amalgamation of lands, unaccompanied by an enhancement of rate, does not, on this principle, deprive a landlord of any right to enhancement which had previously accrued.

The soundness of this principle does not appear to have been questioned before the Special Judge on appeal. The difficulty of obtaining guidance from the appellate Courts in doubtful points, small in themselves, but important in view of the number of cases in which they arise, is referred to in paragraph 149 of the report, where it is pointed out that a Settlement Officer fixing fair rents may have his decisions revised by several Special Judges holding divergent views. Although many of the points discussed in connection with the

Champan fair rent settlement have been under discussion ever since settlement operations began in Bihar, the prospect of obtaining an authoritative and final decision on them seems as remote as ever.

19. The result of the appeals to the Special Judge is given in paragraph 149. The percentage of successful appeals is high, but as Mr. Sweeney points out, most of the decisions under section 105 which were reversed were delivered before the Special Judge had tried and decided the first test appeal, in which, while upholding the soundness of the Settlement Officer's decisions generally, he differed slightly as to the amount of enhancement allowable in rents current for less than 15 years. The adverse decisions given on appeals from orders under section 106 mostly related to rights in trees which I have already referred to.

20. The decision to revise the record-of-rights of all the Bihar Districts has made the policy of granting enhancement of rents on the ground of rise in prices a question of considerable importance to the administration. Logically it is difficult to show any reason why a rent which was fair when prices were low should not be enhanced when they rise. Nevertheless I view with distrust the prospect of a general enhancement of rents throughout Bihar in the course of these operations. Whereas formerly raiyats found themselves compelled to agree to such enhancements of rent as their landlords might impose, they now having become aware of the meaning of occupancy right, regard enhancement as an encroachment on that right. They are also doubtless beginning to feel that since in this province the State has given up all claims to share in the increased value of land, it is unjust that the landlords should continue to appropriate the greater part of the increment. Under the new scheme of Government this feeling will in time give rise to a demand that the landlords' share of the increase shall be diminished, if not abolished. Even admitting that the landlords also are entitled to a progressive increase of income it is questionable whether they would not receive such increase even if this ground of enhancement were abandoned. Mr. Sweeney's report shows that in Champan although the area under cultivation had diminished since the last settlement the total rents paid by raiyats had increased by Rs. 4,65,000 or 19 per cent. In Champan it is true that private enhancements had taken place on an abnormal scale and I await with interest the corresponding statistics for Saran, a district in which rents, even at the time of the last settlement, were many times higher than in Champan, and in which they represent at the present day a greater proportion of the gross produce.

21. In paragraph 148 the commutation of *hunda* rents is discussed and the difficulties of interpreting the provisions of section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act as applicable to such rents, explained. The real crux of the problem is that whereas the Bengal Tenancy Act confers on a settled raiyat of a village a right of occupancy in any land of which he may take settlement, the value of the occupancy right can be reduced to nothing by the expedient of settling it with him on a very high *hunda* or produce rent. When a tenant applies for the commutation of such a rent, can the landlord legitimately resent as a grievance the application of the provisions of section 40, which compel a Revenue Officer to have regard, not only to the value of the *hunda* rent, but also to the much lower rates of cash rent paid for the majority of the old occupancy holdings in the village? The effect of having regard to the cash rents will be to convert the right of occupancy from a sham into reality. I doubt if the policy of endeavouring, by expedients of various kinds, to reduce the value of occupancy rights the accrual of which they are unable to prevent, is in the true interests of the landlords themselves, and although it is improbable that the smaller landlords will ever realize the fact, one might reasonably expect the management of the Bettiah Estate to take a more enlightened view.

22. Mr. Sweeney's excellent report will be read with profit by every one interested in the study of agrarian conditions in North Bihar. The work which he has done while in charge of the Champan Settlement is moreover deserving special notice. The post of Settlement Officer in this Province has never been a sinecure, and the post of Settlement Officer of Champan

involved not only arduous work and heavy responsibility, but called for the exercise of an unusual amount of tact, impartiality and patience. It is now generally acknowledged that Mr Sweeney's conduct of the operations exhibited these qualities in a high degree. The capable manner in which he grappled, from the first, with the investigation of the complicated questions in dispute between the indigo planters and their raiyats, enabled him to present to the Champaran Committee, on their arrival in the district, a complete and accurate report on the facts, thereby saving them from the difficult and tedious task of sifting these facts from the mass of falsehood with which the raiyats surrounded them. This itself is an achievement deserving of the highest commendation.

The members of the Settlement staff mentioned in paragraph 180 of the report share with Mr. Sweeney the credit of having brought to a successful conclusion the first, and it is to be hoped, the most difficult revisional settlement in Bihar.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. K. LALL,

for *Director of Land Records and Surveys,*
Bihar and Orissa (on tour).

No. 17-114—2.

FROM

E. R. J. R. COUSINS, Esq., I.C.S.,
OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
BIHAR AND ORISSA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BIHAR AND ORISSA, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Bankipore, the 9th October 1920.

SIR,

UNDER rule 615, Part II, Chapter XVI, page 162 of the Settlement Manual 1908, I am directed to forward for the information and orders of Government the final report on the survey and settlement operations in the district of Champaran prepared by Mr. J. A. Sweeney, I.C.S., late Settlement Officer, North Bihar, together with a copy of a covering letter No. 3510, dated the 1st September 1920, from the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa, reviewing the report.

2. The Board does not propose to go over the ground already covered by the Director of Land Records in his review. The Settlement Officer's report is a well balanced account of operations conducted with unquestionable administrative ability and a capable grasp of issues of a by no means ordinary character. It also bears the impress of a sense of justice and impartiality maintained throughout under specially trying conditions, owing to the tension of feeling in the district and the strong conflicting interests concerned. The Board cordially endorses the Director's commendation of Mr. Sweeney's work.

3. With regard to the Director's comments in paragraph 3 of his review on the possibilities of trouble arising from agreements to grow sugar on a portion of a holding and to sell at a specified rate, it is to be presumed that these possibilities have been discounted by the change introduced under the Champaran Agrarian Act, whereby such agreements have been made illegal. As observed in paragraph 12 of the review the only legal contracts now are those in which a raiyat agrees to supply a specified quantity of a particular crop to his landlord annually for a period not exceeding three years. A stipulation to plant a specified area with such a crop is not within the terms of the law.

4. With regard to the comments in paragraph 13 of the Director of Land Record's review on the attitude of those responsible for the management of the Bettiah Estate the Board believes that the irregularities most open to criticism were checked as soon as they were brought to light; and that in subsequent appeals against Settlement decisions, the management was animated solely by a sense of responsibility to the proprietor, whose interests it felt bound to maintain subject to the prescribed control and under qualified legal advice.

5. The Board is not prepared to endorse the Director's comments in paragraph 14 of the review on the tree question. It does not consider that the elaborate enquiries made to ascertain customary rights in trees have been wasted, or that it is fair to allege it to be the policy of the management to deny established rights to a raiyat. The management has been chiefly concerned with preventing encroachments upon the proprietor's legal rights in the matter. Nor can the Board endorse the forecast that the policy of maintaining

such legal rights will prove injurious to both landlord and tenant. The views is not supported so far as the Board is aware, by evidence of any progressive denudation of timber hitherto.

The rights of the Estate, are with local variations, those of the landlords in general. Section 23 of the Tenancy Act recognises the existence of customary limitations on the raiyat's freedom to cut trees; and the general law on the subject was reviewed in the light of many previous decisions, by the High Court in Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhri and others versus Ram Lal Pal, 1894, I. L. R. Cal., XXII P, 742, their Lordships finding that "however the right of an occupancy tenant to cut down trees on his own holding may have been affected by legislation, the property in the trees is still, by the general law, vested in the zamindar". Their Lordships' statement of the common law is supported by rulings in other High Courts and is in accordance with the common sense principle that as the growth of trees is ordinarily due rather to the virtues of the soil, which belongs to the landlords, than to effort on the part of the tenant, it is reasonable that the landlord should retain a share in the benefit of the result. The assertion of the landlord's claim has however been made a widespread grievance in the Estate, and it is opportune to review the action taken. It was recommended by the Champaran Agrarian Committee, without reference to the legal position, that the raiyats should be given the option of purchasing the landlord's half share in timber on their holdings at a fair valuation, subject to a limitation of the option, if there should be reason to apprehend that undue denudation would result in any particular area, and the Court of Wards was requested by the Government to give effect to the recommendation. The Board accordingly issued instructions to have it made known generally that any raiyat who so wished would be allowed to purchase the Estate's right in Anthrope trees at a fair valuation, unless in any particular village this would be undesirable on the ground that it would lead to a general denudation of timber. The management represented that it had always been the custom of the Estate to allow raiyats to cut Anthrope trees and purchase the Estate's share at a valuation and that permission was seldom refused; but that the new orders involved the capitalisation not only of the Estate's right in Anthrope trees in existence but of those which might be planted in future, and whether the raiyats wished to cut them or not. There was no reliable basis for the calculation, whilst the amount payable for the capitalisation of both present and future rights was likely to prove more than a raiyat would be willing or able to pay. It was accordingly directed that rights in existing trees only should be sold. The difficulty then arose that if the raiyat were allowed to purchase the Estate's share in trees not intended for immediate cutting, the way was opened for disputes after a few years as to which trees had been purchased and which were new growths. Moreover if the raiyat could purchase a tree at any stage of development, he would obviously elect to do so when the tree was young, because its value would then be insignificant. This might entail heavy loss to the Estate: and since it would be impossible to prevent the raiyats cutting trees they had purchased whenever they chose the Estate would be unable to check denudation in the manner suggested in the Committee's report. The question of denudation was also not free from difficulty. It seems impossible to fix a definite limit beyond which cutting cannot proceed without resulting in denudation. Every application therefore would have to be considered on its merits, and there would be a liability to frequent disputes and irritation. Even where it possible to fix a standard, it would be unfair that one raiyat should be prevented from cutting his trees because other raiyats had previously cut too many of theirs. The Board thereupon directed that the option of purchase should be withheld in the case of immature trees.

Thus, in sum, it has been widely made known to the raiyats of the Estate that permission to purchase and cut will be allowed whenever it is applied for unless there is some special reason to the contrary. Further, as the Manager was of opinion that the raiyats had cause for complaint in the delay and other inconveniences incidental to getting an application through a zamindari

office, arrangements have now been made for their prompt disposal. This appears to be as much as it is practicable to effect at present, without prejudice to the proprietors' legitimate rights, for maintenance of which the Court of Wards is responsible. A representation to Government from raiyats on the subject has however recently been referred to the Board for disposal and is under the Board's consideration.

6. The Board will consider the question raised in paragraph 15 of the Director's review concerning the entry to be made in cases in which the proprietor of one estate had encroached on the lands of another estate; but considers that the entries made should not be re-opened.

7. The Board refrains from comment on the questions raised with regard to the commutation of produce rents under section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act as there are many proceedings in Champaran and elsewhere still subject to appeal or revision.

8. The Board cordially endorses the Settlement Officer's acknowledgments of the services of the officers employed under him.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. R. J. R. COUSINS,

Offg. Secretary.