

# REPORT

ON THE

# LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

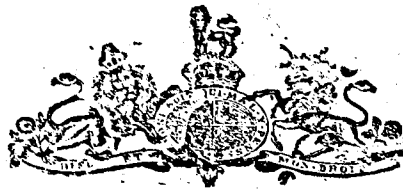
# SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

1906.

BY

F. DEWAR, I.C.S.,

*Settlement Officer, Sambalpur.*



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# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## PART I. THE DISTRICT.

### CHAPTER I. GEOGRAPHY.

SUBJECT.	PARAS.	PAGES.
Location	1	1
Areas	2	1
Administrative Subdivisions	3	1
Bambalpur tahsil	4	2
Bargarh tahsil	5	2
Natural features	6	2
Natural divisions	7	2
The Bargarh plain	8	2
Phuljhar and Borasambar	9	3
Bambhahona and the Lakhanpur valley	10	4
Bambalpur tahsil	11	4
Chaudarpur, Padampur	12	4
Forests	13	5
Fruit trees	14	5
Wild animals	15	6

### CHAPTER II.

#### HISTORY.

Summary of history	16	6
Result of history	17	7
Depression of aborigines	18	7

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE PEOPLE.

Language, race, and religion	19	8
Increase in population	20	8
The famine of 1889-1900	21	9
Emigration and immigration	22	11
Towns and villages	23	12
Density of population	24	13
The Agricultural and landowning castes	25	14
Brahmins	26	15
Kohantis	27	15
Kajputs	28	15
Kultas	29	15
Kaurs	30	16
Kawaras	31	16
Kharias	32	16
Kolis and Malis	33	17
Aboriginal tribes	34	17
Industrial castes	35	17
Koshtas	36	18
Kuliyas	37	18
Kundas	38	18
Shars	39	18
Kharas and Khasas	40	18
Kharas	41	19
Kowats	42	19
Economic classes	43	19
Recent state of agricultural prosperity	44	20
Position of zamindars	45	20

SUBJECT.	PARAS.	PAGES.
Condition of gaontias ... ..	46	21
Condition of raiyats ... ..	47	22
Size of holdings ... ..	ib.	ib.
Stock and debt ... ..	ib.	23
Transfers of tenancy land ... ..	ib.	ib.
Usufructuary mortgages ... ..	ib.	ib.
Tenancy legislation ... ..	ib.	ib.
Relation of landlord and tenant ... ..	48	24
Land suits ... ..	49	25
Condition of agricultural labourers ... ..	50	25
The day-labourer ... ..	ib.	26
The farm-servant ... ..	ib.	ib.
Professional diggers ... ..	ib.	27

## CHAPTER IV.

## AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural areas ... ..	51	27
Classification of the agricultural area ... ..	52	27
Progress of agriculture ... ..	53	28
Occupied area ... ..	54	28
Cultivated area ... ..	55	28
Waste area ... ..	56	29
Probable increase of cultivation in the future ... ..	57	29
Crops and their distribution ... ..	58	30
Rice ... ..	ib.	ib.
Sugarcane ... ..	ib.	31
Til or sesamum ... ..	ib.	ib.
Cotton ... ..	ib.	ib.
Pulses ... ..	ib.	ib.
Millets ... ..	ib.	ib.
Wheat ... ..	ib.	ib.
Other crops ... ..	ib.	ib.
Soils ... ..	59	32
Cultivation of the principal crops ... ..	60	32
Rice cultivation ... ..	61	32
Seed varieties ... ..	ib.	32
Preliminary ploughing ... ..	ib.	ib.
Methods of sowing ... ..	ib.	33
Khadi ... ..	ib.	ib.
Batri ... ..	ib.	ib.
Muka ... ..	ib.	ib.
Achhra ... ..	ib.	ib.
Rupa or transplantation ... ..	ib.	ib.
Rotation of crops ... ..	ib.	34
Thinning ... ..	ib.	ib.
Weeding ... ..	ib.	ib.
Harvesting ... ..	ib.	ib.
Threshing, winnowing and cleaning ... ..	ib.	ib.
Husking ... ..	ib.	ib.
Storing ... ..	ib.	ib.
Sugarcane cultivation ... ..	62	35
Seed varieties ... ..	ib.	ib.
Planting and manuring ... ..	ib.	ib.
Irrigation ... ..	ib.	ib.
Lodging and weeding ... ..	ib.	ib.
Harvesting, crushing, and boiling ... ..	ib.	ib.
Rainfall ... ..	63	ib.
Irrigation tanks and wells ... ..	64	38
The katas ... ..	ib.	ib.
The munda ... ..	ib.	39
The bandh ... ..	ib.	ib.
Agricultural improvements ... ..	65	39
Mound and village drainage ... ..	66	40
Weeds and pests ... ..	67	40

SUBJECT.	PARAS.	PAGE.
Agricultural implements	66	47
Agricultural stock	69	41
Amount and value of district produce	70	42

CHAPTER V.

TRADE AND PRICES.

Old trade routes	71	48
Trade in 1889	72	48
Present trade routes	73	43
Trade statistics	74	44
Future trade routes	75	45
The rise in prices	76	45
Rice in land value	77	45
Increase in municipal and other revenues	78	47

CHAPTER VI.

LAND TENURES

Introductory	79	48
Proprietary tenures	80	48
The zamindari tenure	81	49
Legal tenure	82	49
Practical tenure	83	49
Protection of village-lessees	84	49
The gaontiahi tenure	85	49
Incidents of the status	86	50
Gaontiahi assessment	87	50
Inferior and superior gaontias	88	50
The malguzari tenure	89	50
Gaontias holding under malguzara	90	50
The bhogra-bhogi tenure	91	51
The majhi-makbuza tenure	92	51
The proprietorship of Brahmottar plots	93	51
Tenancy raiyats	94	51
The gaontia-right	95	52
The right and the occupancy tenant	96	52
Tenures in raiyatwari villages	97	52
Village-service tenants	98	52
The jhankar and ganda	99	52
Other village servants	100	52
Sub-tenancies	101	52-54

PART II.

THE SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER VII.

OPERATIONS PREVIOUS TO THE SETTLEMENT.

Land revenue under native rule	95	55
Mr. Russell's settlement	96	55-56
Mr. Nehercole's settlement	97	56
Survey of the zamindaris and map correction	98	56-57
Inception Report	99	57
Programme of the present settlement	100	57
Bents academic and irregular	101	57
Practical limit to enhancement	102	57-58
General aim of operations	103	58

CHAPTER VIII.

WORK IN THE VILLAGES.

Preliminary enquiries	101	53
The soil-unit system	102	53

SUBJECT.	PAGE.	PAGE.
Peculiarity of Sambhalpur land-valuation	103	58-59
The classification of land	104	59-60
Ordinary soils	105	60
Special soils	103	60
Position classes of rice-land	107	60-61
Classification by irrigation and village drainage	108	61
Classification of unembanked land	109	61
Classification of sugarcane and vegetable gardens	110	61-62
Outturn of rice-land	111	63
Results of crop cutting experiments	112	62-63
Value of gross outturns	113	63
Costs of rice cultivation	114	63-64
Cost of seed	ib.	64
Cost of labour	ib.	64-65
Cost of stock	ib.	65
Cost of implements	ib.	ib.
Summary of costs of rice cultivation	1 5	65
Net profits of rice-land	116	66
Factors adopted for rice-land	117	66-67
General correctness of factors	118	67
Average cost of irrigation	ib.	67-68
Discussion of average profits	ib.	68
Factors for land growing miscellaneous crops	119	68
Factors for sugarcane land	120	68-69
Gross outturns	ib.	68-69
Cost of cultivation	ib.	69
Net profits	ib.	69-70
Factors for vegetable gardens	121	70
Summary of land factors	122	70
The working of the land classification	123	70
Instruction of the staff	124	70
Guides to correct classification	125	70-71
Departures from strict classification	126	71-72
General work in the field	127	72
Routine work of Inspectors	128	72
Routine work of Attesting Officers	129	72-73
Routine work of Settlement Officer	130	73
The check of cropping statistics	131	73
The checking of maps	132	73
The checking of tenure and possession	133	73-74
Progress of field work	134	74

## CHAPTER IX.

## WORK IN OFFICE.

Assessment groups	135	75
Fixation of standard rates for groups	136	75-76
General equality of rental pressure	137	76
Exceptions to the rule of equality of rental pressure	138	76
Rental pressure in the two taluks	139	76
Methods necessary to arrive at arithmetical uniformity of rental pressure	140	77
Fixation of standard rates for villages	141	77
Fixation of rents on tenant's holdings	142	78
Existing rents sometimes higher than revised rents	ib.	ib.
Revised rents sometimes too large to be imposed in full	ib.	ib.
Incidence of rental enhancement on the classes of tenants	ib.	79
Acres rates of rent	143	79-80
Gaontiahi village assessment	144	80
Inelasticity of the system of gaontiahi assessment	ib.	ib.
High valuation of home-farms at last settlement	ib.	80-81
Village assessments other than gaontiahi	145	81
Increase in gross revenue	146	81-82
Assignments of revenue	147	82
The detail of office work	148	82
Tracing of maps	ib.	ib.

SUBJECT.	PAGES.	PAGE.
Copying of records ...	148	82-83
Statistical work ...	150	83
Progress of office work ...	149	83

### CHAPTER X.

#### THE SETTLEMENT OF ZAMINDARIES AND TALUKS.

Treatment of zamindaris at last settlement ...	150	83
The smaller zamindaris of Bergarh tahsil ...	151	84
Berasambar zamindari ...	152	84
Summary settlement ...	152	85
Valuation of the home-farms ...	152	85
Special classification of land ...	152	85
Enhancement of land assets ...	153	86-86
The zamindars of Sambalpur tahsil ...	153	86
Zamindari village assessments ...	154	87
Lease payments ...	154	87
Assessment of assignees ...	154	87
Fixation of kamil jama ...	155	87
Assessments on forests ...	155	87
Fixation of talukis ...	156	88

### CHAPTER XI.

#### THE MISCELLANEOUS WORK OF SETTLEMENT.

Subsidiary operations ...	157	89
Fixation of Malikanas ...	158	89
Rental exemptions on account of improvements ...	159	89-90
The village administration paper ...	160	90
Lambardars and their remuneration ...	161	91
Remuneration of village watchmen ...	162	91-94
Remuneration in land ...	162	92
Remuneration in grain ...	162	92
Remuneration in hides and horns ...	162	92
Remuneration in cash from Government ...	162	92-93
Waste-land and forests ...	163	93
Irrigation tanks ...	164	93
Free labour ...	165	93-94
Maintenance of annual records ...	165	95
Revision of patwari staff ...	165	95
Pay of patwaris ...	165	95
The Inspecting staff ...	165	96

### CHAPTER XII.

#### CONCLUSION.

Conduct of the staff ...	167	96-97
Financial result of the settlement ...	168	97-98

### MAPS AND APPENDICES.

	To face
	PAGE
District map showing general features ...	1
Graph showing annual rainfalls ...	37
Graph showing August and September rainfalls ...	38
District map showing assessment groups ...	75

	Page
APPENDIX I.—The former Revenue Demand ... ..	i—ii
" II.—The cultivated area classed according to soil or position ... ..	iii—iv
" III.—The cultivated area classed according to crops ... ..	v
" IV.—Details of total village area ... ..	vi—vii
" V.—Details of tenure ... ..	viii—ix
" VI.—Valuation of tenancy and home-farm land ... ..	x—xii
" VII.—Revised revenue demand ... ..	xiii—xiv
" VIII.—Justification of sanctioned assessment ... ..	xv
" IX.—Wajib-ul-arz for khalsa gaentiahi villages ... ..	xv—xvii
" X.—Wajib-ul-arz for malgusari villages ... ..	xviii—xix
" XI.—Wajib-ul-arz for malgusari villages held by Shikmigaontias ... ..	xx—xxii
" XII.—Wajib-ul-arz for samindari villages ... ..	xxii—xxv



# INDEX.

	PARA.	PAGE.
<i>Aboriginals—</i>		
Various tribes of aboriginals	19	8
Language and religion of aboriginals	19	8
Gradual repression of the aboriginals	18	7
Emigration of aboriginals	22	12
Aboriginals of tenants of land	84	17
Aboriginals as leasees of villages	81	49
Light assessment of aboriginals	152, 153	86, 87
<i>Agharias—</i>		
Their religion	19	8
Agharias as landlords and tenants	25	14
Agharias as cultivators	32	16
<i>Agricultural—</i>		
Classification of agricultural area	51, 52	27
Wages of agricultural labour	50	26
The agricultural population and its castes	25	14
State of agricultural prosperity	44	20
Amount and value of agricultural produce	79	42
Amount of agricultural profits	116—120	66—70
Agricultural implements	68	41
Agricultural improvements	65, 169	39, 40, 89, 90
Agricultural stock	47, 69	23, 41
Agricultural progress since settlement	53—54	28, 29
Probable agricultural progress in the future	57	29
<i>Alluvium—See Soils.</i>		
<i>Ambahhona—</i>		
General description of Ambahhona tract	10	4
Ambahhona assessment group	135, 136	75, 76
<i>Announcement—Of revised rents and revenues</i>		
	184	74
<i>Area—</i>		
Area of the district	2	1
Area of agricultural land	51, 52	27
Area of waste land	56	29
Areas of various crops	53	30
<i>Arrears—</i>		
Arrears of land revenue, &c.	44	21
Suits for arrears of rent	49	25
<i>Artisans—</i>		
	35—42	17, 18, 19
<i>Assessment—</i>		
Method of gaonthahi assessment	82, 144	50, 80
Malguzari assessment	145	81
Raiyatwari assessment	145	81
Village assessments in samindari	154	87
Assessments of samindars	155, 156	87
Assessment of samindari forests	155	87
Assessment groups of khalsa	135, 136	75, 76
<i>Assignments—</i>		
Assignments of revenue under native rule	17	7
Present value of revenue assignments	147	83
Attestation—Detail of attestation work	124—134	70—74
E		
<i>Bargarh—</i>		
Description of Bargarh tahsil	5, 8	2
Rental pressure in Bargarh tahsil	139	79
Trade-routes of Bargarh tahsil	73	43
Bargarh town	23	12
<i>Barpala</i>	23	12
<i>Begar—See Free Labour.</i>		
<i>B'agal—See Sub-tenancies.</i>		
<i>Bikerao—Zamindari</i>		
<i>B'ogra—See Home farms.</i>	151, 15	84, 89

	PAGE.	PAGE.
<i>Bhogabhogi tenure</i> ... ..	84	51
<i>Bhuliyas, a weaving caste</i> ... ..	87	18
<i>Bejpur zamindari</i> ... ..	151, 156	84, 88
<i>Boiling of sugarcane</i> ... ..	62	36
<b>Borasambar—</b>		
General description of the tract ... ..	9	8
Land classification of Borasambar ... ..	152	84
Forest assessment of Borasambar ... ..	165	87
Assessment of the Borasambar zamindar ... ..	166	88
<b>Boundaries—</b>		
Boundaries of Sambalpur district ... ..	1	1
Mapping of field boundaries ... ..	132, 148	73, 82
<b>Brahmans—</b>		
The Brahman caste ... ..	26	15
Brahman landlords and tenants ... ..	25, 46	14, 1
Brahmottar proprietary plots ... ..	83	52
C		
<i>Carts used in agriculture</i> ... ..	68, 114	41, 65
<i>Cash—See Drawback.</i>		
<b>Castes—</b>		
The agricultural castes ... ..	25	14
Notes on the principal castes ... ..	26—43	15—19
<b>Cattle—</b>		
Loss of cattle by wild animals ... ..	15	6
Stock of cattle owned by tenants ... ..	47	23
District statistics of cattle ... ..	69	41
Price of cattle ... ..	69, 114	42, 65
Disposal of hides of cattle ... ..	162, 114, 74	92, 65, 44
Threshing of rice by cattle ... ..	61	34
<i>Census figures of population</i> ... ..	19—25	8—15
<b>Cesses—</b>		
Litigation about cesses ... ..	83	51
Cess-payments of raiyats ... ..	89	52
Cesses of zamindars ... ..	155, 156	88
<b>Chandarpur—</b>		
Separated from the new district ... ..	2	1
Description of the Chandarpur tract ... ..	12	4
<b>Classification—</b>		
Of agricultural area ... ..	52	27
Of land by position and drainage ... ..	104—110, 123, 125, 126	59—61, 70, 71
Of villages, by fertility ... ..	130, 141	73—77
Of cattle ... ..	69	41
Of irrigation tanks and others ... ..	64	38
Of rice-seeds, by varieties ... ..	61	32
Of sugarcane, by varieties ... ..	62	35
Of agriculturists, by caste ... ..	25	14
Of gentiles, by prosperity ... ..	46	21
Of tenants, according to solvency ... ..	47, 142	22, 79
<b>Commutation—</b>		
Of grain rents into cash ... ..	150, 153	83, 86
Of free labour ... ..	166	94
<b>Cost—</b>		
Of rice cultivation ... ..	114, 115	62, 65
Of rice irrigation ... ..	118	67
Of sugarcane cultivation ... ..	120	69
Of maintenance staff ... ..	166	95
Of Settlement ... ..	168	97

	PAGE.	PAGE.
<i>Cotton—</i>		
Decrease of cotton-growing in Bargah plain	8	8
Area under cotton	58	30
<i>Court—</i>		
Recourse to the Civil Courts	47-49	22-25
Other references to Civil Courts	53, 114, 133	51, 64, 74
Management by Court of Wards	45	20
<i>Crops—</i>		
Areas under various crops	58	80
Average outturn crops	70, 112, 120	42, 63, 68
Damage to crops by wild animals	15	5
Damage to crops from short rainfall	21, 63	2, 38
Pests affecting crops	67	40
Rotation of crops	61, 62	34, 35
Crushing of sugarcane	62	36
<i>Cultivation—</i>		
Of fruit trees	14	5
Of rice	61	32
Of sugar-cane	62	35
Of other crops	68	31
Areas under cultivation	55, 97, 99	28, 56, 57
Costs of cultivation	114, 115, 118, 120	63, 65, 67, 69
Cultivation of new land	11, 54, 57	4, 28, 29
<i>Customs—</i>		
Administration of village customs	160	93
See also Appendices IX-XII.		
D		
<i>Damage—</i>		
To crops by wild animals	15	6
To crops by pests and weeds	67	49
To crops by floods	1, 6	30
To crops by short rainfall	2, 63	2, 36
Dhanra River	8	2
<i>Dehts—</i>		
Of gaontias	46	21
Of tenants	47	23
Of zamindars	81, 45	43, 20
Dhenki or rice-huller	61, 68	35, 41
<i>Disputes—</i>		
Usual classes of disputes	43	25
The settlement disputes	133	73
<i>Double cropping—</i>		
Area double-cropped	58	30
Pears the usual second crop	58	31
<i>Drainage—</i>		
Fields classed by drainage	59, 107	3, 60
The use of village-drainage	66, 108	40, 61
<i>Drawbacks—</i>		
Cash drawbacks paid to gaontias	114	50
Cash drawbacks paid to village watchmen	52, 163	53, 92
E		
<i>Embarkment of fields</i>		
Emigration	75	59
Encroachment on the beds of tanks	23	11
	154	94
<i>Enhancement—</i>		
Practical limit of rent enhancement	100, 136	57, 76
See also Revenue and Rents.		

	PARA.	PAGE.
<i>Excess—</i>		
Assessment of excess home-farm	144	80
Assessment of excess service land	12, 93, 144, 163	63, 80, 93
<i>Exemption—</i>		
Of agricultural improvements...	159	89
<i>Expenses—Sea Cost.</i>		
<i>Exports—</i>		
Of 1885-1886	72	43
Of 1901-1902	74	44
<i>Extension—</i>		
Of cultivation	53-57	23-30
Of the range of land-values	122, 143	70, 80
F		
<i>Factors—</i>		
For land valuation in Khalas	117-123	66-70
For land valuation in some zamindari	152	85
Fallow areas	63	27
<i>Famine—</i>		
The famine of 1899-1900	21	9
Prevention of distress in future famines	75	45
Programme of famine-works	157	89
Financial result of this settlement	168	97
Fishermen	42	12
<i>Forests—</i>		
General description of forests	13	5
Area of forests	2	1
Destruction of village forests	8, 56, 163	3, 29, 93
Assessment of zamindari forests	155	87
Rights of gaont as in village forests.	82, 163	60, 93
Fruit trees	14	5
G		
<i>Gaontia—</i>		
Legal status of the gaontia	82	49
History of the gaontiahi tenure	16, 98	7, 65
Castes of gaontias	25	14
Prosperity of gaontias	46	21
Assessment of gaontias	82, 144	60, 87
Treatment of raiyats by gaontias	48, 49	24, 25
Tenancy land held by gaontias	88	52
<i>Ganda—</i>		
Characteristics of the ganda caste	34, 38	17, 18
Remuneration of the ganda watchman	92, 162	62, 91
Goats or Cattlemen	30	16
Geography of the district	1	1
Geology	6	2
Ghas zamindari	151, 155, 156	84, 87, 88
<i>Grain—</i>		
Rents paid in grain	95, 150, 153	55, 83, 86
Storage of grain	61	35
<i>Grants—See Assignments.</i>		
<i>Groups—</i>		
Assessment groups of villages	135	75
Rent-rates of assessment groups	136-138	75, 76
Gulzi or Kudhi	68	30
H		
<i>Harvest—</i>		
Dependence of harvest on rainfall	21, 63	9, 36
Harvesting and harvest labour supply	50, 61, 62, 114	25, 34, 38, 65
Free labour of raiyats at harvest	48, 165	24, 93

	PARA.	PAGE.
<b>Hides—</b>		
Disposal of hides of village-cattle	163	22
Export trade in hides	43, 74	19, 44
Traffic in hides of deer	15	6
<b>Hills—</b>		
Northern range	6, 10	7, 4
Western ranges	9	3
Eastern ranges	11	4
Southern ranges	3	3
<b>Hindu—</b>		
Immigration of Hindus	19, 10, 81	7, 8, 4
Predominance of Hindu landlords	25	14
<b>History—</b>		
Of the district	16	6
Of land revenue settlements	95-98	55-57
<b>Holdings—</b>		
Size of raiyats' holdings	47	22
Transfers of raiyats' holdings	47	26, 24
Partitions of raiyats' holdings	1, 3	23
Holdings of village servants	91, 93, 163	50, 53, 91
<b>Home farm—</b>		
Proprietary rights in home farms	14, 22, 94	6, 49, 13
Subsidiaries of home farm land	49, 49, 94, 141	25, 53, 80
Valuation of home farms in Khales	144	87
Valuation of home farms in samindaris	152-159	64-87
Free labour for cultivation of home farms	165	93
<b>Houses—</b>		
Timber used for houses	3, 13	3, 5
Free house sites for agriculturists	110	68
Improvement in house buildings	44	20
<b>Husking—</b>		
Method of husking rice	43, 61	19, 34
Cost of husking	113	63
<b>Jb River</b>		
Immigration	3, 11, 23	2, 11
<b>Implements—</b>		
A list of agricultural implements	68	41
Cost of agricultural implements	114	25
Primitive nature of agricultural implements	39, 61, 68	12, 34, 36
<b>Importation—</b>		
Statistics of import trade	72, 73	43, 44
Importation of cattle	69	41
Importation of salt and sugar	70	43
Importation of gold	41	19
<b>Improvements—</b>		
Improvements in village sanitation	44	30
Agricultural improvements	65	33
Rental exemption for agricultural improvements	159	89
<b>Industrial castes</b>		
	36	42
<b>Inferior—</b>		
Status of inferior gonties	82, 83, 158	50, 89

	PARA.	PAGE.
<b>Inspectors—</b>		
Land classification by Inspectors	123-125	71, 71
Routine work of Inspectors	178	72
Special difficulties of Inspectors' work	148, 167	83, 86
Staff of Inspectors for maintenance of record	166	91
<b>Instruction—</b>		
Of the staff in land-classification	124	70
Of the staff in the Uriya language	177	96
Of the people in tenancy law	133	74
<b>Irrigation—</b>		
Irrigation tanks and wells	64, 164, 169	38, 83, 89
Irrigable area of khalas	64	38
Irrigation of sugarcane	2, 43	36, 25
Irrigation of rice	118	67
J		
<b>Jhankar or kotwar—</b>		
Status of jhankar	34	17
Remuneration of jhankar	93, 162	82, 91
Jharsogora as a trading centre	23, 74	12, 44
Jognt, transferred to Bilaspur district	146, 147	32
Juar, as a fodder crop	58	32
Jujumura estate	81	43
K		
Kalamat assessment group	136, 136, 138	75, 76, 76
Katajan irrigation tanks	64	38
Kewats, a fisher caste	42	19
Kharras and kasars, brass-workers	40	19
Khari, land under village drainage	66	40
Kharsal zamindari	151, 166	84, 88
Kharsa, or field-catalogue	128	72
Kodon	58	31
Kolabira zamindari	153, 165, 166	86, 87, 88
Kals and Mundas	18, 19, 34	7, 8, 17
Kohtas	36	18
Kudabaga zamindari	163, 165, 166	86, 87, 88
<b>Kultas—</b>		
As cultivators	29	15
As landlords	25, 43	14, 21
Kulthi	58	30
Kurcas, tank-diggers	59	27
Kurkuta assessment group	135, 136, 138	75, 76
Kutki or gulji	58	30
L		
<b>Labour—</b>		
Castes employed on agricultural labour	30, 31, 34	14, 17
Wages of agricultural labour	60, 114	26, 65
Emigration of labour to Assam	32	12
Number of agricultural labourers	26, 61	14, 25
Rules regarding free labour	168	93
Laira zamindari	153, 165, 166	86, 87, 88
Lambardars, their remuneration	161	91
<b>Land Revenue—</b>		
Amount of land revenue under native rule	95	55
Amount of revised land revenue in khalas	149	81
Amount of revised land revenue in zamindaris	156	88
Total revised land revenue	168	97
<b>Language—</b>		
The languages of the district	19	8
The change of official language	148, 167	83, 86
<b>Legislation—</b>		
Legislation to protect village lessees	45, 81	21, 49
Tenancy legislation	7, 48	23, 24

	PARA.	PAGE.
<i>Leases—</i>		
Of villages in zamindari estates	45, 81, 151	21, 49, 87
Of home farm land in khatsa	48, 94	25, 53
<i>Litigation—</i>		
Statistics of land-suits	49	25
Litigation regarding cesses	83	54
Lodging of sugarcane	62	36
Lohars or smiths	39	18
Loisingh zamindari	81, 153, 155, 156	48, 86, 87, 88
M		
Machida zamindari	153-156	86-88
<i>Mahanadi River—</i>		
Its area and course	2, 3, 6	1, 2
The Mahanadi as a trade route	71	43
<i>Mahomedan—</i>		
Goatias	46	21
Merchants	48	19
Maintenance of land records	97, 98, 166	86, 95
Malik-mak-busa tenure	85	51
Malikana payments by inferior proprietors	82, 83, 158	50, 51, 99
Malis	33	17
Malikaroda estates	2	1
<i>Markets—</i>		
The weekly village-markets	43	19
Cattle markets	69	41
Principal export markets	73	43
Mandomarul zamindari	151, 156	84, 85
<i>Manure—</i>		
Use of manure and village-drainage	66	40
The manuring of sugarcane	62	35
Assessment of fields automatically manured	108-110, 117, 143	61, 62, 66, 79
Misuse of manure as fuel	8, 58	3, 31
<i>Maps—</i>		
Checking of Maps in the field	152	73
Trading of maps in office	148	82
Merjims in fixation of rents	142	76
Merchants	43, 22	19, 11
Mohants	27	16
Mortgages	47, 94	23, 53
Musafi—See Revenue free		
Munda, a small tank	64	39
Munda tribes,—See Kols		
Mung	58	30
N		
<i>Native—</i>		
Land-revenue under native rule	95	55
Alienation of revenue under native rule	17	7
Nagi, or village-clerk	93	53
O		
<i>Occupancy—</i>		
Tenants	87-90	52
Transfer of occupancy rights	47	23
<i>Office—</i>		
Detail of office work	148, 149	82, 83
Office building	167	86
Ornaments	40, 41	18, 19
<i>Outturn—</i>		
Of rice-land	112, 113	62, 63
Of irrigated rice-land	113	63
Of transplanted rice	61	33
Of rice manured with saltpetre	66	40
Of sugarcane-land	120	68

	PARA.	PAGE.
<b>P</b>		
<i>Paharsingra</i> —Zamindari	151, 156	84, 88
<i>Pachhpura</i> —Assessment Group	135, 136, 141	75, 76, 77
<b>Partition—</b>		
of the old Sambalpur district	1	1
of occupancy holdings	142	78
<i>Pathulanda</i> —Zamindari	15, 156	84, 88
<b>Patwaris—</b>		
First organization of patwari staff	98	56
Revision of patwari staff	166	95
<i>Pests</i> —Insect-pests	87	40
<i>Plough</i>	68, 114	41, 66
<b>Prices—</b>		
of land	47, 49, 77	23, 25, 46
of cattle	69	41
of produce	21, 76, 113	9, 45, 68
<b>Population—</b>		
Increase of population	20	8
Density of population	24	13
<i>Produce</i> —Total amount and value of district produce	79	42
<b>Profits—</b>		
Land valuation based on net profits	103	58
Net profits of rice-land	116—118	66—68
“ “ of sugarcane cultivation	120	69
“ “ of vegetable gardens	121	70
“ “ of miscellaneous crops	119	68
<b>Progress—</b>		
Progress in agriculture	53—57	26, 29
“ in irrigation	64, 65	32, 39
Want of progress in cattle-breeding	69	41
“ “ in sugar-extraction	62	36
Progress of settlement operations	134, 142	74, 83
<b>Proprietary—</b>		
Proprietary tenures enumerated	80	48
Present proprietary rights in khalsa villages	82—86	49—53
History of proprietary rights in khalsa villages	17, 95—97	7, 55, 56
<b>Protection—</b>		
Protection of village-lessees from ejectment	45, 81, 157	20, 45, 80
“ of village-forests	8, 163	2, 23
“ of crops by irrigation	63—65	26—28
<i>Proverbs</i> about castes	26, 27, 29, 30	15, 16
<i>Publication</i> of revised rents and revenues	124	74
<i>Pulses</i>	58, 70	31, 42
<b>R</b>		
<b>Railway—</b>		
The danger of incomplete railway communication	21, 75	9, 45
Effect of the new railway—		
on agriculturists	44	20
on prices	76, 77	45, 46
on exports and imports	72—74	43—45
<b>Rainfall—</b>		
Rainfalls of the district	63	36
Famine rainfalls	21	9
<b>Raiyats—</b>		
Castes of raiyats	25	14
Condition of raiyats	47	22
Relations of gountias and raiyats	48	24
Rental enhancement on the raiyats	142	78
The status of the raiyat	87—90	52



	PARAS.	PAGES.
<b>Raiyatwari—</b>		
The Sambalpur raiyatwari compromise	16, 17	7
Purely raiyatwari villages	80	53
Rajpur zamindari	153, 155, 156	86, 88
Rajputs	28, 45	15, 20
Rampala assessment group	135—137, 75	75, 76, 45
Rampur zamindari	153, 155, 156	86—88
<b>Rates—</b>		
Rates of rent for groups of villages	136—140	75—77
Rates of rent for individual villages	141	77
<b>Rent—</b>		
<b>Enhancement of rents—</b>		
at Mr. Russell's Settlement	98	55
at Mr. Nethersole's Settlement	17	56
at the present Settlement:—		
in khalsa	143	79
in Bargarh tahsil zamindaris	151	84
in Borasambar	152	84
in Sambalpur tahsil zamindaris	153	84
<b>Acce-rates of rent—</b>		
at Mr. Russell's Settlement	96	55
at Mr. Nethersole's Settlement	97	56
before the present Settlement	100	57
as revised at this Settlement	143	79
<b>Equality of pressure of rent—</b>		
among groups of villages	136—138	75, 73
between tahsils	139	76
among individual villages	141	77
among classes of tenants	142	78
Lightness of the district rents	70, 94, 103	43, 54, 59
Grain-rents	95, 150, 159	53, 63, 86
<b>Revenue—See Land Revenue.</b>		
<b>Revenue-frees—See Assignments.</b>		
<b>Rice—</b>		
Area under rice	58	80
An account of rice-cultivation	61	32—35
District outturn of rice	70	42
Export of rice	72, 74	43, 44
<b>Rivers—</b>		
Mahanadi	2, 3, 6, 11, 71, 106	1, 2, 4, 43, 60
Dantua	8	3
Jira	8	3
Ib	3, 11, 75	3, 4, 45
Ang	9, 152	3, 84
<b>Roads</b>		
	4, 5, 21, 72, 73, 74,	2, 9, 43, 44, 45,
	75, 153,	86.
<b>Rotation of crops</b>		
	61	34
<b>Sambalpur tahsil—</b>		
General description	4, 11	2, 4
Rental pressure in Sambalpur tahsil	139	76
<b>Sauwari</b>		
	30	16
<b>Seeds—</b>		
Seed-varieties of rice	61	33
"    "    of sugarcane	68	35
Cost of rice-seed	114	54
"    of mango-seed	120	59
<b>Service—</b>		
The service-land of landbaras	161	91
Excess assessments on service-land	92, 144, 152	53, 80, 93
Compensation for inadequate service-land	162	93
Service-tenants	91—93	53
Service-land subgrantees	94	53
<b>Seedmum</b>	58, 34, 74	30, 17, 44

	PARAS.	PAGES.
<b>Settlement—</b>		
Former settlements	36, 97	55, 16
Programme of the present settlement	100	57
Summary form of settlement	152	84
Financial result of this settlement	168	97
<b>Shikmi-gaontis—See Inferior.</b>		
<b>Sisal</b>	57	39
<b>Soil—</b>		
General description of soils	8, 59, 105	3, 52, 60
Ordinary soils	105	60
Special soils	108	60
Alluvial soil	11, 106	4, 60
<b>Soil-unit—</b>		
Discussion of the soil-unit system	102	58
The actual soil unit used in Sambalpur	122	70
Sowing—the sowing of rice	61	33
Stamps—sales of Government stamps	78	47
<b>Statistics—</b>		
of births and deaths	20, 21	8, 9
of emigration	22	11
of density of population	24	13
of agricultural population	25	14
of agricultural castes	25	14
of debts of gaontias	46	21
of condition of raiyats	47	22
of land suits	49	25
of agricultural area	51—53	27, 28
of crops	58	30
of rainfall	63	37
of cattle	69	41
of trade	72, 74	43, 44
of prices	73, 77	45, 46
of miscellaneous revenue	78	47
of outturns of rice	112	62
of raiyats' ranks in khalsa	142	79
of land revenue in khalsa	146	81
Steaming of rice	61	35
Subinfeudation	81	41
Sub-tenancies	94	53
<b>Sugarcane—</b>		
Damaged by wild animals	15	6
Cultivated by malis	33	17
Cultivation of cane on common land	48, 58	25, 31
Area under cane	58	99
The cultivation of sugarcane	62	97
Use of wells for cane irrigation	62, 64, 65, 120	36, 38, 69
Classification of cane land	110	61
Valuation of cane land in khalsa	120, 143	69, 79
"    "    "    in Borasambar	152	65
Suits	49	25
Summary settlement	152	84
Sunars or goldsmiths	41	19
Superior proprietors	82, 83, 158	49—51, 89
Surplus produce	70	42
<b>Survey—</b>		
Cadastral survey of khalsa	97	56
Zamindari survey	98	56
T		
Takoli or tribute of zamindars	95, 156	55, 86
Tampargarh Assessment group	3, 24, 135, 136, 138	2, 14, 75, 76
<b>Tanks—</b>		
Number of tanks and wells	61, 159	38, 89
Area benefited by irrigation tanks	85	39
Cost of irrigator tanks	118	67
Distribution of water from tanks	164	99
Tanks for drinking purposes	44, 64	20, 38
Tank-diggers	34, 50	17, 27

	PAGES.	PAGES.
<i>Tassar silk</i> .....	84, 86	17, 18
<i>Tolls</i> .....	83, 26	17, 14
<i>Thebadars</i> —See <i>Lessons</i> .		
<i>Thinning of rice</i> .....	61	34
<i>Threshing</i> .....	61	84
<i>Timber</i> .....	13, 163	5, 93
<i>Tobacco</i> .....	58	31.
<b>Trade—</b>		
Trade in timber .....	13	5
Trade in hides and horns .....	43, 74, 163	13, 41, 92
Trade-routes .....	71—75	42—45
U.		
<b>Unit—</b>		
Discussion of soil and acre-unit .....	102	58
Unit of fertility actually employed .....	122	70
<i>Urdu</i> .....	58	30
V.		
<b>Valuation—</b>		
Peculiarity of land valuation in Sambalpur .....	103	55
Valuation by the soil-unit system .....	102	58
Valuation of home farms in Khalsa .....	144	80
"    "    "    in zamindaris .....	152, 163	84—87
<b>Vegetables—</b>		
Vegetable gardeners .....	53	17
Crops of vegetable gardens .....	58, 70	31, 43
Classification of vegetable gardens .....	110	61
Valuation of vegetable gardens .....	121, 143	70, 79
<b>Villages—</b>		
Number of villages in each tahsil .....	4, 5	2
Number of inhabited villages .....	23	12
Number of villages settled .....	149	82
Rent-rates of villages .....	141	77
W.		
<b>Wages—See Labour.</b>		
<b>Wajib-ul-ars—</b>		
The village administration paper .....	160	90
Principal contents of wajib-ul-ars .....	161—165	91—95
See also Appendices IX—XII.		
<i>Waste land</i> .....	56, 163	29, 93
<i>Watchman</i> —See <i>Jhankar and Gonds</i>		
<b>Weaving—</b>		
of tassar silk .....	36	13
of cotton .....	37, 38	13
<i>Weeding</i> .....	61, 62	34, 36
<i>Weeds</i> .....	67	40
<i>Wells</i> .....	64	38
<i>Wet rates</i> .....	143, 169	79, 89
<i>Wheat</i> .....	58	30, 31
Z.		
<b>Zamindars—</b>		
Conditions of zamindars .....	45	20
Status of zamindars .....	81	43
Incomes of zamindars .....	156	83
<b>Zamindari—</b>		
Area of zamindari .....	2	1
Famine in the zamindari .....	31	9
Survey of zamindari .....	51, 98	27, 56
Land tenures in zamindari .....	81, 154	48, 87
Assessment of zamindari .....	150—156	83—88

## APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

THE FORMER REVENUE DEMAND.

A.—Former Revenue Demand of Khasia.

NAME OF GROUP.	REVENUE FIXED AT SETTLEMENT.					
	On tenancy land.	On home farm land.	On service land.	Total.	Revenue assigned.	Revenue realisable.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ambabhora	4,307 20 0	708 0 0	30 14 0	5,045 0 0	178 0 0	4,867 0 0
Lakhanpur	3,358 7 0	108 15 0	31 0 0	3,497 0 0	47 0 0	3,450 0 0
Salsilla	5,008 10 0	318 10 0	63 12 0	5,389 0 0	388 0 0	5,001 0 0
Sohela	11,509 10 0	1,064 14 0	34 0 0	12,607 0 0	548 0 0	12,111 0 0
Kurkuta	3,088 4 0	283 10 0	30 00 0	3,401 0 0	...	4,100 0 0
Bargah	16,890 9 0	643 13 0	21 10 0	17,554 0 0	3,307 0 0	14,247 0 0
Lohanda	7,933 10 0	323 0 0	0 0 0	8,256 0 0	280 0 0	7,976 0 0
Bemanda	15,228 7 0	244 15 0	27 10 0	15,500 0 0	1,706 0 0	14,494 0 0
Tamparsara	7,291 10 0	163 0 0	5 0 0	7,459 0 0	146 0 0	7,313 0 0
Ruara	11,210 7 0	1,068 0 0	0 0 0	12,278 0 0	3,741 0 0	8,537 0 0
Total of Bargah Tahsil	64,309 14 0	4,071 2 0	839 0 0	69,220 0 0	10,033 0 0	51,386 0 0
Kalamat	4,530 2 0	315 0 0	10 0 0	4,855 0 0	1,046 0 0	3,809 0 0
Bampela	10,377 10 0	1,383 0 0	71 1 0	11,831 14 0	112 0 0	11,719 14 0
Panelpara	11,439 0 0	1,400 14 0	264 2 0	13,104 0 0	3,560 14 0	9,543 0 0
Talab	2,335 12 0	1,107 1 0	48 0 0	3,490 0 0	3,308 12 0	7,833 4 0
Tampargah	3,325 14 0	314 11 0	203 7 6 0	3,843 0 0	2,170 0 0	1,673 0 0
Sambalpur	17,515 15 0	223 0 0	70 0 0	17,808 0 0	7,636 0 0	10,172 0 0
Total of Sambalpur Tahsil	60,434 5 0	5,017 5 0	685 12 0	66,136 0 0	18,416 0 0	47,720 0 0
TOTAL OF KHASIA	1,45,334 2 0	12,088 7 0	1,328 2 0	1,58,750 0 0	28,448 2 0	1,30,301 0 0

NAME OF GROUP.	REVENUE FIXED AT SETTLEMENT.					
	On tenancy land.	On home farm land.	On service land.	Total.	Revenue assigned.	Revenue realisable.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ambabhora	4,307 20 0	708 0 0	30 14 0	5,045 0 0	178 0 0	4,867 0 0
Lakhanpur	3,358 7 0	108 15 0	31 0 0	3,497 0 0	47 0 0	3,450 0 0
Salsilla	5,008 10 0	313 0 0	63 12 0	5,383 0 0	336 0 0	5,047 0 0
Sohela	11,509 10 0	1,044 0 0	34 0 0	12,587 0 0	439 10 0	12,147 0 0
Kurkuta	3,088 4 0	304 14 0	30 0 0	3,422 0 0	...	4,120 0 0
Bargah	16,890 9 0	643 13 0	17 3 0	17,550 0 0	3,48 15 0	14,061 0 0
Lohanda	7,933 10 0	300 20 0	2 0 0	8,235 0 0	323 0 0	7,912 0 0
Bemanda	15,228 7 0	230 3 0	27 10 0	15,488 0 0	1,351 0 0	14,137 0 0
Tamparsara	7,291 10 0	160 0 0	5 0 0	7,456 0 0	146 0 0	7,310 0 0
Ruara	11,009 17 0	963 11 0	0 0 0	11,972 0 0	3,306 0 0	8,666 0 0
Total of Bargah Tahsil	64,149 0 0	4,935 0 0	334 14 0	69,418 0 0	7,133 0 0	62,285 0 0
Kalamat	4,530 2 0	327 0 0	10 0 0	4,867 0 0	1,021 0 0	3,846 0 0
Bampela	10,377 10 0	1,383 0 0	71 1 0	11,831 0 0	...	12,033 0 0
Panelpara	11,439 0 0	1,390 4 1	264 2 0	13,095 0 0	3,560 14 0	9,534 0 0
Talab	2,335 12 0	1,107 1 0	48 0 0	3,490 0 0	3,311 0 0	8,200 12 0
Tampargah	3,325 14 0	320 10 0	197 24 0	3,843 0 0	2,170 0 0	1,673 0 0
Sambalpur	16,94 12 4	221 13 10	70 0 0	17,237 0 0	7,632 0 0	9,605 0 0
Total of Sambalpur Tahsil	50,204 2 4	5,217 4 11	678 0 0	55,700 0 0	14,101 12 0	41,598 0 0
TOTAL OF KHASIA	1,45,448 2 0	11,938 0 0	1,314 2 0	1,58,700 0 0	27,375 1 0	1,31,324 0 0

## APPENDIX B.

*Former Takoli Payments of Zamindars.*

Name of Zamindari.	AT SETTLEMENT.				Combined takoli paid before revision.
	Kamil- jama.	Takoli			
		On land.	On forest.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Barpali ... ..	7,168	1,000	...	1,000	2,207
Bijepur ... ..	2,710	350	...	350	699
Ghes ... ..	1,892	900	50	950	950
Kharsal ... ..	1,111	650	...	650	530
Bheran ... ..	2,544	1,300	...	1,300	1,300
Paharsingra ... ..	261	132	...	132	132
Patkulanda ... ..	268	300	...	300	250
Mandomahul ... ..	133	105	...	105	85
Borasambar ... ..	10,890	3,000	650	3,650	7,861
<b>Total for Zamindaris of Bargarh Tahsil.</b>	<b>26,777</b>	<b>7,737</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>8,437</b>	<b>14,064</b>
Kolabira ... ..	3,592	1,600	100	1,700	1,952
Rajpur ... ..	779	350	30	380	380
Rampur ... ..	1,491	900	150	1,050	1,000
Garh-Loising ... ..	243	173	100	273	260
Laira ... ..	516	310	5	315	255
Kodabaga ... ..	1,280	280	40	320	543
Machida ... ..	850	75	10	85	109
<b>Total for Zamindaris of Sambalpur Tahsil.</b>	<b>8,241</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>4,499</b>
<b>Total for Zamindaris of the Bengal District.</b>	<b>35,018</b>	<b>11,425</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>12,560</b>	<b>18,563</b>

APPENDIX II.

THE CULTIVATED AREA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SOIL OR POSITION.

A.—Classification of the land of Khalsa, in acres.

NAME OF GROUP.	DIVISION I.				DIVISION II.				DIVISION III.			
	Ordinary.	Kharf.	Paal.	Kharf Paal.	Ordinary.	Kharf.	Paal.	Kharf Paal.	Ordinary.	Kharf.	Paal.	Kharf Paal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
babbana ...	180'20	...	861'13	16'21	653'68	8'77	212'42	14'68	416'67	7'58	313'54	25
hanpur ...	60'24	4'00	115'73	...	271'23	6'98	171'97	35'56	633'35	30'41	201'50	24
raia ...	107'75	2'81	453'74	35'95	1,105'58	11'93	782'21	10'89	393'58	4'51	322'30	21
ala ...	637'24	7'05	2,613'00	186'98	3,613'57	13'40	1,716'67	30'37	330'10	6'11	311'78	71
kota ...	33'06	...	146'31	4'99	461'97	3'97	576'09	30'84	464'57	6'18	233'54	6
garh ...	625'10	4'05	2,160'21	70'90	2,044'31	3'04	1,630'17	23'41	1,843'79	6'04	927'50	53
sanda ...	193'00	4'70	1,132'44	88'30	1,381'94	6'33	922'16	31'30	731'96	6'27	465'90	4
sanda ...	1,235'00	1'08	5,230'14	133'58	3,092'71	11'03	1,391'06	37'48	1,630'86	19'19	938'40	101
saparna ...	371'40	7'00	1,436'71	107'51	1,705'22	5'30	1,103'07	1'30	1,049'50	6'78	707'13	31
ra ...	1,313'23	7'93	1,753'08	188'19	1,717'36	37'13	860'98	35'48	1,160'16	33'77	680'30	111
tal of Bargarh Tahsil	4,600'98	47'15	13,284'72	761'06	13,041'68	94'68	6,811'23	237'00	6,175'33	112'07	5,877'78	234
lamad ...	375'22	5'50	1,431'26	137'00	870'73	50'21	371'35	34'35	1,053'76	47'08	1,129'75	8
sapna ...	681'39	6'20	3,616'33	367'73	1,171'46	13'02	1,965'16	16'97	1,654'71	51'19	2,009'45	131
chapan ...	1,767'49	63'29	5,157'47	111'06	3,713'99	49'05	1,119'27	44'27	3,435'68	69'28	623'64	61
lab ...	201'49	6'46	1,316'21	112'84	1,016'31	3'36	1,103'54	1'30	1,300'61	21'33	1,033'98	14
sapargah ...	352'90	24'05	961'83	188'08	2,167'90	119'40	661'38	101'98	97'25	34'51	402'73	121
ibhalpur ...	647'97	34'3	3,008'73	444'06	1,477'05	45'45	1,300'43	126'31	1,461'18	30'27	1,566'98	171
tal of Sambalpur Tahsil	4,327'29	130'84	14,006'36	1,308'45	9,435'13	303'35	6,738'56	423'84	6,308'76	373'01	6,863'25	72
TAL OF KHALSA	5,697'23	171'99	20,834'08	3,167'84	23,467'05	300'33	15,469'21	659'84	19,285'06	825'17	13,741'03	1,26

NAME OF GROUP.	DIVISION II.				MAL SAMAN.				MAL TIKRA.				AT.
	Ordinary.	Kharf.	Paal.	Kharf Paal.	Ordinary.	Kharf.	Paal.	Kharf Paal.	Ordinary.	Kharf.	Ordinary.	Kharf.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
babbana ...	1,069'23	39'10	800'51	14'68	8,639'39	165'19	1,370'35	136'76	4,385'23	44'70	6,891'39	129	
hanpur ...	1,461'23	36'70	332'19	19'52	3,054'20	94'58	419'84	32'90	4,220'90	102'04	4,351'41	35	
raia ...	3,867'01	33'47	411'18	37'66	2,946'71	73'53	1,097'11	92'38	4,431'90	45'48	4,695'39	131	
ala ...	4,541'14	56'23	1,271'97	63'07	8,456'38	105'61	6,447'38	346'80	5,576'18	116'37	14,499'74	238	
kota ...	1,340'86	20'40	293'73	9'17	2,213'30	79'47	370'77	43'21	4,669'70	44'48	5,511'08	116	
garh ...	8,631'99	60'18	1,300'90	75'95	9,730'81	154'19	1,895'95	237'00	12,546'26	96'71	14,343'00	231	
sanda ...	2,135'81	23'09	630'47	93'61	6,623'20	99'43	1,173'90	101'90	4,961'8	67'01	7,467'98	281	
sanda ...	3,616'91	37'46	1,309'46	97'46	10,007'91	159'17	1,836'23	133'07	5,723'81	29'81	11,006'95	133	
saparna ...	2,164'34	16'21	629'05	67'06	6,109'70	140'93	1,409'43	83'81	2,303'81	32'67	4,533'74	37	
ra ...	5,731'23	75'46	667'56	77'33	8,438'30	201'43	914'79	95'54	6,404'34	71'08	9,487'57	91	
tal of Bargarh Tahsil	20,790'41	533'00	7,347'40	534'00	66,196'29	1,391'78	13,700'16	1,530'16	62,423'74	662'61	69,119'47	1,624	
lamad ...	3,078'30	61'18	669'68	39'00	4,432'96	248'21	1,439'46	148'77	644'48	236'11	4,326'16	376	
sapna ...	3,233'45	79'68	1,079'73	113'19	13,650'63	411'68	4,069'70	326'80	2,160'07	76'53	5,905'68	456	
chapan ...	4,731'46	133'74	985'66	40'53	13,133'10	601'10	1,836'65	132'00	2,164'78	61'36	25,118'11	1,071	
lab ...	2,343'09	53'00	1,351'93	113'77	9,071'03	239'30	2,309'27	190'45	2,813'59	107'04	6,323'58	422	
sapargah ...	4,136'33	187'00	557'9	145'73	6,282'75	33'91	1,667'33	132'3	3,975'44	66'16	7,146'53	237	
ibhalpur ...	3,716'30	107'76	1,463'07	133'61	14,104'45	608'54	6,265'30	361'60	2,828'27	47'60	11,968'73	793	
tal of Sambalpur Tahsil	21,320'10	633'84	6,780'36	633'58	61,603'33	2,139'20	16,491'61	1,709'74	14,901'67	436'08	63,967'79	3,154	
TAL OF KHALSA	46,046'41	679'28	12,007'98	1,079'33	1,30,667'38	3,431'97	36,111'77	3,433'30	67,784'61	1,061'27	1,15,671'66	4,991	

NAME OF GROUP.	BARGHA.						RAK.						TOTAL.						GRAVE YOT.
	Paal.	Kharf Paal.	Ordinary.	Kharf.	Paal.	Kharf Paal.	Ordinary.	Kharf.	Paal.	Kharf Paal.	Ordinary.	Kharf.	Paal.	Kharf Paal.					
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38							
babbana ...	248'79	50'71	9'73	72'98	47'14	23'28	21,633'09	682'52	9,910'18	393'59	25,204	16,429							
hanpur ...	110'07	16'90	5'02	116'13	6'96	2'46	14,911'21	618'00	3,266'15	169'21	14,629	14,629							
raia ...	360'36	42'77	37'25	68'84	36'83	36'43	19,253'69	364'31	3,386'97	344'72	23,744	23,744							
ala ...	713'34	134'94	61'00	133'57	72'36	118'21	20,145'03	896'79	9,560'80	834'67	30,547	30,547							
kota ...	111'74	30'11	6'00	73'17	17'47	...	18,014'31	484'77	1,449'78	169'21	18,673	17,908							
garh ...	933'40	70'43	63'23	110'97	109'19	...	44,389'77	930'70	6,273'53	644'49	50,346	50,346							
sanda ...	297'77	67'13	16'07	63'98	37'37	66'26	24,304'55	647'71	4,900'29	611'74	30,133	30,133							
sanda ...	671'86	41'38	36'56	76'56	179'39	41'27	24,385'27	627'74	5,169'29	617'46	31,171	31,171							
saparna ...	297'07	30'64	2'38	43'01	46'18	66'81	17,133'70	343'47	4,443'95	316'09	18,894	18,894							
saparna ...	349'90	18'45	9'07	69'41	167'98	76'49	20,123'05	649'69	5,719'73	697'65	24,539	24,539							
tal of Bargarh Tahsil	4,637'47	663'20	236'77	638'43	644'15	613'28	2,53,639'25	5,338'48	33,169'61	4,661'97	3,31,661	3,31,661							
lamad ...	1,547'77	29'37	26'72	58'83	36'09	46'70	13,089'38	730'76	6,417'28	680'3	20,667	20,667							
sapna ...	268'78	121'78	33'08	200'03	60'69	250'61	25,463'36	1,300'86	4,438'71	1,227'21	30,497	30,497							
chapan ...	324'35	100'36	19'54	674'06	84'44	375'73	46,169'26	1,009'26	5,978'29	1,277'46	50,256	50,256							
lab ...	264'81	105'19	11'52	246'96	37'03	6'90	24,939'30	1,114'36	7,209'09	613'08	30,267	30,267							
sapargah ...	79'57	46'43	13'28	217'36	179'39	41'27	20,748'59	1,726'41	1,784'98	267'44	22,742	22,742							
ibhalpur ...	118'13	61'73	26'98	314'34	64'81	141'05	26,001'74	1,408'37	10,468'65	1,329'26	27,800	27,800							
tal of Sambalpur Tahsil	1,362'99	644'27	116'36	1,608'77	223'68	687'98	1,85,662'04	6,061'71	66,321'21	5,889'66	2,31,621	2,31,621							

APPENDIX II.

B.—Classification of the land of Zamindaris, in acres.

NAME OF ZAMINDARI.	BARAH I.				BARAH II.				BARAH I.			
	Ordinary.	Khari.	Pani.	Khari Pani.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Pani.	Khari Pani.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Pani.	Khari Pani.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Barpali	501-77	2-28	5,483-70	120-07	1,042-97	2-20	1,408-57	31-45	1,277-91	6-08	953-54	56-97
Bijpur	154-38	.....	323-28	47-38	610-18	2-37	723-38	28-39	7-35	4-44	641-22	48-43
Ghose	68-73	.....	407-08	28-48	207-71	7-18	310-99	17-45	205-05	7-20	330-47	24-07
Kharwal	147-77	.....	551-40	69-07	437-48	20-75	148-98	22-77	578-98	3-77	248-77	23-12
Bheran	45-01	10-20	455-54	39-16	408-03	11-71	383-51	20-70	795-51	11-20	320-41	24-07
Paharasingra	40-33	.....	79-53	11-30	30-48	.....	.....	.....	213-43	1-38	83-00	23-25
Pataluanda	11-45	.....	165-73	10-12	45-24	.....	.....	.....	70-43	7-0	69-09	5-24
Mandomahul	58-42	.....	43-64	9-32	1-23-77	.....	.....	.....	82-94	1-98	41-51	2-0
Borasambar	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,321-98	.....	2,733-53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Baragah Tahsil Zamindaris.	1,735-98	18-48	6,180-75	329-11	6,308-43	101-21	6,839-06	143-37	4,237-93	30-77	2,600-98	204-27
Kolabira	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,611-98	.....	2,378-54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bajpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rampur	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,473-93	.....	1,079-48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garh-Losingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	712-16	.....	263-40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laira	.....	.....	.....	.....	612-48	.....	303-59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kodabaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	406-11	.....	303-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maichida	.....	.....	.....	.....	65-47	.....	130-08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Sambalpur Tahsil Zamindaris.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,345-25	.....	4,826-24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL OF ZAMINDARIES OF THE BENGAL DISTRICT.	1,735-98	18-48	6,180-75	329-11	14,781-77	101-21	11,775-90	143-37	4,237-93	30-77	2,600-98	204-27

NAME OF ZAMINDARI.	BARAH II.				MAN SAMAN.				MAL TIKARA.			
	Ordinary.	Khari.	Pani.	Khari Pani.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Pani.	Khari Pani.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Barpali	2,927-89	32-08	928-20	8-77	10,181-93	220-75	1,387-80	189-23	2,108-95	20-21	12,816-07	171-00
Bijpur	1,401-69	29-90	671-63	37-38	5,136-70	37-60	1,070-71	116-11	3,728-65	110-12	11,322-74	238-04
Ghose	107-22	.....	321-36	33-71	1,556-46	29-35	1,537-33	113-34	1,411-60	31-16	4,362-45	112-64
Kharwal	1,510-46	4-16	281-01	27-84	2,023-16	22-12	408-27	20-64	578-77	11-30	2,089-29	47-24
Bheran	1,181-71	29-81	250-24	27-85	2,207-28	100-26	348-21	30-02	1,139-71	12-14	2,971-23	49-07
Paharasingra	320-58	4-06	67-07	4-08	667-18	17-19	67-52	18-02	308-38	.....	333-58	23-27
Pataluanda	137-94	1-04	61-00	1-73	473-30	19-00	70-08	.....	211-04	2-26	428-43	12-07
Mandomahul	121-54	3-20	25-81	1-54	223-29	6-38	29-31	1-94	309-88	7-27	97-15	24-58
Borasambar	10,027-64	.....	1,129-28	.....	22,304-07	.....	2,317-38	.....	.....	.....	53,923-15	.....
Total of Baragah Tahsil Zamindaris.	17,684-73	112-26	3,799-85	214-67	43,746-90	656-04	7,503-01	489-31	10,869-33	223-43	60,731-23	824-04
Kolabira	7,383-09	.....	685-68	.....	20,109-15	.....	2,324-02	.....	.....	.....	26,633-00	.....
Bajpur	811-24	.....	193-30	.....	2,348-50	.....	189-70	.....	.....	.....	2,512-21	.....
Rampur	2,241-71	.....	57-51	.....	8,223-05	.....	829-69	.....	.....	.....	12,657-84	.....
Garh-Losingh	1,70-50	.....	92-91	.....	1,331-76	.....	124-63	.....	.....	.....	5,039-23	.....
Laira	1,338-49	.....	120-21	.....	4,631-65	.....	527-44	.....	.....	.....	2,632-27	.....
Kodabaga	288-67	.....	127-11	.....	1,550-37	.....	207-43	.....	.....	.....	1,164-04	.....
Maichida	348-07	.....	69-80	.....	657-96	.....	127-75	.....	.....	.....	229-94	.....
Total of Sambalpur Tahsil Zamindaris.	15,850-98	.....	2,008-37	.....	62,015-18	.....	4,601-93	.....	.....	.....	61,319-43	.....
TOTAL OF ZAMINDARIES OF THE BENGAL DISTRICT.	33,535-98	110-69	5,808-75	216-67	95,760-95	656-04	11,903-94	489-31	10,869-33	223-43	140,940-74	823-08

NAME OF ZAMINDARI.	BAROKANA.		BARGA.		TOTAL?		Grand Total.
	Pani.	Khari Pani.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.	
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Barpali	441-17	25-00	6-61	108-28	117-88	161-80	32,362-99
Bijpur	113-06	30-05	7-45	72-45	70-77	60-64	21,101-78
Ghose	84-67	0-22	10-34	14	38-28	28-60	5,696-79
Kharwal	1,120-21	10-34	5-18	18-37	24-26	30-11	9,887-88
Bheran	320-98	22-53	0-76	10-37	20-17	43-03	11,161-67
Paharasingra	14-49	7-04	1-13	6-28	9-24	8-6	2,484-31
Pataluanda	82-07	1-61	1-11	3-50	6-18	1-25	1,338-10
Mandomahul	37-77	.....	.....	4-91	8-11	1-19	5,064-05
Borasambar	271-63	.....	424-05	.....	302-07	.....	1,080-37
Total of Baragah Tahsil Zamindaris.	3,318-85	100-17	513-23	260-25	459-29	531-26	176,883-63
Kolabira	245-18	.....	1,019-29	.....	333-13	.....	65,780-11
Bajpur	146-44	.....	65-06	.....	12-01	.....	5,029-11
Rampur	378-25	.....	345-05	.....	1-20	.....	26,408-08
Garh-Losingh	39-80	.....	60-37	.....	15-16	.....	9,743-97
Laira	61-06	.....	120-51	.....	43-08	.....	10,544-49
Kodabaga	178-56	.....	97-08	.....	6-18	.....	5,133-40
Maichida	167-98	.....	.....	.....	1,833-18	.....	1,833-18
Total of Sambalpur Tahsil Zamindaris.	3,886-21	.....	1,700-44	.....	560-23	.....	136,939-99
TOTAL OF ZAMINDARIES OF THE BENGAL DISTRICT.	2,661-06	160-17	2,222-07	269-98	1,020-11	531-26	203,623-63

NOTE.—(1) Only the regularly-settled portion of the Borasambar zamindari was classified.  
 (2) The land-factors of Borasambar and of the Sambalpur Tahsil Zamindaris differ from those of Khairia and of the other zamindaris.



APPENDIX III.

The cultivated area classed according to crops, in acres.

NAME OF GAUW.	Rice.		Sugarcane.	Til.	Cot'on.	Urad and mung.	Kulthi.	Wheat.	Kodon and gujji.	Other crops.	Total.	Double cropped area.
	Broad-cast.	Transplanted.										
Ambahona	18,304.69	118.17	176.03	264.38	166.18	690.48	806.78	07	1,887.21	304.28	22,403.33	9.48
Lakhanpur	10,184.74	94.02	65.93	8.9.00	30.18	769.18	19.88		744.54	67.83	18,531.43	18.21
Salsila	18,647.80	378.74	173.53	823.90	125.28	785.17	796.14		675.63	364.46	19,593.34	6.99
Sotria	81,344.05	582.29	383.06	1,004.34	267.88	2,807.43	1,100.08	3.43	1,027.03	613.03	38,078.00	38.05
Kerkata	5,834.05	181.05	41.91	623.28	276.08	1,235.33	544.53	0.75	418.40	189.13	11,683.77	30.61
Barguh	33,009.23	3,233.7	477.8	948.08	0.17	3,458.08	1,789.81	7.14	1,639.14	493.81	41,235.78	44.65
Lohanda	19,238.33	1,420.23	127.18	1,208.28	19.88	1,304.10	670.30	13.45	559.24	232.76	25,509.39	71.83
Kamuda	27,859.69	3,569.08	811.14	1,189.28	53.81	1,369.77	1,189.08	18.10	1,008.60	631.77	37,104.93	51.83
Pampara	18,487.26	2,000.15	80.03	370.08	4.00	443.05	414.66	.16	373.88	197.00	19,779.61	16.86
Esan	30,980.72	4,983.97	118.45	1,461.0	19.06	1,490.14	700.29	8.29	728.23	366.54	30,746.99	47.46
<b>Total of Barguh Tahsil Khaim.</b>	<b>260,979.25</b>	<b>16,417.07</b>	<b>1,964.48</b>	<b>9,710.38</b>	<b>864.11</b>	<b>14,017.81</b>	<b>9,154.73</b>	<b>63.99</b>	<b>6,818.75</b>	<b>5,718.40</b>	<b>266,795.80</b>	<b>528.94</b>
Kalamat	14,600.19	670.80	40.88	1,100.21	3.17	690.91	304.05	.16	253.49	161.47	17,543.84	28.18
Pampola	37,624.15	874.80	202.87	1,198.26	6.88	3,008.58	1,880.72	3.35	463.81	510.00	45,280.06	180.39
Panohara	34,187.00	1,103.29	208.99	4,280.08	18.78	3,679.86	1,889.87	1.46	3,336.98	1,869.99	49,117.86	167.74
Talab	26,300.63	536.73	89.45	1,637.24	0.13	1,124.23	1,118.10		387.63	381.95	31,250.78	61.61
Tamparguh	1,481.91	631.21	43.75	4,060.04	10.91	1,477.94	1,368.97	.92	433.45	389.24	30,534.67	88.93
Sambalpur	34,141.15	3,108.93	37.22	3,269.80	3.20	1,806.03	5.02	18.38	1,302	389.61	41,889.73	68.09
<b>Total for Sambalpur Tahsil Khaim.</b>	<b>168,008.35</b>	<b>6,417.48</b>	<b>683.05</b>	<b>15,374.26</b>	<b>84.43</b>	<b>10,678.21</b>	<b>7,308.99</b>	<b>21.91</b>	<b>6,041.28</b>	<b>3,734.98</b>	<b>216,418.61</b>	<b>667.81</b>
Barpall	83,073.16	2,588.41	207.87	3,817.19	10.91	6,168.05	1,877.11	6.98	1,100.89	910.90	38,040.28	691.23
Bijapur	18,420.21	858.83	80.00	2,817.00	713.91	3,445.03	1,669.17	8.88	770.54	485.38	25,948.10	631.91
Ghes	6,388.90	178.74	41.80	9,238.63	368.68	1,349.01	683.28		388.7	207.05	10,933.17	204.88
Kharal	6,384.06	180.12	49.22	359.78	10.98	487.97	438.67		101.01	89.24	5,639.77	22.37
Bhoran	7,208.18	1,886.87	70.28	780.84	3.20	1,481.68		3.34	201.01	773.42	11,802.83	90.72
Paharngira	1,961.84	78.40	3.26	1,983.0	3.44	190.18	91.61		80.78	29.17	3,209.04	18.73
Pakulanda	1,324.60	187.83	10.94	100.78		141.55	78.75		51.21	25.12	1,776.08	3.08
Mandomahul	1,288.49	36.83	4.90	189.33	9.8	288.18	244.84		64.06	37.76	3,243.93	69.90
Borsambar	68,104.36	1,481.43	253.05	4,748.28	4,674.74	19,819.83	7,385.81	38.48	11,963.87	4,644.34	181,848.88	2,443.78
<b>Total for Barguh Tahsil Khamdaria.</b>	<b>146,099.17</b>	<b>6,549.80</b>	<b>7.944</b>	<b>55,327.6</b>	<b>5,701.87</b>	<b>23,186.27</b>	<b>13,431.79</b>	<b>48.08</b>	<b>14,677.22</b>	<b>7,023.97</b>	<b>200,939.00</b>	<b>4,867.33</b>
Kolabra	41,8 9.33	911.30	116.33	4,928.21	679.40	2,084.01	3,708.78	1.16	3,304.69	2,281.17	97,341.39	240.34
Bajpur	4,868.08	68.87	44.93	348.60	80.28	348.77	319.76		278.28	318.99	6,075.71	40.08
Bampur	13,103.78	161.13	108.60	3,834.21	17.87	30,006.92	1,637.88	0.83	7,547.17	734.69	34,887.88	389.90
Gadh Lakshigh	8,581.29	374.91	18.90	1,323.41	4.87	1,171.32	798.23		363.81	186.94	9,069.06	36.88
La'ni	7,477.49	79.19	38.38	674.25	22.97	670.80	616.13		337.03	361.21	11,141.47	23.15
Kashnaga	4,368.44	318.88	43.95	304.28	6.90	208.61	819.23		181.46	8.71	6,749.19	19.83
Machida	1,161.98	37.08	34.93	76.00		68.85	68.18		89.44	27.85	1,549.87	10.84
<b>Total of Sambalpur Tahsil Khamdaria.</b>	<b>80,227.80</b>	<b>1,883.31</b>	<b>386.24</b>	<b>18,169.36</b>	<b>713.36</b>	<b>7,386.76</b>	<b>6,871.84</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>6,063.12</b>	<b>3,512.19</b>	<b>117,618.29</b>	<b>382.99</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR THE BENGAL DIVISION.</b>	<b>698,368.87</b>	<b>31,344.28</b>	<b>3,689.18</b>	<b>80,889.44</b>	<b>7,583.97</b>	<b>91,328.77</b>	<b>55,872.83</b>	<b>130.44</b>	<b>34,369.20</b>	<b>16,068.62</b>	<b>893,897.81</b>	<b>4,344.95</b>

NAME OF GROUP.	OCCUPIED AREA.							UNOCCUPIED		
	Area under cultivation.					Fallow for more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Percentage on total area.	Groves.	Tree forest.
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	Percentage on total area.	Compare area of former settlement.					
Amalbhosa ... ..	22,463 74	2,811 02	25,304 76	74	24,779 33	1,617 6	26,922 38	79	37 03	897 69
Lakhanpur ... ..	13,610 27	3,120 83	16,937 11	46	16,926 33	4,093 17	21,630 23	69	10 33	5,283 58
Sulania ... ..	19,559 25	4,155 36	23,744 61	51	23,302 01	5,281 02	29,023 63	62	52 00	3,712 06
Sohela ... ..	39,946 00	9,850 91	48,801 97	57	55,935 62	12,533 07	62,355 64	71	60 62	655 13
Kurkuta ... ..	11,832 94	5 219 20	17,063 14	69	20,573 40	6,30 48	22,440 62	76	12 54	236 70
Bargah ... ..	45,191 13	9,765 36	54,949 48	67	66,686 67	10,168 11	65,114 69	79	81 23	153 37
Lohanda ... ..	25,429 06	4,656 54	30,138 60	48	32,355 23	6,965 15	39,098 75	69	20 63	5,799 23
Remonda ... ..	37,653 01	7,424 58	41,819 10	67	47,500 65	7,369 48	51,807 67	76	230 12	60 02
Tampasara ... ..	19,769 05	2,061 18	22,624 20	73	22,631 21	3,159 55	25,976 06	81	101 80	118 14
Rusa ... ..	30,098 55	5,5 1 5	35,238 10	70	36,778 00	4,069 04	41,239 04	79	141 64	396 18
<b>Total for Bargarah, Tahsil Khaisa</b>	<b>205,471 66</b>	<b>59,059 50</b>	<b>321,531 16</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>315,038 95</b>	<b>64,473 49</b>	<b>3,99,004 05</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>910 82</b>	<b>17,857 00</b>
Khalsmat ... ..	17,517 59	3,041 76	20,559 15	54	19,064 83	2,873 39	23,532 45	62	107 69	718 37
Banjara ... ..	45,711 07	4,445 61	50,157 28	52	45,432 62	3,793 30	53,950 58	56	233 69	7,430 74
Paohpara ... ..	49,859 12	10,285 76	59,230 88	47	59,964 48	6,213 53	65,546 41	52	507 94	17,023 23
Talab ... ..	31,429 27	2,738 41	34,217 69	46	31,180 61	2,079 43	37,197 10	50	143 55	6,697 00
Tampargah ... ..	30,439 04	6,546 25	36,976 29	45	38,723 70	4,214 14	41,300 43	50	134 24	23,247 19
Sambalpur ... ..	41,8 3 64	3,725 06	45,523 70	78	48,191 40	1,817 49	47,278 10	79	313 06	252 60
<b>Total for Sambalpur, Tahsil Khaisa</b>	<b>216,919 13</b>	<b>30,326 85</b>	<b>244,574 06</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>219,947 88</b>	<b>23,229 09</b>	<b>2,68,806 07</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,559 86</b>	<b>59,258 17</b>
Bargali ... ..	28,789 94	4,106 00	32,354 51	68	48,600 15	11,429 34	53,600 88	65	62 71	2 69
Bljepur ... ..	22,511 19	3,856 71	26,367 30	50	29,347 73	7,163 35	33,533 55	63	39 94	174 25
Ghns ... ..	10,727 25	1,396 38	12,113 73	60	11,913 50	2,111 46	14,226 32	71	19 23	279 99
Khatal ... ..	6,009 40	1,047 47	8,055 87	50	9,440 65	2,203 54	11,259 41	63	10 16	1,430 32
Bhema ... ..	11,811 08	1,73 01	13,541 49	64	14,106 67	1,942 93	15,454 03	73	7 68	473 09
Paharngira ... ..	2,269 31	6 3 02	2,931 34	27	3,604 83	1,420 88	4,353 23	40	4 35	3,294 19
Paikulanda ... ..	1,772 96	180 55	1,929 64	50	2,065 60	691 18	2,510 72	66	0 32	.....
Mundomhat ... ..	2,194 99	195 74	2,390 73	58	2,464 08	442 00	2,332 82	66	.....	.....
Dorasambar ... ..	173,502 21	39,619 97	218,122 18	60	190,100 31	17,836 43	2,35,967 69	64	123 50	30,077 48
<b>Total for Bargarah, Tahsil Zamin- daris.</b>	<b>270,079 77</b>	<b>52,735 45</b>	<b>328,806 22</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>310,991 41</b>	<b>44,660 32</b>	<b>3,73,756 54</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>267 03</b>	<b>36,736 05</b>
Kotahica ... ..	10,100 95	12,824 50	72,985 45	48	52,041 64	4,222 05	77,147 60	51	401 37	22,051 40
Bajpur ... ..	6,636 68	818 59	6,954 27	37	5,879 62	470 63	7,424 80	59	33 64	4,515 58
Rampur ... ..	2,718 86	3,754 23	29,472 86	36	24,318 23	1,584 18	31,037 04	38	108 62	22,708 10
Gurh-Loisingh ... ..	4,032 14	2,265 82	10,311 96	23	6,981 73	607 60	10,920 60	24	12 90	27,954 00
Laira ... ..	10,099 32	1,669 79	11,796 02	46	10,197 07	569 39	12,366 32	49	33 25	4,002 95
Kodabaga ... ..	6,729 23	457 43	7,183 08	39	6,961 09	509 69	7,967 28	42	79 51	3,693 53
Maohida ... ..	1,549 29	206 82	1,746 91	35	1,862 00	147 62	1,899 42	39	5 29	927 73
<b>Total for Sambalpur, Tahsil Zaminaris.</b>	<b>117,253 00</b>	<b>23,118 86</b>	<b>140,372 16</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>117,291 81</b>	<b>8,131 01</b>	<b>146,403 17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>674 68</b>	<b>66,096 23</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR THE BENGAL DISTRICT.</b>	<b>874,643 86</b>	<b>162,744 06</b>	<b>1,037,384 52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>992,030 8</b>	<b>1,39,774 91</b>	<b>1,177,169 43</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3,421 59</b>	<b>196,930 53</b>

X IV.

lage area in acres.

Scrub acres and grass.	Under water, hills and rocks, roads and buildings.	Total area, unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	Compare area of former settlement.	AREA IRRIGATED.*				Number of wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plow cattle.
					From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Percentage on area occupied for agriculture.				
8,800'61	8,844'71	7,069'04	33,081'43	34,861'63	2,777'28	66'94	3,844'22	11	65	219	3,350	8,081
7,820'90	7,700'18	16,008'95	36,038'23	37,801'16	1,008'68	48'50	1,057'18	5	187	184	1,700	3,286
10,678'98	8,09'08	17,534'79	46,560'43	46,621'67	1,455'84	125'01	1,580'85	5	310	179	2,47	4,93
17,161'45	7,692'70	24,965'80	67,210'14	67,353'02	7,527'88	516'85	8,044'74	13	920	631	5,799	10,728
4,075'68	2,144'13	7,000'25	30,515'67	29,635'15	1,321'33	120'18	1,365'51	6	301	190	1,413	2,84
9,328'63	7,680'49	17,316'51	38,381'70	35,533'15	4,200'28	650'25	4,940'53	8	1,063	667	5,90	11,714
13,488'05	2,808'63	23,169'03	63,357'33	63,708'74	3,467'31	275'70	3,733'01	10	494	304	3,258	6,511
7,820'23	6,890'75	14,945'11	66,260'73	66,353'66	6,453'81	93'31	7,289'35	14	1,139	393	5,19	11,667
9,308'95	2,806'90	5,933'79	31,008'84	31,084'20	3,029'43	218'49	3,148'93	13	320	230	2,543	5,971
6,815'59	4,432'17	10,774'68	33,003'93	33,919'90	4,559'51	370'40	4,940'04	12	1,355	303	4,276	8,161
81,919'35	42,244'44	1,288'90	523,964'55	523,040'33	35,703'07	3,221'53	38,924'60	10	6,094	2,965	31,613	70,071
11,007'68	2,70'28	14,023'90	39,355'84	38,463'01	3,620'41	92'30	4,051'71	17	135	228	3,207	4,97
22,368'88	8,797'53	41,768'74	95,719'23	95,704'79	13,913'10	314'44	14,227'54	20	358	684	6,058	13,80
31,975'37	9,188'70	59,003'39	125,150'70	124,901'27	6,478'68	511'91	6,990'59	11	851	418	6,911	13,90
31,149'11	8,325'66	37,305'31	74,502'41	73,401'35	8,610'25	7'69	8,423'54	23	19	613	4,077	9,84
10,849'37	6,391'07	40,610'87	91,901'90	92,911'66	3,423'30	99'25	3,521'55	9	360	251	4,048	8,177
6,063'85	6,764'61	12,291'93	59,771'03	59,633'17	10,930'90	175'13	11,075'03	23	480	604	6,982	13,06
105,331'34	40,168'76	806,268'08	475,260'09	475,166'03	47,031'34	1,203'73	48,235'07	18	2,023	2,07	37,413	64,75
9,844'14	7,225'03	9,138'61	32,739'49	33,039'04	621'28	450'29	1,271'55	3	1,644	334	4,691	6,29
16,049'87	3,100'13	19,754'10	32,387'14	43,507'45	2,116'88	142'48	2,259'36	7	480	330	3,377	4,80
4,009'31	1,480'83	5,844'76	20,070'68	19,264'81	1,823'73	75'01	1,908'73	13	269	139	1,293	2,66
4,169'77	1,067'63	6,663'23	17,043'23	17,021'75	89'77	45'91	104'68	1	136	103	1,000	2,10
3,149'30	1,063'28	5,616'03	31,690'67	31,094'73	101'50	144'03	225'53	5	455	117	2,043	3,27
2,705'25	409'28	6,567'07	16,159'29	10,864'10	1'64	21'90	13'74	1	33	43	180	1,56
916'30	401'88	1,318'30	3,323'23	3,031'63	19'83	21'20	35'03	1	68	23	200	58
1,348'35	333'67	1,486'03	4,309'74	4,198'41	27'67	6'41	24'26	1	28	36	234	47
77,397'55	23,016'47	130,019'00	386,033'40	381,643'48	11,347'91	728'64	12,076'55	6	1,767	777	10,735	23,26
113,303'74	36,663'80	186,209'21	550,786'86	537,061'96	13,414'80	1,632'77	15,047'57	5	4,786	2,054	28,602	56,94
45,113'88	7,870'61	78,610'16	183,387'68	187,109'80	790'90	203'15	993'15	1	623	600	6,323	13,79
6,833'99	1,171'79	11,620'00	19,944'10	18,823'28	15'54	27'63	43'18	1	25	60	767	1,54
16,980'60	11,410'06	30,208'06	61,263'10	64,917'10	127'03	73'94	210'98	1	128	264	3,931	6,70
4,876'33	1,144'70	23,633'03	41,613'03	44,129'23	63'74	36'25	94'99	1	108	70	839	1,72
7,614'23	1,637'97	13,186'38	35,646'67	35,245'46	309'5	67'66	380'00	3	171	83	7,327	3,80
4,908'19	1,673'47	10,185'03	18,246'11	18,346'37	41'39	41'23	81'61	1	73	60	1,022	2,02
1,431'13	595'69	3,009'74	4,909'17	5,023'33	20'08	31'64	51'63	3	7	18	359	64
86,547'78	28,430'47	197,909'36	316,423'53	318,588'91	1,316'13	500'39	1,864'41	1	1,168	673	14,975	28,20
398,353'23	144,653'28	733,273'60	1,910,423'03	1,897,867'88	300,521'93	6,538'61	307,060'54	9	14,067	6,380	100,633	237,70

\*cell only had actually irrigated in years of attention.

NAME OF GROUP.	HOME-FARM L.S.D.								Held by Owners	
	In Gaontahi villages.		In Proprietary villages.		Total.	Percentage of total occupied area.	Sublet area.	Home-farm area of last settlement.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	Bhogra.	Bhogra Bhogi.	Sir.	Khodkacht.						
Ambabhoua	6,081'70	303'50	.....	.....	6,385'20	23	453'08	6,189'23	186	3,617'81
Lakhanpur	8,033'50	80'19	.....	.....	8,033'69	14	813'49	3,107'48	63	2,764'46
Suisolia	3,971'61	320'18	.....	.....	4,297'79	15	544'68	4,398'43	120	3,810'88
Sobela	10,194'91	723'81	168'75	64'45	11,117'92	19	1,346'23	11,866'65	193	3,306'68
Kgrikuta	5,898'97	80'34	.....	.....	6,047'31	26	641'90	6,078'84	101	2,069'28
Bargah	6,233'08	1,543'30	1,051'08	127'40	11,038'40	17	1,817'16	11,053'23	127	2,829'71
Lohanda	5,103'78	158'63	285'63	149'68	5,898'55	15	1,261'81	5,779'08	95	2,050'45
Bemenda	6,000'37	348'74	367'61	18'35	6,739'07	13	687'40	6,723'09	77	2,102'23
Tamparara	3,473'70	188'69	51'72	60'38	3,794'48	15	684'63	3,769'64	120	1,942'31
Rusa	7,440'77	75'27	533'50	60'44	8,138'98	20	1,313'80	8,009'70	331	3,317'13
Total for Bargah tahsil khalsa.	59,418'27	3,661'45	2,603'33	541'85	66,644'60	17	8,006'18	66,388'24	1,453	28,037'60
Kalamat	3,777'14	42'20	372'58	86'61	3,178'53	15	266'28	3,181'59	97	2,377'48
Bempala	11,059'37	188'89	311'96	73'69	11,611'11	21	2,333'62	11,709'83	231	3,598'23
Panchpara	5,605'16	238'38	300'25	236'60	10,398'38	16	2,036'29	10,396'41	194	3,948'64
Talab	5,767'93	102'56	322'33	340'03	6,532'72	17	1,811'00	6,223'06	176	1,943'00
Tampargah	3,907'48	18'44	113'43	638'74	4,678'07	11	513'68	4,163'03	66	1,330'98
Sambalpur	5,434'54	73'80	766'65	824'93	7,089'43	15	721'48	6,439'68	200	4,970'48
Total for Sambalpur tahsil khalsa.	37,460'56	629'77	2,638'09	2,250'78	43,357'23	16	9,016'16	42,011'64	1,119	18,666'77
Barpali	.....	.....	9,080'63	1,313'35	10,394'8	19	633'67	9,888'80	.....	.....
Bijapur	.....	.....	6,597'08	1,253'81	7,850'89	22	368'91	7,063'73	.....	.....
Ghes	.....	.....	2,159'23	455'63	3,013'74	16	131'03	2,709'13	.....	.....
Kharwal	.....	.....	1,477'34	88'18	1,960'73	17	180'13	1,907'40	.....	.....
Bheran	.....	.....	2,397'40	463'19	3,940'59	16	99'98	3,083'88	.....	.....
Paharadgira	.....	.....	739'83	40'47	780'36	18	170'95	701'17	.....	.....
Patkolanda	.....	.....	329'32	3'33	332'65	13	4'98	328'67	.....	.....
Mandomahal	.....	.....	417'41	117'38	534'79	19	14'06	463'96	.....	.....
Borsambar	.....	.....	46,390'29	14,548'61	60,940'01	26	1,760'65	60,114'68	.....	.....
Total for Bargah zamindari.	.....	.....	69,877'80	16,189'74	86,047'64	24	3,323'29	75,522'44	.....	.....
Kolabira	.....	.....	11,638'86	3,749'27	18,688'13	20	466'44	13,973'77	.....	.....
Rajpara	.....	.....	1,607'08	554'14	3,161'16	19	66'99	1,913'06	.....	.....
Rampur	.....	.....	4,861'78	2,361'89	7,154'08	23	207'66	5,987'16	.....	.....
Garh-Lolsingh.	.....	.....	1,948'27	1,567'12	3,606'99	22	83'96	2,223'96	.....	.....
Lajra	.....	.....	1,865'79	744'66	3,019'45	21	80'67	3,071'17	.....	.....
Kudabaga	.....	.....	1,662'61	403'96	2,091'57	27	173'26	1,908'08	.....	.....
Machida	.....	.....	470'55	194'88	666'50	25	1'47	800'19	.....	.....
Total for Sambalpur tahsil zamindari.	.....	.....	24,303'73	9,479'69	33,774'43	23	1,100'74	29,478'27	.....	.....
Total for the Bengal District	96,968'86	4,311'22	99,810'83	30,430'03	1,31,433'89	29	23,604'37	1,13,804'99	1,573	66,704'37

In the home farm area of khalsa 256'08 acres are held by 11 ferrier Proprietors  
In the occupancy area shown as held by Gaontias there are 182'35 acres of 1

Figure in acres.

OCCUPANCY LAND.				SERVICE LAND.				REVENUE-FREE GRANTS.				Total occupied area.	Tot occu area in Settlement.	
Hold by occupancy tenants.			Total occupancy area.	Total occupancy area of last Settlement.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Percentage on total occupied area.	Area of last Settlement.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Percentage on total occupied area.			Area of last Settlement.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Percentage of total occupied area.												
1,416	16,173.08	80	20,019.83	16,430.80	104	668.68	3	912.61	1	29.20	...	29.25	20,021.28	25.8
1,323	15,425.81	70	16,160.79	14,726.50	110	719.60	3	823.10	...	...	...	8.24	21,020.28	16.6
1,593	20,845.81	73	23,656.47	20,146.56	98	1,071.37	4	1,240.54	...	...	...	40.19	20,020.63	23.1
3,058	45,118.98	72	48,219.58	41,600.19	106	2,859.14	5	3,777.70	...	...	...	101.93	26,235.61	53.7
910	13,327.81	60	15,866.47	14,019.90	102	1,168.72	5	1,688.08	3	10.21	...	11.63	22,448.61	21.2
1,356	44,139.20	74	50,068.91	46,909.71	124	2,685.63	4	3,743.01	23	28.43	...	381.29	65,114.20	63.3
2,050	29,404.88	78	31,254.70	27,119.73	205	1,717.91	4	1,653.08	4	143.01	...	3.848	29,029.74	24.8
1,979	40,355.07	76	42,468.26	30,401.71	129	2,628.67	5	3,644.62	20	278.67	...	3.3.81	31,007.67	49.0
1,267	19,128.35	74	21,028.06	10,485.21	91	1,068.40	4	976.61	14	118.16	...	221.20	25,073.04	24.4
3,030	27,908.27	68	31,423.45	29,776.00	180	1,539.74	4	1,428.20	7	140.87	...	261.26	41,228.04	39.4
31,138	274,714.87	71	298,763.47	270,049.55	1,346	14,015.50	4	16,422.23	77	693.28	...	1,651.67	368,004.55	300.5
1,456	16,944.55	71	19,222.07	16,231.65	89	1,075.20	3	1,073.70	3	56.55	...	165.63	22,232.45	27.6
4,789	25,846.01	66	29,444.22	23,027.61	228	2,681.78	5	2,519.78	14	173.46	...	267.95	33,020.88	44.7
4,937	41,986.46	73	50,227.16	40,944.65	246	4,008.26	6	3,979.54	17	204.63	...	224.45	65,516.41	64.4
4,010	26,864.00	52	28,627.50	24,244.59	153	1,943.47	5	1,921.12	16	148.01	...	210.22	27,107.10	22.7
3,716	22,450.59	72	24,281.27	23,705.02	125	2,300.65	6	2,224.00	8	22.23	...	183.06	41,220.42	20.3
4,453	29,287.46	70	32,037.98	25,720.44	239	2,145.62	5	2,141.90	17	104.09	...	442.08	47,373.10	21.7
23,291	191,922.02	71	210,220.29	174,894.45	1,174	14,208.00	5	14,123.84	68	704.06	...	1,675.55	295,666.07	232.7
3,723	29,245.21	72	26,843.21	27,973.22	126	1,863.11	4	2,764.22	295	2,579.28	5	1,823.27	43,879.56	42.8
1,205	22,731.94	69	22,724.24	21,055.07	1.4	1,250.03	4	1,454.61	106	1,698.08	6	1,269.21	23,422.55	20.7
723	10,725.86	70	10,793.98	10,111.2	56	267.85	3	479.16	61	470.15	3	870.28	14,225.22	19.2
628	6,220.26	77	6,220.26	7,220.26	28	660.44	4	491.23	17	217.69	2	2.8.30	11,728.41	10.1
943	11,217.23	72	11,227.23	11,270.72	22	49.20	3	699.26	14	807.20	6	218.20	15,184.02	14.1
247	3,228.02	70	3,228.02	3,228.02	12	177.28	5	277.88	9	106.85	2	4.22.22	4.1	4.1
173	2,021.22	61	2,021.22	1,873.42	14	72.20	3	79.74	12	74.12	2	71.24	2,210.72	2.4
147	2,146.22	62	2,146.22	1,620.20	12	1.2.42	4	1.2.14	5	20.25	1	1.2.23	3,222.21	2.2
9,237	161,245.45	68	181,245.45	126,240.21	461	2,202.27	5	12,202.24	218	1,623.77	1	77.22	222,227.00	200.2
16,287	241,022.45	70	261,022.45	221,022.41	670	16,226.22	5	16,706.26	1,165	2,746.22	2	4,067.06	27,760.54	231.2
4,274	54,220.01	74	60,220.01	47,220.21	246	2,774.01	4	2,671.01	106	1,661.45	2	1,622.22	77,117.60	62.2
609	4,500.46	61	4,500.46	3,061.16	70	221.20	4	205.08	76	266.78	5	208.66	7,421.26	6.2
2,097	21,272.61	60	21,272.61	12,022.21	151	1,869.24	1	1,722.12	22	229.61	6	611.64	21,022.61	22.6
808	4,619.66	62	4,619.66	2,5.0.00	23	4.17	4	212.19	66	122.78	3	1.69.26	10,222.00	6.1
660	8,112.16	74	8,112.16	7,9.2.26	60	667.26	4	669.26	67	127.74	1	1.61.22	12,222.22	10.1
621	5,101.22	66	5,101.22	4,122.24	42	262.20	5	220.26	46	224.69	2	671.61	7,022.21	6.1
160	1,111.79	60	1,111.79	1,000.29	27	91.42	5	9.2.21	5	24.02	1	23.21	1,268.42	1.7
8,227	105,012.94	71	105,012.94	86,122.41	676	6,167.70	4	6,162.27	476	2,5.7.22	9	2,271.21	1.4.2.2.7	122.1
66,46	222,222.22	71	272,222.22	222,222.22	2,222	22,212.22	5	22,222.22	1,222	12,222.22	1	11,7.2.2	127,122.22	1,022.1

hasht and in the occupancy 271.02 acres are held by occupancy tenants under Interior Proclamation. Malabar tenures.

APPENDIX VI-A.

Valuation of land of Occupancy Tenants.

NAME OF GROUP.	Tenants' rents	Incidence	Revised	Incidence	Unit	Full rents	Area	Cash sub-rents.	Incidence	Part
	before revision.	per acre.	tenants' rents.	per acre.	incidence.	deducted from village rates.	sublet.		per acre.	of 1 in.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	As.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
mbabhong	4,469 7 0	0 3 7	5,998 1 0	0 4 7	40	5,998 5 0	321 79	542 9 8	1 11 0	
akhanpur	2,502 4 6	0 2 2	3,130 0 0	0 2 1	43	3,128 1 0	300 87	699 10 0	1 2 7	
ulsolia	5,323 13 7	0 3 7	7,256 6 0	0 4 11	56	7,459 5 0	535 05	978 11 6	1 14 2	
obela	12,011 7 7	0 4 0	15,970 2 0	0 5 0	59	15,329 19 0	1,344 06	2,832 10 2	1 15 0	
tarkuta	3,116 0 0	0 3 3	3,818 10 0	0 4 0	61	3,820 12 0	447 05	492 10 4	1 1 8	
argarh	16,857 14 1	0 5 3	21,564 14 0	0 6 9	70	22,095 5 0	1,026 56	1,745 9 3	1 11 2	
obanda	8,310 14 1	0 4 3	10,791 2 0	0 5 5	63	11,105 10 0	923 01	1,011 2 7	1 2 9	
omanda	17,121 8 0	0 6 5	22,407 10 0	0 8 5	74	23,074 8 0	591 06	1,182 6 5	1 15 2	
amparara	8,174 14 7	0 6 2	10,845 10 0	0 8 3	67	11,196 10 0	439 25	1,557 10 6	2 10 5	
uarg	11,829 15 5	0 6 1	15,242 12 0	0 7 9	67	15,618 6 0	612 29	1,483 15 1	1 12 1	
Total of Bargarh Tahsil Khaiss	89,447 12 10	0 4 9	115,819 9 0	0 6 1	68	119,835 9 0	7,436 51	33,126 0 6	1 11 7	
alamat	5,041 5 1	0 4 2	6,912 12 0	0 5 9	46	7,172 12 0	523 51	667 7 7	0 12 11	
ampela	10,951 8 2	0 4 5	15,023 2 0	0 6 1	47	15,207 9 0	810 29	633 8 6	0 12 6	
suchpara	11,903 4 0	0 3 9	15,844 10 0	0 5 0	51	16,030 2 0	1,191 71	964 5 6	0 12 11	
alab	10,540 10 3	0 5 11	13,746 6 0	0 7 9	69	13,539 5 0	502 01	619 12 4	1 0 6	
ampargarh	7,947 12 2	0 3 9	10,876 2 0	0 5 1	54	10,991 6 6	636 76	781 2 8	0 10 5	
ambalpur	18 918 14 9	0 8 0	24,356 0 0	0 10 3	78	25,241 9 0	543 02	664 7 11	1 12 0	
Total of Sambalpur Tahsil Khaiss	65,309 8 6	0 5 0	86,757 0 0	0 6 7	47	89,272 14 0	4,470 20	4,141 12 6	0 14 10	
arpall	11,285 4 0	0 4 9	14,168 5 0	0 5 10	59	14,097 11 9	1,008 90	1,424 12 11	1 6 7	
ijepar	4,042 4 2	0 2 10	5,359 0 0	0 3 9	52	5,470 11 0	571 79	696 5 8	1 2 6	
bas	2,258 0 3	0 3 4	3,064 0 0	0 4 7	49	3,181 1 0	400 37	495 10 9	1 2 10	
haral	1,840 15 11	0 3 5	2,535 6 0	0 4 2	43	2,528 4 0	92 69	215 5 8	2 4 10	
heran	3,503 12 2	0 4 11	4,378 14 0	0 6 2	67	4,391 12 0	444 39	701 2 2	1 9 2	
sharsingra	421 2 7	0 2 1	633 10 0	0 3 0	39	616 9 0	120 51	126 11 4	0 10 11	
atkhula-da	391 2 9	0 3 1	596 5 0	0 4 9	44	658 8 0	23 72	63 0 0	2 10 6	
landmahal	321 5 0	0 1 9	323 4 0	0 2 6	31	342 9 0	33 90	45 9 4	1 5 8	
Regular	8,267 8 11	0 1 10	12,256 0 0	0 1 10	39	12,642 12 0	1,061 15	718 4 11	0 10 10	
Summary	6,892 0 6	0 1 3	7,901 16 0	0 1 2	...	...	42 85	25 8 0	0 9 9	
Total	15,159 3 5	0 1 6	20,157 16 0	0 2 0	...	15,043 12 0	1,104 00	744 7 11	0 10 9	
Total of Bargarh Tahsil Zamindars	29,142 6 1	0 2 5	51,218 12 0	0 3 2	...	...	3,808 96	6,528 1 9	1 2 0	
alabira	9,145 15 64	0 2 7	11,054 4 0	0 3 4	42	11,978 9 0	543 55	627 10 2	0 12 7	
ajpur	1,489 11 10	0 5 3	1,846 2 0	0 6 4	58	1,727 12 0	43 13	69 9 2	1 7 2	
ampur	3,785 15 4	0 2 10	5,511 0 0	0 3 10	49	5,330 11 0	188 77	907 14 1	1 1 7	
ari-Lolsingh	1,709 15 0	0 2 7	1,463 12 0	0 2 6	49	1,454 2 0	16 06	24 8 8	1 5 0	
ara	1,549 5 0	0 2 9	2,102 8 0	0 3 8	42	2,097 5 0	126 17	179 12 2	1 6 8	
odabaga	1,247 5 10	0 3 11	1,690 4 0	0 5 2	53	1,720 12 0	51 30	71 12 10	1 5 1	
achida	252 7 0	0 2 8	372 2 0	0 2 5	42	389 11 0	2 87	3 0 0	1 2 0	
Total of Sambalpur Tahsil Zamindars	16,551 2 2	0 2 10	24,521 0 0	0 3 9	46	24,520 12 0	977 55	978 4 1	1 6 0	
TOTAL FOR THE BARGARH DISTRICT	8,12,415 6 51	0 2 10	2,78,368 5 0	0 5 1	...	...	16,692 02	22,797 2 10	1 5 7	

(a) Includes Rs. 616-10, being the valuation of land held by occupancy tenants under inferior proprietors and Rs. 191-4 on account of malk-makhsuz payments.  
 Note.—An average unit-incidence for the district cannot be given as part of Borsambar was not dealt with by the soil-unit system.

APPENDIX VI-B.

Valuation of Home-farm Land:

NAME OF GROUP.	Valuation of last settlement.	Incidence per acre.	Revised valuation.	Incidence per acre.	Alt. incidence.	Full valuation deduced from village mass.	Area subject.	Cash sub-subs.	Incidence per acre.	Percentage of increase in valuation.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	As.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
na	1,816 3 0	0 4 8	2,285 16 0	0 5 9	63	2,207 16 0	623-86	5 6 7 9	1 1 10	+39
nr	721 6 0	0 3 9	777 6 0	0 4 1	57	750 3 0	833-40	3 3 7 6	0 3 10	+8
	1,475 0 0	0 5 3	1,814 14 0	0 5 9	57	1,894 14 0	644-50	6 6 3 0	1 2 1	+22
	2,665 2 0	0 5 3	4,289 10 0	0 6 3	53	4,388 12 0	1,246-23	2 2 16 2	6 11 0	+12
	1,767 0 0	0 4 8	1,943 4 0	0 5 3	63	1,928 7 0	644-90	5 2 9 6	0 2 11	+10
	4,741 12 0	0 6 0	5,156 2 0	0 7 3	71	5,108 1 0	1,547-16	1,943 2 3	1 4 1	+24
	1,061 6 0	0 5 8	2,616 8 0	0 7 1	76	2,572 4 0	1,251-61	9 0 12 9	0 12 3	+27
	2,276 14 0	0 6 0	4,283 8 0	0 7 3	76	4,232 14 0	827-40	7 4 9 9	0 12 16	+27
ara	1,716 14 0	0 7 4	4,210 13 0	0 9 9	73	2,205 1 0	664-38	9 4 6 11-3	1 6 2	+25
	2,465 10 0	0 7 0	2,618 4 0	0 9 0	71	5 619 0 0	1,213-20	6 6 6 6	0 12 2	+21
of Bargarh, Tahsil Khalm	24,824 2 0	0 6 16	(a) 30,024 2 0	0 7 3	69	30,021 0 0	9,009-75	6,227 4 10	0 16 2	+26
	1,228 4 0	0 4 3	1,315 10 0	0 7 3	60	1,279 4 0	368-20	2 6 2 0	0 12 2	+10
	4,416 16 0	0 6 0	5,274 0 0	0 7 7	60	5,186 0 0	2,263-23	1,928 14 9	0 11 0	+24
ira	4 0 0 0	0 8 3	4,223 4 0	0 7 0	54	4,222 10 0	2,266-70	1,223 5 11	0 10 2	+12
	1,576 4 0	0 7 3	3,630 8 0	0 8 10	61	3,476 11 0	1,681-60	1,223 2 11	0 11 9	+24
gub	1,604 2 0	0 6 2	2,990 0 0	0 7 3	59	2,978 4 0	613-66	2 6 4 1	0 9 10	+22
nr	2,001 6 0	0 8 3	5,207 8 0	0 12 3	62	5,146 16 0	721-18	7 6 7 1	1 9 2	+29
of Sambalpur, Tahsil Khalm	14,072 11 0	0 6 11	(a) 22,620 4 0	0 8 4	50	21,983 7 0	9,018-16	3,227 2 2	0 11 2	+26
	2,491 8 9	0 4 2	3,223 8 0	0 6 11	65	3,771 11 0	623-67	6 6 0 10	0 12 30	+45
	1,229 15 2	0 3 11	2,201 10 0	0 4 10	53	2,290 2 0	265-91	2 6 1 0	0 12 4	+72
	517 1 11	0 3 9	587 6 0	0 5 4	50	583 4 0	121-98	2 6 1 0	2 3 9	+72
	487 10 9	0 3 10	526 14 0	0 5 3	49	528 0 0	157-18	2 5 1 1	1 12 2	+26
	961 10 11	0 5 11	1,211 12 0	0 7 4	56	1,206 5 0	90-98	7 6 0 0	0 12 6	+24
grira	111 5 4	0 3 4	164 12 0	0 3 5	43	164 16 0	170-96	1 6 2 7	0 12 6	+28
toda	23 12 7	0 2 5	27 2 0	0 4 2	40	24 2 0	4-28	1 2 0 0	0 3 8	+61
malal	22 12 2	0 2 0	217 16 0	0 2 5	23	119 5 0	14-95	21 2 2	1 6 7	+67
	2,169 0 0	0 2 0	3,518 0 0	0 2 2	41	3,521 1 0	1,020-60	7 6 9 1	0 11 2	+72
mbar	2,643 11 8	0 1 9	4,264 8 0	0 2 2	---	---	627-25	2 6 5 4 0	0 12 0	+76
	2,243 2 3	0 1 10	10,002 14 0	0 2 8	---	8,221 1 0	1,781-95	1,025 7 1	0 9 4	+74
of Bargarh, Tahsil Kamandari	11,9 4 2 1	0 2 6	16,261 8 0	0 3 6	58	---	2,264-28	2,046 7 2	0 12 2	+2
	2,264 1 11	0 2 8	3,508 4 0	0 3 7	61	3,511 16 0	667-64	3 6 4 2 9	0 11 2	+20
	676 1 4	0 2 5	980 10 0	0 3 3	53	663 10 0	69-29	2 6 0 0	0 12 6	+22
ar	1,247 14 9	0 2 7	2,269 2 2	0 5 1	52	2,266 8 0	267-25	1 2 2 15 10	0 12 1	+70
loistigh	542 16 10	0 4 0	980 10 0	0 3 11	40	980 9 0	52-25	6 4 12 0	0 12 4	+26
	323 11 11	0 2 6	644 8 0	0 4 0	40	643 9 0	60-67	7 6 2 9	0 12 1	+20
aga	478 11 8	0 2 5	908 4 0	0 3 10	55	906 5 0	172-28	1 0 7 14 9	0 12 0	+122
Ja	124 2 9	0 2 10	224 8 0	0 5 7	47	222 8 0	2-67	1 9 0 0	0 9 9	+75
of Sambalpur, Tahsil Kamandari	2,767 12 2	0 2 2	9,219 16 0	0 6 5	57	9,220 9 0	1,169-74	6 2 1 6 11	0 11 11	+41
TOTAL FOR THE BRIGAD DISTRICT	59,908 12 3	0 4 6	91,277 12 0	0 6 2	51	---	21,264-27	12,486 7 2	0 12 2	+26

(a) Includes Rs. 200, being the valuation of Abad-Jam land held by inferior proprietors.

APPENDIX VI-C.

Total revised land valuation.

NAME OF GROUP.	Valuation of occupancy area.	Valuation of home farm area.	Valuation of service area.	Valuation of mound area.	Total valuation.	Compare total valuation of last settlement.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ambalohans ... ..	5,903 1 0	2,235 14 0	237 14 0	0 14 0	8,167 11 0	6,974 6 0
Lakhsapur ... ..	3,180 0 0	777 8 0	163 0 0	.....	4,020 8 0	3,357 3 0
Soleulia ... ..	7,355 8 0	1,914 14 0	373 0 0	.....	9,643 4 0	7,118 11 0
Sohela ... ..	15,070 8 0	4,288 10 0	823 8 0	11 0 0	20,183 8 0	16,408 0 0
Kurkuta ... ..	3,818 10 0	1,043 4 0	316 10 0	.....	5,077 8 0	5,177 0 0
Bargarb ... ..	21,544 14 0	5,155 2 0	1,019 4 0	190 12 0	27,930 0 0	21,824 11 0
Lohade ... ..	10,791 2 0	2,616 8 0	678 12 0	58 4 0	14,088 10 0	10,389 2 0
Hemenda ... ..	12,407 10 0	4,282 8 0	1,143 4 0	137 8 0	27,070 14 0	21,574 5 0
Tempansare ... ..	10,646 10 0	2,310 12 0	479 4 0	99 0 0	13,704 10 0	10,291 8 0
Eura ... ..	15,343 12 0	4,678 4 0	740 6 0	78 12 0	20,840 2 0	16,080 2 0
Total of Bargarb, Tahsil Kha'sa.	1,15,819 2 0	30,008 2 0	5,870 12 0	541 2 0	1,52,334 9 0	1,19,188 0 0
Kalamat ... ..	6,912 12 0	1,518 10 0	397 6 0	24 8 0	8,840 4 0	6,491 7 0
Panopala ... ..	15,023 2 0	5,424 6 0	1,148 10 0	88 4 0	21,727 6 0	16,117 2 9
Panohpara ... ..	15,646 10 0	4,632 4 0	1,538 2 0	93 2 0	21,908 2 0	17,384 10 0
Talab ... ..	17,745 8 0	3,530 8 0	923 0 0	80 4 0	23,309 2 0	14,381 10 0
Tempa-garb ... ..	10,678 2 0	2,269 0 0	880 6 0	19 12 0	13,865 4 0	9,934 8 0
Sambalpur ... ..	24,355 0 0	5,407 8 0	1,640 12 0	74 2 0	31,486 8 0	24,459 15 0
Total of Sambalpur, Tahsil Kha'sa.	88,767 0 0	22,699 4 0	6,481 4 0	379 0 0	1,18,216 8 0	89,868 15 0
Banpati ... ..	14,123 8 0	3,728 8 0	1,643 14 0	.....	19,557 12 0	16,754 7 4
Bijapur ... ..	5,358 0 0	2,391 10 0	640 10 0	.....	8,390 4 0	6,304 15 6
Ghes ... ..	3,064 0 0	987 6 0	233 14 0	.....	4,185 4 0	3,221 4 2
Kharwal ... ..	2,535 8 0	438 14 0	195 0 0	.....	3,168 4 0	2,447 4 2
Mheran ... ..	4,378 14 0	1,311 12 0	479 0 0	.....	6,169 10 0	4,755 2 2
Paharisingra ... ..	633 10 0	164 12 0	51 12 0	.....	860 2 0	503 0 8
Fatkulanda ... ..	498 8 0	97 2 0	43 8 0	.....	738 14 0	477 9 2
Mandomahul ... ..	339 4 0	117 10 0	16 8 0	.....	466 8 0	318 11 0
Horasambar (Regular) ... ..	12,256 0 0	5,518 8 0	1,274 8 0	.....	19,048 14 0	11,734 13 11
Horasambar (Summary) ... ..	7,901 14 0	4,484 8 0	615 12 0	.....	13,002 2 0	9,281 15 2
Total ... ..	20,157 14 0	10,002 14 0	1,900 4 0	.....	32,061 0 0	21,156 13 1
Total of Bargarb, Tahsil Zamindari.	51,916 12 0	19,381 8 0	5,193 4 0	.....	76,493 8 0	54,199 4 4
Kol-bira ... ..	11,954 4 0	3,509 4 0	1,108 10 0	.....	16,573 2 0	11,056 11 5
Rajpur ... ..	1,886 2 0	880 10 0	179 14 0	.....	2,906 10 0	2,119 0 2
Rampur ... ..	5,151 0 0	2,289 2 0	880 12 0	.....	8,120 14 0	5,173 12 10
Garb-Lalsingh ... ..	1,483 12 0	869 0 0	172 0 0	.....	2,525 4 0	1,566 0 8
Lakra ... ..	2,102 8 0	614 8 0	184 0 0	.....	2,901 0 0	1,564 1 3
Kodabaga ... ..	1,600 4 0	905 4 0	167 14 0	.....	2,734 8 0	1,678 0 5
Mashida ... ..	373 2 0	234 5 0	36 10 0	.....	643 4 0	410 4 4
Total of Sambalpur, Tahsil Zamindari.	24,691 0 0	9,313 14 0	2,637 12 0	.....	36,641 10 0	28,002 15 2
TOTAL FOR THE BRIGAD DISTRICT.	2,76,386 5 0	81,277 12 0	20,088 0 0	920 2 0	3,80,667 2 0	2,89,113 2 6

(.) Includes Rs. 516-10-0 being the valuation of land held by occupancy tenants under inferior proprietors and Rs. 101-4-0 on account of musli-makbuz, etc.

(1) Includes Rs. 209, being the valuation of Kaml-har land held by inferior proprietors.



APPENDIX VII-A.

Revised Revenue Demand.

NAME OF GROUP.	ON BROGRA LAND.			ON RAJYAT LAND.						ON SERVICE LAND.					Total o column 2, 8, 11 to 14.
	Percentage of annual revenue from revised assessment for Rajyati area.	Assess-ment on excess bhogra.	Assessment as revised.	DRAWBACKS ALLOWED TO:		Total drawback.	Net sum-payable to Govern-ment.	Per-centage of drawback on revised assess-ment.	Assess-ment on excess.	On land hitherto held revenue-free.	Inferior pro-rietor plot.	Malk-ak-baza.			
				Gaontias.	Chaudhars.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	
babhona	29	800 9	1,603 1	70 14	5	75 14	8,017 3	1	5	...	...	...	...	6,417	
hanpur	28	125 8	3,130 5	178 0	5	178 0	2,052 0	6	5	7 2	...	...	...	3,081	
ulia	26	838 5	7,155 6	309 11	20	309 11	6,865 31	4	5	...	...	...	...	7,305	
ola	28	887 8	10,870 8	873 14	25	908 11	14,441 10	4	5	31 0	...	...	...	16,360	
kuta	51	930 10	3,828 10	6 4	...	6 4	3,812 6	NIL	8	69 0	...	...	...	4,812	
parh	24	584 8	21,472 2	1,679 8	25	1,704 8	10,767 10	9	5	4 0	...	...	75 8	20,441	
snda	24	359 6	10,791 2	575 10	25	610 10	10,180 8	6	5	...	...	...	...	10,659	
snda	19	165 4	22,407 10	2,463 0	25	2,618 0	19,889 10	11	7	6 2	...	...	...	20,098	
patnara	21	818 5	10,277 2	685 4	25	730 4	10,548 14	7	4	...	...	...	...	10,328	
w	20	1,003 2	15,242 12	1,168 14	75	1,200 14	12,021 14	8	5	...	...	...	...	15,075	
J of Bargah Tahsil	26	3,220 14	1,16,558 6	7,723 15	269	7,973 15	1,07,635 6	7	5	117 4	...	89 8	75 8	1,13,359	
mak	25	195 8	8,901 4	707 12	45	752 12	615 1 8	11	6	1 0	...	5 8	7 0	6,380	
pela	26	1,975 12	15,023 2	410 4	20	440 4	14,591 14	3	3	17 8	...	...	...	16,075	
bhpara	23	1,155 10	15,829 6	757 4	45	803 4	15,027 2	2	10	108 8	...	10 2	...	16,201	
b	26	1,121 10	19,499 8	1,478 12	60	1,518 12	11,200 6	11	7	5 0	...	149 0	...	13,255	
pargah	20	805 0	10,830 12	1,305 14	40	1,345 14	10,474 14	12	6	54 12	...	38 0	...	9,879	
salpur	21	718 6	24,224 12	2,270 10	45	2,315 10	21,908 8	10	6	19 0	...	149 6	...	22,786	
J of Sambalpur tal.	26	5,654 12	29,320 8	8,630 8	245	7,175 8	79,124 14	8	7	215 12	...	245 0	7 0	85,157	
J of Khalsa	26	10,765 10	2,01,839 11	14,623 7	686	15,168 7	1,85,810 4	8	8	339 0	...	200 8	23 8	1,98,411	

## APPENDIX VII-B.

## REVISED REVENUE DEMAND.

Name of Zamindari.	Revised valuation of Estate (including forest income).	Revised kamil-jama.	Proportion of kamil-jama on full assets.	Revised takoli.	Proportion of takoli on the kamil-jama.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Barpali ... ..	19,557 12	11,700	60	2,600	22
Bijepur ... ..	8,895 14	5,020	60	1,600	32
Ghes ... ..	4,360 4	2,600	60	1,800	50
Kharwal ... ..	3,366 4	2,020	60	850	42
Bheran ... ..	6,169 10	3,700	60	1,700	46
Paharsingra ... ..	850 2	500	59	200	40
Patkulanda ... ..	736 14	445	60	300	67
Mandomahul ... ..	466 6	275	59	120	44
Borasambar ... ..	33,408 8	22,845	59	8,500	37
<b>Total of Bargarh Tahsil Zamindari.</b>	<b>82,311 10</b>	<b>49,195</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17,170</b>	<b>35</b>
Kolabira ... ..	18,072 2	9,940	55	3,500	35
Rajpur ... ..	3,076 10	1,685	55	600	36
Rampur ... ..	8,479 14	4,664	55	2,000	43
Garh-Loisingh ... ..	3,525 6	1,934	55	800	41
Laira ... ..	3,081 0	1,685	55	700	42
Kodabaga ... ..	2,884 6	1,590	55	500	50
Maehida ... ..	673 4	370	55	150	41
<b>Total of Sambalpur Tahsil Zamindaris.</b>	<b>39,792 10</b>	<b>21,868</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Total of Zamindaris of the Bengal District.</b>	<b>1,22,104 4</b>	<b>70,973</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>25,720</b>	<b>36</b>

APPENDIX VIII.

Justification of sanctioned Assessment.

NAME OF GROUP.	Enhancement per cent. of revised on present revenue.	COMPARE PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT IS—			COMPARE INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF NET ASSESSMENT PAYABLE—		PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE OF TOTAL VALUATION OF THE VILLAGE—	
		Area in cultivation.	Riayati payments as now revised.	Total valuation of village.	At last settlement on area then cultivated.	As now revised on area now cultivated.	At last settlement.	As now revised.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ambabhosu ...	+ 22	+ 2	+ 29	+ 26	3 4	4 1	80	79
Lakhanpur ...	+ 20	Nil	+ 28	+ 22	2 5	3 11	77	70
Balsolia ...	+ 32	- 6	+ 40	+ 33	3 5	4 10	77	76
Schois ...	+ 23	- 11	+ 26	+ 23	3 7	4 11	77	76
Karkute ...	+ 17	- 17	+ 24	+ 17	3 3	4 6	80	79
Bargarb ...	+ 23	- 6	+ 30	+ 23	4 7	5 11	77	73
Lohande ...	+ 27	- 8	+ 31	+ 30	4 0	5 7	76	75
Remoda ...	+ 27	- 6	+ 32	+ 30	5 6	7 2	75	72
Tamparsara ...	+ 33	- 3	+ 35	+ 33	5 3	7 3	76	70
Buara ...	+ 36	- 7	+ 28	+ 28	5 1	6 8	78	73
Total of Bargarb Tahsil ...	+ 26	- 7	+ 30	+ 23	4 3	5 8	77	75
Kalamat ...	+ 31	+ 5	+ 43	+ 37	4 0	4 11	76	73
Empale ...	+ 34	+ 16	+ 41	+ 35	4 4	5 3	77	77
Panohpara ...	+ 26	+ 13	+ 35	+ 27	4 1	4 5	76	75
Taleb ...	+ 26	+ 10	+ 29	+ 21	5 7	6 3	76	71
Tampargarb ...	+ 32	+ 29	+ 45	+ 41	4 3	4 3	75	71
Sambalpur ...	+ 26	+ 5	+ 29	+ 29	6 10	8 0	76	73
Total of Sambalpur Tahsil ...	+ 29	+ 13	+ 35	+ 33	4 11	5 6	76	74
TOTAL OF KHALSA ...	+ 27	+ 12	+ 33	+ 29	4 6	5 7	77	74

APPENDIX IX.

WAZIB-UL-AMR FOR THE KHALSA GAONTIAS VILLAGES OF THE SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.

I.—Village management.

1. The lambardar-gaontia is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with local custom.
2. He shall be responsible for the management of the village or palti and shall be the "landlord" within the meaning of section 2(6) of the Tenancy Act. A riayat of a village in which sharers have made a private partition among themselves can always claim to pay his revenue direct to the lambardar-gaontia instead of to the co-sharer.
3. He shall be assisted in the village management by a *panchayat*, to consist of four riayats of the village, elect by the riayats.

## II.—Village servants.

1. In this village the following jhankars and gandas have been sanctioned :—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servant's.	Area of service holding.	Rent lev'able from persons holding portion of service land.	Other income leviable.

2. The jhankar and ganda are entitled to levy a grain cess from raiyats. The cess is fixed at—*tambis* for a raiyat with one plough and double this quantity for a raiyat with more than one plough of land in the village. The same cess is payable by the gaontia and all co-sharers holding bhogra or gaontia-raiyati separately. In addition to other remuneration the ganda shall receive as his perquisite the hides and horns of all dead cattle not claimed by the owners. A drawback of Rs. ——— has been allowed on the land revenue to provide additional remuneration for the ganda. This sum shall be paid to him annually by the gaontia in addition to his other remuneration.

3. Besides jhankars and gandas there are the following village servants :—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servant.	Area of service holding.	Other income leviable.

4. These may be dismissed and deprived of their service land by the gaontia and *panches* for failure to render due service.

## III.—Village expenses.

1. Village expenses may be recovered by the lambardar from the sharers and raiyats in proportion to the revenue value of their holdings, he himself bearing a proportionate share.

2. By village expenses are meant only such expenses as are incurred for the benefit or on account of the whole village, such as expenses for road-mending, for the repair of public tanks, etc.

3. In this village these are the following special village expenses :—

## IV.—Waste Land and Forests.

1. All waste land not in occupation for cultivation is the property of Government.

2. The following khasra Nos. ——— are reserved as grazing and forest land. They may not be occupied by any one without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner. All the co-sharers and raiyats of the village may graze their cattle on them and may take in reasonable quantities for their own use within the village, firewood, leaves fencing thorns, and timber for houses and agricultural implements. But they may not sell any of the produce. The lambardar and *panches* are responsible for their management and if they fail in this the Deputy Commissioner may arrange for the management himself.

3. All other waste lands are at the disposal of the lambardar and co-sharers for cultivation, for granting to raiyats for cultivation, or for the location of new raiyats. The rates referred to in section 50 (3) (b) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act are :—

Bahal                      Berna                      Mal                      Af.

But no *nazarana* in cash or kind may be levied for the occupation of waste land.

## V.—Tanks.—A. Government tanks.

The Government tanks of this village are recorded as khasra numbers ———.

2. The distribution of water from Government tanks is effected by the village *panchayat*. Water is to be justly distributed according to the custom of the village, to land recorded as irrigated from such tanks.

3. Government tanks must be kept in repair by the village community according to local custom.

4. All cultivation within the beds of Government tanks is prohibited without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The mukaddam is responsible for reporting to the Deputy Commissioner all encroachments.

**B. Private tanks.**

5. Sub-clauses (2), (3) and (4) above apply equally to all private tanks recorded as such at the last settlement of 1888. Such tanks are recorded as khasara numbers . . . . .

6. All tanks built since the settlement of 1888 have been recorded in the name of the builder or his representative. The distribution of water from these tanks is effected at the will of the builder or his representative.

7. The beds of all private tanks have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited, except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

8. Raiyats can make tanks in their own holdings without permission, and gaontias can make tanks in their bhogra without permission. Any gaontia or raiyat wishing to make a tank on land forming part of the village waste must first obtain the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

**VI.—Bhet Begar.**

1. The *bhet-begar* of this village is to be employed only on the bhogra land of the gaontia in Mauza.

[Alternative clause for villages containing no bhogra.]

There is no bhogra in this village, but raiyats are liable to render *bhet-begar* for the cultivation of bhogra belonging to the gaontia situated in any other village not more than three miles distant. Under this clause the raiyats are now liable to render *bhet-begar* for the cultivation of bhogra in Mauza.

2. Raiyats with more than one plough are to render each—plough (s) for one "bel" each, and —sickle (s) for a day of two "bels."

Raiyats with one plough only will render only one plough and one sickle every alternate year.\*

3. *Bhet-begar* is commutable at the option of the raiyats at the rate of 4 annas for a plough with ploughman and oxen for a day of one "bel" and 2 annas for a labourer with sickle for a day of two "bels."

4. The gaontia will at harvest time provide a midday meal free of cost to the *begar* labourers.

**VII.—Fruit-trees and groves.**

1. Groves which have been recorded as Government property are not to be encroached on for cultivation. Their fruit will continue to be enjoyed by the village community according to custom.

2. The fruit of mahua and other fruit trees in the village waste is to be enjoyed by all the village community according to custom, but the wood of such trees when they die is to be taken by the gaontias.

3. The fruit of trees planted in the village waste by raiyats is taken by the person who planted them or his descendants so long as they remain in the village. But if they leave the village and cease to have land therein they have no further claim, and the fruit reverts to the village community. The wood of such trees when they die is to be taken by the gaontia.

4. The fruit of trees planted by persons in their holdings and the wood of the trees when they die are to be taken by the persons who planted them so long as they retain their holdings. But on transfer of the land the right in the trees is transferred also.

**VIII.—Roads and thoroughfares.**

The ordinary cart-roads, foot-paths, and thoroughfares are to be kept open and passable throughout the year. The raiyats will repair them annually.

**IX.—Sugarcane Reserves.**

The bhogra-barchha for the use of raiyats is Nos. . . . . The gaontia shall make a proper allotment of the land to the raiyats and shall be at liberty to cultivate the land himself in years when sugarcane is not grown on it.

**X.—The Village-site and Deraghar.**

1. The village-site consists of the Nos. . . . .

2. Every cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if a raiyat abandons his holding and leaves the village, he loses his right to any house-site he may have held. He is entitled to dispose as he pleases of any structures he may have erected on the site or of their materials, provided he does so within one month and provided he does not thereby interfere with the allocation of house-sites by the *lambardar-gaontia* and his *panches*. The rights of non-agriculturists in sites occupied and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the *lambardar-gaontia* and *panches*.

3. A *deraghar* or guest-house is to be maintained and kept in good repair.

\* To be omitted where maximum of two ploughs and two sickles is permitted.

† To be omitted where the custom does not exist.

## APPENDIX (X.)

## WAJIB-UL-AZ FOR THE MALGUZARI VILLAGES OF THE SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

## I.—Village management.

1. The lambardar is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with local custom.
2. He shall be responsible for the management of the village, or patti and shall be the "landlord" within the meaning of section 2(6) of the Tenancy Act. A raiyat of a village in which sharers have made a private partition among themselves can always claim to pay his revenue direct to the lambardar instead of to the co-sharer.
3. He shall be assisted in the village management by a *panchayat*, to consist of four tenants of the village elected by the tenants.

## II.—Village servants.

1. In this village the following jhankars and gandas have been sanctioned:—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servants.	Area of service holding.	Rent leviable from persons holding portions of service land.	Other income leviable.

2. In addition to other remuneration the ganda shall receive as his perquisite the hides and horns of all dead cattle not claimed by the owners.

3. Besides jhankars and gandas there are the following village servants:—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servants.	Area of service holding.	Other income leviable.

## III.—Village expenses.

1. Village expenses may be recovered by the lambardar from the sharers and raiyat in proportion to the rental value or rent of their holdings, he himself bearing a proportional share.
2. By village expenses are meant only such expenses as are incurred for the benefit or on account of the whole village, such as expenses for road-mending, for the repair of public tanks, etc.
3. In this village there are the following special village expenses:—

## IV.—Waste Land and Forests.

1. All waste land not in occupation for cultivation is the property of the malguzar.
2. He shall permit all agriculturists residing in the village to graze agricultural cattle on this land free of charge and to take in reasonable quantities free of charge, for their own use in the village, thatching-grass, firewood and leaves, fencing thorns and timber for agricultural implements or for their houses.
3. Forest land included in the mahal is managed by the malguzar in accordance with the rules laid down from time to time by the Chief Commissioner. (Any rights which tenants may possess over mahua and achar trees grown on the village waste will also be entered here).

## V.—Tanks.

1. All old tanks existing before last settlement have been entered in the name of the Malguzar: but he is bound to distribute their water justly with the assistance of the

*panchayat* and in accordance with village custom to fields recorded as irrigated from them. He may not levy in addition to the rent any charge on account of water from these tanks.

2. These tanks will be kept in good repair by the *malguzar* and by the tenants whose lands are irrigated from them.

The beds of these tanks have not been assessed, and cultivation within their limits is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

3. The *mukaddam* is responsible for reporting to the Deputy Commissioner all encroachments.

4. All tanks built since settlement by co-sharers and tenants have been recorded as the property of the builder or his representative. The distribution of water from these tanks is effected at the will of the builder or his representative.

5. The beds of these private tanks have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

6. Occupancy tenants can make tanks in their own holdings without permission, but for the building of a tank in the village waste the consent of the *malguzar* is necessary.

#### VI.—*Bhet Begar.*

1. The *bhet-begar* of this village is to be employed only on the *sir* land of the

[Alternative clause for villages containing no *sir*.]

*malguzar* in mauza \_\_\_\_\_

There is no *sir* in this village, but raiyats are liable to render *bhet-begar* for the cultivation of *sir* belonging to the *malguzar* situated in other villages not more than three miles distant. Under this clause the raiyats are now liable to render *bhet-begar* for the cultivation of *sir* in mauza \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Tenants with more than one plough are to render each \_\_\_\_\_ plough (s) for one "bel," and \_\_\_\_\_ sickle (s) for a day of two "bets."

Tenants with one plough only will render only one plough and one sickle every alternate year.

3. *Bhet-begar* is commutable at the option of the tenant at the rate of 4 annas for a plough with ploughman and oxen for a day of one "bel" and two annas for a labourer with sickle, for a day of two "bets."

4. The *malguzar* will at harvest-time provide a midday meal free of cost to the *begar* labourers.

#### VII.—*Groves and fruit-trees.*

1. Groves now existing shall remain the property of their present possessors, but the *malguzar* shall be the proprietor of such groves should their owners relinquish the land on which they stand, or be ejected for arrears, or die without heirs, provided that trees planted on abandoned *malik-makbuza* plots escheat with the land to Government.

2. When land is transferred the right to trees in the land passes with it. *Malik-makbuzas* and occupancy tenants may plant groves on their land without permission. Fruit-bearing trees within holdings may not be cut without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

#### VIII.—*Roads and thoroughfares.*

The existing paths and roads are to be kept open, and the *malguzars* and tenants shall repair them annually. They are not to be encroached on for cultivation without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

#### IX.—*The Sir-Bar e ha.*

For the use of tenants is Nos. \_\_\_\_\_. The *malguzar* shall make a proper allotment of the land to the tenants and shall be at liberty to cultivate it himself in years when sugarcane is not grown.

#### X.—*The Village-site and Deraghar.*

1. The village-site consists of Nos. \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Every cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if a raiyat abandons his holding and leaves the village he loses his right to any house-site he may have held. He is entitled to dispose as he pleases of any structures he may have erected on the site or of their materials, provided he does so within one month and provided he does not thereby interfere with the exercise by the *malguzar* of his right to dispose of the site. The rights of non-agriculturists in sites occupied and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the *lambardar* and *panches*.

3. A *deraghar* or guest-house is to be maintained and kept in good repair.

## APPENDIX XI.

## WASTE-LANDS FOR THE MALGUZARI VILLAGES HELD BY SHIKMI-GAONTIAS IN THE SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.

## I.—Village management.

1. The *lambardar* and the *shikmi-gaontia* sub-*lambardar* are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with local custom.
2. The sub-*lambardar* shall be responsible for the management of the village or *patil* and shall be the landlord within the meaning of section 2(6) of the Tenancy Act. He is responsible for payment of the revenue and cess demand to the *lambardar*.
3. The sub-*lambardar* shall be assisted in the village management by a *panchayat* to consist of four *raiyats* of the village elected by the *raiyats*.

## II.—Village servants.

1. In this village the following *jhankars* and *ganda* have been sanctioned —

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servants.	Area of service holding.	Rent leviable from persons holding portion of service land.	Other income leviable.

2. The *jhankar* and *ganda* are entitled to levy a grain cess from *raiyats*. The cess is fixed at *tambis* for a *raiyat* with one plough, or double this quantity for a *raiyat* with more than one plough of land in the village. The same cess is payable by the *shikmi-gaontia* and all co-sharers holding *bhogra* or *gaontiahi* *raiyati* separately. In addition to other remuneration, the *ganda* shall receive as his perquisite the hides and horns of all dead cattle not claimed by the owners. A drawback of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ has been allowed on the land revenue to provide additional remuneration for the *ganda*. This sum shall be paid to him annually by the *shikmi-gaontia* in addition to his other remuneration.

3. Besides *jhankars* and *gandas* there are the following *servants* —

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servants.	Area of service holding.	Other income leviable.

4. These may be dismissed and deprived of their service-land by the *shikmi-gaontia* and *panches* for failure to render due service.

## III.—Village expenses.

1. Village expenses may be recovered by the sub-*lambardar* from the sharers and *raiyats* in proportion to the revenue value of their holdings, he himself bearing a proportional share.
2. By village expenses are meant only such expenses as are incurred for the benefit or on account of the whole village, such as expenses for road mending, for the repair of public tanks, etc.

## IV.—Waste Lands and Forests.

1. All waste land not in occupation for cultivation is the property of the *malguzar*.
2. The following *khaars* numbers ( ) are reserved as grazing and forest land. They may not be occupied by any one without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner. All the co-sharers and *raiyats* of the village may graze their cattle on them, and may take in reasonable quantities for their own use within the village, firewood, leaves fencing thorns, and timber for houses and agricultural implements. But they may not sell any of the produce. The sub-*lambardar* and *panches* are responsible for their management, and if they fail in this the Deputy Commissioner may arrange for the management himself.



All other waste lands are at the disposal of the sub-lambardar and co-sharers for cultivation, for granting to raiyats for cultivation, or for the location of new raiyats. The rates referred to in section 50 (3) (b) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act are—

*Bahal.*                      *Berna.*                      *Mal.*                      *At.*

But no *nazarana* in cash or kind may be levied for the occupation of waste land.

V.—*Tanks.*

1. All old tanks existing before last settlement have been entered in the name of the malguzar. The *shikmi-gaontia* shall distribute their water justly with the assistance of the *panchayat* and in accordance with village custom to fields recorded as irrigated from them. He may not levy, in addition to the rent, any charge on account of water from these tanks.

2. These tanks will be kept in good repair by the *shikmi-gaontia* and by the tenants whose lands are irrigated from them.

The beds of these tanks have not been assessed, and cultivation within their limits is prohibited, except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

3. The mukaddam is responsible for reporting to the Deputy Commissioner all encroachments.

4. All tanks built since settlement by co-sharers and tenants have been recorded as the property of the builder or his representative. The distribution of water from these tanks is effected at the will of the builder or his representative.

5. The beds of these private tanks have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited, except with the special permission of the Deputy-Commissioner.

6. Occupancy tenants can make tanks in their own holdings without permission, but for the building of a tank in the village waste the consent of the *shikmi-gaontia* is necessary.

VI.—*Bhet Begar.*

1. The *bhet-begar* of this village is to be employed only on the bhogra land of the *shikmi-gaontia* in mauza

[Alternative clause for villages containing no bhogra.]

There is no bhogra in this village, but raiyats are liable to render *bhet-begar* for the cultivation of bhogra belonging to the *shikmi-gaontia* situated in any other village not more than three miles distant. Under this clause the raiyats are now liable to render *bhet-begar* for the cultivation of bhogra in mauza

2. Raiyats with more than one plough are to render each plough (s) for one "bel" each, and sickle (s) for a day of two "bels."

Raiyats with one plough only will render only one plough and one sickle\* every alternate year.\*

3. *Bhet-begar* is commutable at the option of the raiyats at the rate of 4 annas for a plough with ploughman and oxen for a day of one "bel" and 2 annas for a labourer with sickle for a day of two "bels."

† 4. The *shikmi-gaontia* will at harvest-time provide a midday-meal free of cost to the *begar* labourers.

VII.—*Fruit-trees and groves.*

1. Groves which have been recorded as the property of the malguzar are not to be encroached on for cultivation. Their fruit will continue to be enjoyed by the village community according to custom.

2. The fruit of mahua and other fruit-trees in the village waste is to be enjoyed by all the village community according to custom, but the wood of such trees, when they die, is to be taken by the *shikmi-gaontia*.

3. The fruit of trees planted in the village-waste by raiyats is taken by the person who planted them or his descendants so long as they remain in the village. But if they leave the village and cease to have land therein, they have no further claim, and the fruit reverts to the village and cease to have land therein, they have no further claim and fruits reverts to the village community. The wood of such trees, when they die, is to be taken by the *shikmi-gaontia*.

4. The fruit of trees planted by persons in their holdings and the wood of the trees, when they die, are to be taken by the persons who planted them so long as they retain their holdings. But on transfer of the land the right in the trees is transferred to their holders.

VIII.—*Roads and thoroughfares*

The ordinary cart-roads, foot-paths, and thoroughfares are to be kept open and passable throughout the year. The raiyats will repair them annually.

IX.—*Sugarcane Reserves.*

The *bhogra-barchha* for the use of raiyats is Nos. . . . The *shikmi-gaontia* shall make a proper allotment of the land to the raiyats and shall be at liberty to cultivate the land himself in years when sugarcane is not grown on it.

\* To be omitted  
if the maximum of  
ploughs and two  
sickles is permitted.

† To be omitted  
if the custom does  
not exist.

*The village-site and Deraghar.*

1. The village-site consists of the Nos.
2. Every cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if a rajyat abandons his holding and leaves the village, he loses his right to any house-site he may have held. He is entitled to dispose as he pleases of any structures he may have erected on the site or of their materials, provided he does so within one month and provided he does not thereby interfere with the allocation of house-sites by the *shikmi-gaontia* and his *panches*. The rights of non-agriculturists in sites occupied and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the *shikmi-gaontia* and *panches*.
3. A *deraghar* or guest-house is to be maintained and kept in good repair.

## APPENDIX XII.

## ZAMINDARI WAJIB-UL-ARZ FOR SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.

## PART I.—OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE ZAMINDAR AS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

*I.—Tenure.*

1. The tenure of the zamindari is impartible and non-transferable save to the nearest heir, and each such transfer shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government. The zamindari is held by one person, the zamindar or zamindarin for the time being, and is held on condition of loyalty, proper management, and the improvement and cultivation of the estate.

2. The privileges of the zamindar are personal and should at any time the estate be transferred otherwise than in accordance with this clause, the Government will be at liberty to impose a full land revenue and forest assessment, and to resume all special zamindari privileges.

*II.—Succession.*

1. On the death of the zamindar the estate devolves upon his eldest legitimate son. In default of a son either born to him or adopted, the estate devolves upon the nearest legitimate heir of the zamindar according to Hindu Law and the custom of the family. In the event of any dispute arising as to the legitimacy of any claimant to the succession, the case shall be decided according to the custom of the family.

2. In the event of the first in order being in the opinion of the Local Government unfit to carry out the conditions of clause I, the zamindari devolves upon the nearest heir who possesses the requisite qualifications.

*III.—Removal of zamindar and forfeiture of privileges.*

The zamindar in the case of gross misconduct or mal-administration is liable to removal by the Local Government.

*IV.—Maintenance of relations.*

The members of the zamindar's family have a right to suitable maintenance from the zamindar, but no member of the zamindar's family or any other person is entitled to hold or enjoy any portion of the zamindari in proprietary right from reason of such portion of the zamindari having at any time been made over to, or continued in the possession of, such person for his maintenance or any other purpose.

*V.—Village management.*

The villages of the zamindari are managed according to the conditions of Part II of this *Wajib-ul-arz* and in accordance with such provisions as may from time to time be laid down by law, or by order having the force of law.

*VI.—Ferries.*

The zamindar shall continue as at present to manage the ferries in accordance with the laws and rules prevailing in the khalsa and shall take care that the interests of the khalsa do not suffer from his arrangements. If at any time it is considered expedient for Government to assume the management of this source of revenue, the zamindar shall receive reasonable compensation in respect of any loss of income, resulting from such transfer.

*VII.—Forests.*

The forests or forest lands of the estate shall be managed in accordance with rules prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

VIII.—Dues on traders.

No transit dues are levied by the zamindar, but the zamindar, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, may levy bazar-dues in selected towns at such rates and under such rules as may be approved, provided that the income from such dues be in every case spent on the improvement of the town in which they are levied.

IX.—Miscellaneous dues.

No dues not authorised by this Wajib-ul-arz shall be leviable by the zamindar without the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

X.—Minerals.

All minerals are the property of Government which has a right of free access and agrees thereto and therefrom.

PART II.—OF THE RELATIONS OF THE ZAMINDAR WITH HIS THEKADARS, MUAFIDARS AND TENANTS.

I.—Village management.

1. In villages bejl kham the zamindar and in other villages the muafidar or thekadar nominated as manager by the zamindar is responsible for the management of the village and shall be the landlord within the meaning of section 2(c) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.

2. No co-sharer in a muafi or thekadari village can claim to have a share partitioned and separated. A tenant of a village in which sharers have made a private partition amongst themselves can always claim to pay his rent to the manager nominated by the zamindar under clause (1).

3. The zamindar in his home villages and the manager in the other villages will be assisted in the village management by a panchayat to consist of four tenants of the village elected by the tenants.

II.—Village servants.

In this village the following jhankars and gandas have been sanctioned :—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servants.	Area of service holding.	Rent leviable from persons holding portions of service land.	Other income leviable.

2. In addition to other remuneration the ganda shall receive as his perquisite the hides and horns of all dead cattle not claimed by the owners.

3. Besides jhankars and gandas there are the following village servants :—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servants.	Area of service holding.	Other income leviable.

4. These may be dismissed and deprived of their service land by the manager and *panches* for failure to render due service.

III.—Village expenses.

1. Village expenses may be recovered by the manager from the sharer and tenants in proportion to the rental value of their holdings, he himself bearing a proportional share.

2. By village expenses are meant only such expenses as are incurred for the benefit or on account of the whole village, such as expenses for road mending, for the repair of public tanks, etc.,

3. In this village there are the following special village expenses—

## IV.—Waste Lands and Forests.

1. All waste land not in occupation for cultivation is the property of the zamindar.
2. But the manager of each village shall set apart with the approval of the zamindar an adequate portion of the unoccupied lands for the formation of village forest-reserve and grazing lands and these shall not be brought under cultivation.
3. All other waste or forest land included within the village limits may be occupied for cultivation by the manager or given out by him to co-sharers and tenants.
4. All cultivators shall be entitled to graze their cattle in the village forest and to take in reasonable quantities for their own use in the village firewood, leaves, fencing-thorns, and timber for houses and agricultural implements.

## V.—Tanks.

1. The water of all public village tanks shall be distributed justly and in accordance with village custom to fields recorded as irrigated from them. This distribution shall be effected by the zamindar or, in thekadari and musafi villages, by the manager and the village panchayat.
2. These tanks shall be kept in good repair by the manager and by the tenants whose fields are irrigated from them.
3. The beds of these tanks have not been assessed and cultivation within their limits is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
4. All tanks built since last settlement by thekadars, musafidars, or tenants, within their holdings have been recorded as part of their holdings. The distribution of water from these tanks is effected at the will of the builder or his representative.
5. The beds of these tanks also have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their limits is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
6. Occupancy tenants can make tanks on their own holdings without permission, but for the building of a tank in the village waste the consent of the zamindar is necessary.

## VI.—Bhet-begar.

1. The bhet-begar of this village is to be employed only on the *sir* land of this village. But if the zamindar has *sir* cultivation in any village within three miles he may receive in that village half of the permissible bhet-begar.
2. Tenants with more than one plough are to render each—plough (s) for one "bel" each, and sickle (s) for a day of two "bels."  
Tenants with one plough only will render only half of this, giving bhet-begar every alternate year if the two plough tenants render only one plough and one sickle annually.
3. Bhet-begar is commutable at the option of the tenant at the rate of four annas for a plough with ploughman and oxen for a day of one "bel" and two annas for a labourer with sickle for a day of two "bels."
4. The zamindar, musafidar or thekadar who receives bhet-begar at harvest time provides a mid-day meal free of cost to the begar labourers.

## VII.—Groves and fruit-trees.

1. Groves now existing shall remain the property of their present possessors, but the zamindar shall be the proprietor of such groves should the owners relinquish the land or which they stand, or be ejected for arrears or die without heirs.
2. When land is transferred the right to trees on the land passes with it.—Occupancy tenants may plant groves on their land without permission. Fruit-bearing trees within holdings may not be cut without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
3. The fruit of trees planted in the village waste by tenants may be taken by the persons who planted them so long as they retain their holdings in the village, but if they leave the village they have no further claim.

## VIII.—Roads and thoroughfares

The existing paths and roads are to be kept open, and the zamindar, his managers, and tenants, shall repair them annually. They are not to be encroached upon for cultivation without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

IX.—The *Sir-barchha*

The *sir-barchha* for the use of the tenants is Nos. \_\_\_\_\_. The zamindar or his manager shall make a proper allotment of the land to the tenants and shall be at liberty to cultivate it himself in years when sugarcane is not grown.

X.—The Village-site and *Deraghar*.

1. The village site consists of Nos. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Every cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if a tenant abandons his holding and leaves the village he loses his right to any house site he may

have held. He is entitled to dispose as he pleases of any structures he may have erected in the site or of their materials, provided he does so within one month and provided he does not thereby interfere with the exercise by the zamindar or his manager of his right to dispose of the site. The rights of non-agriculturists in sites occupied and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the zamindar or his manager.

3. A *deraghar* or guest-house is to be maintained and kept in good order.

#### XI.—*Nazarana.*

The zamindar will not levy premia (*nazarana*) when granting or renewing leases, but will receive in lieu thereof an annual payment.

#### XII.—*Cesses*

No cesses other than *patwari cess*,\* the *dasehra-tika* and *pushpuni* or *rakhi*, may be levied by the zamindar except with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

#### XIII.—

When the village lands adjoin blocks of Government or zamindari Forests, the managers and tenants will contribute towards the maintenance of the boundary by annually clearing a line to the width of 20 feet on their side of the boundary line.

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\* The *Patwari Cess* has since been abolished.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL.

No. 205-T

FROM H. McPHERSON, Esq., I.C.S.,

Director of the Department of Land Records, Bengal.

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

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Darjeeling, the 3rd June 1908.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information and orders of the Board and Government, the Final Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Sambalpur District prepared by Mr. F. Dewar, I.C.S., who was Settlement Officer in charge of the operations from their inception in 1902 till their conclusion in 1906. The general excellence of the Report is enhanced by the many features of special interest which it possesses for Bengal Officers unfamiliar with the conditions and details of Central Provinces administration. It comes to us most opportunely two years after the transfer of the Sambalpur District to the Province of Bengal and not only supplies us with a full account of the settlement operations which were fortunately completed before the transfer, but is also a storehouse of information regarding the physical features of the district, its history, its population, and its general well being. Part I of the Report, which is the larger part is devoted to the district, and Part II to the settlement operations.

2. The total area of Sambalpur while it remained in the Central Provinces was 4,960 square miles. Certain estates in the extreme north and north-west were transferred to the districts of Bilaspur and Raipur. The area constituting the district of Sambalpur as transferred to Bengal in October 1905, is 3,824 square miles in extent. The district is divided into two portions called the Sambalpur and Bargarh tahsils lying east and west of the Mahanadi river which traverses the district from the north-west to the south-east. The Sambalpur tahsil has an area of 1,599 square miles and includes 773 villages. The Bargarh tahsil has an area of 2,225 square miles and includes 1,175 villages. The former is traversed by the main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with a branch line from Jharsogra to Sambalpur. The latter is crossed by the Sambalpur-Raipur road which is its main line of communication and practically its only one. The district is hemmed in on the north and west by great ranges of hills. East of the western range lies the Bargarh plain, an undulating tract of country drained by the Dantra and Jira tributaries of the Mahanadi. Between the northern range and the Mahanadi is situated the Ambabhona and Lakhanpur valley containing 123 villages which belong to the Bargarh tahsil. The Sambalpur tahsil on the left of the river comprises the valley of the Ib river and the undulating country to the east. There is good forest in the hilly country to the north of the Bargarh tahsil but none of any value in its undulating valleys. Hills and forest are distributed more evenly over the surface of the Sambalpur tahsil. On the whole the district is still well-wooded. Government reserves cover 396 square miles and zamindari forests 375 square miles. The cultivators in the open valleys, having cleared off wastefully their village forests, have now to resort to

these two sources of supply for their domestic and agricultural needs, but the open country is redeemed from bareness by the abundance of its fruit trees. Of these the most important are the mahua, the mango and the various varieties of palm. Sambalpur is still a well-known tiger district. Bears and panthers are also numerous. While these take their annual toll of human life and cattle, the chief crop-destroyers are jackal, pig and deer. Such are briefly the physical conditions under which the Sambalpur cultivator tills the soil and earns his livelihood.

3. Mr. Dewar gives a brief account of the early history of Sambalpur in Chapter II of Part I. It was one of a cluster of states held by Chauhan Rajputs from Mainpuri in the North-Western Provinces. The Maharattas conquered it in 1797. The Rajput Raja was restored by the British in 1817. From 1849, when the Raj family died out, till 1862 when it was transferred to the Central Provinces, it was administered by the Government of Bengal. During the year of the Mutiny and the five subsequent years, it was overrun by dacoits and freebooters and was in a condition of anarchy. After these pests had been hunted down and deported, the district quieted down. The disturbances of 1857-62 delayed the revenue settlement of the district, with the result that it was eventually made on lines different from other districts of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere proprietary rights were conferred on village headmen. In Sambalpur the first settlement was a compromise between proprietary and raiyatwari principles and the system then introduced, which has worked on the whole well, has continued to the present day.

During the period 1817 to 1849 when the district was held by the old Raj family, an enormous number of religious and service grants were made to their priests and adherents. Service grants were also made by the British Government after the troubles of the Mutiny. These alienations have reduced the land revenue of the district by more than one-fourth. Mr. Dewar notices the important part played by Gond and Binjhal aborigines in the internecine struggles and political disorders of the district. Their resentment is now directed against the immigrant Hindus who have ousted them from their villages. "The aggression of the Hindu", says Mr. Dewar "is continuous and successful. The aboriginal, bought, mortgaged, and sometimes cheated out of the land cleared by his forefathers, is exported to Assam or moves to the still uncleared forests".

4. The population of Sambalpur in 1901 was 638,922. The population of the old district was 829,698. The increase found at the 1891 census was 13 per cent. and at the 1901 census 4 per cent. only. Mr. Dewar ascribes this falling off to the effects of the famine which came upon the district with sudden and unexpected severity in 1899-1900. The district had hitherto been regarded as immune from famine. The failure of crops which occurred in 1899 was primarily due to short rainfall, but the disturbance of prices caused by the opening of the new railway was a contributory cause which intensified famine conditions in 1900. Agriculturists tempted by rising prices, sold out their stocks when they should have held them back for local consumption. The strain of the famine fell on the labouring classes and smaller cultivators unaccustomed to the resultant high prices. Difficulty of communications made the task of famine relief a hard problem for Government. For many years prior to 1899, the opening of the railway had only brought increasing prosperity to the district. It may be hoped that the check of 1899-1900 was only temporary and that the lesson learnt then by the holders of grain stocks will prevent a repetition of the fatal mistakes made in those years.

5. The average density of the population is 215 per square mile, leaving out of account the uninhabited tracts of reserve forest and the Mahanadi river bed. The average taken over the cultivated area is 373 per square mile. These averages are said by Mr. Dewar to be high as compared with other districts of the Central Provinces. They are very low as compared with the averages of Bihar or Lower Bengal. Khalsa Sambalpur with an average of 489 per square mile of cultivated area is the most thickly populated portion of the district.

There are in all 1929 inhabited villages with an average population of 300. Of these 13 only have a population exceeding 2,000. Sambalpur town in 1901 returned a population of 12,870. Its limits have since increased.

6. Uriya was the language of three-fourths of the inhabitants of old Sambalpur. The non-Uriya areas where Hindi was spoken, are the areas that have been excluded from the Bengal district. At the last census only 5 per cent. of the population was returned as speaking Dravidian or Munda dialects, although the aboriginal tribes numbered 33 per cent. of the total population. The principal Dravidian tribes are the Binjhals, Gandas, Gonds, Kandhs, Panikas, Bhuiyas, Bhainas and Uraons. The Munda tribes are the Kisans, Kuras, Kols, Kharias and Mundas. While the former are declining in numbers and adopting Hinduism, the latter show a steady increase and have generally resisted the encroachments of Hinduism both in speech and religion. The strong communal spirit of the Munda races is accountable for the difference. Amongst Hindus the most important castes are Brahmans whose influence and importance are disproportionate to their numbers, Kultas who are the most numerous cultivators and are distinguished by their thrift and enterprise, Rawats or Gauris, who are the cattlemen of Sambalpur, Sawaras—Hinduised aborigines who are farm labourers and small cultivators, Agharias, Telis and Malis. In paragraphs 26 to 43 of the report, Mr. Dewar has given much interesting information regarding these and other castes, including the artizan and industrial classes.

7. The agricultural caste absorb at least 75 per cent. of the total population, but practically all castes have some connection with land, direct or indirect. Many of the zamindari estates are still held by aboriginal families, Gonds and Binjhals, but most of the gaontias or village headmen are Hindus. Out of 950 gaontias in the Khalsa tracts, 775 are Hindus. The aboriginal element is stronger in the more backward tracts. The general average of agricultural prosperity is high, and the material condition of the people is steadily improving. Mr. Dewar specially notes the improvement that has occurred of recent years in food, dress, housing, and the supply of good drinking water. The zamindars, mostly aboriginals are a thrifless lot and many of their estates are under Court of Wards' management. The gaontias or village managers are a prosperous class. Out of 950, 650 are classed as rich, 137 as free from debt, 113 as lightly indebted and 50 as heavily indebted. Only 5 per cent. of their holdings have changed hands in 15 years, a fact which argues stability of welfare. A curious feature of settlement work in the Central Provinces, is the attempt that is made to classify tenantry according to their material condition. Mr. Dewar adopted a four-fold classification, viz., A—the gaontias and richer raiyats, B—the substantial tenants who have enlarged their holdings and have a fair supply of live-stock, C—the semi-aborigines who have made no advance since the previous settlement but have sufficiently large holdings to keep them in comfort and D—the aborigines who have small holdings and eke out their cultivation by the collection of jungle produce. He deduced the following percentages for the Khalsa and Zamindari areas:—

		Khalsa.	Zamindari.
A class tenants	...	12 per cent.	5½ per cent.
B	...	41 "	37½ "
C	...	57 "	45½ "
D	...	10 "	11½ "

The average holding of the B class khalsa tenants is in the Bargarh tahsil 19 acres and in the Sambalpur tahsil 15½ acres, and the average debt Rs. 13 only.

The average holding of the C class raiyat is 9½ acres in Bargarh and 7 acres in Sambalpur and his average debt Rs. 30. The market value of his holding is seldom less than Rs. 100.

The figures testify to the ample prosperity of the great majority of the cultivating classes of Sambalpur.

8. Under section 46(3) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898 the transfer of occupancy land, except in the shape of annual sub-lease is prohibited, and all transfers made in contravention of the Act can be set aside on application made within two years by the landlord or relatives of the transferring raiyat. It does not appear from a comparison of the number of applications with the number of transfers, that these provisions of the law have been effectual in stopping the transfer of land from the hands of poor and



thrifless raiyats into the hands of the richer and more enterprising cultivators. Cash sales are not common, but possessory mortgages are numerous, and the Deputy Commissioner has brought to my notice that transiers are most often effected through the medium of the gaontias in the shape of relinquishment and resettlement. Mr. Dewar estimated that not less than 10 per cent. of the land had changed hands since 1889.

9. The relations of the village headmen with their raiyats are on the whole satisfactory and they do not appear to have abused the power which Section 46 gives them, by exacting excessive consent fees on transactions of transfer. The necessity that is upon them of obtaining the assistance of the raiyats in the cultivation of their home-farm lands is probably accountable for their graciousness. The very small number of suits that have to be brought in Sambalpur for arrears of rent is remarkable, and testifies to the lightness of the rent demand. On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in suits for the possession of land since the railway opened. Many of these were brought by gaontias seeking to recover possession of home-farm lands sublet to raiyats. There have also been numerous disputes about irrigation rights. Formerly the raiyats used to grow sugarcane jointly on common land near the village tanks. The tanks are less and less reserved for this purpose as rice cultivation has grown more profitable and the raiyats complain of the practical monopoly of water-rights enjoyed by the headmen.

10. Chapter IV of the first Part is devoted to agriculture. The area available for cultivation is 2,986 square miles, of which 1,570 square miles is in the khalsa and 1,416 in zamindari tracts. Sixty-five per cent. of the former is occupied for cultivation and 58 per cent. of the latter, the district average being 62 per cent. Of the occupied area, 74 per cent. was cropped in the settlement year, 14 per cent. was current fallow, and 12 per cent. old fallow. Of the unoccupied area, 27 per cent. was covered by tree-forest, 53 per cent. by scrub jungle or grass and 20 per cent. by water, hills, rocks, roads and buildings. Mr. Dewar estimates that the increase in occupied area since 1889 has been not less than 16 per cent. It is least in the Bargarh tahsil where cultivation received a severe check in the famine of 1899-1900, and greatest in the Sambalpur tahsil where the rainfall is more certain and the opening of the railway has stimulated progress.

Mr. Dewar anticipates a continued increase of cultivation in the Sambalpur tahsil. There is little scope for extension in the western tahsil.

11. The crop statement shows that there has been since last settlement a marked increase in the cultivation of transplanted rice, of *til*, of *kulthi*, and of *kodon* and *kutki*. There has been an equally marked decline in the cultivation of sugarcane, cotton, *urad* and *mung*. These changes point to closer cultivation of the better classes of land. *Kutki* has taken the place of rice amongst the aboriginals of the Bargarh tahsil, because it is less dependent than rice on the rainfall. *Til* is another crop that the aboriginals take to when driven from their rice lands by immigrant Hindus. Sugarcane has already been referred to in paragraph 9 above. The decline in its acreage is due to the change of custom that has occurred. Cotton has declined because the uplands suitable to its cultivation have become exhausted. Mr. Dewar has given us descriptions of rice and sugarcane cultivation which will be of special interest to the Department of Agriculture.

12. There has been a marked increase in the irrigational resources of the district since 1889. In the khalsa tracts, the irrigated area has increased by 54 per cent. The number of tanks has increased from 3,616 to 5,572 and of wells from 839 to 8,116. The advance is most striking in the Bargarh tahsil where tanks have increased from 1,697 to 2,965 and wells from 204 to 6,034. The Bargarh tahsil has an average rainfall of 53.61 inches as against 59.83 in the Sambalpur tahsil, and it is consequently more important in the former than in the latter to pay attention to the subject of irrigation. Irrigation wells seldom cost more than Rs. 50 as subsoil water is usually found within 15 or 20 feet of the surface. Tanks are more expensive and an account was kept of their cost, as raiyats' improvements were exempted from assessment for the period of the present settlement. It appeared that about 5 lakhs of rupees had been expended on tanks since the previous settlement, of which 1 lakh was spent by Government in the 1900 famine and the rest was the private expenditure of raiyats and others.

13. Mr. Dewar estimates the value of the total agricultural produce of the district, after deducting the amount used for seed, at 168 lakhs of rupees, of which 123½ lakhs represent rice, 10½ lakhs sugarcane, 9 lakhs *til*, 1½ lakhs cotton, 10½ lakhs pulses, 3 lakhs millets and 10 lakhs other crops. Of the rice he estimates that 4½ lakhs of maunds valued at about 11½ lakhs of rupees and of the other crops about 2 lakhs of maunds valued at 3½ lakhs of rupees, are available for export. With this exportable asset of 15½ lakhs of rupees, he contrasts the total rental of the district, about 2½ lakhs of rupees, and the total Government revenue, which is less than 2 lakhs. Of the total value of the produce, Government revenue absorbs less than one-eightieth part. For this district at any rate, there is a complete answer to the critics who rave about the oppressive burden of the land revenue demand.

14. The extent to which the prices of produce and land values have been affected by the opening of the railway and the improvement of communications, has been set forth in Chapter V. Up to 1889 all the trade of the district went down the Mahanadi river and the Ganjam Road. Most of it is now drained off by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the effect on prices has been remarkable. The average price of rice from 1878 to 1888 was 33 seers per rupee. The average price from 1892 to 1902 was 17 seers per rupee. The price of *til* which in 1887 averaged 17 seers, has averaged between 1892 and 1902, 11 seers to the rupee. Figures are given to show that since 1896 the value of land has quadrupled. But the road and railway communications of the district are still far from perfect. The construction of a railway from Raipur to Vizianagram is under contemplation, and when completed will afford an easier outlet to the produce of south Bargarh. Mr. Dewar advocates the bridging of the Mahanadi and the extension of the Jharsogra-Sambalpur Branch to Bolangir on the projected line, through Bargarh. Another railway is proposed from Sambalpur to Cuttack through Rairakhol and Angul. This would benefit the eastern portion of the Sambalpur tahsil. Mr. Dewar suggests the bridging of the Ib river at Bagra or Rampela as an improvement in the road communications of the eastern tahsil. When these improvements are effected, a still further rise of prices and increase of agricultural prosperity may be expected. The district will also be rendered immune from the dangers which threatened it in the famine of 1899-1900.

15. One of the most interesting chapters of the report is that which deals with the land tenures of the district. Their very names are for the most part unfamiliar to us. Mr. Dewar distinguishes six tenures of a proprietary nature, called (1) Zamindari, (2) Gaontiahi, (3) Malguzari, (4) Bhogra-bhogi, (5) Malik-makbuza, (6) Brahmottardari. Each of these calls for a few words of explanation.

16. The zamindar of the Central Provinces is a feudal proprietor whose rights are impartible and not transferable except to his nearest male heir approved by Government. No subordinate proprietary rights can be acquired under Sambalpur zamindars. There is one exception to this rule in the sub-zamindari of Garh Loisingh. The zamindar pays a tribute which is ordinarily much less than full proprietary assessment. Formerly zamindars managed their own police, excise, and cattle pounds. They have been divested of these powers and have received compensation for the loss of income involved. Most of their villages are in the hands of headmen whose leases were originally renewed on payment of *nazarana*. When the renewal fee tended to become extortionate, Government stepped in and protected the headmen by ruling that its amount should be determined by Revenue Officers and that it should be levied in the shape of an annual rent increase. The increment of new cultivation between settlements now goes to the village lessees, and a certain amount of sub-feudation has grown up, as the lessees have been allowed to grant sub-leases to persons intervening between them and the raiwats.

17. The gaontia is the village headman of the Central Provinces. In other districts full proprietary rights were conferred on him, but Sambalpur was saved from this mistake by the lateness of its settlement. In Sambalpur the gaontiahi tenure carries the following rights:—(1) Proprietorship and free right of alienation of the home-farm, (2) the right of village management so long as Government revenue is paid, and (3) the right of alienation of the whole village or of a share of it, if accompanied by a transfer

of the home-farm land. Unlike a malguzar, the gaontia may not sell timber of the village forest. The gaontia receives in the valuation of his home-farm or in cash, 25 per cent. of the raiyati rental of the village.

18. The malguzars were estate-holders to whom were conceded full proprietary rights. They nearly all hold their estates revenue-free. The gaontias holding villages under them are protected and one result of the various orders passed by Government is that while the gaontias pay cesses on their home-farms only, the malguzar has to pay cesses for the whole village.

19. Bhogra-bhogi tenures consist of parcels of the original home-farm lands of headmen made over to younger branches of the gaontiahi families, which in return gave up their claim to a share in village management.

20. Malik-makbuza tenures are very similar to the last. They occur in villages where malguzari rights were accorded and portions of the former "bhogra" now called "sir" have been given to younger branches of the malguzari families.

21. The brahmottardari rights are found in khalsa villages where specific plots of land have been granted to Brahmans and others and the grants have been recognized as proprietary.

22. The Central Provinces Code draws a distinction between absolute-occupancy rights, occupancy rights, ordinary raiyati rights and sub-tenancies. In Sambalpur all tenants except of service land and of home-farm land, have occupancy rights unless they are sub-tenants. Where a headman holds land that is not 'bhogra' or home-farm, the land has been recorded as 'gaontiahi-raiyati.' The same difficulty that has arisen over the interpretation of section 22(2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, is likely to arise where the gaontia holding such land is one of a body of co-sharers and sublets to a third party. The raiyats of gaontiahi khalsa villages are liable to pay cesses like raiyats holding direct from Government. The raiyat of a zamindari or malguzari village escapes this liability. There are only 17 purely raiyatwari villages. Mr. Dewar's notes on the occupancy right show that although no serious difficulties have yet occurred, complicated problems of status and rent may arise in the future as the competition for land increases.

23. Service lands are of two kinds (a) public and (b) village. In the former class are the holdings of the village watchmen called Jhankar and Ganda. They are exempted from assessment up to one-eighth of the total village assessment. In the latter class are the holdings of the village clerk, potter, smith, herd, barber, and washerman. These have been continued free of assessment as in the previous settlement.

24. Sub-tenancies are usually mere usufructuary mortgages executed by raiyats for a short term of years. There are two special varieties :—

- (1) those on public service lands, enjoyed by members or branches of the family of the public servant, holding as co-sharers;
- (2) those on bhogra or home-farm land where some fixity of tenure has been secured by agreement.

Rents were fixed for the former variety at the settlement, but the gaontias have been left to deal with their own sub-tenants.

The sub-letting value of raiyati land appears to be about Rs. 4 per acre, as against an average raiyati assessment of 6 annas 4 pies.

25. Part II of the Report is devoted to the settlement operations proper. In Chapter VII, Mr. Dewar has given an account of the early fiscal history of the district, of the previous settlements under British rule and of the circumstances under which the present operations were initiated. He estimates that prior to 1864 the Raja of Sambalpur realised from the estate about one lakh of rupees in cash, and about five times this amount in the shape of produce requisitions, forced labour, military service and "benevolences" of various sorts. A perusal of paragraph 96 may be commended to those who are fond of contrasting the golden age of native rule with the grinding tyranny of British administration. The first regular settlement was carried through by Mr. Russell between 1871 and 1877. It was made without survey on the basis of estimates of the seed-spread capacity of each village. The khalsa assessment amounted to Rs. 1,10,414 and cannot have averaged more than five annas per acre. The next settlement was made in 1885-87 by Mr. Nether-so'e who carried out a detailed survey of the khalsa tracts. The area proved to be 50 per cent. in excess of Mr. Russell's estimates and an enhanced revenue

of Rs. 1,52,406 was imposed. Its incidence averaged 5 annas 5 pies per acre. In spite of its lightness, it was received with great dissatisfaction, fomented by the gaontias who resented the non-bestowal of proprietary rights upon them. Between 1891 and 1897 the survey was extended to the zamindari tracts, and in 1899 a special staff was appointed to bring the khalsa maps up to date, in preparation for the next revision of settlement which fell due in 1902-03. The extension of cultivation that had occurred since 1885-89, as well as the rise in prices that had followed the opening of the railway had given Government good grounds for expecting a considerable revenue enhancement at the close of Mr. Nethersole's settlement. Mr. Dewar was appointed Settlement Officer in January 1902 and placed in charge of the present operations. His task was not only to impose the new enhancement in a manner that would avoid hardship to individuals but also to equalise the burden of assessment which from the roughness of its first distribution, the subsequent extension of cultivation, and the opening of the railway, no longer pressed evenly on the various agricultural interests of the district. At the same time he had to bring the record-of-rights into more perfect accord with the altered facts of possession and the changes that had occurred in the customs and usages of the district.

26. To a Settlement Officer, the most important feature of these operations will be the application of the soil-unit system by which Mr. Dewar strove to equalize the incidence of assessment. The system is fully described in Chapter VIII of the Report. All lands are first divided into classes, which in an undulating district like Sambalpur depend upon level and position rather than upon soil. Sub-classes are determined by proximity to the village site, facility of irrigation and other factors. To each class of land an arithmetical figure is then attached which indicates its relative productivity. This relative productivity is ascertained by the most elaborate enquiry and is based upon a comparison of the net profits of cultivation. Gross outturns of produce were first estimated on the basis of numerous crop experiments. The net profits were ascertained by deducting from the values of the gross outturns, the cost of seed, labour, stock, implements, and special irrigation. We need not follow Mr. Dewar into the elaborate calculations that were involved in the process as described by him in the Report. The arithmetical results may be summed up by saying that if the figure 2 be taken to represent the productivity of unembanked upland removed from the village site, the other classes and sub-classes are represented by the following units:—

Rice land—	Unit.
Bahal I Khari Pani	38
„ Khari	34
„ Pani	34
„ Ordinary	28
Bahal II Khari Pani	32
„ Khari	28
„ Pani	28
„ Ordinary	23
Berna I Khari Pani	27
„ Khari	24
„ Pani	24
„ Ordinary	19
Berna II Khari Pani	25
„ Khari	21
„ Pani	21
„ Ordinary	16
Mal Saman Khari Pani	20
„ Khari	17
„ Pani	17
„ Ordinary	10
Mal Tikra Khari	11
„ Ordinary	7

<i>Non-rice land—</i>				Unit.
Ordinary upland or At	...	...	...	2
Upland lying close to village site	...	...	...	4
Sugarcane land or barchha	...	...	...	38
Ditto	when lying close to village site or the			
main tank	...	...	...	50
Garden land or bari, ordinary	...	...	...	10
Bari Kharri	...	...	...	20
„ Pani	...	...	...	20
„ Khari Pani	...	...	...	25

27. Altogether there are 30 classes, and 18 different soil units have been employed to express their value. The four main classes of rice land are familiar to us in Bengal as they occur in the Chota Nagpur plateau and adjoining districts like the Sonthal Parganas. The *bahal* lands are the lands of the more open valleys which are practically free from all danger of drought as they are either impregnated with springs or protected by irrigation embankments thrown across the heads of the valleys. In Sambalpur they have been subdivided into *bahal* I and *bahal* II according as the valley is comparatively broad or narrow. The *berna* lands are the rice lands of the smaller valleys or dells, which are immune from drought in all ordinary years but are liable to injury from sand deposit and to breach of their field embankments by sudden flood in heavy rain. The *mal saman* and *mal tikra* lands are the terraced rice lands of the slopes, divided into a lower and upper variety. The former get some help from the latter. The upper terraces are most liable to drought as they depend entirely on the rainfall and are rarely irrigable. Mr. Dewar's average factors for the three main classes, *bahal*, *berna* and *mal* were 30, 18 and 10. In Mr. Russell's settlement the corresponding factors were 20, 17, 14 and in Mr. Nethersole's settlement 20, 17 and 12. It will be seen that Mr. Dewar's factors are much more favourable to the inferior qualities of rice land than were those of his predecessors. In other words, the burden of assessment is reduced for the raiyat whose holding is composed mainly of inferior land. As such raiyats are usually the poorer raiyats, the change is in the right direction. Mr. Dewar's factors are of course based, not on this consideration; but on his estimates of net produce values. He gets for *bahal* land an average net profit of Rs. 23 as opposed to Rs. 14 for *berna* land and Rs. 5-8 for *mal* land. These more than justify the reduced factor adopted for the last class. The profits of sugarcane cultivation would have justified a higher factor than has been taken for sugarcane land, but as sugarcane is usually grown on the best rice land, and as Mr. Dewar was anxious to see its cultivation re-extended, he confined himself to the highest factor that was taken for rice land. An addition of one-third was made in the case of sugarcane plots favourably situated near the village site or irrigation tank.

28. The work of field classification was done by the Revenue Inspectors supervised by eight Assistant Settlement Officers and by the Settlement Officer himself. The different classes were marked on the map by coloured pencils, green being used to block out the ordinary classes, blue to indicate irrigated areas and red to indicate *khari* areas. The business of the superior staff was to make sure by field inspection that the blocking of classes on the map had been done correctly. The process is very much like the soil mapping that is frequently done as a preliminary to assessment in Government estates of Bengal, particularly in diara estates. The raiyats and gaontias were consulted freely regarding the classification and took a great interest in it. They were usually to be trusted in the information they supplied. As Mr. Dewar says, "the best guides we had in classification were the people themselves." This free resort to public opinion did much to establish confidence and is no doubt one of the main causes of the popularity of the new settlement.

29. Besides marking classification on the map, the Inspectors had to correct the map and khasra in accordance with the facts of possession, to compile the khewat or list of proprietors, to prepare lists of encroachments, of irrigation works, of improvements, of disputes, of sales, of livestock and to write up a note of certain village customs. From the corrected khasras they had to write up corrected rent-rolls on which certain information was noted regarding each raiyat.

30. The standard of check prescribed for Assistant Settlement Officers was 20 per cent. of the total field entries, but this percentage was often exceeded. In the course of their work they had to decide all disputes and to compile information about the gaontias, the status of tenants, the classification of lands, the prosperity of the raiyats and other subjects. Mr. Dewar has given some description of the nature of the disputes that arose for decision in the course of field check, but he has given no figures regarding their number from which we can say how the volume of the dispute work of Sambalpur compares with that met with in other settlements of Bengal. The field work was begun in March 1902 and completed by December 1904. The bulk of the khalsa work was done in 1902-03 and of the zamindari area in 1903-04. In 596 zamindari villages, only a summary settlement was undertaken and in 615 others the process was less elaborate than in the khalsa tracts.

31. Mr. Dewar calls the process of field check "attestation," a word which conveys quite a different meaning to the Settlement Officer of Bengal. The fact is that the work of settlement in Sambalpur has practically nothing in common with settlement work as we at present know it in the rest of the Province. The Settlement Officer of the Central Provinces has, to begin upon, a record and map which have been more or less efficiently maintained. He has to see that they are brought quite up to date and that all errors are corrected before they are made the basis of a new land revenue settlement. His main business is the work of rent assessment. The ordinary Settlement Officer of Bengal steps into a chaos out of which he has to evolve order, and his work is more a work of creation than of mere record. He has to begin by making a map and his first draft record is a collection of the facts of possession so far as they can be ascertained in the first field season. All complicated questions of status and rent have to be left for decision to a second season. When the draft record has been completed in recess and the Settlement Officer is able to appreciate the light which it throws on the relations of landlord and tenant he goes over it with the raiyats, re-hearing disputes, ascertaining rents, and determining status. The work is done at a central camp, and it is this process which is called attestation. Attestation is followed by publication and publication by the resurrection and redecision of disputes. Save in Government estates, the ordinary Settlement Officer of Bengal has little to do with rent settlement. All this is very different from the work of a Central Provinces settlement as portrayed in Mr. Dewar's Report.

32. The next step towards rent assessment in Sambalpur was the fixing of standard rates for the different groups of villages into which the district was divided, according to general differences of rent capacity. Such differences were determined by geographical position, trade facilities, soil, rainfall and other conditions. There were 10 groups for the khalsa area of Bargarh tahsil and 6 for the khalsa area of Sambalpur tahsil. In each group the existing rental pressure was estimated in annas as the quotient of the aggregate rental of the group divided by the number of soil-units it contained. The number of soil-units in a group is found by adding together the results of the multiplication of the class acreages by their index figures referred to in paragraph 26 above. Taking into consideration the existing rent pressure as thus ascertained, and the general conditions of the group, an enhancement was proposed which would bring out a new rent pressure more or less proportioned to the rent capacity of the group. It was found that existing rent pressure varied from 33 annas per unit of fertility to 57 annas. The enhancements that were imposed varied from 25 to 37 per cent. and the resultant rent pressure of the settled rents varied from 43 annas to 77 annas per unit. The average enhancement in the Sambalpur tahsil was 32 per cent. and in the Bargarh tahsil 29 per cent. The average rate of rent per acre in the former is now 6 annas 7 pies and in the latter 6 annas 1 pie.

33. The standard rate of a group having been fixed, the next step was to determine rates for the villages included in it. The variation of existing rent pressure from village to village in a group was much greater than the variation from group to group, as different degrees of extension of cultivation had intensified the village variations that existed at the previous settlement. A wider range of enhancement within the group was obviously necessary to equalise the burden of assessment. In fixing the village rate the special

circumstances of each village were taken into account as well as the existing rent pressure. The village rate having been fixed, the rent of each raiyat is as a general rule the result of multiplying the number of soil units in his holding by the village rate. But special consideration had to be given to special cases. Occasionally the revised rent would be less than the existing rent, because there had been a partition of a holding and the rents of the partitioned holdings had not been properly distributed. Where the amounts of difference were small, the existing rents were usually left untouched. The more common case was that in which the whole of the revised rent could not be imposed because the sudden enhancement would have involved hardship. The Settlement Code of the Central Provinces contains rules for the grant of abatements of rent in such cases. The existing law of the Central Provinces has no provision for the settlement of progressive rents and this expedient which is common in Bengal could not be adopted.

34. A satisfactory feature of the new settlement is that the enhancement of rent has fallen mainly on those who are best able to bear it. Reference has been made in paragraph 7 above to the four classes into which the tenantry of Sambalpur has been divided according to material condition. Mr. Dewar has collected figures which show the enhancement of existing rent by classes. A class tenants have been enhanced 36 per cent., B class tenants 32 per cent., C class tenants 27 per cent., and D class tenants only 16 per cent.

35. How very little the new assessment is may be gathered from the average rates of rent of the main classes of land. These are:—

	Re.	A	P.	
Bahal or 1st class rice land	...	1	1	4 ppr acre.
Berna or 2nd	...	0	11	4
Mal or 3rd	...	0	8	3 "
At or upland	...	0	1	4 "
Barclha or sug cane land	...	1	8	4 "
Bari or garden	...	0	13	6 "

These rates would be considered ridiculously low in the ordinary Bihar or Bengal district. The average assessment works out to only 6 annas 4 pies per acre. With it may be compared Rs. 4-5-4 per acre in Saran, Re. 1-14-7 per acre in Champaran, Rs. 3-12-4 per acre in Darbhanga, Rs. 3-13-5 per acre in Muzaffarpur, and Rs. 2-15-0 in North Monghyr.

36. The gaontias are allowed 25 per cent. of the village rental as remuneration for their services. This 25 per cent. is balanced against the valuation of their home farms. When the valuation exceeds 25 per cent. the difference is added to the rental. When it is less, the gaontias get a drawback. In certain special cases, the Settlement Officer was allowed to increase the 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. In 118 villages which were gaontiahi at last settlement, proprietary rights were afterwards conceded and the malguzars have been allowed 40 per cent. of the total rental. The gross khalsa revenue as a result of settlement has been raised from Rs. 1,58,934 to Rs. 1,98,416, but assignments of revenue have to be deducted in order to ascertain the net Government revenue. Some of these have fallen in since last settlement. The net realisable revenue at last settlement was Rs. 1,30,796. It has risen to Rs. 1,34,694 before the revision. The net revenue as now fixed is Rs. 1,71,992, and Mr. Dewar anticipates that before the close of the settlement this will be increased by Rs. 26,000 as existing assignments fall in.

37. The principles which were applied in the assessment of the khalsa area were followed in a modified form in the zamindari tracts. These cover 2,925 square miles or 60 per cent. of the total area under assessment.

In 8 zamindaris covering 312 square miles of the Bargarh plain, the rents of the raiyats were revised according to the khalsa procedure, the new rent and valuations being 32 per cent. higher than before revision. The new average incidence in this area is 5 annas per acre as against 6 annas 1 pie in the khalsa area of Bargarh. The Barasambar estate with 434 villages covering 572 square miles was specially dealt with. In 277 of the backward villages a summary settlement was made, without land classification. One hundred and fifty-seven villages were classified, but the classification was made on a simpler plan than in the khalsa tracts, the number of classes being reduced

to 9 and the factors varied accordingly. The revaluation of Barasambar increased the assets from Rs. 22,281 to Rs. 32,051. The incidence of raiyati rental as revised was only 2 annas per acre. The same simplified classification was adopted for the 7 zamindaris of Sambalpur tahsil which cover 638 square miles of somewhat backward country. The revaluation here increased the assets from Rs. 26,275 to Rs. 36,443, and the average rental incidence became 3 annas 9 pies per acre as against 6 annas 7 pies in the khalsa tracts. In most of the zamindari villages, the amounts payable on the settlement revision to the zamindars by the village lessees, both 'protected' and unprotected, were at the request of the zamindars fixed by the Settlement Officer. Nine of the 16 zamindari estates possess forests on which an assessment of Rs. 9,710 was laid. The aggregate land and forest valuation of the zamindari area as now assessed amounts to Rs. 1,22,164.

38. The assessment payable by the zamindars to Government is made in a way that sounds peculiar to us in Bengal. First the full proprietary assessment or *kamil-jama*, as it is called, was fixed, varying from 55 to 60 per cent. of the assets. This amounted to Rs. 70,973 or 58 per cent. of the total valuation and is what would have been payable to Government, if the estates had been held by ordinary proprietors or malguzars. But the zamindars of Sambalpur or feudal proprietors from whom the full proprietary assessment is not exacted. They pay merely what is called a *tikoli* or tribute. The *tikoli* taken at the 1859 settlement varied from 33 to 50 per cent. of the *kamil-jama*. Mr. Dewar has settled a tribute which is ordinarily not less than 40 per cent. of the full proprietary assessment. The aggregate zamindari revenue was at last settlement Rs. 12,560. As the zamindars were relieved of police and other charges, this amount was in the course of the last settlement increased to Rs. 18,563. It has now been enhanced to Rs. 25,720. The new assessment is attended with no hardship to the zamindars. On the contrary they gain considerably from the enhancement of village rents and their income is increased from Rs. 53,309 to Rs. 76,711 as a result of the resettlement.

39. In Chapter XI of the Report Mr. Dewar has discussed the following subjects that are of great interest in the administration of the district—the regulation of relations between superior and inferior gaontias, the reduction of assessment that was made for the term of settlement in favour of raiyats who had executed works of improvement, the remuneration of lambardars, the remuneration of village watchmen, the preservation of existing village forest, the maintenance of village irrigation tanks, and the regulation of the free labour that is renderable by the raiyats to the gaontias for the cultivation of their home farms. Most of these subjects are dealt with in the village administration paper called "Wajib-ul-arz" the nearest analogue to which in Bengal is the Record-of-Rights-and-Duties of the Sonthal Parganas. The four forms of "Wajib-ul-arz", (1) for gaontia villages of the khalsa, (2) for malguzari villages of the khalsa, (3) for malguzari villages held by Sikmi-gaontias and (4) for zamindari villages, as given in Appendices IX to XII. They contain provisions regulating the whole economy of village life.

40. The staff for the maintenance of land records was reorganized in the course of the settlement operations. The total number of patwaris in the old district was before the revision of settlement 256, and the rate of pay allowed to them was usually Rs. 8 a month. A small proportion received Rs. 9. Circles were revised and villages redistributed by Mr. Dewar. The number of patwaris was increased from 256 to 282, of whom 216 were assigned to the Bengal district. Of the 282 patwaris, 150 are paid at the rate of Rs. 9, 90 at the rate of Rs. 10 and 42 at the rate of Rs. 11 and special allowances of Re. 1 per month are allowed to 30. The spread of education has increased the available source of supply and Mr. Dewar hopes that the new rates of pay will be adequate for a time. The number of Revenue Inspectors was at the same time increased from 6 to 14, of whom 10 were assigned to the Bengal district. Their remuneration including allowances varies from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. There are two superior supervising officers, one called the Superintendent of Land Records and the other called Assistant Superintendent. The former has the status of a Sub-Deputy Collector in Bengal.

41. The net increase of revenue obtained by the resettlement operations is Rs. 44,761, which is 29 per cent. in advance of the revenue as it stood



before revision. The gross revenue inclusive of assignments has been increased from Rs. 1,71,006 as it stood at last settlement and Rs. 1,74,326 as it stood before revision, to Rs. 2,24,136.

The total expenditure on settlement from 1902 onwards has been Rs. 2,29,196. The expenditure of 1891-1898 on the survey of zamindari villages was Rs. 64,504 and of 1898-1902 on map correction was Rs. 31,468. The total cost of settlement, in which Mr. Dewar has included these two items as the work was preparatory, is Rs. 3,25,136 which gives an average cost-rate of 2 anhas 1 pie per acre. Of the total expenditure, about Rs. 2,75,000 is the estimated share expended on the Bengal district.

For reasons that have been alluded to in paragraph 31 above, it would be worse than useless to draw comparisons between the cost-rate of the Sambalpur settlement and the cost-rates of ordinary Bengal settlements.

42. Mr. Dewar has acknowledged in paragraph 167 of his Report the excellent work of the late Mr. Parmanand Tiwari who died in harness, of Mr. Ram Krishna Indarkar, of Mr. Kaluram Pachory, and of Babu Bihari Lal Nema, who were all Assistant Settlement Officers and performed their duties to his entire satisfaction.

Of Mr. Dewar's own services I cannot do better than repeat the encomium passed by Mr. Standen, Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces, in 1906.

"The contentment with which the large enhancements imposed have been received by the people is due mainly to Mr. Dewar's judicious valuation of the various classes of soil, to the efficient manner in which he controlled his subordinates and to the feeling of confidence which he inspired in the people".

The Government of Bengal has, in addition, to thank him for his extremely able and interesting Report which will be of invaluable assistance to the Bengal Officers who may be charged with the administration of the new district.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MCPHERSON,

*Director of the Department of Land Records, Bengal.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

LAND REVENUE

DARJEELING, THE 22ND OCTOBER 1908.

RESOLUTION No. 2175T—R.

READ—

The Final Report of the Land Revenue Settlement of the Sambalpur District by  
F. DEWAR, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Sambalpur.

Read also—

The Director of Land Records' letter No. 205T, dated 3rd June 1908, to the  
Board of Revenue, reviewing the above report.

The report on the Settlement of Sambalpur has been compiled by the Settlement Officer, Mr. F. Dewar, I.C.S. It has been fully and carefully reviewed by the Director of Land Records, who has duly emphasised the difference in character of the operations comprised under the term "Settlement" as understood in the Central Provinces from that with which the Bengal officer is familiar. This difference makes impossible the customary comparative estimates of technical matters such as the cost of survey or the duration of the work; nor in the present case is any estimate required, inasmuch as the operations were conducted under the control of the Government of the Central Provinces.

2. Sambalpur appears to resemble very closely in physical conditions the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. In particular there is the same fundamental distinction between rice lands and uplands which renders useless all statistics in which it is not recognised. Average rents per acre, or average selling price per acre, are merely misleading expressions when an acre of first class rice land may be nineteen times more productive than an acre of upland. It cannot however be held that these distinctions have not been given due prominence in the recent settlement operations. In rice lands the three fundamental divisions of winter, late autumn, and early autumn rice were further subdivided into eight, eight and six sub-classes, respectively, of which the proper identification by the staff must have been a work of very considerable difficulty; and the establishment of uniform standards among so many different officers must have imposed a great strain on the activity of the Settlement Officer. The estimates (paragraph 113) of the relative fertility of these classes, which have been made on the basis of extensive crop-cutting experiments, are of great interest, and should prove of much use to the officers of the Chota Nagpur Division, to whom the duty of settling fair rents is about to be entrusted.

3. In paragraph 143 of the report are enumerated the rates of rent now imposed, varying per acre in the case of rice land from five annas five pies to one rupee thirteen annas three pies. Ordinary upland pays from one and a-half to three annas per acre. There is no doubt that these rents are not excessive, and that where the existence of competition is disclosed by sub-letting very much higher rates could be obtained; and it would almost appear that in view of this fact a somewhat simpler classification would have sufficed.

4. The effect of the settlement on the land revenue is an increase of 29 per cent. over nett collections immediately preceding the settlement. The opening of the railway prior to the settlement had resulted in such an enormous increase in the selling price of rice as to revolutionise agriculture in the district; and cultivation had not only extended in area but had been greatly improved in intensity. It follows that the increase in revenue can only be regarded as extremely moderate. The cost of the settlement operations was about Rs. 2,75,000, and the nett increase of revenue Rs. 44,761 a year for 20 years.

5. Inasmuch as Government has contented itself with so very small a share of the increment in value of the land which has accrued during the last 15 years, it becomes a question of great interest to know what classes of the community are reaping the advantage of this moderation; and in this matter there are somewhat disquieting phenomena. The original owners of the land are being rapidly expelled. As *gaontias* (village headmen) or as occupancy raiyats their places are being taken by immigrant Hindus. The Settlement Officer estimates that since 1889 not less than ten per cent. of the land, and probably much more, has changed hands. "The aggression of the Hindu is continuous and successful. The aboriginal, bought, mortgaged, and sometimes cheated, out of the land cleared by his forefathers, is exported to Assam or moved to the still uncleared forests." The experience of Sambalpur is by no means unique. In this province it has been found necessary to protect aboriginal races by special legislation in the Sonthal Parganas and Chota Nagpur; and in the Burdwan Division the existence of considerable agrarian discontent among the Sonthals has been brought to the notice of Government and is at present the subject of special inquiries. From the absence of emphasis in the final report it would seem that discontent in Sambalpur has not yet become acute; but the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the time has come in that district for closely observing the precise causes which are working to the detriment of the aboriginal races and for introducing adequate remedies, as the existing safeguards have been found defective. Though the State may be willing to abandon its claim to the enormous increment in the value of land in this district, it is entitled at least to ensure that the increment shall be enjoyed by the people of the district and not by alien immigrants.

6. From the statistics of transfers of landlords' interests the Settlement Officer concludes that the selling price of that interest has on the average quadrupled between 1889 and 1900. The statistics of sub-lease and mortgage indicate that the competition rent value of a raiyat's holding is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times the rate of Government rent. It may therefore be taken that of the present letting value of the land only about 25 per cent. comes to Government. The remaining 75 per cent. is enjoyed in the case of the *bhogra* lands (home-farm lands of village headmen), by the *gaontia*, and, in the case of occupancy lands, by the occupancy raiyat. So long as the old tenant of occupancy lands (or his heirs) continue to hold the land, this arrangement may be regarded with complacency, for it must in the majority of cases result in a high standard of comfort for the cultivating classes. But in the case of the reckless and improvident the possession of this valuable property is a temptation to extravagance, and in the case of the weak it excites the cupidity of the unscrupulous. It was found necessary to prohibit the alienation of occupancy rights in Sambalpur along with the remaining districts of the Central Provinces, and this has been effected by the provisions of sections 46 and 47 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898. The first section forbids the transfer and the second section entitles both the heir and, in default, the landlord, to apply within two years to be put in possession of the land transferred. It is regrettable that these sections have been found in practice ineffective. The Settlement Officer reports that they can be easily evaded with the collusion of the landlord, who takes as much as 15 per cent. of the sale-price in return for his complaisance in refraining from prosecuting his rights under section 47, and will probably take a still higher percentage in the future, and that the only effect of the legislation has been not a reduction in the number of such transfers, but the addition of this substantial revenue to the assets of the landlord. There is every reason to expect that with the improvement of communications and the increase in population the difference between the Government rent and the competitive rent will be still further augmented and that the inducements to the transfers of holdings in consequence become more powerful. The time has, therefore, come to consider what steps are practicable to render the prohibition effective, or in the alternative to secure to the State a fair share of the increased value of the holding.

7. Closely connected with this problem is the question of the resettlement of occupancy lands the owner of which has died without heirs. Such cases would ordinarily be rare, but the experience of Bengal suggests that the landlords will be tempted by the great value of the occupancy right to resume lands

improperly when the heir is feeble or remote. Again the settlement of waste lands is proceeding apace, and in many cases the new conditions must have rendered valuable the privilege of cultivating such lands. The *wajib-ul-arz* is silent about the first case, and as regards waste-lands confers no superior rights on residents of the village to which the lands belong. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, proposes in the first place to address the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of these matters, in order to ascertain whether the necessity for amended legislation has been felt in his districts, and what form has been taken by the proposed remedies. It is desirable to assert the rights of the State and of the villagers before the lapse of time has created vested interests inimical to them.

8. The *gaontias* in most villages enjoy a very large area of *bhogra* or *zirat* lands, the total rent value of which is in the *khalsa* 20 per cent. of the whole. But in addition they have managed to get hold of 9 per cent. of the "occupancy" land also. It is reported that they do not sublet this land; but it will be contrary to experience in other districts if such subletting does not arise. In that case there will be no natural restriction to the acquisition of "occupancy" land by the *gaontia*. At present he is entitled to a fixed amount of *begari* from the raiyats, the rules for the limitation of which appear to be very stringent. Whether they are being faithfully observed is a matter on which, in the absence of local experience, it is impossible to feel certain. In Chota Nagpur it has been found that whilst demands for *begari* are nominally fixed, in practice the only limit to their exaction is the resisting strength of the raiyats. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore directs that continued and systematic enquiries be made by the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates in this matter in both the *khalsa* and the *zamindari* areas. It may be that if the *gaontia* become sufficiently strong to compel *begari* in his "occupancy" land, the only remedy will consist in depriving him and his family and dependants of the right to hold such lands.

9. In paragraph 75 of his report the Settlement Officer has suggested the desirability of continuing the Jharsogra-Sambalpur Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway across the Mahanadi to Belangir *via* Bargarh. He also strongly recommends that at least one bridge for cart traffic be made over the Ib river. The Lieutenant-Governor recognises that the Settlement Officer in the course of his work in the district acquired a unique knowledge of its requirements in respect of communications, and that his recommendations cannot be lightly set aside. Early action appears to be necessary; for it should be made impossible for the district to undergo a repetition of the experience of 1900, when out of every thousand people no less than one hundred and eight died. He accordingly directs the consideration of these and subsidiary projects by the Public Works Department.

10. The report of the Settlement Officer is of extreme interest and well illustrates the different points of view which result from the existence of a temporary and of a permanent settlement of land revenue. It is inevitable that to an officer of the permanently-settled area in Bengal the classification of land should appear at first sight over-elaborate, and equally inevitable that the disputes and the rival interests of landlord and tenant should appear to have received insufficient attention. The merits of these operations as a land settlement have been duly estimated by the authorities of the Central Provinces. As regards the report, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is of much more than local interest, and he directs its distribution to all the officers of the Revenue and Settlement Courts in Orissa, the Burdwan Division and Chota Nagpur, not only for their information, but in many respects for their guidance also. He also proposes with the consent of the Hon'ble High Court to send copies to officers of the Civil Court employed in those Divisions. Mr. Dewar has placed the Government of Bengal under a great obligation of the preparation of this admirable report, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his sense of obligation for the assistance Mr. Dewar has given on all occasions to the officers of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. W. DUKE,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.