

FINAL REPORT  
ON THE  
RE-SETTLEMENT OPERATION  
OF THE  
BANKI GOVERNMENT ESTATE  
IN  
CUTTACK  
1917-1920

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BY  
RADHACHARAN DAS, B.A.,  
*Settlement Officer.*



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1922.

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I was in charge throughout the operations, which commenced in October 1917, in addition to my duties as Manager of the Estate, Manager of the adjoining Dompara Wards Estate and as the quasi-Subdivisional Officer of the area (Banki and Dompara) except for a period of three weeks when I was ill and Babu Jadunath Mahapatra, Sub-Deputy Collector, was deputed from Cuttack to remain in charge.

**PART I—GENERAL.**

**CHAPTER I—(DESCRIPTION).**

2. *Early History.*—The area of the Estate is 117 square miles including 22 square miles of the bed of the river Mahanadi. Of this 109 square miles are revenue paying and the rest is revenue free. It was originally a Feudatory State, but was escheated to the British Government in the year 1839. The circumstances which led to this have been described in the Reports of the previous settlements and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the Raja was implicated in the murder of the family of his priest, in consequence of which he was sentenced to undergo life-long imprisonment and the State was forfeited to the paramount power.

3. *Physical features.*—This has been fully described in the Rate Report submitted with this office No. 239-S., dated the 1st of October 1918. Since then certain embankments have been constructed on both the banks of the river Mahanadi to protect portions of the country against devastation by flood water. The two broad natural divisions of the Estate, viz., Parang or high lands dotted with hills and immune from flood and Naya or plains with nice lake-like formations in their midst subject to the consequences of flood, constitute the distinguishing features of the tract. The proportion of the former to the entire area is 62 per cent. and of the latter 38 per cent.

The area covered by hills and forest is 8.9 square miles of which 2.2 square miles is covered by young *sal* forest and the rest consists of trees of inferior species of about 12 years' growth. The highest hill is *Mohaparbata* hill, nearly 1,800 feet high, with a cauldronlike depression on the top. The popular impression that it was once a volcano is supported by existence of hills of igneous rock all round the main hill and by a hot spring at Atri in the Khurda Subdivision. Some call the depression *Hira Khani* or diamond quarry from which diamonds are said to have been taken long ago. The *sal* forest is too young to be worked out. The people have no right of grazing inside the jungle as pasture lands have been set apart separately. The poor aborigines are allowed to remove free headloads of fire-woods and plants of most inferior species and roots and weeds during time of scarcity.

4. *Embankments.*—The importance of embankments in a tract comprising low lying villages and exposed to the flow of the river Mahanadi is apparent. In olden days, if tradition is to be believed, Banki was not an embanked area, the low scrub jungles and dense forests on the banks of the river affording sufficient protection against the inroads of flood. With the advent of the British Government the imperative necessity of protective walls was realized

and embankments were constructed. But these were found to be no unmixed good. They proved to be a direct menace to the safety of the embankments which protected Cuttack and other riparian tracts in the lower reaches of the Mahanadi with the result that the embankments which had been constructed were abandoned. The result was equally disastrous; flood water rushed into the saucer-shaped parts of the country and on receding left the entire tract covered with a vast sheet of sand. The policy of abandonment which was advocated by Captain Harris in 1855 was subjected to careful departmental scrutiny and the engineers now unanimously hold that the embankments are of use and that the breaches locally known as *ghais* should be closed up with a view to protect human life and cultivation. The policy was accepted and administrative approval was accorded to the construction of embankments in consequence of which four such embankments have already been constructed at a cost of Rs. 86,105. These protective works are full of promise but it would be too early to judge of their potentialities. It is not, however, intended to push this measure to the extreme. A too rigid closure of the area is likely to prove baneful; it is of immense importance that the country should receive a free supply of silt to replenish the fertility of soil which is being sapped by the continuous pressure of cultivation on it and to raise the level of the country simultaneously with the rise of the bed of the river. This can only be secured according to the Engineers by the spill water of the flood passing over the banks of the river and not through the *ghais*.

5. *Fiscal Divisions*.—The old fiscal divisions are nine in number. They are known as Adhenis corresponding to Parganas of the temporarily settled tracts of the district and accordingly for the sake of administrative convenience, the statistics have been arranged and appended to this report. The nine revenue units are compared with the police stations as specified below:—

Police jurisdictions.	...	Old fiscal divisions.	
		Adheni Utterkul ...	} North Banki.
		„ Saranda ...	
Banki Police Station ...	...	„ Ghasipara ...	} South Banki.
		„ Purbadig ...	
		„ Nargang ...	
		„ Gandiberh (east) ...	
		„ Baideswar.	
Baideswar Police Station ...	...	„ Madhuapali.	
		„ Puincha.	
		„ Gandiberh (west).	

These Adhenis comprise 144 villages of which eight are revenue free and two have their rents payable to Government fixed in perpetuity. The rest of the villages are *Khas*, the revenue payable being liable to periodical revision. Bits of resumed lands are sprinkled over the former and bits of revenue free lands over the latter.

#### CHAPTER II—(AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMICAL).

6. *Population*.—The following table gives the gradual rise of the population during the last three decades according to the three previous census operations:—

Year of census.	...	Population.
1891	... ..	57,151
1901	... ..	58,311
1911	... ..	60,897

The density of population to square mile according to the census of 1911 is 521 against 379 of Khurda, 309 of Baramba, 505 of Tigiria, 279 of Athgarh, 211

of Dompara and 303 of Khandpara surrounding the Estata. The rate of increase during the second decade is much higher than in the previous decade but it got a set back in the last decade owing to prevalence of epidemics, viz., cholera, small-pox and influenza. The two scarcities of 1908-09 and 1918-19 have driven away some to settle elsewhere. The statistics compiled in the present settlement give the percentage of population, living by cultivation, trade, labour and service at 50, 6, 42 and 2 respectively. The number of the labouring class is large. It is but natural that with the rise in prices and the facilities offered by the railway some of them should go elsewhere for better wages. The competition for cultivation is keen and several families have settled in the adjoining Feudatory States where waste land for reclamation is ample. People of all castes found in Orissa are represented in Banki. They form the following percentages of the total population :—

Brahmin	...	...	6.3	Keut	...	...	6.0
Athgaria Brahmin	...	...	4.1	Washerman	...	...	1.7
Karan	...	...	1.2	Bauri	...	...	2.0
Sagarpesa	...	...	0.6	Savar	...	...	4.8
Khetriya	...	...	0.3	Sanai	...	...	0.5
Chasa	...	...	24.0	Kandara	...	...	0.5
Paik	...	...	4.7	Pan	...	...	1.7
Khandait	...	...	4.3	Tiar	...	...	0.5
Oilman	...	...	7.0	Girgiria	...	...	0.4
Milkman	...	...	5.2	Gokha	...	...	1.0
Gold-smith	...	...	0.6	Mohamedan	...	...	0.5
Carpenter	...	...	0.6	Sweeper	...	...	2.5
Black-smith	...	...	0.5	Tanla	...	...	0.5
Confectioner	...	...	3.5	Baghati	...	...	0.2
Barber	...	...	1.8	Machhua Kamar	...	...	0.2
Rajua	...	...	0.5	Nodhha	...	...	0.3
Potter	...	...	1.0	Sundhi	...	...	0.5

Nearly one-fourth of the population is Chasa who are tillers of the soil. Adding the allied races of Paiks and Khandaits brings the proportion up to one-third. Paiks and Khandaits formed the country militia in the past. They still have pretensions to their old glory. None of the other races exceed one-fourteenth of the population. Next to them come the oilmen who are traders by profession and comparatively more prosperous than any other race—thrifty in their dealings, unostentatious in their manners and shrewd in their craft. Brahmins are next in importance, the majority of whom are Thakur-pujaris with inferior status in the society. Their influence is increasing with the rapid spread of education among them. There is another set of Brahmins called Athgaria Brahmins. They are the best specimens of intelligent and industrious cultivators to whom no land is infertile or barren. Their thrifty habits are proverbial. The Keuts or boatmen come next to them and they live in the riparian villages and yield to none in their skill in navigating their craft when the rivers are in flood. They ply boats in the Mahanadi and its tributaries and their activities extend from the Central Provinces to the sea coast and in the Brahmini river. They also catch fish at times. The milkmen come next to the Keuts in number. They keep either cows or buffaloes or both—a most troublesome race who intentionally allow their cattle to destroy the crops of the people and milk the cows of their masters in the field and misappropriate the milk. Amongst the aborigines such as Bauris, Savars, Sanais, Pans, and Kandaras, the Kandaras are advanced. The Bauris come next to them in enlightenment. The Savars form the majority. They still like their sylvan surroundings. Among them some are excellent diggers of soil like the Santals on the Mayurbhanj and Balasore border

The Sanais are proverbial dacoits of Banki—though much reclaimed their propensity to commit theft and burglaries is still very great. The peculiarity of their eye distinguishes them from other aborigines. In Baideswar side some of the village chaukidars belong to this tribe. The fishermen include the subsects, Girgiras, Gokhas, Tiars, Baghatias and Machhua Kamars. Their field of action is the *pats* and *jhils*. They do not catch fish in rivers with nets. Tiars from their language seem to have emigrated from Bengal or Assam long ago.

Among the important minorities are the Karans. They form the intelligentsia of Banki. Most of the people depending on service are Karans. Rajuas of unknown descent are traders from the Central Provinces and have good cultivation. Their kinsmen are seen in the northern part of Balasore and the Contai Subdivision of the district of Midnapur in Bengal.

7. *Live-stock*.—The following compares the statistics compiled in the cattle census of 1914 and 1920.

Year.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horse and ponies.	Carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1914	10,801	14,089	346	581	6,573	658	3,095	43	1,962
1920	10,636	14,044	427	653	1,108	1,05	1,200	41	2,218

Notwithstanding the virulence of cattle epidemics of 1915, 1916 and 1917 there has been no marked fall in the number of cows and bullocks. The increase in the number of young stock is prominent. The fall under head goats is due to the demands of the Calcutta market during the war years. Male buffaloes are yoked to the plough. They give a better outturn of work than the bullocks. Every big tenant has some of these animals to cultivate the land. Buffaloes are not exported for sale. Ample pasture is available and the cattle look healthier here than in the Mogalbandi tract of the district. The cows are bad milkers. The breed of cattle at head-quarters has much improved since the introduction of a good bull supplied by the Government, but at least one is required in each Adheni. The Veterinary Assistant of the Sadr Subdivision attached to the District Board is sent for when any epidemic breaks out. A special officer is required for Banki and Dompara or the organisation of the veterinary staff requires revision. Pack bullocks have been replaced by wheeled traffic and the number of primitive carts in the estate is on the increase.

8. *Soil and crops*.—The tract is generally sandy loam in Parang or the part immune from flood and sandy loam to clay loam in Naya or the part liable to inundation. It is only laterite at the foot of the hills and clay close of Kaligiri channel and the jhils. Here and there we find patches of calcareous soil. Saradh paddy and its inferior varieties allied to Biali grow in the former. Biali prefers sandy loam and Saradh prefers clay loam in Naya. Sandy lands containing 80 per cent. of sand are situated close to the river banks and little further off from the hills. Groundnut cultivation has increased the importance of this inferior class of soil, and if properly cultivated, will prove an useful ally in lean years.

9. *Method and cost of cultivation*.—The old traditional methods of cultivation still prevail though with slight variation. Iron ploughs and bone-meal manure have failed to captivate the imagination of the local cultivator. The old method of lift irrigation by *Jant*, an elongated bowl-shaped wooden implement, is still in favour. The number of seedlings for each group of transplantation has been reduced and not with any intention but by necessity. As a rule manure is not used in the Naya tract, partly because it loosens the soil which is sandy and not sticky and partly because the flood water richly laden with silt takes its place. It is only used in Parang or high tracts. One variety of



paddy is generally followed by another variety of the same class in the next year. The system of sowing broad cast is the general practice. Biali is followed by Kolthi in the same year. Sugarcane is followed by Kolthi or Biali next year. First or second class Saradh is generally followed by Mung in the same year if there is sufficient moisture. The rotation system is seldom resorted to in the Patu lands for the cultivation of Tobacco, Birhi, Brinjal and Castor, if there is adequate deposit of silt by flood water requisite for each crop. Still the tenants are never deaf to the advice of experts of the Agricultural Department. Banki is a field for demonstrations as admitted by the officers of the Department—but it requires patience and perseverance to combat the natural calamities. The introduction of the Mung variety of sugarcane and ground-nut has been a success. Indrasail paddy and potato cultivation are still in the experimental stage. The indigenous woolen machinery for pressing sugarcane is out of date, and every one is taking to the use of iron machinery for the purpose. The hollow iron or shallow pans have taken the place of earthen pots for the manufacture of molasses either refined or crude.

The cost of cultivation is different for different kinds of paddy in the two parts of the estate (Parang and Naya), though in ordinary years the cost in the latter is less than in the former, it exceeds the other when there is damage to the crop by flood. The wages are paid in cash or in kind at different stages of the operation according to custom and convenience. The subjoined table gives details of expenditure for the cultivation of the autumn, winter and summer paddy per acre.

Stage of operation.	Saradh in Parang (winter rice.)		Saradh in Naya (winter rice.)		Biali (Autumn rice.)		Dalus (Summer rice.)	
	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Preliminary ploughing ...	7½ Ploughs	Rs. As. P. 1 14 0	6 Ploughs	Rs. As. P. 1 8 0	7 Ploughs	Rs. As. P. 1 12 0	16 Ploughs	Rs. As. P. 4 12 0
Manuring ...	4 cart load	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ploughing when sowing ...	19 Ploughs	0 6 0	...	...	2 ..	0 6 0	...	...
Seeds ...	40 seers	1 7 4	35 seers	1 5 0	48 seers	1 12 0	48 seers	1 12 0
Seedlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Man.	0 3 0
Ploughing after sowing ...	...	...	1½ Ploughs	0 6 0	2 Ploughs	0 8 0	...	...
Irrigation after sowing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Men	1 0 0
Rolling (twice) ...	3 Ploughs	0 12 0	1 ..	0 4 0	...	...	...	...
Harrowing (twice) ...	4 ..	0 2 0	...	...	26 ..	0 10 0	1 ..	...
Do. called Katamol ...	4 ..	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weeding (Dhulla) ...	...	...	...	...	25 Men	3 2 0	...	...
Khoira (redistribution of plants) ...	6 Men	1 3 0	5 Men	0 12 6	...	...	...	...
Weeding (twice) ...	17 ..	3 2 0	15 ..	1 14 0	30 ..	3 12 0	6 ..	0 12 0
Wedding out Balanga ...	3 ..	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debbling the plant with bamboos ...	4 ..	0 1 0	4 Man	0 1 0	...	...	...	...
Paddy cutting ...	10 ..	1 14 0	10 Men	1 14 0	10 ..	1 14 0	10 ..	1 14 0
Carrying paddy by Cart ...	2½ C. L.	0 5 0	4 C. L.	1 0 0	5 C. L.	0 15 0	2 C. L.	0 6 0
Straw cutting ...	12 Men	1 8 0	10 Men	1 4 0	...	...	...	...
Binding straw into bundles ...	2 ..	0 6 0	3 ..	0 6 0	...	...	...	...
Cart hire for carrying straw ...	2½ C. L.	0 5 0	4 C. L.	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
Arrangement of straw ...	1 Man	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost of threshing paddy ...	3 Men	0 6 0	3 Men	0 9 0	3 Men	0 13 0	4 Men	0 11 0
Cart hire for treaded out straw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 C. L.	0 3 0
Making of a threshing floor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Men	0 6 0
Total ...	...	10 3 4	...	12 3 6	...	15 13 0	...	12 6 0

To this may be added the following cost of transplantation per acre in case the Saradh paddy is washed away by flood :—

Stage of operation.	Nature of labour.	Cost.
Ploughing ... ..	4 ploughs	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0
Cost of seedlings ... ..	1½ Kaban	3 0 0
Lifting the seedlings from seed bed ... ..	20 men	3 2 0
Carrying and transplanting ... ..	2 ..	0 5 0

The following gives the cost of cultivation in respect to minor but important crops :—

Stage of operation.	Mung.		Birbi.		Mardis.		Kolthi.		Chana.		China.		Mustard.		Castor.	
	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.	Labour.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Watering the field ... ..	12 Men	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 Men	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
Ploughing ... ..	9 Pls.	3 4 0	5 Pls.	1 4 0	6 pls	1 8 0	5 Ploughs	1 4 0	9 Pls	3 4 0	12 Pls.	3 0 0	14 Pls.	3 8 0	25 Pls.	6 4 0
Seeds... ..	12 seers	1 2 0	12 seers	1 2 0	1½ s	0 1 3	15 seers	0 15 0	21 Srs.	1 12 0	9 Srs.	0 8 0	8 seers	1 0 0	13 Srs.	1 0 0
Transplanting ... ..	...	...	...	...	8 Men	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Men	6 4 0
Puddling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 ..	1 0 0
Up-rooting ... ..	12 Men	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 Men	1 8 0	...	...	8 Men	1 0 0	...	...
Cutting ... ..	...	...	...	...	8 Men	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 Men	1 4 0	...	...	...	...
Threshing ... ..	4 Men	0 8 0	...	...	8 Men	1 0 0	4 Men	0 8 0	4 ..	0 8 0	3 Men	0 5 0	4 Men.	0 8 0	4 Men	0 8 0
Cart hire to carry ... ..	...	...	2 C. L.	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	0 14 0	...	3 6 0	...	4 9 3	...	2 11 0	...	6 0 0	...	8 15 0	...	6 0 0	...	9 0 3

## TOBACCO.

Stage of operation.	Labour.	Cost.
Ploughing the field (7 times) ... ..	42 ploughs	Rs. a. p. 13 2 0
Do. of seed bed Do. ... ..	2 Do.	0 8 0
Seeds ... ..	...	0 4 0
Watering the seedlings ... ..	...	1 8 0
Weeding the seedlings ... ..	4 Men	0 8 0
Up-rooting the seedlings ... ..	18 ..	2 13 0
Transplanting and simultaneous watering ... ..	...	...
Watering (2 times) ... ..	8 Men	1 4 0
Puddling ... ..	20 ..	3 2 0
Pruning the top of plant ... ..	4 ..	0 10 0
Do. the bends (5 times) ... ..	50 ..	7 13 0
Cutting and carrying ... ..	20 ..	3 2 0
Dressing the raw plant and sowing ... ..	8 ..	1 4 0
Daily collection and spreading for exposure to the sun (8 days) ... ..	32 ..	5 0 0
Burying the plant under ground ... ..	4 ..	0 10 0
Disintering the plant, daily collection and exposure to the sun ... ..	24 ..	3 12 0
Cart hire ... ..	...	0 12 0
Total ... ..	...	46 0 0

The following statement compares the cost with profit for various crops per acre:—

Kind of crop.	Cost of cultivation.	Gross return.			Net profit.	Proportion of profit to gross outturn.
		Standard weight.	By-product.	In cash.		
	Rs. a. p.	M. s. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Saradh in Pararg ...	16 3 4	19 15 0	3 0 0	21 13 10	8 10 6	35 p. c.
Do. in Naya ...	12 3 6	20 33 6	3 0 0	23 8 3	14 4 9	64 "
Biali ...	15 12 0	12 21 4	2 0 0	14 2 0	0 6 0	13 "
Dalua ...	12 8 0	24 23 2	2 0 0	27 11 10	17 3 10	58 "
Sugarcane ...	150 0 0	65 25 0	...	250 0 0	100 0 0	40 "
Mung ...	6 14 0	4 36 14	...	14 1 0	7 3 0	51 "
Birhi ...	3 6 0	4 3 6	...	11 4 7	7 14 7	70 "
Kolthi ...	2 11 0	5 23 15	...	10 10 8	7 15 8	75 "
Mandia ...	4 9 3	4 36 14	...	7 0 6	2 7 3	35 "
China ...	8 15 0	11 32 8	...	15 0 0	6 1 0	40 "
Guana ...	6 0 0	5 36 4	...	15 0 0	9 0 0	60 "
Castor ...	9 0 0	7 35 0	...	16 0 0	7 0 0	44 "
Mustard ...	6 0 0	8 37 8	...	15 0 0	9 0 0	60 "
Tobacco ...	46 0 0	30) Kahans	10 0 0	75 0 0	39 0 0	47 "

Besides net profit agriculture provides labour to peasants and their families.

No proper statistics of crops were prepared in the last settlement. The figures maintained by the Kanungo Department cannot be relied on. It is worth while to compare the statistics compiled in the course of this settlement with those compiled in the settlement of 1888-89. The period is sufficiently long for comparison to indicate the agricultural development of the people.

Description of crops.	Area in 1888-89.	Area in 1919-20.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
<b>FOOD CROPS.</b>			
Biali paddy ...	2328-03	3260-967	
Saradh ...	27259-90	27697-70	
Dalua ...	2753-68	2896-07	
Brinjal ...	157-98	161-612	
Arum ...	42-22	68-226	
Sweet potato (Kandmul) ...	2-73	34-196	
Pumpkin ...	21-17	1-64	
Cucumber ...	144-97	189-447	
Melen ...		61-381	
Mung ...	2,000-32	5,918-653	
Birhi ...	2,663-03	867-823	
Arhar ...	1-30	209-47	

Description of crops.	Area in 1899-99.	Area in 1919-20.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Kolthi	2,691.55	3,293.207	
Mandia	120.29	566.979	
China	3.49	173.20	
Kodua	166.86	131.09	
Vegetables	223.36	1010.996	
Wheat	...	8.725	
Chana	...	680.23	
Bargudi	...	160.312	
Ground-nut	...	37.53	
Miscellaneous food crops	...	8.75	
Total	40,450.88	47,471.24	
<b>NON-FOOD CROPS.</b>			
Sugarcane	245.73	1,116.511	
Tobacco	26.97	196.878	
Cotton	132.62	70.032	
Castor	92.94	142.986	
Mustard	17.38	216.998	
Eaŕ	19.05	221.773	
Coriander	4.81	63.08	
Chilly	0.39	0.19	
Saffron	1.56	...	
Miscellaneous non-food crops	0.71	0.49	
Jute	...	6.115	
Peshi	...	1.90	
Indigo (nila)	...	0.17	
Total	541.86	2,017.123(a)	(a) Mango orchard of 3,365.826 is excluded.
Grand total	40,992.74	49,488.327	
Deduct area cropped more than once	3,781.78	10,403.81	
Net cropped area	37,210.96	39,084.57	

The comparison is suggestive. The food crop area has increased by 7,021 acres or 17.3 per cent. The reclamation of waste lands capable of producing food crops seems to have reached its highest pitch and the land available is more fit for non-food crops. Some of the lands produce more than one crop. This area has shown a marked rise of 6,622 acres. To the rise under food crop area, Biali has contributed largely. This is due to the reclamation of riparian lands richly laden with sand suitable for Biali. The increase under head Saradh and Dalua is nominal. No more suitable low land is available for Saradh, the existing waste lands being high, jungly and laterite. The Dalua area is pretty circumscribed—this being confined to jhils which instead of getting deeper are being silted up with the washings from the surrounding country and hills. With the rise in the Biali area there has been a corresponding rise in Mandia and Kolthi. The Birhi area has decreased due to the land being more fit for Dalua and Mung. Late heavy rains in October and November affect the cultivation of Birhi, Chana and Bargudi. Wheat and ground-nuts are new. They are valuable. The ground-nut area has since the

figures were compiled in cold weather of 1918 almost trebled. The vast increase in Mung area is due to the cultivation of the crop immediately after Saradh paddy is reaped. This demonstrates the peasants' desire to get as much as possible when there is sub-soil moisture. The decline under the head pumpkin is due to the absorption of *churs* by the bed of the river Mahanadi. For vegetables Banki is superior to Khurda. They are grown on rich lands adjoining the homesteads as well as near silted banks of the deep channels. The area has vastly increased.

Under the head non-food crops the comparison is more suggestive of the agricultural advancement of the people than the food crop growing area. The rise in area is 1,475 acres or nearly 272 per cent. All the crops are rich and valuable. Cotton underwent its natural fate though owing to contraction of import from outside due to transport difficulties during the war the area has very recently almost trebled. It remains to be seen if this will continue. Sugarcane has now become established in Banki. It grows with Biali and Kolthi in rotation. Increasing interest is shown by the people in expanding its area. Tobacco, mustard, castor, til and coriander are rich in themselves. They are grown after the flood subsides. The non-food crops, the vegetables and the pulses are practically the mainstay of the flood-ridden people and to these they owe their hold on the markets of Khurda and Cuttack. To conserve the fertility of the flood-affected tracts and energy of the people for the sole cultivation of spring and summer crops is a thing for the people themselves to consider.

10. *Trade and Industry*.—Banki is situated at the confluence of three main arteries of roads running from Cuttack in the east, from Sonpur in the west and from Khurda Railway Station in the south. The former two run parallel to the natural means of communication—the river Mahanadi which keeps traffic possible for all seasons of the year and therefore contributes materially to the wealth of the country. The railway system has reduced its importance though it helped the country during the period when the transport facilities for goods traffic by railway had to be curtailed for military exigencies during the war. The export trade of Banki consists of pulses, vegetables, *gur* and fish and her import trade consists of paddy, rice, oil-cakes, oil-seeds, spices, kerosine oil, cloth, salt, etc., for her own consumption or for transport to the neighbouring Gurjats.

There is little worth mentioning about industries except certain iron work at Kalapathar such as the preparation of nut-crackers, sword-sticks, knives and other fancy implements and weaving of fine cloth and pretty napkins at Ragadi and Berhampura and metal work in *Rasa* (zinc) for ornaments used by the people. The two latter industries are not carried on on an extensive scale to supply the local demand which is met from the neighbouring Gurjats. But the genius is there which awaits development. Through the instrumentality of the co-operative movement, half a dozen weavers have been recently trained in fly-shuttle weaving. Weavers form 2.6 per cent. of the population. The industry next to cultivation whose possibilities are great is the manufacture of sugar. This question may be taken up when the report of the Sugar Committee is published. Banki can feed a factory with 270,000 maunds of crude *gur* for refinement and if it can be established it will give an impetus to the further expansion of sugarcane cultivation.

11. *Markets*.—There are three markets or *hats* in the area, viz., one at headquarters and the other two at the southern and north-western extremities of the estate. These three places are the important centres for internal and external traffic and serve as connecting links between several Feudatory States on the north and the west and Khurda and Khurda Road Station on the south. Each *hat* is held twice, and on separate days, in the week. The biggest *hat* at Kalapathar is likely to lose some importance owing to establishment of a *hat* at Begunia within the jurisdiction of Khurda and another in Khandpara Feudatory States. The annual income of the estate from the *hats* is Rs. 1,000 on the average. An important *Mela* takes place

at the *hât* at headquarters in Baisakh (middle of April) which continues for nearly two months. This is a religious *Mela* attended by about 5,000 people on the first day of the year and it offers an opportunity for sale of various commodities imported from several places.

12. *Rainfall and flood.*—They are allied to one another. Flood is the scourge more of Banki than of the low lying tracts further down beyond Cuttack towards the sea coast. This is due to the congested area the water has between the hills for its spread and discharge. There have been seven high floods during the last fifteen years. The local rainfall is not generally an index of the coming events of the year. The average rainfall during the last two decades is 57.16 and 54.12 respectively and the high floods are sometimes synchronous with the high local rainfalls. But they always depend on the heavy and continuous rainfall in the basin of the Mahanadi in the Central Provinces. They usually come in August. Floods came very early before the middle of June in 1918 and 1919 and once in 1872 forty years back. Such unusual visitations of flood or heavy down-pours of rain in the middle of June and in October should be watched with caution. The former results in drought and the latter in the complete devastation of much advanced paddy crop too late to be replaced by further transplantation. Such floods do much more damage than the often repeated petty floods to which the people are injured.

The following gives the statistics of rainfall during the last fifteen years from June to October.

Year.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total of the year.	High flood.
1905	3.47	10.10	11.39	12.59	2.41	50.17	
1906	11.04	12.87	6.71	13.87	3.79	56.79	
1907	7.91	7.34	23.04	11.16	0.72	61.92	August 1907.
1908	13.28	9.17	23.77	8.51	2.18	63.57	
1909	9.17	11.37	8.66	11.18	1.94	50.28	
1910	13.02	13.82	14.97	6.85	10.37	62.74	7th August.
1911	11.14	13.27	9.73	6.08	2.39	47.74	17th August.
1912	6.13	11.14	11.51	7.83	2.31	45.96	
1913	4.80	17.48	5.04	4.65	4.00	40.99	
1914	8.67	12.09	7.78	13.55	0.79	50.18	6th August.
1915	6.30	10.39	14.18	14.69	7.21	65.82	
1916	15.29	6.96	10.44	6.21	16.39	55.90	
1917	14.30	11.77	8.78	10.57	13.00	69.10	15th August and 7th October.
1918	10.14	8.06	8.04	4.03	0.12	35.31	15th June. (Year of great drought.)
1919	8.51	11.57	18.15	3.99	3.82	61.48	3rd and 29th August.

13. *Agricultural improvements.*—During the last fifteen years Rs. 51,480 in all has been spent for improvement works in the shape of agricultural *bandhs* and sanitary tanks and wells. A regular quinquennial programme is drawn up and the works are done by contractors under the supervision of a Sub-Overseer paid from the Khasmahal fund and the Dompara Wards fund in equal shares. The annual contract grant is often supplemented by special grants by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner of the Division which have amounted to Rs. 27,087 in all during the last quinquennium. During the last three years the people have been made to contribute a nominal share towards certain improvement works to encourage self-help among themselves and shake off the habits of undue dependence on the Government. The amount so contributed is Rs. 4,000 nearly.

14. *Irrigation*.—There is nothing like canal system of irrigation in Banki. Natural reservoirs such as *pats* and *jhils*, blind channels and the Mahanadi river are resorted to for irrigation of summer paddy and sugarcane in the tract subject to inundation. *Bandhs*, tanks, and water pools meet the purpose in the high lands. The people are resourceful in taking water to long distances for protection of crops against hard drought. The Government is the owner of the tanks, *banths* and several *chuas* and nothing is charged for their use. Some charitably disposed tenants have excavated tanks for themselves as well as for the domestic purposes of their neighbours. Well-like *chuas* are now common things seen in the corners of the holdings for cultivation of spring crops and irrigation of sugarcane. The following gives the normal area irrigated from these sources :—

Name of reservoir.	Area irrigated, A. D.
By river ... ..	21.53
„ tanks and <i>jhils</i> ... ..	7055.647
„ private tanks ... ..	593.757
„ Government <i>chuas</i> ... ..	228.672
Total... ..	7899.306

This statement is by no means complete. Temporary holes are sunk during drought. In the unusual drought of 1918 the peasants showed admirable resourcefulness in bringing water from reservoirs for long distances to protect their crops. The local authorities should guard against any reduction in water reservoirs by leasing out for re-excavation silted up tanks. Re-excavation of old tanks and excavation of new tanks and repair of *bandhs* should figure prominently in the preparation of annual Famine Programme.

15. *Weights and measures*.—Different kinds of weights and measures prevail at different places in the estate for different commodities. The following table shows the principal kinds. The measures are generally of cane-work for cereals, pulses and oil-seeds and of earth or metal for liquid commodities and the weights for Bisa, Pol, etc., are made of wood or bamboo on the lever principle.

Names of places.	Articles.	Measures or weights.
Headquarters and Tulsipur.	Cereals and pulses ...	One Gauni = 3 seers (Kataki). „ Nau'i = 6 „ „ „ seer of paddy by measure = 80 tolas. „ seer of pulses and rice = 105 tolas. „ seer = 26 pois i.e., 105 tolas.
	Liquid articles oil and ghee.	
Baideswar and round about.	Cereals and pulses ...	Sunja paddy one nauti = 7½ seers paddy etc., for sale.
	Liquid articles ...	One gauni = 3¾ seers.
	Oil ... ..	One seer = 80 pois or 3-1 Kataki.
Kalapathar and round about.	Ghee ... ..	„ „ = 32 „ or 1¼ seers.
	Cereals and pulses ...	„ nauti = 8 seers. „ gauni = 2½ „
Throughout the estate	Oil and ghee ...	„ seer = 80 pois i.e., 320 tolas.
	<i>Gur</i> ... ..	„ Bisa = 6 foolis or 30 pois = 120 tolas.
	Turmeric ... ..	„ „ 5 „ or 25 „ = 100 „
	Dry fish ... ..	„ „ 8 „ or 40 „ = 160 „
	Briujal ... ..	„ „ 6 „ or 30 „ = 120 „
		One pol = 4 tolas in weight.

## CHAPTER III--(COMMUNICATION.)

16. *Roads*.—Banki is 27 miles from the town of Cuttack separated by the river Kathjuri near Cuttack, a portion of a temporarily-settled estate and the permanently-settled estate of Dompara. The Cuttack-Sonpur road runs through the estate to the Tributary State of Sonpur. This line of communication is throughout metalled except for one and a half miles near Banki and 11 miles beyond it up to Baideswar. The latter has been abandoned owing to the impossibility of improvement due to close proximity of the Mahanadi river. The abandonment of this portion has necessitated the improvement of Banki-Tulsipur road, which will be undertaken by the District Board and is estimated to cost Rs. 30,000. A big span iron bridge unique in the district was constructed in the year 1916 by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 60,000 to cross a deep dangerous channel cutting the Cuttack-Sonpur road 4 miles off from headquarters.

17. *Dispensaries*.—The existing dispensary does not suffice for the needs of the population. The system of indigenous treatment is in its primitive stage. The climate is salubrious but not immune from the visitation of epidemics common in Orissa. Influenza of 1918-19 counted a heavy toll. There is one charitable dispensary whose popularity is on the increase. It is well equipped. Another is badly needed at the other extremity of the estate at Baideswar or Kalapathar which are far off from any medical centre. At Kalapathar it will be advantageous to the people of Banki and the adjoining Government estate of Khurda.

18. *Bungalows*.—There is one Public Works Department bungalow at headquarters and one District Board bungalow at Baideswar. Both are nicely situated. The Saranda and Utterkul *adhenis* across the river Mahanadi are badly in need of one. A small one may be constructed out of Khasmahal improvement fund. Ratagarh hill or Sovernpur hill is the most suitable site for the purpose.

## PART II--FISCAL.

## CHAPTER IV--(REVENUE HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT.)

19. *Settlement*.—The British Government assumed charge of the estate with existing gross rental of Rs. 16,614-6-1½ in the year 1840. Since then there have been four regular settlements of revenue (excluding the present settlement) of which the gross rentals were as follows:—

Settlements.						Year.	Gross rental.
							Rs. a. p.
First	...	...	...	...	...	1844	18,300 6 11
Second	...	...	...	...	...	1853	22,181 4 8
Third	...	...	...	...	...	1889	33,108 14 7
Fourth	...	...	...	...	...	1905	39,403 11 10

The term of the first settlement was for 10 years and that of the second for fourteen years. The latter had to be extended for twenty years more owing to the occurrence of the great famine of Orissa in 1866. These two settlements were based on the indigenous method of measurement while the third settlement was preceded by a more scientific method—the traverse survey with theodolite and the cadastral survey with plane-table. The records were only revised in the fourth or the last settlement. The periods of these two last settlements were for fifteen years each, the term of the last expires in 1327 *amli* or the financial year of 1919-20. Prior to the expiry of the term of the last settlement a preliminary record-writing was necessary. The cadastral survey was nearly 30 years old and the maps then prepared were found obsolete in site of changes incorporated therein by the Record Maintenance staff.



Under orders of the Government of Bihar and Orissa published in Notification No. 6995-R.-S.-169, dated the 24th November 1917, I was authorized to discharge the functions of the Revenue Officer under the Orissa Tenancy Act and the Superintendent of Survey of this Estate under Act V of 1875 B. C. In accordance with the Notifications Nos. 6996-R.-S.-169 and 6997-R.-S.-169, dated the 24th November 1917, and No. 4155-R.-S.-15, dated the 28th June 1918, for the revenue paying and revenue free estates respectively, the work of survey was started. Unfortunately in the midst of the second season of the operation a gloom spread over the country by the visitation of an unusual drought attended with high prices of the necessaries of life. Notwithstanding this the people showed no laxity of vigour and keenness in watching closely their interests in the settlement proceedings, nor failed to show equal enthusiasm in helping their less fortunate brethren who were the victims of the economic pressure. The spirit of self-help elicited the respect of outsiders and the authorities. The Collector Mr. Briscoe on the subject of the question of assessment of rent remarked :—

“I think it would certainly be unfortunate to stir up trouble in an estate which has just passed through a stage of agricultural crisis in which the leading tenants from whom opposition might be expected have acquitted themselves with credit, unless the rate method is to be followed for the rest of the District.”

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Gruning, C. I. E., I. C. S., the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, observed as follows :—

“I think also that something is due to the tenants who have behaved well in the period of stress and who prefer a system of lump rentals.”

The resourcefulness displayed by the tenantry of the estate was indeed an asset to me and helped me to a great extent to push the operations through to an expeditious and smooth termination.

20. *Cadastral.*—The kistwar staff consisted of one Head Inspector, five Inspectors and twelve amins under each Inspector. The number of amins was raised from time to time to keep up the programme. Traverse stations were found at their right places with the exception of a few missing stones which were replaced with the aid of the compass and sight-vane. Boundary survey was done on sheets with the Traverse stations marked by the Traverse office at Hazaribagh on the basis of the old Traverse data. The detailed survey was completed after the sheets were divided into convenient quadrilaterals. The amins were selected amongst many who worked in the revision settlement and in the Provincial settlement of Orissa, several Feudatory States and outside Orissa in Bengal and Bihar. The progress in the beginning was very slow, partly due to the amins' lack of practice and partly to unusual weather conditions. This was soon made good and the average outturn was 10 acres for an amin for a day. The work though slow was accurate for all practical purposes. There was no extraordinary difficulty in the work. The check by the Inspecting officers was adequate, viz, 7.20 linear miles per square mile and the proportion of check was as follows :—

Practically there was no check for the river bed village Patugadadherpur covering 22 square miles.

Details of check.	Length of check in linear miles.			Length of check in linear miles per square mile.
	By Inspectors and Head Inspector.	By Settlement Officer.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Quadrilateral ... ..	273	7	280	2.94
Kistwar ... ..	313	20	332	3.49
Independent and final partal ... ..	...	74	74	0.77
Block partal and homesteads ... ..	...	113	113	1.18

Of the 231 sheets of village maps prepared in this settlement 177, 19 and 35 were done on the scale of 16", 32" and 64" to a mile respectively and in particular villages where the homesteads were badly congested these blocks were surveyed on an enlarged scale. Careful discretion was exercised in this respect. The Utbati village of Patugadadherpur has 24 sheets in respect of which only the boundary has been surveyed. All the sheets were checked by the Inspectors and Head Inspector on the spot and 30 per cent. of the sheets were checked on the spot by me.

The kistwar sheets were inked by the separate staff of draughtsmen at headquarters before they were sent out for khanapuri, the Oriya kistwar amins being generally deficient as draughtsmen. The draughtsmen were appointed after the specimens of their work were approved by the Drawing Office at Gulzarbagh.

21. *Khanapuri*.—The kistwar staff continued to do khanapuri. The outturn varied between 50 and 80 plots per diem for an amin and the average was 60. Both at kistwar and khanapuri, the difficulty of splitting up plots owing to amalgamation of fields of different interests was felt. It had to be got over with the aid of the old map and demarcating lines were indicated by broken lines. The tenants of Banki being always engaged in their fields, it necessitated sympathetic treatment to secure attendance. No coercive measure was adopted. Things went on smoothly. There was no boundary dispute worth mentioning except one for adjustment between the Feudatory States of Khandpara and the estate. This was amicably settled and the old boundary of Banki was followed. There were 390 internal disputes. The percentage of check of Khanapuri was adequate and was as follows :—

By Settlement Officer	...	...	1.5 per cent.
„ Head Inspector	...	...	8.2 „
„ Inspectors	...	...	23.4 „

The field work commenced on 15th November 1917, and ended on 23rd May 1918. People showed a keen interest in the field work because the old survey was found quite out of date and obsolete and the patch-work corrections had made the confusion worse confounded. Banki was a good training ground for the training of Orissa amins and Inspectors for the coming survey and settlement of Orissa. Oriya amins do khanapuri more quickly than kistwar. The income from both combined did not bring them less than Rs. 15 per mensem.

Inking of plot numbers and marking of alamats, extraction of areas, putting in areas in khasras and khatians were done at headquarters. Crop statistics and figures for the *milan khasra* were compiled *pari passu* to make everything ready for starting attestation from October 1918. Three kistwar and khanapuri Inspectors were retained for some time to work in the recess. The Head Inspector continued to work as supervisor.

22. *Attestation*.—This was done from eight centres so as to keep the villages within the radius of three miles from the camps, the Assistant Settlement Officer having taken up five and myself three. The work started from October 1918. My camp was closed on the 31st December 1918 and that of the Assistant Settlement Officer on the 28th February 1919. The latter disposed of some of the objections appertaining to the area attested by me. Comparison of the *sabik hal* statement took a good deal of the time of the staff. The number of disputes was 1,148. They were disposed of after local enquiry as far as possible. People took interest in attending camps. Some branch camps had to be started for greater convenience of the people. There was no complaint against the subordinate staff. The monthly average outturn of each of the camps in a month was 20,500 plots. The draft publication of the attested records was done at camps generally, except when they had to be shifted to distant places when it was done in the villages concerned.

23. *Objections under section 116 of the Orissa Tenancy Act.*—There were 781 objections filed as against 1,028 in the last settlement though a fresh survey was made in the current revision settlement. Of the objections filed, 591 were allowed and 190 were disallowed. The attestation order was modified in 52 cases. The majority of the objections appertained to mutations due to purchase, gift and inheritance and the rest were meant for correction of petty attestation mistakes. Local enquiry was held where necessary.

24. *Janch.*—Two squads of eight muharrirs each were entertained to check the draft record. The khasra, the khatian and the map were scrutinized to see that the orders passed were duly given effect to in the record. Correction of boundaries in the khatian was made by a separate staff. The recess work was finished on 31st May 1919 when the staff was disbanded. The muharrirs had to be recalled to prepare the draft rent roll for settlement of rent from 1st of August 1919, which was finished by the 1st week of September, 1919.

25. *Rent settlement or assessment.*—Assessment in the first two settlements were found to have been somewhat arbitrarily done. The rates were different for similar classes of land in the vicinity under similar advantages and disadvantages. The local authorities of the third settlement were inclined to equalise the rent and to remove the disparity by a table of rates. This was abandoned as the existing rent plus the assessment on new reclamations was much in excess of the preceding settlement rent and any enhancement was considered unjustifiable by the higher authorities. In the fourth settlement enhancement was made at an all-round rate of two annas in the rupee on the ground of rise in prices. Consequently the lump rental system was allowed to stand. In the present settlement an endeavour was made to remove the disparity.

My Rate Report No. 239-S., dated the 1st October 1918.

Director of Land Records and Surveys No. 2295, dated the 14th July 1919.

Collector's No. 4985, dated the 19th July 1919.

Commissioner's No. 246-T. R., dated the 16th July 1919.

Board of Revenue's No. 17-66-6, dated the 11th July 1919.

Accordingly a classification of land was made in the existing manner intelligible to the people. The advantages and disadvantages of an all-round enhancement and assessment by the application of the table of rates were thoroughly discussed. The latter was theoretically an ideal one but had to be abandoned for very strong reasons to be found in the correspondence noted in the margin and the former method was ultimately followed. The Government under section 39 (b) of the Orissa Tenancy Act would have legally claimed Re. 0-5-6 in the rupee on the ground of rise in price but the actual rate of enhancement was much lower (*vide* Appendix X). The system of assessment adopted in this settlement cannot be better summarised than in the following extract from the order of the Board of Revenue :—

\* \* \* \* \*

“ that the Hon'ble Board of Revenue has decided that while an all-round enhancement should be taken at the rate of three annas in the rupee considerable latitude should be allowed to the Settlement Officer in granting abatements of the enhancement (1) in villages where the lands are of generally inferior quality and (2) to individual tenants whose holdings contain a disproportionate quality of inferior lands.

“ 2. In both classes of cases the enhancement may be reduced by one-half and in the latter class of cases the Settlement Officer may in individual instance remit the enhancement altogether.

“ 3. In all rent schedules the calculation should be made originally at the rate of three annas in the rupee and the remission should be granted at the time of settling rents so that they may plainly appear to be an act of grace.

“ 4. Where the Settlement Officer grants the remission of one-half to a whole village, he should draw up a note recording his reasons for the concession. This should ordinarily be done after a visit to the village and inspection of village lands.

"5. In the case of individual tenants a brief note of reasons may be made in the remarks column of the schedule.

\* \* \* \* \*

"7. The result of applying this system will be to bring out a general enhancement at some rate between two annas and three annas in the rupee."

The instructions were strictly followed and the ultimate result justified the expectations of the Board—the rate of enhancement on the whole being found to be two annas and nine pies (Re. 0-2-9) on the rupee. This system had an additional advantage in the equalisation of rents in certain cases.

The rents of tenancies under tenure-holders and under-tenancies were generally high and in few cases only were they enhanced. Most of the rents were produce rents. In some cases the recorded rents of the under-tenancies were lower than what the tenants paid. Such errors of the settlement were rectified and they were brought to the proper level allowing a profit of 25 per cent to the latter.

26. *Final Publication.*—This was done in camp in my presence with the help of muharrirs and sarbarakars. Realisation of cost in respect of revenue free lands, jagir and minha lands at the rate of three annas per sheet of khatian and khewat was proceeded with side by side. Still 4,509 sheets of khewat and khatian to the value of Rs. 815-7-0 remain to be sold which have been handed over to the Khasmahal office for sale when a demand arises. The final publication has been declared by the Local Government in Government No. 2385-S-43-B., dated the 9th March 1920.

27. *Reproduction of maps.*—Of the last settlement maps reproduced by the vandyke process by the Bengal Drawing Office, 30 copies were set apart for sale to the public. Only 4 to 5 copies on an average were sold in the course of the last fifteen years. So only 15 copies of the map of this settlement have been reproduced by the officer in charge of the Drawing Office, Gulzarbagh, of which 10 copies are meant for administrative purposes and the rest for sale to the public. The public was given an opportunity to deposit three annas per sheet in advance if they wanted. Only Rs. 16-14-0 were paid for 90 sheets.

28. *Applications under sections 128 and 130 of Orissa Tenancy Act.*—As naturally expected only 4 suits under section 130 and 7 applications under section 128 of the Orissa Tenancy Act in respect of the revenue free estates were filed and disposed of. The latter concerned 5 landlords and 39 tenancies. Enhancement of rent was made generally on the ground of rise in prices of rice and the rate varied between two annas and three annas in the rupee. The general incidence of rent in respect of the tenancies in the revenue free estates is higher than in the Khasmahal and about 55 per cent. of the rent-paying area under the lakhraj bahaldars have produce rents, either fixed or fluctuating with the annual yield of the soil. This explains the smallness in the number of applications for enhancement of rent. The abominable fixed produce rents (*sanja*) is pernicious to the tenantry during scarcity and the commutation law was not utilised to the desired extent owing to the scruples in respect of religious endowment and accommodating nature of some of the landlords during the time of scarcity. There were only 30 applications filed by tenants which were allowed.

29. *Arrangement and consignment of records.*—The record-of-rights, case records and statistical registers of the settlement operation have been arranged and classified in conformity with the instructions laid down in Rule 591, page 151 of the Bengal Settlement Manual, 1908 and they will be handed over to the Collector of Cuttack in due course. Similarly the correspondence and the account registers have been classified as required under Rules 612 and 607 of the Bengal Settlement Manual, 1908. The rest will be destroyed in accordance with the order of the Collector of Cuttack contained in his letter No. 1226, dated the 21st February 1920.

## CHAPTER V—(TENURES AND RIGHTS).

30. *Tenures and rights.*—The sub-joined table shows the different kinds of tenures and areas under each:—

Tenures.	Area of last settlement 1906-06.	Area of Present settlement 1919-20.	Difference.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Revenue free lands ...	5058-735	5,060-388	+ 1-653	Due to fresh Survey.
<i>Revenue paying.</i>				
(a) Ordinary —				
Bajyapti Madhyasatwadhikari ...	...	149-055	-75-776	Due to relinquishment by the Raja of Tigris.
Do. Sthitiban ...	390-62	165-779		
Jagir Bajyapti Puraj ma Madhya	...	832-655	+928-786	Due to purchase of raiyati holdings by Mahajans.
Sadharan Madhyasatwadhikari ...	1,553-02	1,644-151		
Sthitiban (Settled) ...	31,320-80	31,934-315	+ 708-875	Due to full assessment of privileged Hinhayat tenure and reclamation of waste lands.
Dakhalatwabadata ...	...	65-36		
Dakhalatwasunya ...	385-85	107-35	278-50	Due to expiry of 12 years.
Chandna ...	332-05	212-404	-119-646	Due to purchase by cultivator and to few abandonments.
(b) Privileged —				
Behel Tanki Madhyasatwadhikari		1,127-363	+2-787	Due to fresh Survey.
Do. Sthitiban ...	1,200-65	49-621		
Jagir Tanki Do. ...		27-453		
Adhajama Beradaran Madhya ...	...	435-168	-192-858	Due to full assessment of some half-assessed Jagir lands.
Do. Amla Do. ...		1,046-194		
Do. Do. Sthitiban ...	1,971-32	8-31		
Jagir Bajyapti Adhama Madhya		44-53		
Do. Do. Sthitiban ...	...	244-78		
Deshata Jagir ...	138-75	144-322	+5-572	Due to transfer of maf to service tenures.
Paik Do. ...	452-16	451-582	-0-578	Due to fresh Survey.
Jakshmi Do. ...	80-22	78-794	-1-426	
Thani minha ...	...	331-168	-24-923	Due to assessment owing to transfer.
Paik minha ...	...	12-328		
Khusbas minha ...	450-89	22-221		
Religious minha ...	...	17-611		
Poor man's minha ...	...	42-639		
Shikari Jagir ...	4-31	3-98	-0-33	
Total ...	42,299-875	44,289-511	+ 1,069-636	

*Revenue Free Estates.*—These are grants to idols and Brabmins made by the Rajas of Banki. The grants to idols are inalienable and the *marfatdars* of the idols have no right to appropriate the usufruct thereof for their private use. The increase of 1.653 in the aggregate on the total of the last settlement is due to fresh survey made in this settlement and needs no comment.

*Bajyapti and Sadharan Madhyasatwadhikari.*—The interests are those which were enjoyed by the tenants as rent free without valid grant but were gradually resumed from one settlement to another and were ultimately assessed to full rent in the last settlement and were subjected to enhancement. Now their rents have been enhanced at an all-round rate of enhancement.

*Jagir Bajyapti Purajama Madhyasatwadhikari.*—These are old half-assessed lands which were assessed to full rent owing to the expiry of the privileged conditions under which they were enjoyed in last settlement. These have undergone enhancement in this settlement.

All the aforesaid tenures underwent enhancement and the provisions of section 8 of the Orissa Tenancy Act were always kept in view.

*Sthitiban, Dakhalsatwabisista and Dakhsatwasunya.*—They are ordinary raiyati holdings liable to enhancement of rent in every fifteen years. Accordingly enhancement was made in this settlement.

*Chandna.*—It is purely non-agricultural homestead. The rent has been enhanced at three annas in the rupee except in cases where the circumstances of the occupier have been reduced owing to decline in his trade.

*Adhajama Beradaran and Amla Jagir Madhyasatwadhikari and Amla Sthitiban.*—These half-assessed interests are enjoyed by the heirs of the relatives and principal officers of the late Raja. This concession was allowed to them as a matter of grace to enjoy it on half-rental assessment, i. e., they would pay half of what an ordinary raiyat would pay as rent subject to revision in every settlement. This interest is inalienable and will continue to be inherited by the heirs and their successors so long they are of good behaviour. The rentals were revised in this settlement and the holders were assessed to pay half of the same.

*Jagir Bajyapti Adhajama Madhyasatwadhikari and Sthitiban.*—These consist of half-assessed lands similar to the above. Of these 24.7 acres are held by carpenters and black-smiths to render service to the village community and 265.22 acres by the heirs of the members of the superannuated officers of the late Paik company. The former is inalienable and the latter is not. The holders of the former are to enjoy the privilege at half-rental assessment so long they render service to the village community. The latter is an unconditional grant. Their rents are subject to enhancement in every settlement. The rents in this settlement were enhanced.

*Deshata Jagir.*—This is a grant to be enjoyed by the holders as service tenures to render service to the village community. It is inalienable.

*Paik Jagir.*—This is a grant to the remnants of the old Paik or country militia which their heirs (eldest in descent) now hold for rendering service to the estate. They are 54 in number who attend the Khasmahal office by batches in rotation. Their services are utilized in various ways in the administration of the Khasmahal and the Subdivision to which only one peon is attached. They have no occupancy right. They are liable to dismissal in case they do not discharge their duties properly and are found to be unfit.

*Jakshmi Jagir.*—This is a rent free grant in perpetuity to the heirs of those who were killed in a battle fought between Banki and Tigiria in the year 1836. This is inalienable and quite unconditional.

*Minha.*—These are very small homesteads enjoyed free of rent by the heirs and successors of the old tenants, paiks, the old respectable gentry, the poor aborigines, the most distressed and the village idols. They are inalienable and when alienated are resumed to full assessment.

*Shikari Jagir.*—This jagir was allowed to a *shikari* of the estate to help the people against ravages by wild animals, but under orders of the Collector of Cuttack dated the 10th January 1920 this should not be continued after the death, resignation or discharge of the present incumbent without special orders of the Collector. In view of the new Arms Act policy a successor should not be necessary.

31. *Rights of under-raiyats.*—This is a very flimsy right and the sub-tenants or under-tenants are liable to ejection. They have no occupancy right nor right to transfer. But when the sub-tenancy is transferred the landlords take 25 per cent. of the consideration money. Such transfers are few and far between. In consideration of this, some under-tenants did not show eagerness to have their sub-tenancy recorded and some did not hesitate to come forward to get their names removed from the record-of-rights. With the concentration of lands in the hands of the Mahajans and money-lenders the number will increase. Forcible or summary ejection has given place to ejection in legal course and the tendency to file ejection suits is on the increase. Some of the under-tenancies are protected against ejection in cases in which the *shikmi* tenants in olden days broke the virgin soil and the right of the Raja to collect rent was conveyed by the Raja to the paiks and service holders of the estate. They are very few.

32. *Transfer of occupancy rights.*—Although section 31 of the Orissa Tenancy Act allowed the landlord to refuse his consent to the transfer of a riyati holding this power was formerly rarely exercised. This led to the absorption of lands in the hands of *mahajans* and money-lenders and difficulty in the realization of rent is much felt. This undesirable state of thing necessitated some interference. The manager of the estate under power vested in him as the representative of the landlord under section 31 of the Orissa Tenancy Act has been refusing mutation in such cases since 1915. Some discretion is exercised in allowing the mutations where the holdings were sold in liquidation of the dues of the village co-operative societies. This has led to a controversy. The purchasers are in most cases in possession of the lands. Test suits for the ejection of these undesirable purchasers have been instituted in the civil court with the advice of the Legal Remembrancer and sanction of the revenue authorities. The result is awaited with interest. Mutations since the last settlement were given effect to in the Khasmahal records by the Milan Khasra Department except for 1917-18 and 1918-19 which were incorporated in the present record-of-rights. The following compares the rise in the price of the occupancy holding per acre during the last five quinquenniums :—

				Rs.
First quinquennium	...	...	1891 to 1895	66
Second Do.	...	...	1896 to 1900	105
Third Do.	...	...	1901 to 1905	124
Fourth Do.	...	...	1906 to 1910	123
Fifth Do.	...	...	1911 to 1915	158

Transfers of 1917-18 and 1918-19 given effect to in the record-of-rights in this settlement indicate that 46, 50, 30.3 and 0.7 per cent. of the transferred area went to the hands of the cultivators, *mahajans*, *sarbarakars*, landlords and lawyers respectively. Most of the transfers were preceded by mortgages and the cultivators in general do not transfer out-right until they are hard pressed by their creditors. Even then they transfer piecemeal. The co-operative movement has helped the people a good deal—but those with assets less than their debt cannot be taken into the fold of the co-operative societies.

The private landlords—such as lakhiraj baheldars and tenure-holders realize 25 per cent. of the consideration money in case of transfers of occupancy rights in their tenancies. No case of refusal by a landlord ever came to my notice. This system prevails in the adjoining Dompura Wards estate where 25 per cent. of the consideration money or six times the rent of the area transferred, whichever is higher, is realized as mutation fee.

33. *Fishery*.—The fishery of Banki—specially of the Ainspa lake—is well known. It is spread over tanks, *jhils*, channels and rivers. Besides feeding the local people it supplies the market of Cuttack, Khurda, Athgarh and Dhenkanal. The fishermen are Tiars, Girgiras, Baghatia, Kambara, Keots and Gokhuas who mainly depend upon this for their livelihood. They have no occupancy right in the fishery. The fisheries are offered to the highest bidders among themselves, but they do not show a spirit of competition as they do not like to cut their own throats. The fishery rent has been raised from Rs. 835 to Rs. 988 in this settlement.

The fisheries are held by the fishermen subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) The fishery right conveys no interest in the soil.
- (2) The fishermen cannot cut the *pat bundh* in order to catch fish before paddy is harvested.
- (3) The fish will be caught only at the appointed places, subject to the variations only with the consent of the occupier of the land or Government in case of waste lands.
- (4) Without consent of tenants the fishermen shall not be entitled to discharge or obstruct flow of water when there is a crop in the field.
- (5) The fishermen shall not be entitled to obstruct when tenants want to take water for miscellaneous crops.
- (6) In the case of sanitary tanks or water reservoirs the fishermen shall not be entitled to catch fish without the consent of tenants using the water for bathing and culinary purposes.
- (7) The infringement of any of the above conditions by the fishermen will involve the cancellation of the fishery right.

34. *Rights in trees*.—The tenants have the right to enjoy the fruit and timber of the trees grown on their own raiyati holdings. But they can neither cut nor appropriate the timber of dead and fallen trees without the permission of the manager of the estate for which a petition bearing one anna court fee stamp is filed. Similar rights are enjoyed with regard to orchards settled with them on raiyati terms prior to the settlement of 1889. They have no such right in case of orchards settled subsequent to that settlement except to enjoy fruit. All other rights belong to Government. Orchard lands cannot be brought under cultivation without permission.

35. *Government orchards*.—These are mainly mango orchards which cannot compare in their fruit bearing capacity with those of the adjoining Dompara Wards estate. During the last decade there was only one crop worth mentioning. Rights to enjoy the fruit of some of the trees have been let out to tenants at rates varying from three pies to one anna for each tree. The lease holders have no occupancy right in the same. There are a few jack-fruit trees which have been leased out at rates varying from one anna to one rupee for each. The existing *Dafait* rent has risen from Rs. 124 to Rs. 162 in this settlement. The village community has the right to take fallen leaves for fuel purposes. All other rights belong to Government.

36. *Waste lands and their reclamation*.—The sub-joined table gives the waste land area reclaimed from period to period. The fall in the rate of reduction indicates the gradual contraction of good lands available for cultivation. The lands available now are too high and too inferior for reclamation except at an enormous cost beyond the capacity of the ordinary cultivators. Reservation of jungles has also become a necessity on the ground of the fertility of the surrounding country soil and need of the people. The *pats* and *jhils* form a great mainstay of the people when Saradh or winter rice is washed away. They help the irrigation of the Dalua fields grown at their outskirts. The outskirts cannot be further reclaimed or this *pat* and *jhil* area would diminish. If possible, money should be spent to reexcavate the *pats* and *jhils* at places where they are silted up in order to store water. The utility of these sources of water was amply demonstrated during the great drought of 1918-19. There are some reckless tenants who are anxious for these lands. Applications for settlement of such lands should be invariably refused.



Period of reclamation.	Area in acres.	Rate of reclamation per annum in acres.
Between 1st and 2nd settlement—9 years	4,939	548
Do. 2nd and 3rd Do. 20 "	4,543	1,227
Do. 3rd and 4th Do. 15 "	5,383	359
Do. 4th and 5th Do. 15 "	1,573	105

There remain the following waste lands in the khasmahal classed as :—

Culturable.		Non-culturable.	
		Village roads	422-899
		Cow path	165-83
		Fallow (old)	565-569
		Hills	3,15-4-7
Homestead <i>bais</i>	... 17-019	Sal Jungle	1,447-99
Orchard	... 1,820-25	Jungles	1,093-68
Fallow	... 1,210-16	Bheda and bundh	322-893
Jungle	... 921-029	River bed	14,463-81
Others	... 22-613	Water channel	357-026
		Tanks	551-414
		<i>Pats</i> and <i>Jhis</i>	882-300
		<i>Churs</i>	58-906
		Water courses	217-905
		Goddess sheds	2-457
		Others	4-406
		Pasture	2,656-922
		Cremation ground	226-373
Total	3,991-085	Total	26,656-09

37. *Utbandi system*.—This estate has another source of land revenue obtained by annual assessment of *chur* lands according to *utbandi* system in the bed of the Mahanadi and in the *pats* of village Naranpur and round the fringe of Ainspa lake in villages Santrapur, Bistunpur and Kadalibari in Saranda side. Including the revenue from the annual assessment of permanent stalls in the three *hats* of the Estate the revenue fluctuates. On 31st March 1920 it stood at Rs. 555-1-0 against Rs. 226-2-6 in the settlement year of 1904-05.

#### CHAPTER VI (FINANCE).

38. *Final result of the settlement*.—(a) *Record-of-Rights*.—No khewat was prepared in the last settlement, it being presumed that Government was the recognised landlord of Banki Government estate. The proprietors of the revenue free estates, the tenure-holders and the jagirdars had their interest recorded in khatian form as in the Orissa revision settlement. These initial defects have been remedied in this settlement and to make the record-of-rights complete in itself, a khewat has been prepared in the name of Government for each village. A plot index has also been prepared. The number of khatians and plots of last settlement have increased by 6.3 and 20.5 per cent, respectively. This is mainly due to partition of very old joint holdings, to long separate possession of share-holders and to transfer of holdings by bits to different persons at different

times.- The new reclamation has also added to the number. The sub-joined table gives the details of khatians and plots covered by each kind of interest:—

Interest.	Area.	Khewat.	Khatian.	Khasra.	Average area for Khatian.	Average No. of plots covered by a Khatian.	Average No. of plots covered by each acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bahel Tanki ...	1,176 984	518	681	3,025	1.33	4	3
Ja ir Do. ...	27 451	...	53	184	0.47	3	7
Adhajama Beradaran Madhya ...	435 168	40	210	900	1.81	4	3
Do. Amla ...	1,046 194	100	624	3,034	1.60	6	3
Jagir Bajyapti Adhajama ...	44 53	23	10	68	2.36	3	1
Do. Do. Pura Jama ...	832 655	60	430	1,767	1.93	4	3
Sadharan Madhyantwadhitari ...	1,044 161	66	268	3,255	4.36	9	2
Bajyapti Do. ...	149 665	172	287	550	0.53	2	3
Adhajama Amla Jagir Sthitiban	8 31	...	6	16	1.33	3	2
Jagir Bajyapti Adha Do. ...	141 76	...	215	544	1.11	3	2
Bajyapti Sthitiban ...	165 779	...	247	711	0.48	2	4
Sthitiban (settled) ...	3,031 315	...	19,333	110,579	1.05	6	3
Dakhsatwabisita ...	95 70	...	124	299	0.76	2	3
Dakhsatwacunya ...	107 35	...	96	136	1.12	1	1
Chandna ...	212 404	...	3,871	4,308	0.05	2	29
Deshata Jagir ...	114 322	...	629	1,200	0.27	2	9
Paik Do. ...	451 522	...	90	1,142	4.57	12	3
Shekari Do. ...	3 08	...	1	7	3.98	7	2
Jakshmi Do. ...	78 794	...	117	342	0.08	3	6
Thani minha ...	331 168	...	707 2,879	6,518	0.09	2	21
Paik Do. ...	12 328	...	130	253	0.08	2	24
Khasbas Do. ...	22 221	...	82	281	0.27	3	13
Poor man's Do. ...	42 630	...	560	1,236	0.08	2	20
Religious Do. ...	17 011	...	172	273	0.10	2	16
Revenue Free lands ...	5,060 358	4,158	5,052	17,215	0.09	3	3
Waste lands ...	30,829 701	173	440	9,744	68.72	20	3
Grand Total ...	75,148 612	5,313	34,504	100,046	2.17	5	2

\* Numerator—Entire minha holdings. Denominator—Joint minha holdings with rent paying lands

Besides the record-of-rights to be made over to the Collector of Cuttack, three additional copies were prepared, viz., one for the use of the Khasmahal office in maintaining the records up to date, another for the use of the *sa barakars* and another for distribution among the raiyats and holders of other interests. The first and second copies have been prepared in the continuous form leaving ample space between two khatians for incorporation of mutations for maintaining the record-of-rights. The Collectorate copy has been prepared in the continuous form in use in Bihar. An abstract of khatians called the terij has also been prepared. The volumes of the record-of-rights containing the khewat, khatian, terij and plot index are to be made over to the

Collector of Cuttack as well as the following registers of statistics in bound volumes :—

- (1) Khatian abstract (or village note).
- (2) Milan khasra.
- (3) Crop statement.
- (4) Statement showing number of live stock.

(b) *Revenue*.—This settlement has resulted in a gross rental of Rs. 47,439 against Rs. 39,494 of the last settlement and Rs. 39,723 existing on 31st day of March, 1920 in round figures. Of the increase over the existing rent 85·8 per cent is due to enhancement, 12·2 per cent. to assessment of unassessed newly reclaimed area ascertained in the course of the proceedings of the settlement and 2 per cent. to increase in miscellaneous revenue. Deducting the remuneration to *sarbarakars* at the existing rate of commission the ultimate net revenue comes to Rs. 41,847 against Rs. 35,031 of the 31st March 1920 and Rs. 34,389 of the last settlement. The incidence of rent per acre in case of raiyati holdings of the estate is Rs. 1-3-5 against Rs. 1-0-4 of last settlement, whereas the incidence of rent in cash rent paying tenancies under proprietors of revenue free estates and tenure-holders within the estate is Rs. 1-9-8 and Rs. 1-11-5 respectively.

When compared with the surrounding tracts the rates stand as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Khurda Government estate	1	12	6	per acre.
Dompara permanently-settled estate	2	10	3	" "
Tigiria Feudatory State	2	6	3	" "
Baramba	1	11	9	" "
Khandpara	1	5	1	" "

The lenient assessment of Banki together with the slow and steady rise of revenue is an example of moderation to the private landlords of the neighbourhood.

39. *Cost of the operations*.—The cost of the operation was originally estimated at Rs. 30,128 sanctioned by Government in their letter No. 10742-R. S.—192, dated the 5th December 1916. It was distributed over the three financial years as follows :—

	Rs.
1917-18	11,885
1918-19	11,956
1919-20	6,287
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,128</b>

These annual allotments with the experience of the work on the spot had to be raised from time to time and ultimately they stood as follows :—

	Rs.
1917-18	11,885
1918-19	14,500
1919-20	10,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,585</b>

The gross expenditure of Rs. 34,932-8-4 including indirect expenditure and the share of the charges of control by the Director of Land Records and Surveys incurred during the three years at different stages of the operations is given below :—

*Direct Charges.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cadastral ... ..	3,910	15	7
Khanapuri ... ..	4,220	6	0
Survey process ... ..	3,632	2	4
Attestation ... ..	4,127	14	6
Janch (including case work) under section 116, Orissa			
Tenancy Act ... ..	3,070	6	5
Rent settlement ... ..	1,430	7	10
Copying and comparison ... ..	3,635	0	2
Final Publication ... ..	696	6	6
Compilation of statistics ... ..	460	2	11
Contingencies ... ..	3,781	6	6
Grain compensation allowance ... ..	984	7	8

*Indirect charges.*

Cost of forms... ..	3,478	0	11
Cost of stationery... ..	474	11	0
Share of control charges ... ..	1,050	0	0
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>34,932</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>

*Main heads of expenditure.*

1. Allowance of Settlement Officer ... ..	2,996	12	5
2. Pay and allowance of Assistant Settlement Officer ... ..	623	6	2
3. Travelling allowance of officers ... ..	661	15	0
4. Pay of fixed establishment ... ..	2,515	3	2
5. Pay of temporary establishment ... ..	8,599	3	6
6. Travelling allowance of establishment ... ..	95	4	10
7. Job (contract) work ... ..	9,721	3	2
8. Supplies and services ... ..	1,512	0	6
9. Contingencies ... ..	2,270	4	0
10. Grain compensation allowance ... ..	984	7	8
11. Cost of forms ... ..	3,478	0	11
12. Cost of stationery... ..	474	11	0
13. Share of charges of control by Director of Land Records and Surveys ... ..	1,050	0	0
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>34,932</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>

*Miscellaneous receipts.*

1. Court and process fees ... ..	327	11	0
2. Amin fees ... ..	1,005	12	0
3. Sale proceeds of old stores, etc. ... ..	791	13	0
4. Sale proceeds of Maps ... ..	18	14	0
5. Sale proceeds of khatians ... ..	1,342	11	0
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3,484</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>

Net cost of operations ... .. 31,447 11 4

The net cost of the operations is thus Rs. 31,447-11-4 against which may be set off Rs. 9,000 the cost of *milan khasra* for three years, which had to be

stopped owing to the commencement of the settlement operation. Thus the balance of Rs. 22,417-11-4 is the expenditure incurred by Government which is equivalent to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times the increased revenue Government will get as the result of the settlement in a year.

In spite of rise in prices and costs under all heads the gross as well as the net expenditure of this settlement compare well with those of the settlement of 1838-89 when the cadastral survey was made for the first time by the plane-table method. The fourth or the last settlement of Banki and the revisional settlement of Khurda in which no cadastral survey was done and only the *milan khasra* records were attested, do not stand on the same footing for comparison. The costs however compare as follows:—

Nature of work.	Banki Settlement of 1868-89.		Banki Settlement of 1905-06.		Khurda Settlement of 1914-15.		Banki Settlement of 1919-20.	
	Cost.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Survey	25,803 9 7	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	15,411 0 5	0 3 3
Settlement	13,809 9 1	0 2 8	14,160 11 3	0 3 0	82,072 11 1	0 2 4	17,537 0 3	0 3 9
Total	39,613 2 8	0 8 3	14,160 11 3	0 3 0	82,072 11 1	0 2 4	37,948 0 8	0 7 0

\* Grain compensation and share of control charges are excluded.

### PART III—ADMINISTRATIVE.

#### CHAPTER VII—(COLLECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORD)

40. *Sarbarakars*.—The sarbarakars represent the middle class of people in Banki as in Khurda. They are commission agents to look after the management of the villages on behalf of the Government without any hereditary right in their appointment. They are liable to punishment in the shape of fine, suspension and dismissal at any time for bad work. Their term of engagement extends for the period of settlement. They are neither farmers nor tenure-holders as contemplated by section 5 (1) of the Orissa Tenancy Act—corresponding to section 5 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act. They hold the sarbarakari on certain conditions for which they have to execute an agreement and register the same under section 7 (1) (i) of the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895. In return for the service they render to the estate they get a commission varying from 10 to 20 per cent. of the assets of the village or villages in their charge. The sarbarakars of Banki are not well off like their brethren in Khurda where they have jagir lands which are generally the best lands of the village and where they get commission at 20 per cent. In consideration of this the Banki Sarbarakars have been allowed an opportunity to earn 5 per cent. more if they maintain the record-of-rights properly. Most of them have availed themselves of this opportunity.

The estate had originally 190 sarbarakars at the time of the first settlement. The number stood at 58 at the last settlement and is now 56 including 5 co-sarbarakars. 25 per cent. of the sarbarakars get remuneration of Rs. 100 and above, 44 per cent. get Rs. 50 to Rs. 99 and the remaining 31 per cent. get Rs. 18 to Rs. 49 per annum. The average income is Rs. 91. The maximum and minimum are Rs. 337 and Rs. 18 respectively. In consideration of the area and revenue of the estate the number of sarbarakars should be still further reduced to give each an average collection of Rs. 1,500 in order to enable them to earn a decent income. This reduction is recommended to be

made gradually in order to avoid hardship. There is one special sarbarakar for the Patugadadherpur village who executes a *kabuliyat* annually for assessment and collection of rent according to the *utbandi* system and payment of revenue after deducting 20 per cent. for his remuneration.

The sarbarakars in Banki are not inferior to their brothers in Khurda. Some of them are successful while others are much below the standard. The latter were given an opportunity to improve but some of them failed to take advantage of it. Some sarbarakars manage their sarbarakari with the help of their sons and some with that of their agents. The latter system is to be condemned while in the case of the former the sons or relatives should be appointed if otherwise fit. There is another unbusiness-like arrangement by which there is more than one sarbarakar in one village. As might naturally be expected one of them does the work while others are mere hangers on or parasites. These questions form the subject matter of separate correspondence. Some of the sarbarakars here were incompetent to survey as in Khurda. The sarbarakars who did survey in the settlement of 1888-89 were only incompetent for want of practice. So, prior to the present settlement operation, they or their sons or relatives were trained under an expert surveyor to do cadastral work. But even so they were not found sufficiently expert to survey entire villages. Some of them have been examined recently in connection with the revision of appointments as sarbarakars to test their capacity in survey. Their knowledge is sufficient to check encroachments and make alterations in maps necessary to maintain the record-of-rights up to date.

The forest is managed with the help of three forest guards directly under the manager. The sarbarakars are required to assist them. The local supply of forest produce is inadequate, the people depending upon Dompara and the adjoining Feudatory States for their supply of forest materials. Time alone can show if Banki forest can meet the demands of her populace for their domestic needs.

Bamboos, creepers, thorns and stones are allowed for construction of houses and protection of crops on payment of royalty at the following prescribed rates by the people of the estate :---

			Rs.	A.	P.
Thorns, etc., per head load	...	...	0	0	3
Bamboos per cart load	...	...	0	4	0
Stones per hundred c.ft.	...	...	0	8	0
Ghooting or lime stones per hundred c.ft....	...	...	1	0	0
Fire wood per cart load	...	...	0	4	0

41. *Kists for payment of rents.*—The old *kist* dates of payment of rents by sarbarakars, viz., 15th of February, March, April and October were consolidated to two dates of 15th of January and March and the tenants were required to pay their rent to sarbarakars a month earlier. This innovation was effected after a good deal of correspondence ending with the Board of Revenue's letter No. 3703-A., dated the 24th July 1906. Recently the same question arose in connection with the adjoining Dompara Wards estate. *Kists* for that estate were brought into conformity with the practice in Banki vide Board of Revenue's letter No. 20-211-6, dated the 2nd November 1917. These dates are quite suitable. A reference to the history of collections shows that payments are not made in all cases on *kist* dates and as the *kist* dates are very close upon 31st March the authorities seem to be satisfied if collection was made before that date. The Estate has the brilliant record of cent. per cent. collection throughout except in the two great scarcity years of 1907-08 and 1918-19. In the former 25 per cent. of rent was held under suspension and in the latter the collection was 74 per cent. Only in 66 cases was action taken under the Public Demands Recovery Act during the last 15 years by the sarbarakars against the tenants. No coercive measure was taken against any sarbarakar. In any case payment on *kist* dates should be insisted upon.

42. *Maintenance of records.*—The Khasmahal records used to be maintained up to date under special rules approved by the Board of Revenue. This was held in abeyance when the present settlement operations were started. The system was that the sarbarakars were required to make plot to plot enquiries and submit report of mutations which were checked by a staff of Kanungoes. The changes ordered thereon by the manager of the estate were given effect to in the Khasmahal record and the records of the sarbarakars which were attested by the manager in camps for about three months in a year. The result was that the percentage of mutations varied between 8·6 and 12·17 per cent. per year in nine years preceding 1917-18. In one year it went up to 20 per cent. The sarbarakars were allowed remuneration at 5 per cent. of their collections for maintaining the record up to date in consonance with the promise held out to them in paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution No. 1791, dated the 11th April 1893 appended to the Final Settlement Report of the third settlement. The maintenance of the record-of-rights is a necessity, but the rule requires revision in the light of the recent Government Estates Manual. This question is under separate correspondence.

43. *Boundary stones.*—There were altogether 254 trijunction stones according to the register and the trijunction mujmili prepared at the last settlement. Two stones in the map and the register were not the actual points of junction of the boundaries and were not in existence on the spot. Similarly 12 stones in existence on the spot at the points of junction were omitted from trijunction mujmili and the register. These defects were rectified in the survey and settlement. Three trijunction stones and 300 bi-junction stones were relaid as the old stones were either broken or missing. The total number of stones now in the estate are 260 trijunction and 1,810 bi-junction. 12 stones have been transferred to the Dompara estate the survey and settlement of which was done subsequent to the last settlement of Banki. Necessary registers and papers have been prepared for submission to the Collector. Receipts were taken from dafadars by the Settlement Department.

#### CHAPTER VIII—(MISCELLANEOUS).

44. *Administrative improvements.*—Considerable improvements have been effected in the several branches of administration of this important Khasmahal during the currency of the last settlement. The manager exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and disposes of all the local cases. He holds both judicial and revenue powers within the jurisdiction and has the advantage of constant and close touch with the people. A Sub-Jail was opened in 1913 at headquarters and the inconvenience of sending away short-termed convicts and under-trials has ceased to exist. The establishment of a Sub-Registry office in 1908 has removed a long-felt want of the tenants of the estate. A start has recently been made in organising a Union Committee under the Local Self-Government Act and the people of this backward part of the District have begun to initiate themselves in the work of managing their own affairs. The introduction of section 34 of Act V of 1861 has effectively improved the sanitation of the place and the remodelling of the local dispensary on the standard plan constitutes a distinct step forward in the direction of medical relief. The Tahsil is now sufficiently equipped and it may be reasonably hoped that in course of time Banki will be raised to the status of a subdivision.

45. *Sanitation.*—In the year 1913, a conservancy system was introduced at an annual cost to Government of Rs. 378 to improve the sanitary condition at headquarters. This amount has been made over this year to the Union Committee established under the Local Self-Government Act at headquarters with a larger area and a larger fund contributed by the people and the District Board of Cuttack. Banki does not fail to get her share from the District Board and the Sadr Local Board in the matter of improvement of roads and sinking of sanitary wells. Strenuous efforts are required to bring home to the people the sense of responsibility in the matters of sanitation.

46. *Education.*--This has spread considerably. The number of pupils in the primary schools has increased from nearly 1,000 to 1,900 since the last settlement though during the last quinquennium it has fallen from 2,300. There has been a corresponding decrease in the number of schools due to policy of concentration against the haphazard spread of creche-like pathshalas. This feature is not peculiar to Banki. Several students have gone up for higher studies. One of the two middle english schools has been reduced to the middle vernacular basis and consequently the roll on it has fallen from 60 to 54. The people now are anxious to establish a High English School for which Rs. 2,590 has been deposited in the local co-operative union. The existing 78 schools include 7 girls' schools and one sanskrit tol established six years ago. Still the extent of education as represented by the number of pupils falls far short of the mark. It is less than 3 per cent. of the total population. The people of Banki have failed to avail themselves sufficiently of the special facilities and opportunities always offered to them. Two upper primary schools had to be closed.

47. *Economic developments.*--The people are mainly agricultural. Those who are professional traders invest their savings in agriculture. Affluence in agriculture and trade is soon followed by habit of utilising money in usury with the ultimate result of adding to their acres. The agriculturists here are never free from anxiety. They stand in perpetual awe of flood. They often store seeds for more than one sowing in order to recoup the loss suffered by flood. The precarious state of the paddy crop is an incentive to grow miscellaneous crops at various seasons of which melon and cucumber are planted at different times from April to September. This explains the large increase in the cultivation of miscellaneous crops. Similarly *Mung* is sown in November as well as in January. *China* is found to be sown at any time in the year in winter and in summer provided water is available. The harvest of one crop is soon followed by another crop, on different lands, in the following succession :--as *Biali* <sup>Saradh</sup> <sup>Kolthi, mustard, Hirbi</sup> <sup>sugarcane</sup>

*Mung* and *Dalua*. The last is followed by the commencement of agricultural operations for the next year. In brief the people get rest only for a month or so between August and September. In spite of the natural calamities the above agricultural history contributes towards the comfort of the people. Facilities in traffic bring in money to the peasants and instil habits of luxury. Banki is not free from the modern influence of luxury and the idea of comfort and convenience. The old cumbrous brass ornaments and coarse clothing have begun to give way to fine ornaments and raiments, pedestrianism to journeys by boat or vehicles and coarse toilet accessories to fine oil and scented soap. Thus the standard of living has increased in all the strata of society. The middle class people in Banki are few--the relatives of late Raj dynasty, the Karans and the heirs of the principal officers of the late Raj. Those who have moved with the time are well off while others wrapped in vanity are on the decline. The higher castes are as diligent and industrious as the peasants. Thus the tract is fairly self-supporting. But the rules of caste relating to social and religious ceremonies are too inelastic and have not been allowed to undergo modifications with the changing times to face the keen struggle for existence. To this is to be added the decline in certain industries. These circumstances have led to the insolvency of certain people who have become too weak to extricate themselves from the clutches of their creditors. The situation would have been aggravated but for the spread of the co-operative movement which has had the effect of lowering the rate of interest of the *mahajans* by 50 per cent. The following statistics compiled with regard to twelve typical villages showing the extent of transfer of lands from the bona fide cultivators to *mahojans*, etc., during the last 30 years is suggestive.



No.	Village.	In settlement of 1868-80.				In settlement of 1915-03.				In current settlement 1919-20.			
		Bona fide cultivator.		Non-bona fide cultivator.		Bona fide cultivator.		Non-bona fide cultivator.		Bona fide cultivator.		Non-bona fide cultivator.	
		Khata.	Area.	Khata.	Area.	Khata.	Area.	Khata.	Area.	Khata.	Area.	Khata.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	Malisahi ...	252	544'15	64	115'57	232	445'11	150	300'48	211	478'14	118	262'65
44	Kadhamal ...	134	608'15	92	93'85	223	589'04	34	153'05	227	513'62	34	237'90
62	Anwari ...	74	215'81	88	69'92	49	199'66	70	65'83	64	200'17	61	90'25
81	Pathuripara ...	270	336'79	10	53'60	259	284'49	41	127'37	244	312'20	95	104'38
94	Hatimara ...	376	655'52	210	347'31	256	520'60	202	424'25	206	503'07	246	460'36
102	Koidwar ...	70	280'32	213	133'41	108	354'60	174	259'13	128	249'86	155	355'96
113	Saharajada ...	121	116'38	65	41'35	151	165'96	71	63'01	156	109'80	61	66'53
117	Harirajpur ...	428	667'72	65	67'13	315	549'12	58	111'73	474	499'38	74	170'59
124	Bandalo ...	91	271'91	20	21'91	157	263'76	35	34'37	174	250'17	30	47'71
134	Ghodaber ...	96	67'34	74	345'76	61	61'67	119	381'20	58	50'15	149	400'74
139	Kadalbari ...	353	1139'01	...	...	400	833'79	61	232'54	450	856'97	78	288'39
142	Ostia ...	161	407'08	19	7'33	174	407'35	23	11'65	169	414'90	26	10'08
	Total ...	2,349	5,377'90	935	1,297'20	2,394	4,670'41	998	2,166'52	2,712	4,438'55	1,127	2,090'44
	Average percentage.	...	80 per cent.	...	20 per cent.	...	68 per cent.	...	32 per cent.	...	63 per cent.	...	37 per cent.

In the course of the last 30 years the *mahajans* have added nearly 85 per cent. to their acre by purchase on the whole. In some villages it has gone up to 400 per cent. It is for consideration whether free and unrestricted transfer has not gone too far and whether legislation more stringent and more definite than section 31 of the Orissa Tenancy Act is not necessary. Thanks to the co-operative movement, the proportion of such transfer is much less during the second half of the period than in the first half. The following gives the statistics of registration in the local registration office since its establishment in 1903.

Year.	Gift.	Sale.	Mortgage.	Other.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1908 ...	...	1	789	911	1,823
1909 ...	...	9	1,280	889	2,315
1910 ...	...	11	1,081	812	2,183
1911 ...	...	13	1,097	881	2,213
1912 ...	...	5	1,406	1,027	2,009
1913 ...	...	12	1,321	927	2,463
1914 ...	...	12	1,278	1,003	2,493
1915 ...	...	11	1,604	1,491	3,317
1916 ..	...	5	1,562	1,069	2,784
1917 ...	...	10	1,412	925	2,475
1918 ...	...	14	1,329	824	2,195
1919 ...	...	14	1,916	2,269	5,427

The co-operative movement has become a great factor in the economic evolution of the people. Six co-operative societies with a capital of Rs. 2,500 and 329 members in existence in 1905-06 have now developed to 97 societies with 2,974 members and the working capital of Rs. 1,93,000 under the advisory control of a Central Union called the Banki-Dompara Union managed by a Board of Directors. Now almost every residential village is served by a co-operative society. Besides the cheap credit it has effected among the peasants of modest means, it has fostered a general spirit of self help, self respect and self assertion. It is a good training ground for the success of the coming franchise system. Besides agriculturists, petty traders, boatmen and other craftsmen have been benefitted. The people have now built up a reserve of Rs. 45,115 and the Union one of Rs. 13,908. Even the non-members of the co-operative societies have been benefitted by marked fall in the exorbitant rate of interest of private *mahajans*.

The wages of ordinary and skilled labourers and artisans have risen. Against one anna earned by an ordinary labourer and two annas and six pies by a carpenter and a black-smith of 30 years back; the present rate is two to three annas and six annas respectively. The ordinary labourers at head quarters charge between three and four annas in normal days. The agricultural labourers also get wages in kind at particular stages of their operations. These labourers always live from hand to mouth and any agricultural disaster brings ruin to them first i.e., the shortage of produce caused thereby contracts the wage paying power of the landless capitalist or the cultivator of modest means who prefer cash payment to payment in kind. These landless people which form 42 per cent. of the population in Banki find no welcome into the fold of the co-operative movement.

48. *General characteristics of the people and the village customs.*—The people who are seemingly simple are shrewd enough to advance their self interest. They are not straightforward in their conduct; even the educated among them are not free from the contagion. Spirit of combination is great; so to the spirit of mutual opposition. Initiative is unknown to them. But they are susceptible of being moved by good counsel and guidance. Poor in their ideas of comfort and sanitation they prefer remaining in the quagmire of filth to moving a little further for better surroundings. It will be some time before they can shake off the habits peculiar to their brethren in the wilderness on the left and shoulder responsibilities with their more advanced neighbours on the right. Facilities of education and advancement have not been satisfactorily availed of by them. Their best qualification is that they are good agriculturists possessing patience, perseverance and admirable resourcefulness to grapple with the freaks of nature. They appeared at their best during the time of scarcity.

The permanent agricultural labourers called *Halias* are bound by deeds either registered or not to serve their masters called *Sahus* on wages fixed in kind which vary between two to three seers of paddy (*Kataki*) for a day. They are allowed to hold lands from the latter on the principle of service tenure in lieu of a part of the wage. A piece of one wearing cloth and one napkin and one palm leaf head cover (*jhampi*) complete the *Halia's* remuneration. The obligation to serve ceases on payment of the cash loan held partly with or without interest from their masters at the end of the agricultural year. Owing to the unusual rise in price of paddy some of the *Sahus* have begun to lessen the quantity of wage in kind by nearly 20 per cent. or by payment in cash which is not at all convenient to the labourers. The impending legislation against the *Kamiauti* system might be a great safeguard against this evil.

There is nothing like *abwab* or illegal collection in the estate. The very old custom of *padhani khadi* system i. e., bridegroom party making a present of a piece of wearing cloth and the bride's party that of 50 betels and 10 betel nuts to the village *sarbarakar* (or *padhan*) at the time of marriage ceremonies is confined to all castes except Brahmin, Karan and Kshatriya.

The villagers are entitled to take branches of trees for cremation of dead bodies with the permission of the *sarbarakar* or manager.

Casual meetings of villagers called *Desha* are held to discuss social and agricultural questions affecting the good of the village and the village community. The meeting is convened by beat of drum by the sarbarakar. Disobedience to this call is punished by boycott and prohibition of water and fire to the recalcitrant by a majority of votes.

49. *Religious endowments*.--They are as badly managed as they can be. I fully endorse the views of the Settlement Officer of the last settlement expressed in paragraph 161 of his report. The successor of the late Babarta family of the old Raj no longer exercises the right of supervision in view of a litigation brought by the *Malis* of the idols. The eye of the officials over the affairs of the temple of Charchika at headquarters has kept it in a fair condition. An important portion of the temple containing wooden pieces of high artistic beauty has just been repaired at a cost of Rs. 500 raised by public subscription, another portion was similarly repaired 7 years back. Time can only say how far the impending legislation on the subject can retrieve or add to the usefulness of these institutions.

#### CHAPTER IX (CONCLUSION).

50. *Merits of officers*.--Babu Sadhu Charan Sahu, an assistant of the office of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division who was deputed here for five months as attestation officer, fully justified the selection. His experience of Banki settlement has added to his usefulness for employment as a revenue officer elsewhere. The ministerial staff on the whole discharged their duties loyally and with diligence. Perhaps it would be ungracious on my part if I do not put on record my appreciation of services of those who deserve special mention. Babu Bhagban Mohanty, Head Inspector and supervisor discharged his duties splendidly well for the success of the operation. Babu Raghunath Kanungo with his experience as surveyor worked as record-keeper always with due diligence in co-ordination with others. Babu Brindaban Das, Head Clerk, nazir and accountant of the settlement was very accurate in accounts and discharged his duties intelligently. His training of two years and a half in the survey and settlement of Banki has enhanced his usefulness for better employment in the revenue side of the administration. He is reverted to the general line as Khasmahal clerk.

51. *Acknowledgments*.--I cannot conclude this report without an expression of deep sense of gratitude to my superior officers. The Director of Land Records and Surveys Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S., visited the Estate more than once in the course of the operation and his instructions, advice and guidance were of immense value to me in running the settlement. My gratitude is also due to Mr. E. H. Berthoud, I.C.S., Collector of Cuttack, under whose guidance the proceedings were initiated and to his successors Messrs. A. H. Vernede, I.C.S., T. Luby, I.C.S., and H. K. Briscoe I. C. S., whose continued sympathetic attitude inspired in me that confidence and strength which were so essential for the proper discharge of the combined duties of manager, subdivisional officer and settlement officer and that at a time of unusual strain caused by a severe scarcity in the estate. The Divisional Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Gruning, C.I.E., I.C.S., was kind enough to visit the Estate when the strain was at its height and I am extremely grateful to him for the encouragement and support which were accorded to me and that at the time when I was sorely in need of it.

## LIST OF APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX I.

Classification of Lands.	Area by Survey.	Area by old Survey if known.	Irrigated.	Irrigable but not irrigated.	Class of Cultivator.	Khatian Abstract.											Rate of rent per acre on cash paying area.	
						No. of Khafins.	Aggregate area held by each class on money rent.	Aggregate area held by each class on produce rent.	Aggregate area held by each class without rent.	Total aggregate area held by each class.	Total cultivated area in each class.	Average area per each class.	Average cultivated area per holding in each class.	Aggregate rent on area in column 8.		Before settle-ment.	After settle-ment.	
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Cultivated—					1. Proprietor's private lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bhadai ...	4,084-82-2	2,534-23	...	...	2. Held by proprietor but not private lands.	1,931	...	...	2,537-93	2,537-93	2,114-05	1-31	1-09	...	...	...	...	
Aghani ...	32,476-43-3	82,747-10	...	...	Fixed rent..	204	478-42	...	...	428-612	395-693	2-10	1-94	152 6 0	152 6 1	0 5 9	0 5 9	
Eahi ...	11,926-50-3	3,711-41	...	...	Half assessed	64	331-059	...	...	331-689	282-488	5-18	4-40	1,570 2 3	1,999 8 7	4 11 8	6 0 4	
Other cropped area...	4,366-33-2	...	...	...	Full assessed	119	1,854-882	...	...	1,854-882	1,859-655	15-57	13-95	2,507 8 8	3,060 12 3	1 6 0	1 10 4	
Total	52,854-15-3	40,992-74	7899-608	...	Total	887	26,14-688	...	...	2,614-883	2,837-836	0-75	...	4,290 0 11	5,212 5 11	...	...	
Twice cropped	10,403-81	3,781-78	...	...	4. Raiyats at fixed rate or rent	110	77-074	...	...	77-074	74-87	7	0-68	32 5 7	32 5 7	0 6 8	0 6 8	
Net cropped area	42,450-34-3	37,210-96	...	...	Half assessed	231	258-07	...	...	258-07	238-795	1-14	1-08	164 0 2	191 5 0	0 10 4	0 12 4	
Culturable—					5. Settled Raiyat.													
New fallow	2,009-81-9	1,728-78	...	...	Settled	24,795	34,989-936	(a) 651-32 (b) 815-004	(c) 58-740	35,008-063	34,107-458	1-4	1-37	36,841 1 0	43,570 8 10	1 0 11	1 3 11	
Old fallow	1,524-06-3	2,162-10	...	...	6. Occupancy	127	97-55	...	...	97-55	92-395	7	0-72	95 9 8	115 1 7	0 14 0	1 2 9	
Orchards	...	4,034-80	...	...	7. Non-occupancy	100	108-268	...	...	108-778	58-847	1-1	0-53	20 12 7	96 5 9	0 3 1	0 14 3	
Groves	8-11-4	...	...	...	8. Chandna	3,559	214-891	...	(f) 0-91	245-682	176-698	0-06	0-05	1,891 12 1	2,103 9 2	7 11 6	8 9 1	
Culturable Jungle	1,475-11-8	3,149-24	...	...	Total	28,912	35,720-449	1,000-834	50-587	36,781-320	34,743-705	...	...	39,045 9 1	46,111 14 11	...	...	
Other kinds	86-88-4	724-10	...	...	9. Rent free holders—													
Total	5,163-99-8	11,840-32	...	...	(A). Service tenure	762	...	...	699-82	699-82	668-915	0-19	0-85	...	...	...	...	
Unculturable—					(B). Others (Minha)	2,002	...	...	518-127	1,398-127	408-473	0-26	0-20	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	310-17	1,082-92	...	...	10. Unoccupied lands	423	...	...	81,763-386	81,763-386	2,169-621	78-03	5-13	...	...	...	...	
Water courses	1,7808-64-9	16,717-42	...	...	11. Held by Government (Public Works Department, District Board, Local Board, Post Office, Police station.)	67	...	...	218-346	218-346	9-723	3-18	0-15	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	9,920-85-2	8,178-83	...	...	Total	54,504	88,834-072	1,002-294	85,812-146	75,148-512	42,450-848	...	...	4,535 10 0	51,324 4 10	...	...	
Total area	27,534-171	25,979-17	...	...	12. Under Raiyats	2,512	751-595	(c) 46-998 (d) 148-422	14-241	961-054	...	...	0-88	1,385 18 8	1,514 9 3	...	...	
Total of the khatia	75,148-512	75,030-45	...	...														

(a) and (c) held on fixed produce rent (Sunja).  
 (b) and (d) held on Dhan bhag or half of the produce.  
 (e) and (f) held to supply certain articles for the landlord.

Name of Adhert.	CROPPED AREA.							
	Bhadai.	Aghani.	Eabi.	Other cropped area i.e., Mangoo tea, jain, plains etc.	Total.	Double cropped area.	Net cropped area.	Current fallow.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Baideswar Police-station—</b>								
Baideswar ...	474-987	2,274-598	905-031	628-827	5,283-103	979-637	4,304-466	392-164
Madhuapalli ...	101-991	3,797-437	728-23	434-201	5,091-849	697-30	4,394-549	102-196
Paincha ...	50-704	3,265-242	513-972	780-839	4,530-757	493-919	4,036-838	238-393
Gandiberh West ...	155-03	1,233-006	515-63	319-104	2,282-73	572-70	1,710-03	91-374
Total ...	782-722	11,820-843	2,673-403	2,172-971	17,249-481	2,740-356	14,508-863	914-121
<b>Banki Police-station—</b>								
South Banki { Gandiberh East ...	715-168	5,720-015	2,614-781	769-672	9,831-634	2,154-105	7,677-529	257-918
{ Norgang ...	59-85	2,077-946	498-42	247-074	2,981-29	274-72	2,706-57	128-006
{ Purbadig ...	665-672	6,097-35	2,530-294	317-313	9,600-629	1,766-653	7,833-976	322-968
{ Ghasipara ...	303-734	1,741-449	887-893	200-096	3,226-157	1,121-783	2,104-374	211-678
North Banki { Uterkul ...	540-09	14,089-198	532-492	135-466	2,320-906	777-893	1,543-011	21-69
{ Patngadadharpur ...	...	...	...	0-72	0-72	...	0-72	...
{ Saranda ...	804-588	4,177-432	2,191-318	500-04	7,743-376	1,685-008	6,178-28	263-731
Total ...	6,392-10	2,966-09	9,263-183	2,193-311	23,604-714	7,665-254	27,911-46	1,165-696
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,064-822	32,476-433	11,926-560	4,366-333	52,854-151	10,403-81	42,450-341	2,760-810
Name of Adhert.	IRRIGATED AREA AND HOW IRRIGATED.							
	Irrigated areas.	Irrigated from wells (chans or water holes) belonging to Government.	Irrigated from Government Canals.	Irrigated from private Canals.	Irrigated from tanks and Jhils.	Irrigated from other sources.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
<b>Baideswar Police-station—</b>								
Baideswar ...	482-982	12-43	...	46-978	423-676	...		
Madhuapalli ...	770-498	1-13	...	73-80	704-465	...		
Paincha ...	600-73	13-80	...	97-08	489-91	...		
Gandiberh West ...	481-31	46-05	...	28-30	406-36	...		
Total ...	2,344-517	74-31	...	245-890	2,024-311	...		
<b>Banki Police-station—</b>								
South Banki { Gandiberh East ...	2,246-146	2-18	...	327-055	1,918-0-1	...		
{ Norgang ...	206-080	100-34	...	3-560	103-04	...		
{ Purbadig ...	1,374-91	14-83	...	12-96	1,339-20	13-66		
{ Ghasipara ...	178-28	9-23	...	...	181-48	7-67		
North Banki { Uterkul ...	237-012	37-718	...	...	269-27	...		
{ Patngadadharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
{ Saranda ...	1,312-666	...	...	8-88	1,099-276	...		
Total ...	5,568-080	154-862	...	1,947-861	5,011-336	21-63		
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,869-608	229-672	...	3,893-757	7,056-647	21-63		

DIX II.

KHASRA.

CULTURABLE AREA OTHER THAN CURRENT FALLOW.					AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.				Total Uncultivated 9+14+15.	Total area 8+19
Old fallow.	Groves not fruit bearing and bamboos.	Culturable Jungle.	Other kinds.	Total.	House site.	Water courses.	Other kind.	Total.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
257-007	0-473	297-09	1-18	555-73	40-315	280-932	994-16	1,895-487	2,249-866	6,547-819
162-433	1-965	23-65	...	157-639	29-813	290-098	720-485	1,046-326	1,426-16	5,820-709
318-391	...	869-60	0-0	1,208-391	18-321	112-498	962-273	1,093-593	2,540-377	6,640-215
39-649	1-14	...	61-128	101-916	18-556	76-234	552-034	641-324	634-614	2,531-614
777-529	3-128	1,210-34	62-678	2,053-676	102-005	739-75	3,234-955	4,078-71	7,014-509	21,553-898
347-143	0-08	6-94	1-61	356-179	40-669	479-523	1,285-152	1,818-344	2,423-434	10,10-99
80-617	...	8-15	0-11	88-877	21-913	186-691	600-159	865-768	1,025-848	3,652-28
172-158	4-84	...	21-74	198-718	47-553	477-934	1317-808	1,843-295	2,321-079	10,265-955
56-811	0-089	0-155	0-20	57-199	84-999	853-315	209-463	627-817	896-591	2,907-968
12-522	...	...	0-516	13-068	14-616	45-647	207-318	267-591	365-149	1,935-18
8-74	...	...	...	8-74	...	14,200-31	14-73	14,215-07	14,218-91	14,219-53
73-128	0-033	240-563	...	322-724	48-415	700-420	3,040-77	3,570-588	4,400-016	10,694-326
746-334	4-890	261-778	24-208	1,010-504	208-165	16,538-899	6,065-391	23,457-451	23,653-86	53,505-12
1,584-063	8-114	1,475-118	86-894	3,094-179	310-17	17,303-649	9,920-352	27,534-171	32,698-169	75,148-512

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	33	34
433-484	...	124-60	19-836	1-00	17	100	Total of columns 22 to 23 differs from that of columns 27 to 31 due to some of the double cropped area included in the latter.
708-165	...	198-62	33-97	4-10	16	27	
598-955	...	156-101	33-417	31-293	11	30	
424-27	...	157-81	73-23	0-61	6	18	
3,719-864	...	655-171	220-463	27-03	50	178	
2,109-069	...	673-67	216-765	1-8	22	46	
205-504	...	2-54	...	...	10	19	
1,353-63	...	148-05	23-04	7-17	20	56	
189-01	...	95-53	33-35	...	20	18	
231-833	0-10	117-065	52-034	1-86	4	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,291-225	0-30	351-055	39-09	8-825	16	58	
5,319-310	0-49	1,300-81	353-269	27-435	63	181	
7,609-21	0-49	2,045-981	673-722	54-428	143	349	

Bhadai.										
1	Cereals and pulses.							Fibres.		Others
	Rice (Blail).	Jowar.	Mandia.	Maize.	Kodua.	Kohndi.	Others.	Jute (Gunnar).	Others (Cotton) Handia kappa.	Indigo.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Raidewar Police-station—</i>										
Baideawar ...	409 837	...	30 752	...	24 618	...	...	1 00	0 42	...
Madhuapalli ...	41 916	...	17 733	...	41 393	...	...	0 95	...	...
Puincha ...	0 10	...	30 754	0 21	9 71	...	0 23	0 38	0 35	...
Gandiberh... ..	108 21	...	45 66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5 9 563	...	124 699	0 21	75 72	...	0 23	2 33	0 77	...
<i>Banki Police-station—</i>										
North Banki. South Banki	Gandiberh east ...	492 27	...	136 95	...	52 96	1 62	...	3 205	3 15
	Norgang ...	33 51	...	24 48	...	1 40	0 46	...	...	...
	Purbadig ...	192 184	...	57 98	...	0 20	1 74	...	0 37	0 24
	Ghasipara ...	300 084	...	6 65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uterkul ...	508 159	...	31 901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saranda ...	655 167	2 61	184 001	...	3 72	...	...	0 12	18 00
Patugadadhrpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2 701 404	2 81	442 08	...	58 37	3 82	...	3 785	37 40	0 17
Grand Total ...	3 261 967	2 61	566 979	0 21	134 09	3 82	0 23	6 115	38 29	0 17



## DIX III.

## Statement.

Miscellaneous.			Aghani.										Condiments and Spices.		
Food.		Non-food.	Total	Cereals and Pulses.							Oil Seeds.	Onion.	Garlic.	Chilly	
Cucumber.	Drinjai.	(Bhadai Ras).		Rice (Saradha).	Jowar.	Bajra (Potato).	Birhi.	Kolhi.	Others.						
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
8-87	...	...	474-997	32,632-202	...	...	97-67	489-777	...	0-07	20-49	...	...	0-19	
...	...	...	101-991	3,609-858	...	...	83-79	80-979	8-29	...	...	...	0-17	...	
8-63	...	0-24	50-704	3,257-579	...	...	...	7-193	0-46	...	...	...	...	...	
1-16	...	...	155-03	1,137-717	...	...	...	14-659	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18-63	...	0-34	782-722	10,697-386	...	...	181-46	661-608	8-75	0-07	20-49	...	0-17	0-19	
37-111	...	17-75	745-166	5,117-567	...	...	143-095	422-0-6	...	4-01	4-292	...	...	...	
...	...	...	59-85	1,032-119	...	...	66-317	4-07	45-41	...	...	...	...	...	
5-58	...	1-67	685-672	4,449-337	...	...	302-09	949-058	74-14	201-78	64-44	...	...	...	
...	...	...	300-734	1,292-303	...	...	1-99	443-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	540-19	71-671	...	...	33-11	272-259	1-19	...	...	...	0-52	...	
...	...	...	891-588	3,397-657	...	0-08	146-76	540-604	...	0-18	67-943	0-15	0-11	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42-721	...	19-45	3302-10	17,000-314	...	0-08	680-363	2,031-599	120-77	209-40	136-675	0-15	0-63	...	
61-381	...	19-79	4,034-8-2	27,697-704	...	0-08	867-823	3,191-207	129-55	209-47	117-165	0-15	0-80	0-19	

	Rabi.											
	Vegetables.		Fibres.	Miscellaneous.		Total.	Cereals and					
	Arum.	Impati Brinjial.	Cotton.	Food (Ground nut.)	Non-food.		Bico Dalua.	Wheat.	Barley (China.)	Gram.	Bargud	Chana.
26a	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	37
<b>BAIDESWAR POLICE STATION.</b>												
Baideswar...	19.50	7.653	...	22.04	...	3,274.593	115.78	...	3.67	...	3.425	...
Madhuapalli ...	0.61	...	...	8.71	...	3,797.407	...	...	...	...	...	13.48
Pincha ...	0.01	...	...	...	...	3,265.242	...	...	0.62	...	...	...
Gandiberh ...	1.08	1.61	...	...	...	1,283.066	...	...	0.14	...	3.51	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>15.201</b>	<b>9.208</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>25.75</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11,620.313</b>	<b>115.78</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6.935</b>	<b>1.318</b>
<b>Banki Police Station.</b>												
North Banki. South Banki.	Gandiberh ...	1.69	7.263	...	2.03	5,702.015	619.715	...	24.54	...	36.267	69.783
	Norgang ...	...	...	...	...	2,077.946	216.24	...	...	...	...	...
	Purbadig ...	0.275	35.97	...	7.20	6,087.35	923.90	0.43	30.94	...	2.05	223.43
	Ghasipara ...	...	1.306	...	2.25	1,741.449	7.93	...	37.81	...	7.10	64.545
	Uterkul ...	...	1.348	...	...	1,089.898	...	4.14	...	...	63.48	50.02
	Saranda ...	2.526	7.351	...	0.27	4,117.432	1,022.595	4.155	63.78	0.70	44.48	258.972
Patugadadharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4.491</b>	<b>53.836</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20,858.09</b>	<b>2,780.29</b>	<b>8.725</b>	<b>108.47</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>153.377</b>	<b>666.75</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>19.692</b>	<b>63.106</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>37.53</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>32,476.433</b>	<b>2,896.07</b>	<b>8.725</b>	<b>174.20</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>160.312</b>	<b>680.23</b>

## DIX III.

## Statement.

Babi.														
Pulses.		Oil seeds.				Condiments and spices (corrianda).	Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and narcotics.				Fodder crops.
Jhain Mung.	Others (Maur.)	Linseeds.	Rape and mustard.	Til.	Other (Castor.)		Cotton kod-kappa.	Others.		Tobacco.	Opium.		Others.	
30	31	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
538 70	1	..	33 455	0 52	8 20	0 21	0 04	..	..	2 81	..	..	..	..
846 49	1	..	..	4 00	..	..	3 51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
437 036	..	..	5 43	10 798	5 53	0 064	14 091	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
369 12	..	..	6 16	1 75	0 33	..	0 79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,978 436	..	..	45 045	17 68	14 05	0 274	18 431	..	..	2 81	..	..	..	..
1,421 761	..	1 90	16 212	27 75	27 646	1 05	1 26	..	..	0 57	..	..	..	..
276 63	..	..	..	..	0 29	..	0 60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
930 585	0 10	..	87 258	..	6 50	15 496	4 854	..	..	150 807	..	..	..	..
563 819	0 16	..	0 420	..	49 29	5 98	1 79	..	..	2 77	..	..	..	..
129 247	..	..	1 11	..	1 50	11 99	4 09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
490 855	..	..	66 954	..	43 71	18 29	10 747	..	..	29 921	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,612 697	0 26	1 90	171 953	27 75	128 936	52 806	23 341	..	..	184 068	..	..	..	..
5,789 133	0 26	1 90	216 993	44 818	142 956	53 08	41 772	..	..	186 878	..	..	..	..

Rabi.													
Miscellaneous crops.											Total.		
Food crops.										Non-food.			
Potato.	Palus Brinjaj.	Melon.	Water melon.	Arum.	Jhuni.	Bherdi.	Sweet Potato.	Pumpkin.	Sugarcane.				
53a	54	55								56	57		
<i>Baideswar Police Station.</i>													
Baideswar ...	0.766	31.61	4.30	...	2.80	...	0.30	...	...	164.005	...	965.681	
Madhnapalli ...	...	0.90	3.91	...	13.48	0.22	5.00	...	...	37.23	...	728.22	
Puincha ...	...	0.139	...	0.47	12.064	4.3	1.867	...	...	30.453	...	513.972	
Gandiberh ...	...	6.21	0.62	...	4.47	...	0.31	0.28	...	191.54	...	525.53	
Total ...	0.766	38.859	8.83	0.47	33.414	5.05	7.467	0.28	...	363.228	...	2,678.403	
<i>Banki Police Station.</i>													
North Banki. South Banki.	Gandiberh (east) ...	0.51	9.331	100.978	...	2.788	...	0.79	2.315	...	245.825	...	2,614.781
	Norgang ...	...	...	0.51	...	1.46	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	496.42
	Purbadig ...	...	35.963	32.30	21.357	0.591	...	...	1.46	57.873	...	...	2,530.294
	Ghasipara ...	...	3.195	8.48	...	0.27	...	...	...	133.32	...	...	887.888
	Uterknl ...	...	2.173	27.878	...	9.92	...	...	31.271	...	195.643	...	532.462
	Saranda ...	0.18	8.485	10.471	3.705	0.091	0.25	0.025	0.33	0.18	116.432	...	2,191.818
Iatugadadharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	0.69	59.647	189.617	25.062	15.12	0.35	0.815	33.916	1.64	753.283	...	9,253.183	
Grand Total ...	1.456	98.506	189.447	25.532	48.534	5.40	8.282	34.193	1.64	816.511	...	11,920.586	

## DIX III.

## Statement.

Eabi.									Remarks.
Orchards and gardens.				Gross cropped area.	Area cropped more than once.	Net cropped area.	Tal (palm) trees.	Khajur (date trees.)	
Mango.	Others.								
		Betel Garden.	Homestead Bari.						
58	59	60		61	62	63	64	65	66
464-896	...	...	163-931	5,284-103	979-637	4,304-466	...	...	
368-778	...	...	95-423	5,691-849	697-30	4,394-549	...	...	
700-056	...	...	60-783	4,590-757	490-919	4,099-838	...	...	
271-923	...	...	47-181	2,282-73	572-70	1,710-03	...	...	
1,805-653	...	...	367-318	17,249-439	2,740-556	14,508-883	...	...	
635-743	...	...	133-929	9,831-634	2,154-105	7,677-529	...	...	
198-147	...	...	48-927	2,881-29	274-72	2,606-57	...	...	
186-39	...	...	131-983	9,600-629	1,766-653	7,833-976	...	...	
90-438	...	0-49	109-158	3,226-157	1,124-783	2,101-374	...	...	
100-625	...	...	57-831	2,320-906	777-895	1,543-011	...	...	
348-17	...	...	151-87	7,743-378	1,565-093	6,178-28	...	...	
0-72	...	...	...	0-72	...	0-72	...	...	
1,560-173	...	0-49	632-698	35,604-714	7,663-254	27,941-46	...	...	
3,365-826	...	0-49	1,400-016	52,854-153	10,403-81	42,450-343	...	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statistical statement showing number of stocks and population.

No.	Name of Union.	Bulls or Bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock calves and buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horse and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Population.				Total.	Cultivator.	Trader.	Labourer.	Service.	Remarks.
															Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.						
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
<b>BAIDESWAR POLICE-STATION.</b>																								
	Union No. I ...	1,000	1,755	57	124	1,207	95	72	7	...	...	...	502	189	1,966	2,031	1,276	1,300	6,573	3,503	397	2,542	131	
	" No. II ...	962	1,609	14	...	1,491	33	153	2	...	...	...	450	253	1,798	1,901	1,025	964	5,688	2,223	660	2,539	267	
	" No. III ...	1,392	2,062	76	65	1,659	114	192	6	...	...	...	706	296	1,992	2,013	1,342	1,193	6,545	3,931	225	2,252	137	
<b>BANKI POLICE-STATION.</b>																								
	Union No. I ...	1,462	2,465	97	57	1,963	174	202	14	...	...	...	683	278	2,447	2,479	1,571	1,550	8,047	3,826	191	3,452	588	
	" No. II ...	1,101	1,892	41	41	1,184	66	98	3	...	...	...	565	291	1,805	1,890	1,166	1,117	5,978	2,172	370	3,336	100	
	" No. III ...	1,154	1,406	11	37	1,393	201	108	8	...	...	...	608	291	2,353	2,255	1,351	1,315	7,374	3,738	1,101	2,228	194	
	" No. IV ...	1,075	702	25	170	957	36	102	...	...	...	...	540	176	1,704	1,665	1,115	1,051	5,585	3,523	56	1,875	81	
	" No. V ...	1,247	998	98	191	1,243	77	247	1	...	...	...	629	165	2,001	2,107	1,265	1,255	6,688	2,854	143	3,499	192	
	" No. VI ...	1,243	1,135	8	28	953	209	81	4	...	...	...	685	279	2,046	1,985	1,324	1,215	6,570	3,572	161	2,660	177	
	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>10,626</b>	<b>14,044</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>12,108</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5,348</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>18,172</b>	<b>18,326</b>	<b>11,435</b>	<b>10,965</b>	<b>68,898</b>	<b>29,356</b>	<b>3,294</b>	<b>24,331</b>	<b>1,867</b>	

**APPENDIX V.**  
Classification of total area by fiscal arrangement.

Name of Adhni.	Revenue paying.											Revenue free.			
	Rent paying (including lands held direct by proprietors of revenue-paying estates, i.e., anabadi lands).			Not rent paying.								Total revenue paying.	Held by proprietors.		
				Held by rent-free holders.		Held by tenants in lieu of service.		Total not rent paying.					Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Baideswar Police-station ...	Baideswar ...	3775-925	2094-788	5870-713	61-288	14-162	48-255	3-568	109-543	17-73	127-273	5997-986	223-429	53-562	276-991
	Madhnapali ...	3792-183	1286-215	5078-398	28-735	11-14	74-195	2-571	102-93	13-711	116-641	5195-039	117-578	95-34	212-918
	Puincha ...	3506-336	2285-212	5791-538	18-291	8-02	93-421	2-30	111-712	10-32	122-032	5913-57	244-559	226-973	471-132
	Gandiberh (west) ...	1618-749	816-695	2435-444	16-609	6-583	8-264	2-185	24-963	8-768	33-781	2409-175	33-864	4-153	38-017
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12693-183</b>	<b>6482-91</b>	<b>19176-093</b>	<b>125-013</b>	<b>39-905</b>	<b>224-185</b>	<b>10-624</b>	<b>349-148</b>	<b>50-529</b>	<b>399-677</b>	<b>19575-77</b>	<b>619-03</b>	<b>380-028</b>	<b>999-058</b>
South Banki ...	Gandiberh (east) ...	6528-917	2228-394	8757-311	36-345	16-607	12-126	1-49	48-471	18-097	66-568	8823-879	523-169	143-383	666-552
	Norgang ...	2237-473	1002-27	3239-743	34-609	6-929	75-291	1-562	109-90	8-401	118-391	2408-134	155-019	6-346	161-365
	Purbadig ...	6948-32	2251-473	9199-793	39-66	14-582	5-798	1-287	45-458	15-869	61-327	9261-12	303-463	53-60	557-063
	Ghasipara ...	1818-728	659-392	2478-12	23-658	12-515	43-086	3-117	66-694	15-632	82-326	2560-446	121-54	152-033	273-573
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>17583-438</b>	<b>6141-529</b>	<b>23724-967</b>	<b>184-272</b>	<b>50-633</b>	<b>186-251</b>	<b>7-456</b>	<b>270-523</b>	<b>58-089</b>	<b>328-612</b>	<b>24053-579</b>	<b>1303-191</b>	<b>355-862</b>	<b>1658-656</b>
North Banki ...	Uterkul ...	1375-993	292-864	1668-857	46-725	9-574	75-36	1-791	123-085	11-365	133-45	1802-307	22-776	0-83	23-606
	Saranda ...	5626-596	4357-93	9984-526	71-481	27-158	188-784	5-483	210-265	32-641	242-906	10227-432	238-333	12-615	250-948
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7002-589</b>	<b>4650-794</b>	<b>11653-383</b>	<b>118-206</b>	<b>36-732</b>	<b>214-144</b>	<b>7-274</b>	<b>332-35</b>	<b>44-006</b>	<b>376-356</b>	<b>12029-739</b>	<b>261-109</b>	<b>13-445</b>	<b>274-554</b>
Banki Police-station ...	24586-027	10792-323	35378-35	252-478	87-365	350-395	14-73	602-873	102-095	704-968	36083-318	1564-30	368-807	1933-107	
Baideswar Police station ...	12693-183	6482-91	19176-099	125-013	39-905	224-185	10-624	349-148	50-529	399-677	19575-77	619-03	380-028	999-058	
Patnagadharpur ...	0-72	14216-47	14217-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1...	14217-19	...	...	...	
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>37279-93</b>	<b>31491-703</b>	<b>68771-633</b>	<b>377-491</b>	<b>127-27</b>	<b>574-53</b>	<b>25-354</b>	<b>952-021</b>	<b>152-624</b>	<b>1104-645</b>	<b>69876-278</b>	<b>2183-33</b>	<b>748-835</b>	<b>2932-165</b>	

APPENDIX V—concl'd.

Classification of total area by fiscal arrangement.

Name of Adhni.	Revenue free.											Remarks.	
	Held by tenants or rent free holders.			Total Revenue free.			Occupied for public purposes.	Total Revenue free.	Grand total.				
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.		
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Bandeswar Police-station ...	Bandeswar ...	193-706	31-213	224-919	417-135	84-775	501-91	47-928	549-838	4304-466	2243-358	6547-824	(1) Column 22 consists of land occupied by Public Works Department, District Board, Local Board, Postal and Police Departments.  (2) A 2-05 of land in column 14 in mouza (Srichandanpur) is also in possession of District Board though not formally acquired.
	Madhuapali ...	381-858	6-323	388-181	499-436	101-663	601-009	24-571	625-669	4394-549	1426-16	5820-709	
	Puincha ...	237-491	12-362	249-853	481-65	239-335	720-985	5-66	726-645	4099-838	2540-377	6640-215	
	Gandiberh (west) ...	32-454	0-278	32-732	66-318	4-431	70-749	4-72	65-469	1710-03	634-614	2544-644	
	Total ...	845-509	50-176	895-685	1464-539	430-204	1894-743	82-879	1977-622	14508-883	7044-509	21553-392	
South Banki ...	Gandiberh (east) ...	578-972	10-24	587-212	1100-141	153-623	1253-764	29-32	1283-084	7677-529	2429-434	10106-903	(3) Column 3 includes A 1-50 of land (in mouza Guraipali 0-38 and in mouza Charigarva 1-12) in possession of District Board.
	Norgang ...	54-178	1-758	55-936	209-197	8-104	217-301	6-783	224-084	2606-57	1025-648	3632-218	
	Purbadig ...	336-735	16-261	352-996	840-198	69-861	910-059	34-776	944-825	7833-976	2371-979	10205-955	
	Ghasipara ...	86-702	21-499	108-201	208-242	173-532	381-774	55-748	437-522	2101-374	896-554	2997-968	
Total ...	1054-587	49-758	1104-345	2357-778	405-12	2762-898	126-627	2889-525	20219-449	6723-615	26943-104		
North Banki ...	Uterkul ...	22-157	0-09	22-247	44-933	0-92	45-853	...	45-853	1543-011	905-149	1848-16	
	Saranda ...	103-086	2-86	105-946	341-419	15-475	356-894	...	356-894	6178-28	4406-046	10584-326	
Total ...	125-243	2-95	8-193	386-352	16-395	402-747	...	402-747	7721-291	4711-195	12432-486		
Banki Police-station ...	...	1179-83	52-708	1232-538	2744-18	421-515	3165-645	126-627	3292-272	27940-74	11434-85	39375-59	
Bandeswar Police-station ...	...	845-509	50-176	895-685	1464-539	430-204	1894-743	82-879	1977-622	14508-883	7044-509	21553-392	
Atugadadharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-34	2-34	0-72	14218-81	14219-53	
Grand Total ...	2025-339	102-884	2128-223	4208-669	851-719	5060-388	211-846	5272-234	42450-343	32698-169	75148-512		



**APPENDIX VI.**  
**Statement of mortgages.**

No.	Name of Adhuni.	Total.		Area under mortgage from—								Profession of mortgaged.										Total considera- tion money.	REMARKS.						
		Area.	Khata.	Proprietor.	Tenure holders.	Raiyats at fixed rates.	Settled Raiyat.	Occupancy raiyats.	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Under tenants.	Total.	Landlord.		Raiyat.		Mahajan.		Lawyrs.		Sarbarakars.				Petty mahajans.		Outsiders.		Total.	
												No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.			No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
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
<i>Baideswar P.S.—</i>																													
1	Baideswar	...	...	0.61	0.34	...	167.163	...	...	8.25	176.363	...	...	162	90.678	101	79.88	...	...	9	5.025	4	0.80	...	...	276	176.363	22,182 8 0	
2	Madhuapali	...	...	...	...	...	159.732	...	...	2.83	161.562	...	...	104	72.56	67	55.372	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.63	173	161.562	16,034 3 0	
3	Paincha	...	...	...	...	...	93.15	0.59	...	...	93.74	...	...	84	55.75	84	86.17	...	...	2	1.82	...	...	...	...	120	93.74	7,956 3 9	
4	Gandiberh (west).	...	...	...	...	...	45.27	...	...	...	45.27	...	...	53	19.485	28	20.795	...	...	...	...	4	1.99	...	...	85	45.27	5,147 4 0	
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	0.61	0.34	...	404.815	0.59	...	11.08	476.933	...	...	403	238.473	230	225.197	...	...	11	6.845	8	2.79	2	3.63	654	476.933	51,320 2 9	
<i>Banki P.S.—</i>																													
5	Gandiberh (east).	...	...	...	50.334	...	221.605	...	...	0.11	272.049	5	4.21	233	124.129	120	131.705	1	3.08	4	7.845	1	0.18	...	...	364	272.049	47,819 4 10	
6	Norgang	...	...	...	...	...	66.42	...	...	...	66.42	...	...	57	24.30	44	41.17	...	...	1	0.95	...	...	...	...	102	66.42	6,329 7 8	
7	Purbadig	...	...	14.02	28.42	...	373.031	...	...	5.621	421.095	...	...	275	176.234	249	224.561	33	18.33	...	...	3	1.65	...	0.32	561	421.095	44,164 0 2	
8	Ghasipara	...	...	0.77	0.22	...	112.61	...	...	...	113.60	...	...	143	69.475	61	40.145	...	...	9	3.98	...	...	...	...	213	113.60	16,264 8 0	
9	Uterkul	...	...	...	...	...	14.955	...	...	...	14.955	...	...	38	14.955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	14.955	2,873 11 0	
10	Saranda	...	...	...	...	...	44.78	...	...	...	44.78	...	...	35	25.313	15	19.467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	44.78	2,916 8 0	
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	14.79	78.974	...	833.401	...	...	5.734	932.899	5	4.21	801	435.436	489	457.618	34	21.36	14	12.775	4	1.78	1	0.32	1,348	932.899	1,20,367 7 8	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	...	15.10	79.314	...	1297.716	0.59	...	16.814	1409.834	5	4.21	1204	6.73.909	719	682.215	34	21.36	25	19.62	12	4.57	3	3.95	2,002	1409.834	1,71,637 10 5	

Patngadhar-  
pur Khata 4  
Area 14219.53  
has been ex-  
cluded from  
column 3  
and 4.

APPENDIX VII.

Abstract of rights and rents (Goshwara).

Khowat.	Held by proprietors but not private lands.											Nij
	Fixed rents.											Tenure
	Number.					Area.					Rent.	
	Khata.	Plots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Khata.	Plots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.		
Part III	979					204	1,775	895,693	32,919	438,612	Rs. a. p. 152 6 0	
Part II	4,156	1,931	8,288	2114.05	423.88	2537.93					...	
Grand Total	5,135	1,931	8,288	2114.05	423.88	2537.93	204	1,775	895,693	32,919	438,612	152 6 0

chas.

holders.

Khowat.	Half assessed.										Full	
	Number.					Area.					Rent.	
	Khata.	Plots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Existing.	Settled.	Khata.	Plots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
Part III	64	666	282,488	49,201	331,689	Rs. a. p. 1,570 2 3	Rs. a. p. 1,999 3 7	119	8,128	1659,655	194,727	1854,382
Part II												
Grand Total	64	666	282,488	49,201	331,689	1,570 2 3	1,999 3 7	119	8,128	1659,655	194,727	1854,382

assessed.

Total.

Khowat.	Rent.		Number.					Area.		Rent.	
	Existing.	Settled.	Khata.	Plots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Existing.	Settled.		
	5a	6									
Part III	Rs. a. p. 2,567 8 8	Rs. a. p. 3,060 12 3	387	5,569	2337,836	276,847	2614,683	Rs. a. p. 4,290 0 11	Rs. a. p. 5,212 5 11		
Part II			1,931	8,288	2114.05	423.88	2537.93				
Grand Total	2,567 8 8	3,060 12 3	2,318	13,857	4451,886	700,727	5152,613	4,290 0 11	5,212 5 11		

APPENDIX VII - contd.

Khowat.	Settled at fixed rents.										Settled at	
	Number.		Area.			Rent.		Average rate per acre over existing rent.	Average rate per acre over settled rent.	Number.		
	Khata.	Plots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Existing.	Settled.	A. p.	As. p.	Khata.	Plots.	
Part I	110	365	74,587	2,487	77,074	Rs. a. p. 32 5 7	Rs. a. p. 32 5 7	A. p. 6 8	As. p. 6 8	221	560	
Part III												
Total	110	365	74,587	2,487	77,074	32 5 7	32 5 7	6 8	6 8	221	560	
Part II												
Grand Total	110	365	74,587	2,487	77,074	32 5 7	32 5 7	6 8	6 8	221	560	

paying.

Khowat.	half rates or rent.						Settled					
	Area.			Rent.			Number.		Area.			
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Existing.	Settled.	Average rate per acre over existing rent.	Average rate per acre over settled rent.	Khata.	Plots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
Part I	238,795	14,28	253,07	Rs. a. p. 164 0 3	Rs. a. p. 194 5 0	A. p. 10 4	A. p. 12 3	19,680	111,290	30350-364	1749-73	32100-094
Part III								2,170	6,657	1488-662	48-104	1486-766
Total	238,795	14,28	253,07	164 0 3	194 5 0	10 4	12 3	21,850	117,947	31789-026	1797-834	33586-86
Part I								2,945	7,107	1278-269	74-867	1853-136
Grand Total	238,795	14,28	253,07	164 0 3	194 5 0	10 4	12 3	24,795	125,054	33067-295	1872-701	34939-996

raiya.

Khowat.	Held on produce rent.				Total area.			Rent.		Average per acre over existing rent.	Average rate per acre over settled rent.	
	Communtation.	Dhalibhag.	Total area.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Existing.	Settled.			
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.								Total.
Part I												
Part III	{ 260-58 21-804 }	132-39	409-817	4-957	414-774	1848-479	53-061	1901-54	Rs. a. p. 32,472 1 1	Rs. a. p. 38,900 5 5	Rs. a. p. 10 8	Rs. a. p. 1 3 5
Total	{ 290-58 21-804 }	132-39	400-817	4-937	414-774	32198-848	1802-791	34001-634	31,684 11 7	41,387 2 10	10 6	1 3 9
Part II	{ 890-74 86-942 }	215-614	630-338	12-96	648-296	1908-605	87-827	1996-432	2,156 5 5	2,183 1 0	1 9 6	1 9 8
Grand Total	{ 651-32 58-740 }	348-004	1040-153	17-917	1058-07	34107-488	1890-618	35998-066	38,841 1 0	43,570 8 10	10 10	1 4 0

Part III, Sanja ... Area: 260-58 = Md. s. 1,789 0 11  
 Part II, " ... 890-74 = 3,084 25 5  
 651-32 = 4,873 26 0

APPENDIX VII—contd.

Khowat	Occupancy raiyats.										Non-	
	Number.		Area.			Rent.		Average.		Number		
	Khata.	Plot.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Existing.	Settled.	Over existing.	Over settled.	Khata.	Plot.	
	10										11	
Part I	224	299	90-205	5-153	95-36	Rs. a. p. 93 14 7	Rs. a. p. 112 6 6	Rs. a. p. 0 15 7	Rs. a. p. 1 2 10	96	136	
Part III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	
Total	124	299	90-205	5-153	95-36	92 14 7	112 6 6	0 15 7	1 2 10	99	140	
Part II	3	11	2-19	...	2-19	2 11 1	3 11 1	1 3 8	1 3 8	1	6	
Grand Total	127	310	92-395	5-153	97-55	95 9 8	115 1 7	0 15 8	1 2 10	100	146	

Khowat	occupancy.					Chaudna.						
	Area.			Rent.		Number.		Area.			Rent.	
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Existing.	Settled.	Khata.	Plot.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Existing.	Settled.
	11 a					12						
Part I	51-434	55-916	107-35	Rs. a. p. 18 3 7	Rs. a. p. 33 8 0	2,571	5,208	154-244	58-16	212-404	Rs. a. p. 1,536 2 7	Rs. a. p. 1,744 7 6
Part III	0-223 0-55	0-015	0-918 0-55	2 2 0	2 18 9	98	184	2 797 0-072	1-60 0-024	4 367 0-098	69 0 10	72 9 0
Total	52-337 0-65	55-931	108-268 0-55	20 12 7	36 5 9	2,669	5,392	157-041 0-072	59-76 0-024	216-801 0-098	1,605 8 8	1,817 0 6
Part II	0-06	...	0-06	...	...	500	1,108	19-00 535	0-99 0 17	98-09 0-695	280 8 8	286 8 8
Grand Total	52-337 1-51	55-931	108-268 1-51	20 12 7	36 5 9	3,559	7,600	176-041 0-597	68-85 0-194	244-891 0-791	1,891 12 1	2,103 9 2

Khowat	Total.													
	Average rate per acre over existing rent.		Average rate per acre over settled rent.		Area held on cash rent.					Area held on produce rent.				
					Number.		Area.			Sanja.		Area.		
	12a													
	13													
Part I	Rs. a. p. 7-4-1	Rs. a. p. 8 3 5	23,102	118,958	3,059,624	1,685,728	32,345,312	...	...	...	...	...		
Part III	15 18 5	16 7 9	2,271	6,845	144,848	49,788	1,402,081	200-58 21-90	182-94	4-0-53	4-967	415-49		
Total	7 6 6	8 6 1	25,373	125,803	3,240,972	1,965,461	34,377,488	200-58 21-90	182-94	4-10-48	4-967	415-49		
Part II	10 3 3	10 3 3	2,539	8,234	1,299,459	83,957	18,84,416	200-74 87-887	216-574	631-831	13-13	644-951		
Grand Total	7 11 7	8 9 5	28,112	134,037	3,370,141	2,019,418	38,720,849	201-82 59-887	249-514	1,042-274	18-097	1,060-371		

APPENDIX VII—contd.

Khowat.	Total			Rent			Average.			Jagir on payment of service.			Rent			
	Total			Rent			Average			Number			Area			
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total	Existing.	Settled.	Total	Over-existing.	Over-settled.	Total	Khata.	Plots.	Total	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total	
	12			13 a						14						
Part I	20059 824	1835 728	32845 352	Rs. 24,315	a. 11	p. 7	Rs. 41,077	a. 6	p. 0	Rs. 1 6 9	Rs. 1 4 0	629	2,439	574 53	25 354	599 884
Part III	1852 801	54 70	1907 501	2,284	4 4	2,562	4 2	1 8 6	1 11 6	19	38	7 128	0 423	7 551		
Total	32812 425	1940 428	34752 853	36,599	15 11	43,639	10 2	1 2 0	1 4 4	648	2,477	581 658	25 777	607 435		
Part II	1931 08	97 087	2028 367	2,445	9 2	2,472	4 9	1 12 4	1 12 5	134	454	87 277	5 108	92 385		
Grand Total	34748 705	2037 515	36786 220	39,045	9 1	46,111	14 11	1 1 6	1 4 8	782	2,931	668 935	30 885	699 83		

Khowat.	Minha.			Culturable.			Waste					
	Area			Area			Number					
	Khata.	Plots.	Total	Khata.	Plots.	Total	Khata.	Plots.	Total			
	15			16			17					
Part I	1,870	9,245	377 491	127 27	504 761	111	2,327	1876 871	2114 194	3991 665	131	5,607
Part III	95	267	22 20	3 695	25 695	10	88	84 09	218 613	302 703	11	210
Total	1,965	9,512	399 691	130 965	530 656	121	2,415	1960 961	2332 807	4 91 268	142	6,017
Part II	87	81	6 782	0 669	7 471	2	29	69 38	9 51	78 79	4	123
Grand Total	2,002	9,593	406 473	131 654	538 127	123	2,444	2030 241	2 42 317	4972 538	146	6,140

Khowat.	culturable.			Pasture.			Cremati n.						
	Area.			Number.			Area.						
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Khata.	Plots.	Total.	Khata.	Plots.	Total.				
	17a			18			19						
Part I	...	23772 785	23772 785	77	441	138 49	2518 433	2056 923	65	132	0 89	225 433	236 373
Part III	...	400 333	400 333	3	10	...	14 91	14 91	4	7	...	1 03	1 03
Total	...	2 170 118	24176 118	80	451	138 49	2533 372	2671 861	69	139	0 89	226 513	237 403
Part II	...	241 765	241 765	3	4	...	69 35	69 35	2	2	...	4 33	4 33
Grand Total	...	24417 883	24417 883	83	455	138 49	2602 732	2741 219	71	141	0 89	230 843	241 733

## APPENDIX VII—concl'd.

Khowat.	Occupied by Public bodies.					Total					Grand Total.
	Number.		Area.			Number.		Area.			
	Khata.	Plots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Khata.	Plots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
Part I ...	65	353	9 723	203 123	311 846	2 948	20 778	2977 995	28985 651	31963 646	64208 998
Part III ...	2	11	...	1 50	1 50	144	631	110 418	643 594	756 942	5279 136
Total ...	67	363	9 723	203 623	313 346	3 092	21 359	3094 413	29629 175	32720 588	70068 134
Part II ...	...	...	...	...	...	182	693	163 339	830 752	494 091	5060 888
Grand Total ...	67	363	9 723	203 623	313 346	3 274	22 052	3254 752	299 9 927	33214 679	75148 512

  

Khowat.	Under raiyats.							Rent.		Sunja.
	Number.		Area.				Rent.			
	Khata.	Plots.	Rent paying.	Sunja.	Dhullibag.	Rent free.	Total.	Existing.	Settled.	
Part I ...	2 442	4 399	740 452	37 276	146 702	11 968	936 398	1 366 15 3	1 494 9 5	Part I ... 232 30 12
Part III ...	23	37	8 165	1 80	1 49	...	9 455	8 14 0	9 3 0	Part III ... 8 25 12
Total ...	2 472	4 436	746 617	39 076	148 192	11 968	945 853	1 375 13 3	1 503 6 5	Part II ... 35 1 9
Part II ...	40	78	5 278	7 32	1 23	1 373	15 201	10 0 0	11 8 0	276 27 10
Grand Total ...	2 512	4 514	751 895	46 396	149 422	13 341	961 054	1 385 13 3	1 514 9 5	

APPENDIX VII-A.

Comparative statement of area and rents of the last and present settlement.

Description of status.	As recorded at last settlement.				As settled at the present settlement.					Difference.				Remarks.
	Number of tenancy.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Existing rent.	Number of tenancies.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.		Rents.		
										+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Babel Tanki ...	...	...	...	...	172 7 9	886	1176-034	172 7 10	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	
Deahabatta Tanki ...	...	...	...	...	12 3 10	48	27-453	12 3 10	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>486</b>	<b>1200-65</b>	<b>463 11 0</b>	<b>0 6 2</b>	<b>184 11 7</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1204-437</b>	<b>184 11 8</b>	<b>0 2 6</b>	<b>8-787</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(a) 278 15 4</b>	(a) The difference is due to that the Mufassal Jama was shown in the last settlement by mistake as the revenue payable is Rs. 184-11-8.
Biradaran ...	920	1971-82	1,992 6 7	1 0 2	368 2 4	240	435-168	500 3 1	1 2 4	...	(b) 192-858	201 2 0	...	(b) Reduction due to full assessment.
Officers...					1,179 5 3	620	1054-504	1,473 8 6	1 6 4					
Carpenters ...					13 12 5	17	24-07	16 10 3	0 11 1					
Pension ...					172 14 0	217	265-22	268 2 9	0 12 3					
Hinayat...	5	20-69	13 2 9	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	20-69	...	13 2 9	Due to death of the grantees.	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>925</b>	<b>1992-51</b>	<b>2,005 9 4</b>	<b>1 0 1</b>	<b>1,734 2 5</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1778-962</b>	<b>2,193 8 7</b>	<b>1 3 9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>213-548</b>	<b>201 2 0</b>	<b>13 2 9</b>	
Full assessed ...	...	...	...	...	300 0 5	188	278-96	360 11 3	1 4 8	928-786	...	1,427 5 6	...	Due to purchase of Raiyati holdings by the Mahajans.
Ordinary tenure holders ...	278	1533-02	1,534 9 0	0 10 9	2,184 10 3	610	2197-846	2,601 3 3	1 2 11					
Bajyapti ...	508	890-62	292 2 4	0 11 11	205 5 6	634	814-844	244 9 3	0 12 5	...	75-776	...	47 9 1	Due to relinquishment by the Raja of Tigiria.
Settled or Occupancy ...	18,862	81300-11	82,016 10 7	1 0 4	82,566 12 11	19,457	82029-675	98,887 0 5	1 3 5	729-565	...	6,850 5 10	...	
Non-occupancy ...	368	285-85	289 1 4	0 12 0	18 3 7	96	107-85	93 8 0	0 13 11	...	278-50	...	195 9 4	
Chandna ...	2,830	232-05	1,616 7 3	7 0 0	1,536 2 7	2,871	312-404	1,744 7 6	8 3 5	...	19-646	128 0 3	...	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>21,846</b>	<b>23861-65</b>	<b>35,748 14 6</b>	<b>1 0 1</b>	<b>36,811 3 3</b>	<b>23,856</b>	<b>85141-070</b>	<b>43,011 7 8</b>	<b>1 4 6</b>	<b>1658-851</b>	<b>373-928</b>	<b>6,405 11 7</b>	<b>243 2 3</b>	

APPENDIX VII-A--consolid.

Description of status.	As recorded at last settlement.				As settled at the present settlement.					Difference.				Remarks.
	Number of tenancy.	Area.	Rent.	Incid-ence.	Existing rent.	Number of tenancies.	Area.	Rent.	Incid-ence.	Area.		Rents.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Orchard ...	106	...	124 7 6	...	157 5 5	...	...	161 9 0	...	...	...	37 1 6	...	
Fishery ...	78	...	594 15 0	...	835 9 0	...	...	987 12 0	...	...	...	152 13 0	...	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,080</b>	<b>33861 65</b>	<b>36,703 5 0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>37,804 1 8</b>	<b>23,856</b>	<b>35141 079</b>	<b>46,060 12 6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1653 851</b>	<b>373 922</b>	<b>8,595 10 1</b>	<b>243 2 5</b>	
Patagadabarpur ...	...	...	228 2 6	...	152 8 0	...	...	223 1 0	...	...	...	...	3 1 6	Subject to an annual revision according to utbandi system.
Ainspa Pat ...	...	...	...	...	169 4 9	...	...	93 6 7	...	...	...	98 6 7	...	
Naranpur Pat ...	...	...	...	...	83 0 0	...	...	9 13 7	...	...	...	9 13 7	...	
Sheds of hats ...	...	...	...	...	123 4 0	...	...	129 12 0	...	...	...	129 12 0	...	
<b>Total utbandi</b> ...	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>226 2 6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>478 0 9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>461 1 2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>234 0 2</b>	<b>3 1 6</b>	
<b>Total revenue paying</b> ...	<b>24 441</b>	<b>37754 81</b>	<b>39,403 11 10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>40,201 0 5</b>	<b>25,904</b>	<b>38124 478</b>	<b>47,900 2 1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1657 188</b>	<b>587 470</b>	<b>9,034 12 3</b>	<b>538 6 0</b>	
Patk Jagir ...	124	452 16	...	...	...	99	451 582	...	...	...	0 578	...	...	Increase due to transfer from head "Rent free" to "Service tenure".
Sikari Jagir ...	1	4 31	...	...	...	1	3 98	...	...	...	0 39	...	...	
Deshatta Jagir ...	432	138 75	...	...	...	529	144 322	...	...	5 372	...	...	...	
Jakhmi Jagir ...	95	80 22	...	...	...	117	78 794	...	...	...	1 426	...	...	
Minha ...	1,011	450 89	...	...	...	1,753	425 967	...	...	...	24 923	...	...	
Occupied by Public ...	...	...	...	...	...	65	211 846	...	...	211 846	...	...	...	
<b>Total occupied but not assessed</b> ...	<b>1,663</b>	<b>1126 33</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>1316 491</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>217 418</b>	<b>27 257</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
Unoccupied ...	247	31777 02	...	...	...	384	30647 155	...	...	...	1139 865	...	...	Vide Appendix VI.B for details.
Revenue Free lands ...	4,531	5072 29	...	...	...	5,652	5060 368	...	...	...	11 902	...	...	
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>31,182</b>	<b>75030 45</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>34,501</b>	<b>75148 512</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1874 556 + 118 062</b>	<b>1756 494</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	

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**APPENDIX—VII-B**  
**Details of Lakharaj Babel lands.**

Particulars.	As per settlement of 1900-10.				As settled at the present settlement.				Difference.		Remarks.
	Number of tenancies.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Number of tenancies.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
<b>Settled Raiyats.—</b>											
Rent paying ... ..	...	1163.91	1,911 11 4	1 10 3	2,915	1353.18 1	2,183 1 0	1 9 8	+189.236	+271 5 8	
Sun'a ... ..	...	534.10	M. s. ch. (3,487 22 13)	...	...	300.74	M. s. ch. (3,084 25 5)	7 35 13	-143.36	...	
Dhulibhag ... ..	...	188.685	...	...	...	215.81 1	...	...	+26.929	...	
Khanja ... ..	...	25.07	...	...	...	30.942	...	...	+11.872	...	
<b>Total</b> ... ..	2,301	1911.765	1,911 11 4	...	2,915	1928.432	2,183 1 0	...	+34.667	+271 5 8	
Occupancy ... ..	15	4.17	17 7 3	4 9 0	3	2.19	2 11 1	1 3 8	-1.98	...	
Non-occupancy ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	0.98	...	...	...	...	
<b>Chandua—</b>											
Rent paying ... ..	527	34.12	309 8 3	9 1 2	500	23.09	266 8 8	10 3 3	-6.03	-22 15 7	
Khanja ... ..	...	0.40	...	...	...	0.395	...	...	+0.295	...	
<b>Total rent paying</b> ... ..	2,843	1950.455	...	...	3,539	2,028.307	2,472 4 9	1 12 2	+76.922	+248 6 1	
Jagir (service tenure) ... ..	120	94.47	...	...	131	62.385	...	...	...	...	
Minha (Rent free) ... ..	...	7.38	...	...	37	7.471	...	...	...	...	
Culturable waste ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	78.79	...	...	...	...	
Unculturable waste ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	241.765	...	...	...	...	
Grazing fields ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	69.35	...	...	...	...	
Cremation ground ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	4.33	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total rent free</b> ... ..	120	101.83	...	...	182	494.091	...	...	...	...	
Held by proprietors ... ..	1,947	3006.45	...	...	1,931	(a)2537.93	...	...	...	...	
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	4,910	4058.735	...	...	5,652	5060.388	...	...	...	...	
Under raiyats ... ..	...	13.665	10 0 0	...	23	15.201	11 3 0	...	...	...	

A. D.  
 ( ) 2.05 in mauza Sri-  
 chaudanpur is in posses-  
 sion of D. B.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing transfer of occupancy rights during the years 1917-18 and 1918-19.

No.	Name of Adhena.	Raiyats.		No. and area of holdings transferred.						Profession of transferees.						No of Raiyats who still occupied the land.		Consideration money of area transferred.		Remarks.			
		Khata.	Area.	Whole.		Part.		Total.		Land-lord.	Lawyer.	Raiyat.	Mahajan.	Sarbarakar.	Total.	Cash rent.	Produce rent.	Whole.	Part.	Price for acre.			
				No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.											Whole.	Part.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
																				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
BAIDSWAR POLICE STATION.																							
1	Baideswar ...	4394	6,547-824	44	21-50-5	171	12-46-6	215	113-97-1	0-03	...	40-40-2	68-63-9	4-90	...	...	...	2,204 12 0	16,510-11 0	103 0 0	168 0 0		
2	Madhnapali ...	3836	5,820-709	34	34-43-3	109	69-55-6	143	103-98-9	0-00	...	52-20-9	51-78	...	...	...	...	5,092 6 0	9,569 6 0	150 0 0	140 0 0		
3	Punicha ...	2693	6,640-215	7	4-55	83	43-50-4	90	48-05-4	0-70	...	27-60-5	19-14-9	0-60	...	...	...	749 12 0	6,172 3 0	166 0 0	142 0 0		
4	Gandiberh (west) ...	1449	2,544-644	6	1-74	68	27-57-1	74	29-31-1	...	...	6-31-1	20-80	2-20	...	...	...	633 0 0	8,510 2 0	362 0 0	237 0 0		
	Total ...	12372	21,553-392	91	62-22-8	431	233-09-7	522	295-32-5	0-73	...	126-52-7	160-36-8	7-70	...	...	...	8,679 14 0	33,762 6 0	140 0 0	166 0 0		
BANET POLICE STATION.																							
5	Gandhiberh (east) ...	6961	10,106-963	99	44-21-3	262	88-87-2	351	133-08-5	2-02	...	43-70	80-56-5	6-80	...	...	...	8,818 12 0	19,146 8 6	200 0 0	215 0 0		
6	Nor gang ...	1903	3,632-218	14	12-04-5	80	34-13-4	94	46-18-1	...	...	19-18	82	5-18-1	...	...	...	1,517 0 0	5,246 0 0	126 0 0	154 0 0		
7	Purbadig ...	6962	10,305-955	43	37-09-5	384	181-95-3	427	219 05	...	3-01	102-88	111-07	2-09	...	...	...	5,935 12 8	38,436 5 6	160 0 9	211 0 0		
8	Ghasipara ...	2995	2,997-968	5	3-19	156	45-72-7	161	48-91-7	...	...	20-32	25-33	3-06-7	...	...	...	1,163 0 0	11,922 5 0	380 0 0	261 0 0		
9	Utterkul ...	1481	1,848-16	4	1-53	113	34-76-3	117	36-29-3	...	...	36-29-3	...	...	...	...	...	402 8 0	6,700 12 0	206 0 0	193 0 0		
10	Saranda ...	4344	10,584-326	17	34-68-2	436	184-58	453	210-26-2	...	1-73-2	107-4	105-23	5-19	...	...	...	4,220 9 0	31,141 2 0	122 0 0	170 0 0		
	Total ...	24646	39,375-59	182	132-75-5	1,421	570-63-3	1,603	702-78-8	2-02	4-74-2	329-68-3	344-01-5	22 32-8	...	...	—	23,057 9 8	1,12,593 1 0	166 0 0	197 0 0		
	Grand Total ...	27018	60,928-962	273	194-98-3	1,852	803-18	2,125	998-11-3	2-75	4-74-8	456-21	504-38-3	30-02-8	...	...	...	33,787 7 8	1,51,355 7 0	157 0 0	188 0 0		

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APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing Mauzawar and Mahalwar area, rental, commission and net Government Revenue of the Killa Banki.

No. as per Registrar No. 1.	Thana No.	Name of villages.	Area according to survey boundary.	Revenue-paying area.	Rental.	Orchard rent.	Fishery rent.	Total.	Percentage of commission.	Commission allowed to Sarbarakars and tenure-holders.	Net amount due to Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs. a. p.	Rt. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		ADHANI BAIDESWAR.										
1		Baideswarpatna ...	23-363	21-43	168 12 3	...	...	168 12 3	10 0 0	16 14 0	161 14 3	
2		Malbibarpur ...	105-762	95-13	65 9 0	6 4 0	...	71 13 0	15 0 0	10 12 3	61 0 9	
3		Malisahi ...	1,590-44	1,450-975	951 2 3	5 11 6	2 0 0	958 13 9	12 8 0	119 13 9	839 0 0	
4		Kothapatna ...	4-965	4-965	28 3 2	...	...	28 3 2	15 0 0	4 3 8	23 15 6	
5		Koto ...	22-008	22-008	17 11 3	...	...	17 11 3	15 0 0	2 10 6	15 0 9	
6		Porapatna ...	7-915	7-915	14 14 0	...	...	14 14 0	15 0 0	2 3 9	12 10 3	
7		Rameswar ...	371-28	363-09	84 6 6	5 13 0	1 12 0	91 15 6	15 0 0	18 12 9	78 2 9	
8		Rajib ...	1,003-334	912-334	604 3 2	1 5 0	...	605 8 2	10 0 0	60 8 8	544 15 6	
9		Kurumpara ...	293-979	284-959	842 14 3	...	3 0 0	845 14 3	10 0 0	84 9 6	311 4 9	
10		Ichhapur ...	17-227	16-072	21 11 6	...	...	21 11 6	15 0 0	3 4 0	18 7 6	
11		Gaurchheli ...	816-605	755-425	703 7 3	0 1 6	3 9 0	706 8 9	12 8 0	88 5 0	618 3 9	
12		Betrabil ...	63-18	57-26	90 15 3	...	...	90 15 3	10 0 0	9 1 6	81 13 9	
13		Khairpanga ...	191-94	10-753	6 15 9	...	...	6 15 9	10 0 0	0 11 6	6 4 6	} Tenure-holder paid revenue direct to Government.
			...	94-094	95 0 6	2 0 3	...	97 0 9	10 0 0	9 11 3	87 5 6	
14		Krishnachandrapur ...	15-155	15-155	12 10 9	...	...	12 10 9	15 0 0	1 14 3	10 12 6	
15		Balipahad ...	52-57	52-57	44 3 3	...	...	44 3 3	10 0 0	4 6 9	39 12 6	
16		Jaganathpur ...	44-115	43-169	172 2 11	...	...	172 2 11	10 0 0	17 3 5	154 15 6	
17		Manpur ...	9-999	9-83	35 8 0	...	...	35 8 0	15 0 0	5 5 3	30 2 9	
18		Gopinathpur ...	15-539	15-308	60 2 0	...	...	60 2 0	15 0 0	9 0 3	51 1 9	

APPENDIX IX—concl.

No. as per Register No. I.	Thana No.	Name of villages.	Area according to survey boundary.	Revenue-paying area.	Rental.	Orchard rent.	Fishery rent.	Total.	Percentage of commission.	Commission allowed to Sarbarakars and tenure-holders.	Net amount due to Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		ADHANI BAIDESWAR—concl.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
19		Balabhadrapur ...	31-731	31-731	41 7 9	...	...	41 7 9	15 0 0	6 3 6	35 4 3	
20		Nateri ...	360-521	325-681	287 5 10	5 12 9	...	293 2 7	10 0 0	29 5 1	263 13 6	
21		Kendupali ...	1,503-156	1,455-06	936 1 7	2 8 0	30 0 0	968 9 7	10 0 0	96 13 7	871 12 0	
		Total ...	6,547-824	6,045-914	4,785 8 2	29 8 0	39 12 0	4,854 12 2	...	546 13 11	4,307 14 3	
		ADHANI MADHUPALI.										
22		Baghei ...	1,011-308	960-31	540 0 6	0 13 0	...	540 13 6	10 0 0	54 1 3	486 12 3	
23		Persurampur ...	604-348	533-798	443 4 10	...	27 8 0	470 12 10	10 0 0	47 1 1	423 11 9	
24		Krishnapali ...	493-649	481-629	291 5 9	...	18 0 0	309 5 9	15 0 0	46 6 6	262 15 3	
25		Krishnapali patna ...	19-203	18-854	55 10 6	...	...	55 10 6	15 0 0	8 5 6	47 5 0	
26		Lemberi ...	1,091-50	1,015-84	940 14 10	4 6 0	...	945 4 10	10 0 0	99 5 10	894 5 3	
		Dakhil Kharij Marang ...	...	40-66	43 6 3	...	...	43 6 3				
27		Dholberna ...	64-61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Revenue free Estates.
28		Nuhagodi patna ...	17-684	17-605	16 3 3	...	...	16 3 3	20 0 0	3 3 9	12 15 6	
29		Guraipali ...	102-096	102-096	10 0 5	...	...	10 0 5	...	...	10 0 5	Fixed quit rent paid direct to Government.
		Dakhil Kharij Lemberi ...	...	50-16								
30		Khripokhary ...	56-08	56-08	62 5 9	2 3 0	...	64 8 9	10 0 0	6 7 3	53 1 6	Tenure holder revenue paid direct to Government.
31		Khajuripada ...	253-29	11-02	4 13 6	...	...	4 13 6	10 0 0	0 10 0	5 10 3	Half-assessed Jagirdar revenue paid direct to Government.
		Dakhil Kharij Nwargan ...	...	1-25	0 15 9	...	...	0 15 9				
		Ditto Jakile ...	...	0-42	0 7 0	...	...	0 7 0				

	Nij Mauza (Khaipuripada)	...	281-19	430 14 3	...	...	430 14 3					
	Dakhil Kharij Karadapali	...	1-00	1 6 9	...	...	1 6 9					
	Ditto Nwangan	...	1-94	1 1 9	...	...	1 1 9	50 0 0	217 12 8	217 12 8	Ditto.	
	Ditto Jokilo	...	3-108	2 2 0	...	...	2 2 0					
32	Kalapathar	...	36-484	36-024	255 5 3	...	255 5 3	10 0 0	25 6 6	229 12 9		
33	Joirandapatna	...	5-094	5-094	12 4 9	...	12 4 9	20 0 0	2 7 3	9 13 6		
34	Madhuapali	...	882-46	819-00	302 5 17	2 0 0	804 5 10	10 0 0	30 6 10	273 15 0		
35	Madhuapalipatna	...	15-958	14-206	25 2 5	...	25 2 5	15 0 0	3 12 5	21 6 0		
36	Marang	...	160-01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
37	Purundapani	...	175-936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
38	Nandahatapali	...	845-912	833-476	294 12 11	...	294 12 11					
	Dakhil Kharij Purundapani	...	2-25	1 10 1	...	...	1 10 1	10 0 0	39 16 3	266 19 9		
39	Karadapali	...	995-588	058-273	783 5 9	...	783 5 9	10 0 0	78 5 3	705 0 6		
	Total	...	5,820-709	5,199-093	4,525 0 1	9 6 0	45 8 0	4,579 14 1	...	658 7 11	3,928 6 2	
	<b>ADHANI PURNCHA.</b>											
40	Nwangan	...	215-93	25 95	13 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dakhil Kharij Jokilo	...	3-022	1 6 3	...	...	1 6 3	10 0 0	1 7 10	13 6 3		
	Nij Mauza (Nwangan)	...	185-04	327 9 9	...	...	327 9 9					
	Dakhil Kharij Khaipuripada	...	2-55	2 9 3	...	...	2 9 3					
	Ditto Nandahatapali	...	2-50	2 1 9	...	...	2 1 9	50 0 0	158 7 9	188 8 0		
	Ditto Karadapali	...	1-06	0 12 0	...	...	0 12 0					
	Ditto Jokilo	...	88-883	13 15 0	30 0 0	...	49 15 0					
41	Jokilodesh	...	2-226	2-226	3 10 3	...	3 10 3	20 0 0	1 11 9	6 14 6		
42	Jokilodal	...	646-308	644-35	270 15 0	...	270 15 6	10 0 0	27 1 6	243 14 0		
43	Purbagaria	...	311-718	305-608	289 5 3	...	289 5 3	10 0 0	28 15 0	260 6 3		
44	Kodhamal	...	1,142-636	1,104-31	748 12 0	...	748 12 0	10 0 0	74 14 0	673 14 0		
45	Panigrahapur	...	2-84	2-84	6 12 6	...	6 12 6	20 0 0	1 5 9	5 6 9		
46	Pottaba	...	945-275	889-775	215 3 6	0 8 0	215 11 6	10 0 0	21 9 0	194 2 6		
47	Pandalam	...	1,085-269	998-001	900 13 0	...	900 13 0	10 0 0	90 1 3	810 11 9		

Revenue free Estates.  
Ditto.

Half assessed Jagirdar  
revenue paid direct to  
Government.

APPENDIX IX—contd.

No. as per Register No. I.	Thana No.	Name of villages.	Area according to survey boundary.	Revenue-paying area.	Rental.	Orchard rent.	Fishery rent.	Total.	Percentage of commission.	Commission allowed to Sarbarakars and tenure-holders.	Net amount due to Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		ADHANI PUNCHA—concl'd.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
48		Panikorad ... ..	598-368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Revenue-free estates.
49		Gahirgaria ... ..	1,058-871	1,014-061	380 4 0	...	...	380 4 0	10 0 0	38 14 3	350 0 9	
		Dakhil Kharij Panikorad ... ..	...	4-60	8 11 0	...	...	8 11 0				
50		Gahirgariapatna ... ..	3-056	3-056	11 12 0	...	...	11 12 0	15 0 0	1 12 3	9 15 9	
51		Bania ... ..	687-73	686-76	180 8 3	...	...	180 8 3	15 0 0	27 1 3	163 7 0	
		Total ... ..	6,640-215	5,914-352	3,383 9 1	30 8 0	...	3,414 1 1	...	503 5 7	2,910 11 6	
		ADHANI GANDIDERR (West):										
52		Kalipoi ... ..	465-375	440-033	442 10 9	15 13 3	...	453 8 0	10 0 0	45 13 6	412 10 6	
53		Chadhaibandh ... ..	386-156	391-856	195 0 6	...	...	195 0 6	10 0 0	19 8 0	175 8 6	
54		Chadhaibandhpatna ... ..	5-491	5-491	7 15 9	...	...	7 15 9	15 0 0	1 3 0	6 12 9	
55		Kantakaipatna ... ..	2-00	2-00	14-14 0	...	...	14 14 0	15 0 0	2 3 9	12 10 3	
56		Kant Ksi ... ..	727-106	718-086	615 7 3	...	4 8 0	619 15 3	10 0 0	62 0 0	557 15 3	
58		Golaganda ... ..	220-659	213-019	242 15 0	11 7 6	1 8 0	255 14 6	10 0 0	25 9 6	230 5 0	
59		Sampurdal ... ..	164-61	163-75	22 15 3	...	...	22 15 3	10 0 0	2 4 9	20 10 6	
60		Sampur patna ... ..	3-855	3-855	37 13 3	...	...	37 13 3	15 0 0	5 10 9	32 2 6	
61		Andharua ... ..	249-593	5-697	6 10 6	...	...	6 10 6	10 0 0	0 10 9	5 15 9	
		Ditto ... ..	...	239-449	318 2 6	...	4 0 0	322 2 6	50 0 0	161 1 3	161 1 3	Half-assessed Jagirar-revenue paid direct to Government.
62		Annary ... ..	319-796	303-656	327 2 0	...	...	327 2 6	10 0 0	82 11 6	296 8 0	
		Total ... ..	2,544-644	2,473-805	2,231 12 3	27 4 9	10 0 0	2,269 1 0	...	368 12 9	1,910 4 3	

ADHUNI CANDIBERI (EAST).											
57	Pasania	...	711-31	695-12	728 8 0	...	2 0 0	725 6 0	10 0 0	72 8 6	652 13 6
63	Gope	...	233-334	218-427	286 12 3	...	...	296 12 3	10 0 0	28 10 9	259 1 6
64	Batalama	...	132-121	128-031	197 5 0	...	2 0 0	189 5 0	10 0 0	18 15 0	170 6 0
65	Baigini	...	92-016	86-536	99 8 9	...	0 2 0	99 10 9	15 0 0	14 15 3	84 11 6
66	Munda'i	...	119-207	102-394	143 7 9	...	...	143 7 9	10 0 0	14 5 6	139 2 6
67	Kurumchain	...	195-80	161-02	153 5 3	...	...	153 5 3	12 8 0	19 2 9	134 2 6
68	Bheda Dal	...	454-615	441-755	608 7 9	...	1 4 0	607 11 9	10 0 0	60 12 3	546 15 6
69	Jagannathpur	...	243-77	234-33	190 11 6	...	...	190 11 6	15 0 0	28 9 9	162 1 9
70	Singhabli	...	235-41	234-91	214 3 6	...	10 0 0	224 3 6	12 8 0	28 0 6	198 3 0
71	Ambajit	...	644-85	523-00	717 13 3	...	81 12 0	749 9 3	10 0 0	74 15 3	674 10 0
72	Brahmapur	...	541-035	928-105	635 12 9	11 12 0	...	647 8 9	10 0 0	64 12 0	582 12 9
73	Tiarsali	...	3-14	2-832	18 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Naranpur) Fishery	...	...	...	...	...	23 0 0	41 8 6	10 0 0	4 2 6	37 6 0
74	Haliasahi	...	10-087	10-087	52 13 0	...	...	53 13 0	15 0 0	7 14 9	44 14 3
75	Rajwasahi	...	10-019	10-019	48 7 6	...	...	48 7 6	15 0 0	7 4 3	41 3 3
76	Malbharpur	...	87-257	72-483	77 11 9	...	1 4 0	78 15 9	15 0 0	18 10 3	105 9 3
	(Naranpur)	...	...	41-62	45 3 9	...	...	45 3 9	...	...	...
77	Similia	...	89-22	74-22	102 2 3	...	1 0 0	103 2 3	15 0 0	15 7 6	87 10 9
78	Maijori	...	3-522	34-274	55 8 6	...	1 12 0	57 4 6	15 0 0	8 9 6	48 11 0
79	Biltentulia	...	303-749	302-559	293 3 0	...	19 8 0	311 11 0	10 0 0	31 2 9	180 8 3
80	Pathapur	...	509-873	33-122	65 6 6	...	1 8 0	66 14 6	12 8 0	8 5 9	58 8 9
81	Pathapur Patna	...	1-49	1-49	14 1 6	...	...	14 1 6	15 0 0	2 1 9	11 15 9
82	Pathuripara	...	564-663	475-321	963 11 1	...	4 8 0	908 3 1	13 0 0	118 2 10	852 0 3
83	Baraput	...	1,066-00	1,022-338	893 10 9	...	...	893 10 9	10 0 0	88 5 9	795 5 0
84	Dengamb	...	462-144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Nwangan	...	587-897	570-557	381 11 3	8 0 0	...	387 11 3	10 0 0	39 4 0	353 5 6
	(Dengamb)	...	...	3-34	4 14 3	...	...	4 14 3	...	...	...
86	Naranpur	...	410-633	33-516	55 9 6	...	...	55 9 6	10 0 0	5 10 6	50 15 0
	Niz Mauzi (Naranpur)	...	...	3-5-587	253 1 0	...	...	253 1 0	...	...	...

Revenue free estates.

APPENDIX IX—contd.

No. as per Register No. 1.	Thana No.	Name of village.	Area according to survey boundary.	Revenue paying area.	Rental.	Orchard-rent.	Fishery rent.	Total.	Percentage of commission.	Commission allowed to Sarbrakars and tenure holders.	Net amount due to Government.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		ADHANI GANDIBERH (EAST)— concid.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Dakhil Kharij Karadapali ...	...	21-135	72 0 7	...	...	72 0 7					
		Do. Kadhamal ...	...	4-26	12 9 0	...	...	12 9 0					
		Do. Mundali ...	...	8-893	19 5 8	...	...	19 5 8					
		Do. Kuramchaini ...	...	5-373	9 5 0	...	...	9 5 0					
		Do. Bhedada] ...	...	6-38	16 1 6	...	...	16 1 6					
		Do. Ambajit ...	...	20-78	42 5 3	...	...	42 5 3					
		Do. Malbiharpur ...	...	10-00	16 9 0	...	...	16 9 0	50 0 0	250 1 1	250 2 0	Half assessed jigidar revenue paid direct to Government.	
		Do. Similia ...	...	11-84	20 6 9	...	...	20 6 9					
		Do. Pathuripara... ..	...	0-62	2 7 0	...	...	2 7 0					
		Do. Nwangan ...	...	2-22	4 5 3	...	...	4 5 3					
		Do. Kiapalla ...	...	16-40	28 13 6	...	...	28 13 6					
		DO. Patpur ...	...	1-68	2 13 9	...	...	2 13 9					
87		Kiapalla ...	854-045	764-445	553 15 9	...	...	553 15 9	10 0 0	55 6 3	493 9 6		
88		Kumnsar ...	1,100-404	1,095-596	472 0 3	0 9 0	...	472 9 3	10 0 0	47 4 0	425 5 3		
		Total ...	10,108-963	8,747-145	8,548 11 11	18 5 0	98 10 0	8,665 10 11	...	1,131 3 21	7,534 2 0		



ADHANI NORGANG.												
89	Norgang	...	...	3,593-609	3,367-502	1,977 14 3	1 4 0	104 0 0	2,093 2 3	10 0 0	208 5 0	1,574 13 3
90	Talsipur	...	...	28-661	27-467	162 11 6	...	...	162 11 6	10 0 0	16 4 3	46 7 3
91	Sunapatna	...	...	15-897	15-897	57 12 6	...	...	57 12 6	15 0 0	8 10 9	249 1 9
92	Bangan Sahi	...	...	4-81	4-081	33 1 9	...	...	33 1 9	15 0 0	4 15 6	28 2 3
Total		...	...	3,632-218	3,414-917	2,231 8 0	1 4 0	104 0 0	2,336 12 0	...	238 3 6	2098 8 6
ADHANI PURBADIG.												
93	Barabati	...	...	168-61	134-12	231 9 9	...	23 0 0	254 9 9	10 0 0	25 7 3	139 2 6
94	Hatimara	...	...	1,333-135	1,177-184	1,264 2 1	...	20 12 0	1,281 14 1	10 0 0	128 7 10	1,156 6 3
95	Dhansarpatna	...	...	10-573	10-573	53 8 3	...	1 8 0	55 0 3	15 0 0	8 4 0	46 12 3
96	Khamarpatna	...	...	8-272	7-141	58 9 0	...	...	58 9 0	12 8 0	7 5 0	51 4 0
97	Jamudibi	...	...	47-289	46-689	66 4 0	...	...	66 4 0	15 0 0	9 15 0	56 5 0
98	Tarapur	...	...	1,508-021	1,290-695	798 7 0	...	40 8 0	838 15 0	10 0 0	83 14 3	755 0 9
99	Gopalpur	...	...	1,667-009	1,448-086	1,561 3 0	7 5 0	34 8 0	1,603 0 0	10 0 0	160 4 9	1,442 11 3
100	Ramchandrapur	...	...	466-04	466-04	164 9 9	...	...	164 9 9	15 0 0	24 11 0	139 14 9
101	Durgapur	...	...	955-20	952-33	621 6 6	6 4 0	40 0 0	647 10 6	10 0 0	64 12 3	582 14 3
102	Kotadwar	...	...	902-20	844-32	613 13 9	...	5 6 0	619 3 9	} 10 0 0	61 15 9	557 15 3
	Dakhil kharij (Shrichandanpur)	...	...	...	7-73	0 11 3	...	...	0 11 3			
103	Ragadi	...	...	65-928	55-347	186 7 6	...	...	186 7 6	10 0 0	18 10 3	167 13 3
104	Singhanathpur	...	...	25-645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Bighanathpur	...	...	6-54	6-54	21 2 6	...	...	21 2 6	15 0 0	3 2 9	17 15 9
106	Patpur	...	...	3,043-493	2,398-087	2,809 1 3	...	166 0 0	2,975 1 3	} 10 0 0	297 12 3	2,679 15 6
	Dakhil kharij Singhanathpur...	...	...	...	1-108	2 10 6	...	...	2 10 6			
Total		...	...	10,205-955	8,854-990	8,453 10 1	13 9 0	311 10 0	8,778 13 1	...	894 10 4	7,884 2 9

Revenue free estate.

APPENDIX IX—contd.

No. as per Register No. 1.	Thana No.	Name of villages.	Area according to survey boundary.	Revenue-paying area.	Rental.	Orchard rent.	Fishery rent.	Total.	Percentage of commission.	Commission allowed to Sarbarakars and tenure-holders.	Net amount due to Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		ADUENI GHASIPABA.										
107		Pakharakhul ...	153-106	141-076	226 4 6	...	2 8 0	228 12 6	10 0 0	22 14 0	205 14 6	
108		Dharas ...	85-08	36-271	88 5 6	...	...	88 5 6	10 0 0	10 8 0	94 9 3	
		Dakhil kharij Patpur ...	...	22-67	15 3 9	...	1 8 0	16 11 9	50 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	Half-assessed 'Jagirdar revenue paid direct to Government. Rent paid direct to Government by tenant. Revenue free.
		(Nij mauza Dharsb) ...	...	36-479	81 2 0	...	...	81 2 0				
		Dakhil Kharij Patpur ...	...	3-72	16 14 0	...	...	16 14 0				
109		Rangipur ...	7-34	7-11	12 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	
110		Shrichandanpur ...	204-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Dakhil Kharij Ranpur ...	...	2-15	17 3 6	...	...	17 3 6	15 0 0	2 9 3	14 10 3	
111		Charchika ...	281-535	234-289	191 2 0	0 13 0	9 0 0	200 15 0	10 0 0	20 1 0	180 13 6	
112		Khamarag ...	455-936	417-309	508 10 9	5 3 0	...	513 15 9	10 0 0	51 6 3	462 7 6	
113		Saharapada ...	236-538	215-159	361 13 6	6 8 6	...	369 6 0	10 0 0	36 13 6	331 8 6	
114		Sisua ...	226-79	219-17	341 14 0	...	...	341 14 0	10 0 0	34 3 0	307 11 0	
115		Chakapada ...	98-415	90-165	85 7 9	...	...	85 7 9	10 0 0	8 8 9	76 15 0	
116		Mantr'ali ...	3-018	3-018	16 4 3	...	...	16 4 3	15 0 0	2 7 0	13 13 3	
117		Harirajpur ...	856-224	811-651	1,133 14 6	1 12 0	4 0 0	1,139 10 6	10 0 0	118 15 6	1,025 11 0	
118		Charigharia ...	394-717	394-717	4 8 4	...	...	4 8 4	...	...	4 8 4	Fixed quit rent paid direct to Government.
		Total ...	2,997-968	2,634-854	3,100 12 4	14 4 6	17 0 0	3,132 0 10	...	352 6 9	2,779 10 1	

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ADHINI UTBKUL										
119	Baunsapat	854 18	848 552	744 8 8	42 8 0	...	787 0 3	10 0 0	78 11 3	708 5 0
120	Gaurpadapatna	4 331	4 331	10 10 3	...	...	10 10 3	15 0 9	1 9 6	9 0 9
121	Khajuripalapatna	5 194	5 194	7 10 0	...	...	7 10 0	20 0 0	1 8 6	6 1 6
122	Manipur	64 545	63 725	79 2 0	...	...	79 2 0	10 0 0	7 14 6	71 3 6
123	Charimadha	121 024	120 124	228 14 3	...	...	228 14 3	10 0 0	22 6 3	201 3 0
124	Bandalo	364 12	346 018	628 15 6	1 0 0	...	629 15 6	10 0 0	63 0 0	566 15 6
125	Tentulia	434 696	414 368	582 8 9	...	...	582 8 9	10 0 0	58 4 0	524 4 9
	Total	1648 16	1,802 807	2,277 5 0	43 8 0	...	2,320 13 0	...	233 6 0	2,087 7 0
ADHINI SABANDA										
127	Sahangagopalpur	896 764	840 234	901 7 9	1 0 0	50 0 0	952 7 9	10 0 0	95 4 0	857 3 9
128	Cholpur	1,215 68	1,166 491	914 13 3	1 0 0	25 12 0	951 9 3	10 0 0	95 2 6	856 6 9
129	Bisoiapatna	1 766	1 766	11 1 9	...	...	11 1 9	20 0 0	2 3 6	8 14 3
130	Anandanathapatna	3 904	3 732	25 10 9	...	...	25 10 9	15 0 0	3 13 6	21 13 3
131	Chandipurpatna	2 733	2 733	20 3 0	...	...	20 3 0	15 0 0	3 0 6	17 2 6
132	Krishnspur	161 185	159 416	91 8 0	...	...	91 8 0	12 8 0	11 7 0	80 1 0
133	Kantpahara	944 62	938 67	610 0 0	0 3 0	20 8 0	630 11 0	10 0 0	63 1 0	567 10 0
134	Ghodabr	984 323	935 318	427 14 6	...	41 0 0	468 14 6	10 0 0	46 14 3	422 0 3
135	Govindapur	400 051	381 355	302 5 6	0 5 0	...	302 10 6	10 0 0	30 4 3	272 6 3
136	Santrapur	675 687	573 705	342 11 2	...	23 8 0	366 3 2	10 0 0	36 9 11	329 9 3
137	Sarandagarh	560 05	560 05	131 14 6	...	...	131 14 6	10 0 0	13 3 0	118 11 6
138	Podapada	168 89	168 20	111 2 9	...	...	111 2 9	10 0 0	11 1 9	100 1 0
139	Kodalibari	1,773 407	1,756 852	983 12 4	...	28 0 0	1,011 12 4	10 0 0	101 2 10	910 9 6
140	Bistapur	611 711	606 201	117 14 6	...	26 8 0	144 6 6	10 0 0	14 7 0	129 15 6
141	Anardapur	108 09	108 20	107 10 3	0 3 0	...	107 13 3	10 0 0	10 12 6	97 0 9
142	Ostia	1,237 021	1,242 601	529 10 6	3 8 0	50 0 0	533 2 6	10 0 0	53 5 0	524 13 6
143	Paikamal	76 07	76 07	67 6 3	2 0 0	...	69 6 3	10 0 0	6 15 0	62 7 3
144	Fulbari	712 424	707 339	162 4 0	...	12 0 0	174 4 0	10 0 0	17 6 9	156 13 3
	Total	10,584 326	10,227 432	5,859 6 9	8 3 0	287 4 0	6,154 13 9	...	621 2 3	5,533 11 6

APPENDIX XI—concl'd.

No. as per Register No. 1.	Thana No.	Name of villages.	Area according to survey boundary.	Revenue-paying area.	Rental.	Orchard rent.	Fishery rent.	Total.	Percentage of commission.	Commission allowed to Sarbarakars and tenuro-holders.	Net amount due to Government.	Remarks.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		<b>PATPUR KHAMAR.</b>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
106		Patpur ... ..	...	103-905	153 12 6	...	...	153 12 6	...	...	...	
92		Gopalpur ... ..	...	24-77	33 11 6	...	...	33 11 6	...	...	...	
		<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	128-675	187 8 0	...	...	187 8 0	...	...	187 8 0	Tenure-holder. Rent paid direct to Government.
		<b>DRANSAR KHAMAR.</b>										
94		Hatimara ... ..	...	51-96	69 2 0	...	...	69 2 0	...	...	...	
96		Khamrapatna ... ..	...	1-131	2 14 6	...	...	2 14 6	...	...	...	
98		Tarapur ... ..	...	140-41	228 2 0	...	...	228 2 0	...	...	...	
99		Gopalpur ... ..	...	53-42	69 15 6	...	...	69 15 6	...	...	...	
102		Kotadwar ... ..	...	44-97	39 13 0	...	...	39 13 0	...	...	...	
		<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	291-891	404 15 0	...	...	404 15 0	...	...	404 15 0	Tenure-holder. Rent paid direct to Government.
		<b>BEHMARUPA KHAMAR.</b>										
71		Ambajit ... ..	...	84-53	175 3 6	...	...	175 3 6	...	...	...	
85		Nwangan ... ..	...	0-60	0 12 6	...	...	0 12 6	...	...	...	
87		Kiapalla ... ..	...	47-55	84 6 0	...	...	84 6 0	...	...	...	
72		Brahmapura ... ..	...	0-449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	133-129	260 6 0	...	...	260 6 0	...	...	260 6 0	

BAIDESWAR POLICE STATION.											
Baideswar	...	...	6,547-524	6,045-914	4,785 8 2	29 8 0	89 12 0	4,854 12 2	...	546 13 11	4,307 14 3
Madhuapali	...	...	5,820-709	5,190-093	4,525 0 1	9 6 0	45 8 0	4,570 14 1	...	653 7 11	3,926 6 2
Puincha	...	...	6,640-215	5,914-352	3,389 9 1	30 8 0	...	3,414 1 1	...	503 5 7	2,910 11 6
Gandiberh (west)	...	...	2,544-644	2,473-895	2,231 12 3	27 4 9	10 0 0	2,269 1 0	...	358 12 9	1,910 4 3
BANKI POLICE STATION.											
Gandiberh (east)	...	...	10,106-963	8,747-145	8,548 11 11	18 5 0	98 10 0	8,605 10 11	...	1,131 8 11	7,534 2 0
Norgang	...	...	3,632-218	3,414-917	2,231 8 0	1 4 0	104 0 0	2,336 12 0	...	238 3 6	2,098 8 6
Purbadig	...	...	10,205-955	8,854-99	8,453 10 1	13 9 0	311 10 0	8,778 13 1	...	894 10 4	7,834 2 9
Ghasipara	...	...	2,997-968	2,634-854	3,100 12 4	14 4 6	17 0 0	3,132 0 10	...	352 6 9	2,779 10 1
Khamara	...	...	...	553-695	852 13 0	...	...	852 13 0	...	...	852 13 0
Total	...	...	...	24,205-601	23,187 7 4	47 6 6	631 4 0	23,766 1 10	...	2,616 13 6	21,149 4 4
Uterkul	...	...	1,848 16	1,902-307	2,277 5 0	43 8 0	...	2,320 13 0	...	233 0 0	2,087 7 0
Saranda	...	...	10,584-326	10,227-432	5,859 6 9	8 3 0	297 4 0	6,154 13 9	...	621 2 3	5,533 11 6
Total	...	...	39,375-59	12,029-739	8,136 11 9	51 11 0	297 4 0	8,476 10 9	...	854 8 3	7,621 2 6
126 Patnagadahalpur	...	...	14,219-53	14,219-53	...	...	79 8 0	79 8 0	20 0 0	15 14 6	63 9 6
Grand Total	...	...	8-512	70,088-124	46,250 0 8	195 11 3	993 4 0	47,439 0 11	...	5,549 12 5	41,889 4 6

## APPENDIX X.

Statement showing comparison of price of rice for the two decennial periods.

Years.	Average prices.	Total average.	Years.	Average prices.	Total average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	M. a. ch.			M. a. ch.		
1894	0 15 11	...	1908	0 8 5½		
1895	0 21 10	...	1909	0 12 5		
1896	0 18 6	...	1910	0 14 4		
1897	0 15 1	...	1911	0 14 0		
1898	0 17 15½	...	1912	0 11 8		
1899	0 18 3	...	1913	0 10 2		
1900	0 14 6	...	1914	0 9 3		
1901	0 15 2	...	1915	0 9 10		
1902	0 15 9	...	1916	0 10 8		
1903	0 19 3	...	1917	0 13 13		
Total ...	0 171 2½	(A) 0 17 2		0 113 0	(B) 0 11 5	

Deduct price of 1908, 1914 and 1915.—27-2½

Net 0-85-14 0-12-4.

$$\frac{17\frac{1}{2} - 11\frac{5}{8}}{3} = 11\frac{5}{8}; (17\frac{1}{2} - 11\frac{5}{8}) - 11\frac{5}{8} = 3\frac{7}{8}; 11\frac{5}{8} + 3\frac{7}{8} = 15\frac{1}{8}; \frac{15\frac{1}{8} \times 1}{1} = \text{Rs. 1-5-6}$$

Rs. 1-5-6—Re. 1-0-0—Re. 0-5-6.

$$\frac{17\frac{1}{2} - 12\frac{1}{4}}{3} = 1\frac{3}{4}; (17\frac{1}{2} - 12\frac{1}{4}) - 1\frac{3}{4} = 3\frac{1}{4}; 3\frac{1}{4} + 12\frac{1}{4} = 15\frac{1}{2}; \frac{15\frac{1}{2} \times 1}{12\frac{1}{4}} = \text{Rs. 1-4-3}; \text{Rs. 1-4-3} \rightarrow$$

Re. 1-0-0 = Re. 0-4-3.

Comparing (A) with (B) and deducting ½rd of the excess between the two for the benefit of the tenants the enhancement per rupee that can legally be claimed by Government is Re. 0-5-6. Deducting the three unusually bad years from calculation, the minimum enhancement per rupee can be Re. 0-4-3. The years 1918-19—1919-20 of unusual wide spread drought have been totally left out of calculation. But the Government as a matter of grace does not claim more than three annas in the rupee,

Revenue Officer.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing result of crop cutting experiment made during the course of the settlement.

Name and designation of experimenting officer.	Serial No.	Name of crop experimented.	Date of cutting.	Name of village.	Area of plot cut.	Particular of manur.ing.	Particular of Irrigation.	Quantities of seeds sown per acre.	Outturn of the plot.		Outturn per acre.		Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent the outturn of the crop.	Remarks.
									Weight of principal product.	Weight of by-product.	Resultant weight of principal product.	Resultant weight of by-product.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Babu B. C. Dass	...	Biali (B. C.)	5-10-17	Patpur	0-10	...	...	M. s. ch. 1 35 0	M. s. ch. 1 9 13	M. s. ch. 2 30 2	M. s. ch. 12 18 2	M. s. ch. 27 1 4	62	
	...	Do.	11-10-17	Jaganathpur	0-10	...	...	1 35 0	1 17 12	1 18 0	14 17 8	14 20 0	71	
	...	Saradh (winter) rice	3-12-17	Malisahi	0-10	Cow dung	...	0 37 8	1 25 4	2 5 10	16 12 8	21 16 4	55	
	...	Do.	3-12-17	Do.	0-10	...	...	0 37 8	1 38 0	2 10 0	19 20 0	22 20 0	60	
	...	Do.	20-12-17	Golagand	0-10	...	...	0 37 8	1 33 0	1 15 0	18 10 0	13 30 0	59	
	...	Do.	4-1-18	Sahanga Gopalpur.	0-10	...	...	0 37 8	1 30 0	1 35 0	17 20 0	18 30 0	70	
	...	Summer rice (Dalna)	21-4-18	Patpur	0-10	...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 30 0	10 20 0	17 20 0	40	
	...	Do.	25-4-18	Gopalpur	0-10	...	...	1 8 0	3 3 0	4 10 0	30 30 0	42 20 0	120	
	...	Do.	28-4-18	Bisapur	0-27	...	...	1 8 0	5 2 0	2 0 0	18 28 2	20 0 0	74	
	...	Biali (B. C.)	26-9-18	Sahanga Gopalpur.	0-10	...	...	1 35 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	3 30 0	10 0 0	12	
	...	Saradh	7-10-18	Malisahi	0-10	...	...	0 37 8	0 18 12	1 0 0	4 27 8	10 0 0	15	
	...	Do.	24-11-18	Hatimara	0-10	...	...	0 27 8	0 4 0	0 20 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	33	
	...	Do.	4-12-18	Dhansar	0-10	...	...	0 37 8	2 7 8	2 5 0	21 35 0	21 10 0	70	
	...	Do.	4-12-18	Pakharakhal	0-10	...	...	0 37 8	2 2 0	2 5 0	20 20 0	21 10 0	65	
	...	Do.	6-12-18	Sahrapada	0-10	...	...	0 37 8	1 1 12	1 25 0	10 17 8	16 10 0	34	
...	Do.	13-12-18	Tarapur	0-10	...	...	0 37 8	0 34 0	1 15 0	8 20 0	13 3 0	28		
Babu B. C. Sahu	...	Kaliansa (early Saradh.)	11-10-18	Nwangan	0-10	...	...	1 0 0	0 22 8	0 26 4	6 25 0	6 22 8	50	
	...	Do.	11-10-18	Jokilodal	0-10	...	...	1 0 0	0 25 4	0 28 8	6 12 8	7 5 0	60	

APPENDIX XI—contd.

Name and designation of experimenting officer.	Serial No.	Name of crop experimented.	Date of cutting.	Name of village.	Area of plot out.	Particular of manuring.	Particular of Irrigation.	Quantities of seeds sown per acre.	Outturn of the plot.		Outturn per acre.		Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent the outturn of the crop.	Remarks.
									Weight of principal product.	Weight of bye-product.	Resultant weight of principal product.	Resultant weight of bye-product.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Babu S. C. Sahu	...	Benubhog	11-10-18	Nwangan	0-69	...	...	M. s. ch. 0 30 0	M. s. ch. 0 22 10	M. s. ch. 0 27 0	M. s. ch. 9 11 5	M. s. ch. 6 30 0	75	
	...	Halaigundi	11-10-18	Lemberi	0-10	...	...	0 35 0	1 2 8	0 36 0	10 28 0	9 0 0	80	
	...	Chhatwari	8-11-18	Kadhamal	0-10	...	...	0 30 0	0 20 0	0 25 4	5 0 0	6 20 0	50	
	...	Malkhanai	11-11-18	Pathuripara	0-09	...	...	0 30 0	1 38 12	0 36 0	19 27 8	9 0 0	80	
	...	Kakhama	12-11-18	Baigini	0-10	...	...	0 30 0	1 25 10	0 37 0	16 16 4	9 10 0	80	
	...	Andharna Chaki	7-12-18	Barapat	0-10	...	...	0 30 0	2 15 5	1 3 0	23 33 2	10 30 0	90	
	...	Bsgadsooa	11-12-18	Pasania	0-10	...	...	0 30 0	2 27 12	1 5 0	26 37 8	11 10 0	Normal	
	...	Betanasia	12-12-18	Patbapur	0-10	...	...	0 30 0	1 31 2	0 35 4	17 31 4	9 22 8	75	
	...	Champej Siali	13-12-18	Nar pur	0-10	...	...	0 30 0	1 13 13	0 35 12	13 18 2	8 37 8	70	



## APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the average village and chandana rate of the villages of the Estate.

Thana number.	Name of villages.	Village rates.	Chandana rates.	Thana number.	Name of villages.	Village rates.	Chandana rates.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Baidewarpatna ...	5 8 1	14 11 8	45	Panigrahipur ...	...	2 10 6
2	Malbiharpur ...	1 1 4	4 13 10	46	Puincha ...	0 9 7	3 2 0
3	Malisahi ...	1 0 4	2 11 6	47	Pandalum ...	1 7 4	5 0 5
4	Kotbapatna ...	4 6 10	8 2 7	48	Panikorad ...	1 6 6	5 0 0
5	Kote ...	1 3 1	4 0 6	49	Gahirgaria ...	1 0 9	...
6	Porapatna ...	3 6 5	7 5 10	50	Gahirgariapatna ...	...	4 6 5
7	Rameswar ...	0 14 7	...	51	Bania ...	0 9 9	3 4 9
8	Rajib ...	1 2 2	4 9 4	52	Kalipoi ...	1 10 2	5 14 5
9	Kurumpara ...	1 11 6	...	53	Chadhaibandh ...	1 6 3	...
10	Ichbapur ...	1 11 2	4 6 3	54	Chadhaibandhpatna ...	2 5 11	3 12 0
11	Gaurchheli ...	1 5 11	6 3 7	55	Kantkaipatna ...	...	9 8 7
12	Betrabil ...	1 14 3	...	56	Kantkai ...	1 8 1	5 14 5
13	Khairpanga ...	1 2 8	...	57	Pasunia ...	1 6 8	3 2 0
14	Krishnachandrapur ...	0 13 8	...	58	Golagand ...	1 6 9	5 11 8
15	Balipahad ...	0 14 5	...	59	Sampurdi ...	1 0 0	11 10 3
16	Jaganathpur ...	2 2 7	9 0 11	60	Sampurpatna ...	...	11 6 9
17	Manpur ...	0 10 9	7 0 11	61	Andharua ...	1 9 11	...
18	Gopinathpur ...	1 5 6	7 5 4	62	Anuary ...	1 2 1	8 2
19	Balabhadrapur ...	0 13 7	6 3 7	63	Gope ...	1 7 0	2 2
20	Nateri ...	1 4 5	2 2 7	64	Botalama ...	1 10 10	4 2
21	Kendupali ...	1 0 4	4 13 9	65	Baigini ...	1 4 0	...
22	Baghei ...	0 14 2	3 2 7	66	Mandali ...	1 3 2	6 0 0
23	Pursurampur ...	1 6 0	6 12 4	67	Kurumchaini ...	1 3 0	5 3 4
24	Krishnapali ...	0 15 2	...	68	Bhedadal ...	1 7 6	...
25	Krishnapalipatna ...	2 15 3	5 10 6	69	Jaganathpur ...	0 15 2	...
26	Lemberi ...	1 4 0	6 4 0	70	Singhabl ...	1 1 2	...
27	Dholberna ...	...	...	71	Am'ajit ...	1 8 7	...
28	Luhagodi'patna ...	0 7 11	2 4 10	72	Brahmpura ...	0 14 10	4 10 5
29	Guraipali ...	1 9 0	23 8 10	73	Tarsahi ...	...	9 1 0
30	Khiriokhari ...	1 6 9	...	74	Halasahi ...	3 13 0	7 14 5
31	Khajuripada ...	0 15 5	...	75	Rajwasahi ...	5 1 1	16 14 0
32	Kalapathar ...	1 3 0	11 9 4	76	Malbiharpur ...	1 5 6	3 2 11
33	Joyramdaspatna ...	2 3 9	5 10 0	77	Similia ...	1 9 10	...
34	Madhuapali ...	1 4 0	1 9 0	78	Maijory ...	1 12 7	5 3 4
35	Madhuapalipatna ...	1 0 4	6 1 8	79	Bil'entulia ...	1 2 11	...
36	Marang ...	1 6 1	...	80	Pathapur ...	1 13 3	6 2 8
37	Purunapani ...	0 13 7	...	81	Pathpurpatna ...	...	11 15 6
38	Nandabhatpali ...	1 1 2	...	82	Pathuripara ...	2 5 4	5 15 9
39	Karadnpali ...	1 3 4	2 5 6	83	Barapat ...	1 9 10	4 7 4
40	Nwangan ...	0 18 3	...	84	Dengamb ...	1 3 3	5 15 3
41	Jokilodesb ...	...	4 2 9	85	Nungan ...	1 0 0	1 10 3
42	Jokilodal ...	0 13 0	...	86	Naranpur ...	1 11 5	13 7 4
43	Purbagaria ...	1 5 3	10 11 5	87	Kiapala ...	0 15 0	...
44	Kadhamal ...	0 15 3	5 11 8	88	Kumnsar ...	1 0 0	...

## APPENDIX XII—contd.

Thana number.	Name of villages.	Village rates.	Chandana rates.	Thana number.	Name of villages.	Village rates.	Chandana rates.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
89	Norgang ...	0 14 6	3 8 3	117	Harirajpur ...	1 10 3	2 7 2
90	Tulsiipur ...	...	8 12 7	118	Charigharia ...	2 1 5	5 0 1
91	Sunapatna ...	2 15 7	8 0 0	119	Banspot ...	1 7 4	2 9 5
92	Ranganisahi ...	...	16 0 0	120	Gaurpadapatna ...	2 9 1	6 4 0
93	Barabati ...	1 14 7	...	121	Khajuripadapatna ...	1 10 3	4 0 8
94	Hatimara ...	1 4 0	14 4 0	122	Manipur ...	1 7 9	3 2 0
95	Dhansarpatna ...	...	10 12 5	123	Charimadhia ...	2 1 0	...
96	Khamarpatna ...	2 8 3	12 2 6	124	Bandalo ...	2 2 6	2 7 4
97	Jamudihii ...	1 11 6	8 0 0	125	Tentolia ...	1 11 3	4 10 0
98	Tarapur ...	1 3 2	4 4 9	126	Patugadidharpur ...	...	...
99	Gopalpur ...	1 5 6	4 9 10	127	Sahangagopalpur ...	1 4 3	...
100	Ramchandrapur ...	0 12 4	0 10 0	128	Gholapur ...	1 1 1	3 10 2
101	Durgapur ...	0 13 0	3 14 1	129	Bisoiapatna ...	...	7 9 11
102	Kotadwar ...	0 14 3	...	130	Anandanathpatna ...	...	7 7 5
103	Bagadi ...	2 12 5	10 2 3	131	Chandipurpatna ...	...	9 0 2
104	Singhanathpur ...	8 11 2	16 12 9	132	Krishnapur ...	0 14 6	...
105	Raghnathpur ...	1 10 3	6 2 3	133	Kantapahara ...	0 14 4	1 12 1
106	Patpur ...	1 6 4	3 1 3	134	Ghodaber ...	0 15 3	2 14 6
107	Pakharakhal ...	1 12 5	...	135	Govindapur ...	1 0 9	4 6 0
108	Dharash ...	1 3 4	...	136	Santapur ...	1 0 8	4 5 0
109	Rangipur ...	2 0 3	...	137	Saranda_rh ...	0 13 9	...
110	Srichandanpur ...	1 1 6	4 11 10	138	Podapara ...	0 12 1	...
111	Charchika ...	1 2 1	8 4 0	139	Kadalibary ...	0 13 7	3 9 8
112	Khamarang ...	1 19 0	3 11 1	140	Bisnupur ...	1 1 4	2 2 9
113	Saharapada ...	2 0 9	3 0 6	141	Atandapur ...	1 5 3	...
114	Sisna ...	1 15 8	8 5 4	142	Ostia ...	1 3 8	7 4 0
115	Chakapada ...	1 6 1	5 1 6	143	Paikamal ...	1 1 10	...
116	Mantrisahi ...	...	7 6 11	144	Fulbari ...	1 0 3	6 4 0

## NOTE ON THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF BANKI.

1. On the occasion of the last settlement operations in Banki, Sir Edward Levinge remarked :—“The settlement operations have been conducted under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, who has inspected the work from time to time and issued the necessary instructions as the occasion required. A copy of this report has been sent to the Director of Land Records direct by the Collector. There is no need, therefore, for any detailed comments from me.” The procedure has been the same this time also and I have few comments to offer.

2. It was originally estimated that the operations would cover two seasons.  
Cost. The time actually taken was 2½ years, which is not excessive when it is considered that the later stages coincided with a period of somewhat severe scarcity. The estimate of cost was Rs. 30,128 and the actual expenditure Rs. 34,932. Payment of grain compensation allowance and other items, which could not be foreseen, accounts for the increase. Deducting receipts the net cost was Rs. 31,447 or Re. 0-6-11 an acre. The cost of the last settlement was Re. 0-3-0 an acre, but it was not preceded by a cadastral survey. In view of the high prices, which have prevailed in recent years, I consider that the work has been done as economically as possible.

3. It was expected that the resettlement would result in a net increase  
Results. in the land revenue of Rs. 4,236. The gross increase has been Rs. 7,716 and the net increase after deducting *Sarbarakari* commission Rs. 6,815 or 19 per cent. The increase has been obtained merely by an enhancement of the lump rentals on the ground of the rise in price of foodgrains, and it has been accepted without demur by the tenants. In making the enhancement no account has been taken of the large sums spent by Government on the improvement of the estate, which according to the report amounted to Rs. 51,480 during the last 15 years. To the credit of the settlement should be put the saving of the cost of *malan khasra* work amounting to about Rs. 9,000.

4. The tenants have completely recovered from the effects of the scarcity.  
The tenants Co-operative societies. They had excellent harvests in 1919-20 and when I visited the estate in April last, all signs of distress had disappeared. A very satisfactory feature is the spread of the co-operative movement. Nearly every residential village has now its own society.

5. The Collector's views on the subject of transfers of raiyati holdings  
Transfer of raiyati holdings. are in my opinion sound. In its review on the Khurda settlement report the Board of Revenue remarked :—“ It does not appear that the tendency referred to by the settlement officer for holdings to pass to *Sarbarakars* and non-cultivators has reached a dangerous state, but, should it do so, the subdivisional officer, as representing the landlord, would certainly be right in scrutinizing such transfers by the light of section 31 of the Orissa Tenancy Act. The Board is not inclined to recommend the abandonment of the principle that transfers should be free in Government estates.” These remarks apply equally to Banki. An intelligent use of the power given by section 31 should suffice to prevent really undesirable transfers.

6. Religious endowments are still badly managed. It remains to be seen  
Religious endowments. whether the recent legislation will result in an improvement.

7. Little waste land fit for cultivation remains in the estate, but the construction of the Ranpur-Godhai embankment and the closure of the Rameswar Ghai will enable considerable areas to be cultivated, which have hitherto been flooded out.

Maintenance of records.

8. Government have accepted the Collector's proposals for the maintenance of records.

9. I endorse the Collector's commendation of the work done by the settlement officer, Babu Radha Charan Das.

Work of the settlement officer.

The operations were carried out efficiently and without friction.

JOHN F. GRUNING,  
Commissioner of Orissa.

Copy of letter No. 4370, dated the 4th—7th June 1920, from the Collector of Cuttack to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, Cuttack.

I have the honour to forward herewith the final report on the recent re-settlement operations in the Banki Government Estate by the Settlement Officer, Babu Radha Charan Das.

The delay in forwarding this report has been due to the verification of certain figures in the report.

2. The operations began in November 1917, and have thus taken roughly two and a half years to complete.

As a result, the rent-roll has been increased from Rs. 39,723 to Rs. 47,439, i. e. by Rs. 7,716, at a total net cost of Rs. 31,417, or rather more than four times the increase. Against this, however, as the Settlement Officer points out, the cost of *milan khasra* work for three seasons, at Rs. 9,000 in all, should be set off.

3. The actual operations seem to call for little comment. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the somewhat protracted discussion regarding the method of assessment to be adopted.

4. Paragraphs 4, 13 and 14.—The Settlement Officer rightly draws attention to the importance of embankments and irrigation for this estate. The construction, however, of the Ranpur-Godhai embankment near Banki itself, and the closure of the Rameswar Ghat near Baideswar, during the "scarcity" of 1919, have virtually exhausted the approved embankment programme; a minor embankment at Harirajpur, has been included in this year's improvements programmes of the Banki Estate and the Dompara Wards Estate, which stands to secure the lion's share of the benefit. The irrigation question, as the report shows, is mainly a matter of vigilance in supervision.

For future "agricultural improvements" (paragraph 13) the present policy of making the people contribute towards the cost should certainly be fostered.

5. Paragraph 5, Adhenis.—I rather doubt the utility of the further retention of the "Adhenis" as a statistical unit. The *Sarbarakuris* are now, with the Hon'ble Board's approval, being brought into relation with the Chaukidari Union; and if the latter unit increases in importance, the "Adheni" will presumably share the fate of the "Pargana" in most districts.

6. Paragraph 7.—I am unable to hold that a case has been made out for a special Veterinary Assistant for Banki and Dompara at present.

7. Paragraph 17.—The question of providing another dispensary deserves consideration. Of the two sites suggested I am inclined to prefer Kalapathar near the Khurda border, and would suggest that the question might be considered in consultation with the Puri District Authorities.

8. Paragraph 18.—There seems to be a genuine need for a Khasmahal bungalow on the northern side of the Mahanadi. The question was discussed with you during your recent tour in the estate, and a formal scheme will be drawn up.

9. Paragraph 36.—The Settlement Officer sounds a wise note of warning in regard to encroachments on the *pats* and *jhils* and jungle areas, which should not be sacrificed for any petty immediate gain of revenues, involving inevitable subsequent regret.

10. *Paragraph 40.*—In accordance with the recent orders of the Board, settlement has again been made with selected *Sarbarakars* the number of whom has been reduced, after careful consideration of individual cases, to 46, with a view to further reduction, when suitable opportunity offers to 44, on the basis of five *sarbarakars* or each of the nine Chaukidars Unions, with the exception of one Union where there is only scope for four.

11. *Paragraph 41.*—*Kists.*—There is no reason why payment should not be exacted punctually according to the existing *kist* dates, and this has been insisted on in recent inspection notes.

12. *Paragraph 42.*—*Maintenance of records.*—Intimation has been received recently from the Board of Revenue that the proposals for future maintenance have been referred for the orders of Government.

13. *Paragraph 44.*—I am unable to share the Settlement Officer's hope that Banki may be raised in due course to the status of a subdivision. In view of the gradual approximation of system and conditions to those obtaining in the adjoining Khurda Estate, the Banki Government Estate is more likely to be merged in the Khurda Subdivision. It seems in any case too small for a subdivision by itself.

14. *Paragraph 47.*—*Transfers.*—As the report admits, the Co-operative movement has been beneficial in checking the growth of transfers to non-cultivators. The present tendency of Indian opinion, on this side of India, seems to be towards removing restriction on transfer, and I imagine that there is no prospect of fulfilment of the Settlement Officer's suggestions for more stringent legislation against transfers; and freedom of transfer has throughout been the policy of Government.

On the other hand it is essentially desirable that the discretion conferred by section 31 of the Orissa Tenancy Act to refuse recognition of really undesirable transferees should not be allowed to be a dead letter.

15. As noted in this paragraph (47) the Co-operative movement has obtained firm hold in the estate, with most beneficial results.

16. *Paragraph 48.*—The tenants on the estate undoubtedly acquitted themselves with credit during the "scarcity" of 1919. The proportion of landless, 42 per cent. vide paragraph 47, seems unusually high. In spite of the prevalence of a modified "Kamiauti" system, which intending legislation is intended to terminate, my impression is that those who are willing to work are on the whole not badly off.

17. Note will be taken of the Settlement Officer's commendations of Babus Bhagaban Mahanty, Raghunath Kanungo and Brindaban Das.

The Settlement Officer himself seems to deserve great credit for his smooth and efficient conduct of operations.

18. I have the honour to request that sanction may be obtained to the confirmation of the settlement for a period of 15 years, of rule 707, page 187 of the Settlement Manual, with effect from the 1st April 1920.

No. 4035.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS  
AND SURVEYS, BIHAR AND ORISSA,

To

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

*Dated Patna the 12th October 1920.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Final Report on the Revision settlement of the Banki Estate in the district of Cuttack.

Copies of the Collector's and the Commissioner's notes are appended.

The present is the fifth settlement of revenue made since the estate was forfeited to Government in 1840. The first two settlements were based on the indigenous system of measurement, the third settlement in 1888 was preceded by a plane-table survey in the course of which maps showing all fields were prepared. After that survey a special staff was employed to keep the records and maps up to date. In the fourth settlement which took place in 1905, the former records and maps were revised, and have since then been maintained by the special staff.

Further revision of the old maps being impossible, it was decided to make a fresh survey and to prepare new maps during the present operations. The revisional survey was made with the help of blue prints of the old maps and was carried out on the principles adopted in the revisional settlements in North Bihar.

The area of the estate is 117 square miles. This includes 2 square miles of forest and 27 square miles of river bed, so that the actual area to be surveyed in detail was only about 88 square miles.

The present operations commenced in October 1917, and have taken roughly two years and a half to complete. Cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing was completed in May 1918, attestation was completed in February 1919, and the rest of the operations before the middle of 1920.

On account of the inexperience of the staff employed the progress of cadastral survey was slow in the beginning but subsequently improved. There was one boundary dispute with the Feudatory State of Khandpara which was amicably settled in accordance with boundary shown in the previous maps of the estate. Internal disputes were few, there being only 390 in respect of the 37,000 tenancies contained in the estate.

The work of attestation too was simple. There were only 1,148 disputes at this stage representing roughly three disputes per 100 tenancies or 1.5 disputes per 100 plots.

781 objections were filed under section 116, Orissa Tenancy Act. The majority of the objections arose out of mutations caused by purchase, gift, or inheritance and the rest were for correction of petty mistakes.

Although an elaborate system of classification of lands has always been maintained in the records, the rentals paid by the raiyats have never, so far as can now be ascertained, been based on the application of rates per bigha to the

areas of the different classes included in each holding. At the last settlement in 1905 the rentals were treated as lump rentals and were enhanced by two annas per rupee on the ground of the rise in the price of staple food-crops since the previous settlement. During the recent operations it was suggested that a fresh classification should be made and that the rents of all tenants should be readjusted by the application of fair rates to each class. After much discussion the Board of Revenue in its letter No. 17—66-3, dated 26th May 1919, rejected this proposal as impracticable and agreed that the rentals should continue to be regarded as lump rentals enhanceable on the ground of increase of prices.

Although the increase in prices since the previous settlement would have justified under section 39, Orissa Tenancy Act, an enhancement of Re. 0-5-6 per rupee on the existing rental, the Board directed that the enhancement should be limited to Re. 0-3-0 in the rupee, considerable discretion was also given to the Settlement Officer to allow full or partial abatements of this enhancement in villages where the lands are of generally inferior quality or to individual tenants whose holdings contain a disproportionate quantity of inferior land.

The ultimate result of the settlement of fair rents made on these principles has been an average enhancement of Re. 0-2-9 in the rupee. The rental of the estate which after the previous settlement stood at Rs. 59,404 and had risen by 31st March 1920 to Rs. 59,723 has now become Rs. 47,439.

Of the increase over the existing rent 85·8 per cent. is due to enhancement under section 39, Orissa Tenancy Act, 12·2 per cent. to assessment of unassessed newly-reclaimed area, and 2 per cent. to increase in miscellaneous revenue.

Deducting the remuneration to *Sarbarakars* at the existing rates of commission the ultimate net revenue comes to Rs. 41,817 against Rs. 35,031 of the 31st March and Rs. 24,389 of the last settlement. The incidence of rent on the raiyati holdings of the estate is Re. 1-3-5 per acre against Re. 1-0-4 at the time of the last settlement. The incidence of rent in cash rent-paying tenancies under proprietors of revenue-free estates and tenure-holders within the estate is somewhat higher, viz., Re. 1-9-8 and Re. 1-11-6 respectively.

The tenants took a keen interest in all the stages of the operations and appear to have accepted the settlement without demur, for the Settlement Officer has not reported the institution of any appeal under section 125 or any suit under section 126 against any entry in or any omission from the Settlement rent roll.

Out of a total area of 75,148 acres the area of culturable lands now left uncultivated is only 5,163 acres of which 3,594 acres are old and new fallow and 1,475 acres jungle. This shows that there is now little room for further extension of cultivation and justifies the warning given by the Settlement Officer against allowing the cultivation of any portion of the jungle which is said to protect the area from flood or of the *pals* and *jhils*, which serve as reservoirs for the irrigation of the lands in their vicinity.

In paragraph 32 of the Report the Settlement Officer has explained how the manager found it necessary in the interest of the raiyat to exercise the option allowed to him by section 31, Orissa Tenancy Act, of refusing to recognize transfers of raiyati holdings to money-lenders and other undesirable purchasers. The Act, while authorizing the landlord to withhold his consent, does not unfortunately specify what procedure is to be adopted when the purchaser, whom he refused to recognize takes possession of the holding and pays rent in the name of the former raiyat. The settlement operations disclosed a number of such instances which were brought to the notice of the Collector. It was found necessary in these instances to institute civil suits for the ejection of the purchasers. The result of these suits is not yet known. But even should they prove successful the desirability of providing a more summary method of ousting undesirable purchasers is clearly indicated.

The Collector and Commissioner are of opinion that the tendency for Holdings to pass to *Sarbarakars* and non-cultivators has not yet reached a dan-

gerous state, and transfers should ordinarily be permitted subject to scrutiny by the Subdivisional Officer who can, by an intelligent use of section 31, prevent really undesirable transfers.

The actual expenditure on the operations including indirect charges was Rs. 31,932. Deducting receipts the net cost came to Rs. 31,447 or Re. 0-6-11 per acre. This rate compares very favourably with the rates per acre in the revisional survey operations in Champaran and Saran, which were Re. 0-11-0 and Re. 0-12-0 respectively. This lowness of the rate is chiefly due to the simple nature of the operations, and to the absence of disputes and other complications. In comparing this rate with the cost of the last settlement, namely Re. 0-3-0 per acre, it must be remembered that no cadastral survey was done in 1905 nor was the manager's allowance and the cost of the Director of Land Records' control included in the cost of that settlement.

In paragraph 40 of the Report the Settlement Officer recommends a further reduction in the number of *Sarbarakars* or agents through whom the rental of the estate is collected. It appears from paragraph 10 of the Collector's note on the report that this recommendation is being acted on.

The Settlement Officer is of opinion that, in spite of the liability of a portion of the estate to floods and portion to drought, the economic condition of the tenants has improved and is improving. They have completely recovered from the effects of the scarcity of 1919, a result which is undoubtedly due in some extent to the spread of the co-operative movement.

Thanks are due to the Settlement Officer, Babu Radha Charan Das, for his efficient conduct of the operations and for the account of them which he has given in his report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. K. LAL,

for Director of Land Records and Surveys,  
Bihar and Orissa.



GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 17—35—2.

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FROM

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

TO

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

*Dated the 3rd May 1921.*

SIR,

I AM directed to lay before Government the final report on the Revision Settlement of the Banki Estate in the district of Cuttack. The work has been carried out by Babu Radha Charan Das who combined the duties of Settlement Officer and Manager of the Estate. His local knowledge has clearly been of the greatest use in avoiding friction of any kind, and it is gratifying to observe that although the tenants have watched the operations most carefully throughout, there had been few disputes and the rentals assessed have been readily accepted.

2. The revision gives a net annual increase of revenue of Rs. 6,816. The net cost of the settlement has been Rs. 31,417, or Rs. 22,417 if the cost of the Milan Khasra work, which was suspended during the operations, be set off, as it may legitimately be, against the total cost of the operation.

3. It is stated in paragraph 13 of the Report that Rs. 51,480 have been spent upon improvements during the currency of the previous settlement. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the increase of revenue can be credited to these improvements. No information on this point has been furnished and probably, owing to the system of lump rentals that has been continued, exact information is not available.

4. In paragraph 4 of his Report the Settlement Officer deals with the question of the permanent utility of protective embankments. Babu Balmakund Kanungo, who made the previous revision in 1905-06 urged that embankments should be constructed to prevent the low-lying lands being covered with sand. Mr. Levinge in his note on the report doubted the utility of embankments, and the question is not free from difficulty owing to the well-known tendency of rivers, when confined between embankments, to raise their beds above the level of the surrounding country. This necessitates higher and higher embankments as the level of the river bed rises and results in a proportionately greater destruction when the inevitable breach occurs. The Settlement Officer sounds a note of caution, and the Board agrees that the effects of these embankments will need to be watched very carefully.

5. The Board agrees with the Settlement Officer in his remarks in paragraph 36 as to the necessity of protecting the remaining jungle, and discouraging reclamation of the *jhils* and *pats* the retention of which is important for the irrigation of the country.

6. The report speaks every where of the keenness and self-reliance of the tenantry of the estate. In spite of the liability of the country to inundation

it is obvious that the general level of prosperity is high. The willingness of the people to contribute towards works of improvement mentioned in paragraph 13 of the Report is a noteworthy and gratifying fact.

7. In the Report of the previous re-settlement it was observed that the Settlement Officer had failed to furnish any information as to the profits of cultivation. In the present report this deficiency has been made good in the careful tables comprised in paragraph 9. Although the Settlement Officer has not utilized the statistics he has prepared to determine what proportion the rents of the holdings bear to the profits of cultivation, it appears that the general incidence of rent must be well below 25 per cent. of the profits.

8. In paragraph 32 the Settlement Officer draws attention to the problem that has arisen in cases where unrecognized transferees have actually obtained possession of the transferred holdings. The result of the suits for ejectment that have been instituted will doubtless show what policy is to be followed in dealing with this question. While the tendency of agricultural holdings to come into the possession of money-lenders is doubtless to be deplored it is one prevailing almost everywhere, and the expediency of interference except in case of a very backward peasantry is open to question. As the Collector remarks in his note upon the report, the present trend of opinion is against interference with the operation of ordinary economic laws, and there is a further point for consideration inasmuch as any limitation of his powers of transfer affects the value of a tenants holding as a security for loans from a Co-operative Society.

9. In paragraph 6 the Settlement Officer states that 42 per cent. of the population are landless labourers. The proportion appears high, but the competition for their services which the Settlement Officer observes, and the existence of which is testified to by the system of indentured labour referred to in paragraph 48, suggests that the high proportion need not necessarily indicate an economic weakness in the agricultural system of the Estate.

10. The reduction in the number of Sarbarakars referred to in paragraph 40, entailing, as it presumably does, an increase in the remuneration of those that remain, should make it possible to insist on a higher standard of education amongst these petty officials which should result in better work being performed in connection with the maintenance of the record-of-rights.

11. Copies of letter No. 4370, dated the 4th-7th June 1920, from the Collector of Cuttack, note by the Commissioners of the Orissa Division and of letter No. 4035, dated the 13th October 1920—12th February 1921, from the Director of Land Records and Surveys, on the report are appended hereto. The suggestions for local improvements, e.g., for a dispensary at Kalapathar and a Khasmahal bungalow on the northern side of the Mahanadi appears to be receiving attention.

12. The Board endorses the commendation accorded to the work of Babu Radha Charan Das by the Collector, the Commissioner, and the Director of Land Records, and also desires to record its thanks to the local officers and to the Director of Land Records for the part they have taken in the proceedings.

13. I am to request that sanction be accorded to the confirmation of the Settlement for a period of 15 years with effect from the 1st April 1920, under rule 707 at page 187 of the Settlement Manual.

I have the honour to be,

S.R.,

Your most obedient servant,

E. R. J. R. COUSINS,

*Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue.*

No.  $\frac{4773}{8-04}$ -R.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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RESOLUTION.

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*The 21st April 1922.*

READ.—

The final report on the re-settlement of Banki Government Estate in the district of Cuttack.

READ ALSO.—

The letter of the Board of Revenue No. 17-35-2, dated the 27th July 1921 submitting the final report with the comments of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, the Collector of Cuttack, and the Director of Land Records and Surveys thereon.

1. The operations were carried through promptly and smoothly and have resulted in an increase of Rs. 6,816 in the annual revenue at a net cost of Rs. 22,417. The increase of revenue is due to a moderate increase in rents on the ground of rise in prices. In the preliminary discussions regarding the initiation of the operations, the question was raised whether the cost incurred on the lands of revenue-free proprietors and their tenants should be borne by Government. The area of such land appears to be rather more than one ninth of the total area. Government would be glad to receive the views of the Board of Revenue on this point.

2. The report indicates that the general condition of the tenants of this estate has steadily improved, and that they are responding to efforts made to help them by the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments. The Settlement Officer has made a careful enquiry into the matter of transfers of occupancy holdings. The statistics of 12 villages given in paragraph 47 indicate that the tendency to transfer to non-cultivators, which was noticeable between the settlements of 1885-88 and 1905-06, has continued but has received some check. The check is attributed by the Settlement Officer to the growth of the co-operative movement, but it may well be also due to the passing of the Orissa Tenancy Act, which while it generally recognized transfers, imposed definite restrictions on them, which it is open to a landlord to apply. It appears that the manager of the estate is now applying these restrictions, a policy of which Government approve, if pursued with discretion. It is observed that suits are being brought to oust purchasers, whom, it is not considered desirable to recognise, and the Governor in Council would be glad to be informed of the results of these suits, and to receive the views of the Board on the need for amending the law, if it is found that the machinery for ousting such purchasers is defective.

3. The report contains interesting information on the cost of cultivating various crops, but the statistics of profit must, it would appear, be received with caution, since the price of the rice yield has been taken at little more than one rupee per standard maund, and in consequence the *biali* rice crop is shown as grown at a loss. Even remembering that the cost of cultivation, as calculated, includes payment for labour performed by the raiyat himself and by his family, it seems improbable that this is correct, especially in a tract where the area under *biali* paddy has increased since 1888-89 by nearly 50 per cent.

4. The high proportion of landless labourers, 42 per cent. of the population is a feature, which requires special attention. It is not clear from the report whether as a matter of fact these are employed on the system of yearly hiring, which has been made the only legal mode of contract by the Kamiauti Act of 1920. Strict compliance with the provisions of this Act should be enforced in this area. It is further necessary to watch whether the general condition of these people is deteriorating and to see what steps can be taken to remedy it.

5. The Governor in Council agrees with the Board of Revenue in commending Babu Radha Charan Das for the good work done by him in these operations and for the interesting report which he has written.

6. The Settlement is confined for a period of 15 years with effect from the 1st April 1920.

By order of the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) J. R. DAIN,

*Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa.*

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MEMO. No. 4773-74-R.

*Dated Patna, the 21st April 1922.*

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, for the information of the Board Appointment Department for information with special reference to paragraph 6 with special reference to paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of the above resolution. of the above resolution.

By order of the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) S. RAY,

*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

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