

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
OF
THE GOVERNMENT AND TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES
AND OF CERTAIN PRIVATE ESTATES
IN THE
PATNA DISTRICT.
1901 to 1904.

BY
H. COUPLAND, Esq., I.C.S.
Settlement Officer, Bihar.



CALCUTTA:
THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

SUBJECT.	PARAS.	PAGES.
Scope of operations	1	1
Physical features	2	1
Rivers	3	2
Soil and fertility	4	2
Irrigation	5	2-3
Necessity for a record of irrigation rights	6	3
Wells	7	3
Population and caste distribution	8	3
Communications	9	3
Towns	10	3-4
Rainfall	11	4
Crop and area statistics	12	4
Cultivated area	13	4
Harvests	14	4-5
The crops	15	5
Agricultural stock	16	5
Holdings and rents	17	5
The distribution of area among the holdings in the Government estates	18	5-6
Settled raiyats in the diara villages	19	6
Figures for the private estates	20	6
Average size of holdings	21	6
Incidence of rent	22	6
Transfers	23	6-7
Material condition	24	7
Landless labourers	25	7
Material condition in the inland estates	26	7-8
Extent of indebtedness	27	8

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE ESTATES UNDER SETTLEMENT, ETC.

Origin of the Government estates	28	8
Escheated estates	29	8-9
Estates acquired by sale	30	9
Diara estates	31	9
The private estates	32	9
Zapti Mangarpal	33	9-10
Acquisition of Zaufir Mangarpal by Government	34	10
Acquisition of Zapti Mangarpal by present proprietor and application for settlement	35	10
Result of the settlement in Zapti Mangarpal	36	10
Result of settlement operations in Government estates	37	10
Explanation of the divergence from anticipated results	38	10-11
Reasons for large enhancement in the diaras	39	11
Treatment of tenure-holders	40	11
The rents settled generally accepted	41	11
The value of the record and further policy of settlement in the diaras	42	12
Immediate results of such policy	43	12
The future of the inland estates	44	13

CHAPTER III.

PRESENT OPERATIONS.

Their origin	45	13
Notifications	46	13
Area and number of estates and villages dealt with	47	13-14
Area surveyed	48	14
Area settled	49	14
Staff employed	50	14

SUBJECT.	PARAS.	PAGE.
Traverse survey	51	14
Cadastral survey	52	14
Preliminary record-writing	53	15
Boundary disputes	54	15
Attestation	55	15-16
Boundary compromises in Government diara estates	56	16
Attestation of Zapti Mangarpal	57	16
Diara demarcation	57	16
Zirat claims	57	16
Rent disputes	57	16
Irrigation rights	58	16-17
Rights in trees in the inland Government estates	59	17
Objections	60	17
Settlement of rents, section 104	61	17-18
Treatment of Mallahi	62	18
Office work	63	19
The separate final reports for Government estates	64	19
Case-work	65	19
Mallahi	66	19
Mangarpal	66	19
Cases under section 106	67	19-20
The section-105 cases	68	20
Procedure in settling rents	69	20-21
The result of the operations to the landlord	70	21
Conclusion of the work	71	21

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Apportionment of costs	72	21-22
Cost rates	73	22
Explanation of abnormal features	74	22
Recovery of costs	75	22-23
Recovery in Mangarpal	76	23

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Management of the Government estates	77	23
Notice of officers	78	24

LIST OF APPENDICES.

	PAGE.
A. District map	i-ii
B(i). List of Government estates showing origin	iii
B(ii). Detailed statement showing results of assessment in the 58 Government villages	iv-v
C(i). Notifications	vi
C(ii). Staff of officers and nature and period of employment	vi
D(i). Milan Khasra	vii
D(ii). Crop statement	viii
D(iii). Abstract of record-of-rights	ix
D(iv). List of tenants' agricultural stock	ix
D(v). Transfer of occupancy rights	x
E(i). Statement of boundary dispute cases	x
E(ii). Statement of attestation work and publication	xi
E(iii). Statement of objections under section 103A	xi
103A Classification Return	xii
Statement showing cases under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act, for settlement of fair rent	xii
Statement showing disputes under section 106	xii
Return of the settlement of rents under Part II of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act	xiii

	Pagen.
Statement of Land Revenue settled under Chapter X, Part II of the Bengal Tenancy Act	xiii
Classification of cases under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, disposed of	xiii
Statement showing amount of rent of under-tenants previous to settlement and after settlement	xiv
Percentage statement	xiv
F(i). Statement showing total expenditure incurred under different heads	xiv
F(ii). Expenditure statement of Patna Government and Private Estates	xv
F(iii). Statement showing rate of cost per square mile	xvi
G. List of technical terms used in this report in respect to irrigation	xvii-xix

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1. The operations were limited to the Government and temporarily-settled estates of the district, and a few zamindari estates, in respect of which applications under section 103 were filed by the proprietors. The area dealt with was only 119 square miles, out of a total of 2,075 comprising the district. Most of the estates were isolated, and, except in the diara areas, scattered here and there throughout the district. The results of the work are interesting as throwing some light on the conditions of land-holding and agriculture, but the statistics compiled should probably not be strictly applied as representative of the district generally.

2. Under these circumstances little is to be gained by any lengthy discussion of the general physical features of the district, as a whole, except in so far as they affect the particular estates dealt with. The Ganges forms the northern boundary of the district, and has, for the most part, a fairly well-defined southern bank, a high ridge, a few miles in depth, along which the East Indian Railway line runs, and on which are situated most of the larger towns. In fact, from Maner on the extreme east of this ridge, runs an almost continuous narrow bazar through Dinapore, Bankipur and Patna to Fatwa: from Fatwa on to Barh and again from Barh to Mokameh, large bazars and villages succeed one another at short intervals. North of this high ridge, and between it and the ever varying deep channel of the Ganges, lie the considerable stretches of alluvial land of more or less recent formation, which form the diara estates of the district. Most of these are the property of Government or are under Government management, and it was in the strip that the bulk of our work lay, the diara area dealt with being no less than 83 out of the total of 119 square miles covered by these operations. South again of this high strip is a belt of very low-lying land, varying from 3 or 4 to 15 miles in depth, a large part of which is liable to partial or entire inundation during the rainy season, from the Sakri, Panchami and Poonpoon rivers, which enter the district from Gaya. South of this, again, the country begins to rise gradually towards the Rajgirhi hills, which form, for a considerable distance, the boundary between Gaya and Patna districts. In this area we begin to get the "ahar" and "pyne" system of irrigation, so universal in Gaya, and the country, though still apparently on a dead level, gradually slopes up to the hills, and, except where irrigation prevails, cultivation becomes poorer and less continuous. It is in this tract that most of the inland estates dealt with lie, a few only lying on or just south of the high northern ridge.

3. The main drainage channel and the northern boundary of the district is the Ganges: besides the Sakri, Poonpoo and the Panchami rivers, already mentioned, there are a

Rivers.

number of smaller streams running from the south into the Ganges, but which, except in the rainy season, have little or no flow of water. The natural outlet of these rivers is apparently diverted by the high ridge above referred to and it is this diversion that apparently accounts for the long depression south of it. On reaching it, these rivers spill over a fairly wide stretch of country in their efforts to find their way eastwards, in which direction the slope is very gradual towards the Ganges. Until they reach this depression their general tendency is northward, and the slope of the country is sufficient to make them invaluable adjuncts of the irrigation system of the southern half of the district.

4. Except in the south the soil is mainly alluvial in origin. In the diara areas the "dorash" or purely alluvial soil is exceptionally fertile, and, of course, requires no

Soil and fertility.

irrigation other than that provided by periodical inundations: in the southern half of the district "pairu" or sand and clay mixed, is the most common. Where the sand is the predominant element, the term "balaundri" is commonly applied to it; still more sandy soil is known as "bangar"; while that which contains more clay than sand is known as "kewal." The last named is the best, as being most retentive of moisture, but all require irrigation to produce any but the hardiest crops.

5. Except, therefore, in the diaras, where the Ganges is a perpetual source, both of moisture and fertility and the annual inundated tract south of the high ridge already

Irrigation.

described, irrigation is an essential feature in the agricultural life of the district. A branch of the Sone Canal system, known as the Eastern Sone, or Gaya-Patna Canal, irrigates a narrow strip to the west of the district. Apart from this, however, the cultivator has to depend on private systems, which approximate in type to that in vogue in Gaya, namely the "pain" and "ahar." Whereas, however, in Gaya "ahars" or reservoirs are frequently filled with water by the mere drainage, due to the considerable slope of the ground; in Patna the "ahar" to be of any use must be directly connected with a running stream by a "pain" or channel. Rivers are not numerous, and of these only a few carry much water, except during the rainy season, consequently it is seldom that one finds a "pain," which serves a single village, most supply several villages and many of them are several miles in length. The rivers are dammed by means of earth and wattle "bandhs," and the water diverted first into one "pain" and then another, until all the reservoirs or "ahars" fed by the various "pains" are full. Custom regulates the places in the rivers, at which "bandhs" may be erected, also the height and strength of the dam. The construction and upkeep of the "pains" is regulated by the zamindar or group of zamindars, whose villages are served by them. Masonry and other construction work is paid for by the zamindars, while petty repairs are usually effected by the voluntary exertion of the cultivators, under what is known as the "goam" system. One adult out of every family benefited by the particular irrigation work is deputed to help with the repairs, a task for which he receives no remuneration either in cash or food. Within the village or group of villages there is an elaborate system regulating the distribution of the water to the different villages, and again within the village to the different blocks of cultivated land. This system, known commonly as "pahai" provides for one village or one block having the water for the first so many hours that the pain or distributary is open; then a similar period for the next block and so on throughout the specific period, for which the village is entitled to the use of the water. Similarly within the block each cultivator is allowed to divert the water to his own fields for a limited time, during which no one else may do so, though occasionally cultivators *en route*, may in the meantime lift water by lever and basket (latha) from the channel. The entrance of the pain to the village or block, usually of masonry, is of a certain specific height and may not be lowered. Similarly every village has an exit or overflow which may not be raised. Custom alone regulates these arrangements; disputes are, I believe, very few; litigation almost unknown. (I have come across a single Civil suit only

in Gaya district where the subject-matter was the 'customary' right of a particular village to a supply of water for a specified time from a pán serving several villages.)

6. Whether this part of co-operation between landlord and tenant and among the tenants themselves is strong enough to survive the growing pressure of population on the soil, and whether the lawyer and mahajan purchasers of estates at revenue sales will co-operate in the same way as the old lords of the soil, is a matter on which I have considerable doubt. To ensure their doings it seems essential that a record of customary rights and duties similar to that which has been prepared for the estates covered by this report, should be written up for the rest of the district, while these customs and duties now are still more or less undisputed. The proposal to prepare such a record for the Government estates emanated from Mr. J. G. Cumming, and the fact that the preparation of the record is provided for among the details ordered to be recorded in the Notification under sections 101-102, Bengal Tenancy Act, ensures that, at any rate, a presumption of correctness shall attach for all future time to the statements of rights and duties, which were compiled and published as part of the record-of-rights. A typical example of such a record with irrigation map and notes on which it is based is published in Appendix G of this Report, and besides illustrating the above description of the irrigation system, it will be interesting as one of the first, if not the first practical attempt to record the mutual rights and duties of the landlords and tenants in respect of irrigation.

7. For the winter or *rabi* crops irrigation from either masonry or earthen wells is the rule. Except gram, *khesari* and other crops sown broadcast on the rice lands, while still full of moisture, there are few if any *rabi* crops which can be grown with much prospect of success anywhere except in the diara area without artificial irrigation.

8. The census of 1901 returned a population of 1,624,985, a considerable decrease on the figures of 1891, due either directly or indirectly to plague. So far as the area we are dealing with is concerned, these figures are of little interest; the population of the diara villages probably suffered to some extent from plague, but not to such an extent as to throw any perceptible area out of cultivation. As regards caste distribution, a very large percentage of the inhabitants of the estates under settlement belong to the Ahir or Goala caste with a fair admixture of Brahmans and Rajputs in the diara villages, and of Muhammadans in some of the inland estates.

9. The main line of the East Indian Railway runs along the northern edge of the district, a branch line runs south from Bankipore to Masaurhi, half way to Gaya, and another from the same place to the Ganges at Digha. A light railway has recently been opened along the metalled road from Bukhtiarpur, on the East Indian railway to Bihar. The majority of the estates are within a few miles of a railway station, the remainder, with few exceptions, are on or near main roads, by means of which access to the big marts and railway stations is easy. The Oias group suffers from being in the extreme corner of the district with Monghyr and Gaya districts adjoining. A road connecting them with either Bihar or one of the stations on the main line of the East Indian Railway would probably do much to improve the condition of the tenantry.

10. Some mention of the chief towns of the district is perhaps permissible. as so many of the estates are grouped in the immediate neighbourhood of one or other of them, Patna, Bankipore, and Dinapore, are to all intents and purposes a single town, stretching for some 12 miles along the bank of the River Ganges. Dinapore, besides being an important military station, is the great collecting and distributing market for the very large trade in vegetables, butter and ghee, carried on chiefly by the tenants of the large village Mangarpal and other villages lying north and east of it. This village is partly owned by Government and partly by a private proprietor. Patna is the great grain market of Behar, and the point at which a considerable part of the river-borne grain of the areas served by the Gogra and Gandak is put on rails. Barh is an important market on the main line of railway, and has besides a considerable

river traffic. The interest of Behar is largely historical, but, with the opening of the light railway connecting this place with Bukhtiarpur, it promises to become the chief collecting and distributing centre for the grain traffic of the south-eastern quarter of the district. With few exceptions most of the estates dealt with are within easy reach of one or other of these trading centres, and this fact is a by-no-means unimportant feature in connection with them.

Rainfall.

11. The average rainfall for the last ten years in the district is about 42·2 inches per annum.

The average fall at Bankipur is 46·49, at Barh 40·78 and at Bihar 40·34; the two former may be taken as representing the average rainfall of the diara estates and the Bihar figures as representing that of the inland estates. The winter and hot weather falls are of prime importance in the diaras, while for the irrigated rice lands of the interior a well distributed monsoon is essential.

12. The area for which such statistics were prepared is divided in the statement attached to this report (Appendix D)

Crop and area statistics. into three groups:—Government diara estates, with a total area of 45,855 acres, Government inland estates, covering 9,849 acres, and zamindari estates, 7,801 acres. Of the last some 500 acres lie inland and the remainder represent the diara estate of Mangarpal.

13. From the detailed figures given in the statements referred to, it appears that the percentage of cultivated area is 75 per cent. in the zamindari estates, 54 per cent. in Government inland, and 42 per cent. only in Government diara estates. For the last figure the explanation lies in the large area recorded as unculturable, consisting of sand and water; for the inland estates the normal percentage is spoilt by the inclusion in them of the large hill village Ghorakatora, most of which is neither culturable nor cultivated. The area recorded as current fallow amounts, in the inland and in zamindari estates, to rather more than one half per cent., and in the Government diaras to less than a half per cent.; culturable but not cultivated area to about 17 per cent., in the Government estates generally, and to barely one quarter per cent. in the zamindari estates; a remarkable figure, which suggests the extraordinary extent to which the tenants of the zamindari estate Mangarpal have made use of the land at their disposal. For irrigation, the figures for the inland estates only are of importance as showing that more than half of the net cropped area is irrigated partly from wells but mainly from the “ahars” and “channels” described in a previous paragraph. The proportion of masonry to earthen wells is also noticeable, as showing the extent to which Government, as proprietor, has provided the various estates with permanent wells, both for drinking and irrigation purposes.

14. The percentages of the area devoted to the crops of different harvests and twice cropped are shown in the following statement:—

		Bhadol.	Aghani.	Babi.	Twice cropped.
Government diara	...	28	3	92	23
Ditto inland	...	11	54	62	27
Zamindari	...	18	1	96	15

Zamindari Estates.

Status.	Number of holding.	Area			Total.	Average size of holding.	Average rental per acre.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	On produce rent.			
1. Zirat ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	B. A. P.
2. Bakasht malik ...	3	108	1	...	107	35·3	...
3. Bakasht tenure-holder ...	1	28	...	...	28	28	...
4. Tenants at fixed rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Settled raiyats ...	708	3,638	87	130	3,854	5·4	1 8 8
6. Occupancy raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	9 0 0
8. Diara occupancy ...	99	245	2	...	247	2·5	1 0 0
9. Diara non-occupancy ...	385	1,794	362	...	2,156	5·6	0 1 0
10. Rent-free ...	16	21	4	...	25	1·5	...
Total occupied area ...	1,308	5,684	426	139	6,389	...	...
11. Uncultivated ...	12	...	...	...	1,413	...	...
12. Kaiser-i-Hind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total unoccupied area ...	...	...	...	...	1,413	...	...
Total area ...	...	...	...	...	7,802	...	...

As might be anticipated, the winter crops are practically not grown at all in the diara estates, whereas in the inland irrigated area they are most important. The Government diaras are more favourable to the growth of autumn crops than the zamindari estates, the bulk of which is also diara area. In both, however, the really important crop is the spring crop, grown on the large areas fertilized by the annual inundation. The somewhat smaller though still considerable percentage of area under rabi crops, even, in the inland estates, is largely explained by double cropping.

15. From the crop figures, the detailed statement of which may now be referred to, it appears that rice and maize are the most important crops in the inland area; in the Government diaras gram, barley and miscellaneous food crops, such as khesari and peas, are the main crops; while, in the zamindari estates, the latter with wheat and a smaller percentage of gram account for practically the whole cropped area. Of non-food crops, sugarcane covers rather more than 2 per cent. in the inland estates and oilseeds rather more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the net cropped area; in the diara and zamindari estates the latter crop occupies a more important portion with nearly 9 per cent. A small area is under opium in the inland estates and a rather larger area under tobacco in the diara.

16. Both in the Government and zamindari estates the number of bullocks is practically double that of ploughs. In the former, however, there is only one plough and pair of bullocks for every 12 acres against one plough and one pair of bullocks for every 9 acres in the zamindari estates. A comparison of the other figures shows that, except in respect of goats, for a large number of which the bare hills of Ghorakatora in the south of the district provide grazing, the zamindari estates are much better off than the Government estates generally.

17. The following statements embody the most important of the figures contained in the detailed goshwara, which forms Statement III of Appendix D to this report.

Holdings and rents.

Government Estates.

Status.	Number of holding.	AREA			Total.	Average size of holding in acres.	Average rental per acre.	REMARKS.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	On produce rent.				
1. Zirat	15	243	...	...	243	16	...	
2. Bakasht malik	71	2,030	26	...	2,056	28	...	
3. Tenants at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Settled raiyats	1,698	5,080	278	154	5,512	3.8	5 8 1	
5. Occupancy raiyats	19	53	4	...	57	3	4 10 1	
6. Non-occupancy raiyats	173	184	39	48	265	1.5	5 8 3	
7. Diara occupancy	1,181	4,138	260	153	4,550	4	2 4 3	
8. Diara non-occupancy	2,723	10,743	4,061	260	15,063	5.6	1 14 6	
9. Rent-free	116	167	85	...	302	1.8	...	
Total	5,927	24,283	4,863	607	29,946	...	...	
11. Uncultivated	190	...	...	...	26,823	...	...	
12. Kaimar-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	
Total unoccupied area	...	...	...	...	26,786	...	...	
Total area	...	...	...	...	56,734	...	...	

18. Five thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven khatians were prepared for the occupied area in the Government estates, which is slightly more than half of the total area. Of these 15 covering an area of 243 acres were recorded as cultivated by proprietors, though not proprietors' private land. This area is almost entirely in the village Mallahi, in which Government has only an eight-anna share, and the other eight-anna proprietors are petty resident landlords. Tenure-holders hold rather more than 7 per cent. of the occupied area, in parcels averaging 28 acres; these include settlement-holders or mustajirs and a number of tenants, who were found to hold land in excess of 100 standard bighas in the diara tracts, and who had obviously taken up such large areas mainly with a view to sub-letting. There are no tenants at fixed rates, and only 116, holding a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres each, rent-free;

of these, 48 are service tenures, and the remainder valid rent-free grants for religious purposes, dating from before the acquisition of the estates by Government. Of the remaining area, 19,613 acres has been classed as diara and 6,571 as upland, representing, respectively, 35 per cent. and 12 per cent. of the settled area.

19. Of the area held with settled raiyats a small portion only is in the diara villages, where, as described in the account of Settled raiyats in the diara villages. attestation given in a later chapter, the distinction between permanent and true diara lands was carefully made. Of the latter, so far as included in tenants' holdings, the figures show that nearly one quarter have been held continuously by the same tenant for more than 12 years, and the fact that over half the settled area in the whole group of estates has not been so held, suggests not so much, perhaps, extension of cultivation within the last 12 years, as the liability of a large part of it to constant changes through alluvial and diluvial.

20. In the private estates, eleven-twelfths of which lie nominally in the diara, considerably over half the settled area is held by settled raiyats, and only three-eighths has been classed as diara; in the latter, however, the area held for less than 12 years is nine times as great as that held for a longer period. The large area held "Bakasht" is explained by the fact that the landlord had recently bought in a number of holdings at sale in execution of rent decrees. The other figures call for no special remarks.

21. The distinction drawn between permanent lands and diara and between diara lands held for more or less than 12 years; unfortunately makes the figures for average size of holdings of little value, as the same tenant could be, and was more often than not a settled raiyat in respect of a portion of his holding, an occupancy (diara) raiyat in respect of another portion, and a non-occupancy raiyat in respect of a third. It would be misleading, therefore, to compare the figures given above, and argue from them that, so far as area held is concerned, the Government settled raiyat is worse off than the corresponding class in the zamindari estates.

22. Any comparison between the incidence of rent in the Government and zamindari villages is also vitiated by the fact that as recorded elsewhere in the big zamindari estate of Mangarpal, it was found impossible in a large majority of cases to attest any rent at all. Of the rates shown for different classes of holdings in the Government estates, those of settled and non-occupancy raiyat, Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-8, may be taken as representing the average incidence of rent prior to settlement in the inland estates, and those for diara raiyats, Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2-4, the average incidence in the diara estates. On the total area in possession of Government tenants, the average incidence of rent attested was only Rs. 2-12-8, and as revised in the course of settlement proceedings, Rs. 3-4-9. With this figure they will be compared those given in paragraph 67 for the private estate Mangarpal: Rs. 4-2 per acre for some 59 holdings attested, enhanced under section 105 to Rs. 6-11-3, and Rs. 7-5-7 settled under the same section for 1,600 odd tenants, for whom no rent were recorded at attestation, giving an all-round incidence of Rs. 7-4 per acre for the whole settled area of this estate. Even after making all allowances for the special circumstances of this estate, it can hardly be said that the Government tenants have fared badly. In the Government estates 299 under raiyats were recorded as holding 732 acres, for two-thirds of which they paid at an average rate of Rs. 6-7 per acre; in the private estates the small area held by 28 under-raiyats on cash rent paid at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre.

23. In spite of the fact that transfers are not encouraged in the Government estates, 531 transactions affecting an area of 851 acres were recorded. The average price realised on sales was Rs. 70, while Rs. 111 per acre had been advanced on the area mortgaged. In the private estates transfers are recognised on payment of considerable sums as "salami"; 31 acres sold under these conditions fetched Rs. 127 per acre and Rs. 140 was on the average advanced for each of the 197 acres recorded as mortgaged. The higher rates for mortgages in both cases are due no doubt to the difficulty of getting such transfers registered, whereas, in

the case of lands, mortgaged, the mortgagee usually allows the original tenant to continue cultivating the land at a rent which covers not only the rent due to the superior landlord, but also the exorbitant interest due on the original loan.

24. It is difficult to deduce very much from the figures discussed in the foregoing paragraphs as to the material condition of the tenants, in the absence of any accurate figures for the actual population of the area covered by the estates dealt with. The average incidence of population per square mile for the district in 1901 was 783, which can hardly be accepted for an area, of which nearly one-third consists of unculturable sand and water, and another seventh part, though culturable, has not been brought under cultivation. From the status and area figures it can, however, be deduced that the average size of a tenant's holding is not less than 4·7 acres, and if allowance be made for the number of tenants who hold lands both in uplands and diara, and are therefore counted twice or even three times in the totals of holdings as represented by "khatians" in the record, it would be fair to assume that the average area held by each cultivator and his family is nearly 6 acres, of which nearly 5 acres are under cultivation, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ twice cropped. From statistics compiled for North Bihar, it has been argued that a holding of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres is the minimum area necessary for the support of a cultivator and his family, and it would, therefore, appear that, even after paying the fairly high rent due for his holding, the average cultivator in these estates has a considerable margin over what is absolutely necessary to sustain him and his family. This conclusion is borne out by the experience gained of the people in this area by Babu Hemchandra Chatterji and myself. In the diara villages the tenants are usually well off; many of them can afford to go on paying rent for years for land, which has either gone into the river, or become absolutely unculturable from sand deposits; neither short rainfall or floods affect them seriously, and though one year the whole of their outturn crop may be swept away, or ruined by a sudden flood, the alluvial deposit resulting therefore enables them to reap a bumper spring crop. For the smaller tenant such an existence may seem, and undoubtedly often is, precarious, as at any time the major portion of his holding may disappear into the river entirely; but new lands are constantly forming and are fairly easily obtainable, and the produce of a single season's rabi crop on lands so taken will probably enable to pay up the bulk of the debt, contracted to tide over the interval, since he last harvested a crop. For diara lands it is almost impossible to ascertain or even estimate what a normal crop is, but the result of the series of crop-cutting experiments made in Mangarpal showed the outturn of an acre of wheat varied from 16 to 25 maunds, of barley from 14 to 28 maunds, and of oats from 22 to 24 maunds; and in the same village the landlord estimated the outturn of the last mentioned crop on certain lands at 60 maunds, and on the strength of this asked for rents at the rate of Rs. 96 per acre. Mangarpal is admittedly an exceptionally fertile area even for a diara, being so situated that the greater portion of it annually gets a very rich alluvial deposit. But there are lands, though less extensive and more scattered, equally well situated in this respect in the majority of the Government estates, and these figures at any rate illustrate, the point just set forth, namely, that a single year's rabi crop may frequently more than recoup a tenant for the failure of the autumn crop, or even for the complete loss of a part of his holding. It should be borne in mind also that in such areas, the cost of cultivation is little more than the value of seed and the cost of harvesting the crop.

25. Of the diara areas, I think, it may be safely said that they contain but few landless labourers. The poorest can afford to take up a small area, barely culturable perhaps, but which will give them a small crop of melons or of mustard, the proceeds of which go to supplement the earnings of their labour.

26. In the inland estates the conditions are different. The average holding is probably rather smaller, and the incidence of rent higher. But here, again, so far as his chief crop, rice, is concerned, the tenant is to a large extent independent of the seasons, thanks to irrigation, and the Government tenant is distinctly better off paying a fixed cash rent for his rice land of say Rs. 6 per acre, as compared with his neighbours in zemindari estates, who pay at least

half the produce to their landlord. From the proceeds of his patch of sugarcane, poppy or oilseeds, his cash rent is usually paid, and, if he can afford to do so, he and his family will consume the whole or a part of the rice and maize grown on the balance of his holding. In the case of the smaller tenants the rice is usually sold, and its proceeds go in the purchase of larger quantities of the cheaper food-grains. For the landless labourer the rice fields provide a considerable amount of well-paid labour, as do, at other seasons, the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops of the better class tenants. His condition is probably no worse, if no better, than that of others of his class elsewhere.

27. From the figures for transfers little can be inferred as to the extent of indebtedness, as they cover only lands sold outright or actually made over to the mortgagee. Less than 3 out of every 100 acres held by tenants have been recorded as in the possession of mortgagees, and the amount advanced thereon represents less than two-thirds of a single year's rent demand for the whole area. No doubt, as elsewhere, the smaller tenant is ordinarily in debt to the wealthier neighbour, whether big tenant, mahajan or bania, but as the transfer figures themselves show, the value of the land generally is so high, that it is obvious the average cultivator can only be indebted to the extent of a small percentage of the selling or "mortgageable" value of his holding, and his capacity to obtain comparatively large advances on the security of his holding, must, in itself, be taken as an indication of his general well-being.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE ESTATES UNDER SETTLEMENT AND EFFECT OF THE PRESENT OPERATION ON RENTS AND REVENUE.

28. In the separate final report prepared for each Government estate, complete details of their history, so far as ascertainable from the records in the Collectorate and from information gathered locally have been given, and so far as the present report is concerned, it will suffice to describe briefly how the different groups have been acquired by Government, or have come under Government management.

There are four main divisions, namely:—

- (a) Escheated properties.
- (b) Properties acquired by sale.
- (c) Properties taken possession of either as islands found in the deep stream of the Ganges or as the resumed properties of recusant proprietors.
- (d) Others.

29. Details of the estates, which fall under these different heads, are given in Appendix B (1) attached to this report.

Escheated estates. Of the escheated properties, four villages in pargana Bihar, and a 13-anna share in a fifth, and small property in the town of Bankipur were formerly the property of Mussamat Bairati Begum, mistress of Raja Mod Narain Singh of Tikari, and passed from her to her sons Ekbal and Hemat Bahadur, whose title to inherit was disallowed by the civil courts in 1879. A portion of the property had by this time been sold to a third party, and a further suit was necessary before possession of this could be finally obtained in 1887. Three villages in pargana Azimabad, a small property in the town of Bankipur, and a 9-anna share in Tauzi No. 189 in Chamu Chack Majhau were inherited by one Mussamat Sahodara Kuar from her father Janki Saran Singh and came under Court of Wards management. The Mussamat died without issue and, in accordance with a previous finding of the civil courts as to the reversionary title, the property escheated and, after further litigation, was confirmed to Government by the High Court in 1899.

Khidirpura in pargana Maner was the revenue-free property of Mahanth Hergobind Dass, and on his death in 1820 was resumed and taken possession of by Government under Regulation II of 1819, and the objection of Shyama

Dass who claimed to be the Mahanth's 'Chela' and heir, was finally disallowed by the Court in 1827.

Two other villages in pargana Maner, Sadikpur and Chak Nathu, escheated to Government in 1828 on the death of Mussammat Baso Kuar without heirs.

30. Under Group B are some 30 estates, the names of which and the year in which they were purchased by Government at revenue sales are given in Appendix B (1), a few only are recent acquisition, the majority dating from the years 1830 to 1840.

31. Group C consists entirely of Diara estates, 22 in number, which were brought under Government management at various dates between 1812 and 1902. Here, again, it is noticeable that the majority have been under Government management for 30 years or more: 20 only out of the 22 fell within the scope of the present operations, two being excluded as entirely in the river and, consequently, beyond surveying their boundaries and topographical features, no action was taken.

Under Group D are shown three diara estates transferred from the district of Saran in 1895-96: one from Gaya in 1865, three town estates, formerly the property of the Military Department, and one attached under Regulation VII of 1822.

32. Of the private estates six were petty estates in the village Burdihā representing the area in this village not owned by Government, one a similar estate in Bakaur, two small estates near or in Barh, and one the large private estate Zapti Mangarpal; which, with the Government Estate Taufir Mangarpal, makes up the village of the same name. Of the first seven it is unnecessary to say more than that the proprietors, who have in each case held since the permanent settlement, applied at different times for survey and settlement, apparently because of the fact that the Government estates in the same villages were under similar operations. The other three were all recent purchases, and the object of the proprietors was, in the case of the first two, the identification of the property purchased; one of them, Salempur, could only be surveyed, as it was found to be purely urban area within the limits of the Barh Municipality; for the other a record-of-rights was prepared. As regards the third, Zapti Mangarpal, its history and the origin of the application for settlement deserves fuller treatment.

33. As already noted, this estate, along with the Government Estate Taufir Mangarpal, are contained within the same village in the diara portion of thana Maner. Prior to 1855 this diara was apparently settled on several occasions for decennial periods, but in that year it was measured and, out of a total area of 17,046 bighas, 11,514 bighas, described as the culturable area of the estate, was permanently settled on a revenue of Rs. 15,815 and allotted tauzi No. 725. The unculturable area was expressly excluded from settlement, and the revenue declared to be liable to proportionate increase or decrease on proof of additions to or reduction of the culturable area. The original proprietors were the same as those of Mangarpal, Mal Tauzi No. 724, lying immediately to the south, to which the new estate was considered to be an accretion. In 1865-66 this area came under measurement once more in the course of the Gangetic survey, and on a report that the estate had increased in area, a further detailed measurement was made in 1866-67, and it was found that to the north, owing to diluvion, a loss of some 619 bighas had occurred, and the revenue was therefore reduced to Rs. 15,241. Towards the east, however, was found a large accretion measuring 6,438 bighas, of which more than half was culturable. For this it was proposed to assess an additional revenue of Rs. 7,828, but on the application of the proprietors, a separate estate, Taufir Mangarpal, tauzi No. 746, was created out of this, which was permanently settled with the same proprietors at the jama mentioned above.

This account of the formation of the Taufir Estate is that given by the present proprietor. It will be noted that according to him it was a new area to the east of the old estate, which was so settled, whereas the real fact is apparently that it was partly new area and partly portions of the formerly

unculturable area within the ambit of Zapti Mangarpal, which had become culturable, which were formed into the new Taufir Estate.

34. In any case, however, the proprietors of the Zapti and Taufir Estate Acquisition of Taufir Mangarpal by Government. very soon defaulted for the Government Revenue of the latter, and a succession of new purchasers did the same, till, finally, in 1875 it was bought in by Government. A new measurement followed of the Zapti and Taufir lands, on the basis of which Government has held possession till the present day of a large block to the east of Zapti Mangarpal as well as small detached blocks within the ambit of that estate.

35. Meantime the proprietorship of Zapti Mangarpal had been divided Acquisition of Zapti Mangarpal by present proprietor and application for settlement. among a number of members of the original proprietors' family, and of the shares so created several had passed into the hands of outsiders, there were constant disputes between these as to ownership of particular lands, and as to which particular landlord was entitled to receive the rents of particular holdings. A measurement made in 1885 at the joint request of the proprietors did little to clear up the confusion, and two years later the 9-anna proprietor defaulted, and on the failure of bids for his share, the whole estate was put up to sale and purchased by Babu Raja Ram in July 1897. As might be expected he found no reliable rent-rolls to work upon, and a tenantry thoroughly demoralized by the pattidari disputes of the preceding 20 years. His attempts to realise rents at the rates he thought should be payable, and which would recoup him for what he had paid for the estate, as well as meet the Government Revenue due annually, were entirely unsuccessful, and in 1901 therefore he applied under section 101 for Survey and Settlement.

36. The Government revenue payable by the proprietor of this estate is, as has just been stated, Rs. 15,231, and the area, as Result of the Settlement in Zapti Mangarpal. ascertained during the present operations, 6,925 acres, held separately, and a half share in 597 acres, held in common with the Government estate in the same village. For practical purposes the revenue may therefore be said to be payable on an area of 7,223 acres, which gives an incidence of Rs. 2-1-8 per acre. Of the incidence of rents prior to settlement operations it is, for reasons to be explained later, impossible to give even an approximate estimate; though for the small area, for which rents were attested, the incidence was Rs. 4-2. The result of Settlement operations was to give the landlord a rent-roll of 41,440, which is equivalent to Rs. 7-5-7 per acre on the area held by tenants.

37. For the details of the Fiscal history of the various Government estates, estimates are, as already noted, given in the special estate final reports. It is impossible to give accurate figures for the demand from the whole area at specific periods, or even for the revenue demand prior to and after settlement, as with the revenue settled for such estates as were not under direct management this department had no concern. For the rent-roll prior to and after settlement, details for each village will be found in the Appendix B, excluding the figures for Mallahi in only eight annas of which Government is interested, and in which no alteration was made in the previously existing rents, the total rent roll of these estates was raised as a result of settlement operations from Rs. 76,997 to Rs. 92,522, a total increase amounting to over 20 per cent. on the original demand. The incidence of rent per acre of settled area was approximately Rs. 2-12-8, and after settlement Rs. 3-4-9. The separate figures for the Inland and Diara estates are:—

			Former rent.	Present rent.	Increase.	
Inland	...	...	29,030	30,079	1,049	4·6%
Diara	...	...	47,967	62,443	14,476	30·2%
Total	...	...	76,997	92,522	15,525	20%

38. With these may be contrasted the estimate made in 1901 by Mr. LeMesurier of a total increase of Rs. 8,101 or Explanation of the divergence from anticipated results. 10·5%, made of Rs. 3,808 in the inland estates and Rs. 4,293 in the diaras. Elsewhere in this report will be found detailed description

of the system followed in settling rents; and in the main principle followed:—namely, that of assessing for each description and quality of land a rate, which seemed not only fair and equitable from the point of view of enhancement of the previously existing rate, but such as the land in question was capable at the present time of bearing, will be found the explanation of the differences between the actual and expected enhancement and the apparently high rate of enhancement. As the figures given in the detailed statement in the Appendix show, this bears no sort of proportion to the difference between the area now recorded as cultivated and the nominal cultivated area of the last settlement reports; as a matter of fact, the figures given show an actual shrinkage of cultivation, much, if not, all of which is however due to confusion between cultivated and settled area. Under the old system large areas of uncultivated sand in the diaras being settled at nominal rates and shown as cultivated.

The explanation of the small increase in the inland estates is that Mr. Le-Mesurier anticipated a general application of the provisions of section 30 (b), and an all round enhancement of some 2 annas in the rupee on account of the rise in prices of food grains; but experience showed that in the majority of cases rates were already high, and the bulk of the small enhancement proposed was either on account of extended cultivation in the shape of "excess areas," or in respect of lands held at lower rates than similar lands in the same village or estate.

39. In the diaras the main reason for the high percentage of enhancement was the thoroughly unsystematic system, which had been followed in previous settlement. Reference has already been made to large areas of land and water assessed at nominal rates, and what was actually found in many estates, where such areas had not been washed away, was that in successive years, as each new strip of sand came out of the river, it was settled at 4 annas or 8 annas a local bigha, and remained assessed at that rate although each successive year had added to its fertility, and, instead of being worth 4 annas to 8 annas a bigha, Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 was nearer the real renting value. For present purposes it was, therefore, assessable at a rate somewhere approaching the latter figure, and the rate assessed was probably the rate actually being paid for exactly similar lands in a part of the village of less recent formation. In pursuance of the same policy absolutely unproductive lands were, whenever possible, excluded from the settled area, and where the tenant had occupancy rights in such lands, no rent was assessed, and the fact noted that they were liable to assessment, when or if they should become culturable. If the details of the estate figures are examined it will be seen that the result of this policy was very different in different estates: enhancement ranging from 132 per cent. downwards alternating with reductions amounting to as much as 38 per cent. of the former rental.

40. A further reason in many cases, for apparently high enhancements was the old system of letting large areas to big tenants, or in many cases to outsiders (Mukhtears and Pleaders of the Bankipur and Barh Courts) at nominal all round rates. These are found, in innumerable cases, let out to small cultivating tenants at high rents, often 10 and 15 times as much as what the superior tenant was paying to Government. The latter was, wherever possible, recorded as a tenure-holder, and the ordinary rates adopted for the village applied to the cultivator's holding, and in settling the rent payable by the superior tenant to Government, these rents were made the basis of assessment, 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. being allowed as commission in accordance with the Collector's instructions in particular cases.

41. In the account given in the later chapter of the actual procedure adopted in settling rents, the figures for objections to rents settled are given in detail, but in this connection, in view of the apparently high enhancement effected in the diara estates, it may be as well to state that only in every 100 rents settled were objected to under section 104E, and that not a single appeal was filed under section 104G. It is only necessary to add that, wherever the immediate enforcement of the full enhancement made seemed likely to cause hardship, it was made progressive, the full rent being reached in periods ranging from two years to five years.

42. To the above account of the effects of settlement operations on rent

The value of the record and further policy of settlements in the Diaras. and revenue, a few words may here be added on a subject, which should properly be dealt with under the head of Maintenance of the record or management. This is in regard to the value of the record and rent-roll prepared for the Government estates in future years.

I was personally of opinion, and, I believe, both the Collector, Mr. Cumming, and the then Officiating Director, Mr. Allen, held almost similar views, that the application of the procedure provided in section 104 and of the principles laid down in other sections of the Tenancy Act to diara estates was likely to be in the long run a waste of time and money, and that the proper course was to make the attested record over to the Collector for such alteration of the attested rents as might in particular case be necessary. I still think that there is a great risk of what has been done being wasted, and as I shall show the employment of the Tenancy Act as a basis for settlement imposes certain limitations on the landlord. But with proper future arrangements for keeping the rent-roll revised up to date, I believe that in the majority of cases the records prepared may be of immense value. What we have prepared in each case is a record showing the area held by each tenant in a certain year and the exact amount of that area which lies within certain defined block of land, on which a certain specific rate of rent was fixed as a fair and equitable rate for the land, in the condition it was at the time our enquiries, were made. Any one or all of the "blocks are liable to change from year to year, and if the record is to be kept up to date, the first thing that should be done each year after the river has subsided is for a competent officer to go over the whole village, map in hand, and mark off on it the blocks or portions of blocks which have been improved by fluvial action in different degrees, those which have deteriorated through deposits of sand, and those again which have diluviated entirely. On the basis of this map, all new alluvion, which is culturable, or formerly unassessed land, which is now assessable, should be assessed; diluviated areas should be cut out from the holdings of non-occupancy tenants, with or without their consent, and from those of occupancy tenants also if they can be got to agree to it, and a proportionate deduction of rent made. Reduction of rates and rents should probably be made for the former class of tenants for deteriorated areas. The difficulty is in regard to raising rates for improved areas, the rents settled being under section 113 of the Tenancy Act not liable to enhancement for five years in the case of non-occupancy and 15 in the case of occupancy raiyats. If nothing can be done in the way of enhancement, therefore, by agreement with the tenants in the interval, there is nothing for it but to wait for the expiry of these periods for bringing up the rates of improved blocks to the proper standard. The fact, however, that the block or soil map is corrected year by year should make the task of revising rates and rents at the expiry of these periods a comparatively simple matter, and, if in the case of new lands and improving lands not previously settled, the rates are revised annually to suit the actual condition and capabilities of the soil, the necessity for any very violent changes at the end of the five and fifteen years' periods will probably be avoided. Settlement with large holders of land or with men who have no intention of cultivating themselves should be avoided, if possible, and, where unavoidable, it should be expressly laid down that the settlement-holder is a mere temporary tenure-holder, and above all the settlement of large blocks of unculturable lands at low rates for more or less indefinite terms of years should be strictly prohibited.

43. If there is anything in what has been said above as to the arrange-

Immediate results of such ment for future periodical settlements, it follows, policy.

I think, therefore that one of the results of having conducted the present settlement formally under section 104 of the Tenancy Act is that for the ensuing five years the rent-roll is more likely to decrease than to increase, enhancement of rents settled being barely, if at all, possible, while Government as a considerate landlord can hardly go on demanding the full rent settled for lands that deteriorate or disappear during that period. This fact may well be borne in mind when considering the apparently heavy enhancement effected by the present settlement.

44. Of the inland estates little need be said. Encroachments on unsettled land may be expected to a small extent, and additional rent be assessable thereon, or an improvement in the irrigation system may justify a small enhancement for particular areas. But on the whole the rent-roll now settled is not likely to undergo very much change during the next fifteen years, as with few exceptions the tenants are occupancy rayiats.

CHAPTER III.

PRESENT OPERATIONS.

45. In the case of the private estates survey and settlement operations were undertaken on applications under section 101 or section 103, Bengal Tenancy Act, the reasons for which have already been described. A list of the necessary notifications will be found in Appendix C-I.

Their origin. For the Government estates settlement was first asked for by Mr. LeMesurier, the then Collector, in 1900. His letter recommending the proposals states that for most estates there were no trustworthy maps or records, and that for want of them management was necessarily difficult and defective. It was also pointed out that considerable increases of rent might be anticipated in the diara estates, and to a less extent in the inland estates, and that an accurate survey and settlement would not only defeat the attempts made in the past by neighbouring proprietors to encroach on the Government lands, but would also, even if the enhancement effected was small, provide a rent-roll, which should be easily realisable. These proposals were accepted, and, except for a few estates, which had already been formally settled by a Deputy Collector working under the Collector's supervision, the work was entrusted to this Department.

46. The notifications, the framing of which was a matter of considerable difficulty, owing to the vagueness of much of the information available in the Collector's office, are detailed in Appendix C-I. It may be noted here that all estates, the property of Government or managed direct by Government, were notified under section 101, 2 (c) and (d) and temporarily-settled estates, the property of private individuals under section 101, 2 (d). In the case of Mullahi, a special notification was necessary as Government only owns an undivided eight-anna share in the estate. The fact that there had been constant trouble between the farmers of this share and the other eight-anna proprietors, as well as between both and the tenants, was given as the reason for notifying it under section 101(2)(b).

Under the Survey Act, all villages, in which any part of the Government estates lay, were specially notified, excluding such as had already been surveyed in connection with settlement operations in the Saran, Monghyr, and Darbhanga districts, reference to which will be made later. It was determined, however, that, except where the Government estate extended to a whole village, or the lands forming the estate were scattered throughout the village, detailed survey should be confined to the Government portion of the village.

47. In Appendix A a map of the district will be found on which are indicated, by different colours the following different classes of villages dealt with:—

Area and number of estates and villages dealt with.

- I. Villages belonging entirely to Government and brought under survey and settlement operations.
- II. Villages in which both Government and private estates have been surveyed and settled.
- III. Villages in which the portion only that belongs to Government has been settled.
- IV. Villages, belonging to Government, surveyed, but not settled.
- V. Villages, the property of private proprietors, brought under survey and settlement.
- VI. Villages, the property of private proprietors, excluded from settlement operations.

To account for the considerable differences between the areas surveyed and those settled, which will appear from the later paragraphs, it is necessary here to note that, in the course of the Saran and Monghyr districts operations, survey had been done to the southern high bank of the river Ganges. Government and temporarily-settled estates, (known to be such) within this area had then been cadastrally surveyed, and a preliminary record prepared for them, while privately-owned villages were only topographically surveyed. With the latter this report is not concerned, though the area so dealt with has been shown in the map; in the former, settlement operations were done on the basis of the records previously prepared, after they had been checked and brought up to date.

48. Altogether the Government estates included in these two areas numbered 74, covering an area of 90.38 square miles, contained in 71 villages, in 3 of which the

Area surveyed.

Government estate was not conterminous with the village. Out of this area, however, 66 estates in 62 villages, covering an area of 87.08 square miles, were cadastrally surveyed and settled under Chapter X of the Act. For the remainder, boundary and detail survey was done in respect of 6 estates, in 6 villages, lying within the urban area of the Patna Municipality; and boundary and topographical survey in respect of 2 estates in 2 villages entirely covered by sand and water; and for an area, corresponding with 1 village, in respect of which Government was then attempting to establish its title and obtain possession through the Civil Courts.

For private estates, excluding 8 villages, the whole or portions of which were topographically surveyed in connection with the Monghyr survey, and which covered an area of 3.67 square miles, the area covered by the various notifications was 12.32 square miles comprised in 9 estates and 5 villages: of this one small estate was excluded from settlement operations after cadastral survey was completed, as it consisted of urban area within the limits of the Barh Municipality. For settlement there remained 8 estates only, in 4 villages of which one was conterminous with the estate, and the other three were portions of villages containing Government estates.

49. The total area for settlement was, therefore, 99.27 square miles contained in 63 villages, and comprising 66 Government and 8 private estates.

Area settled.

50. Such traverse work as had to be done was entrusted to the Bihar professional party under Captain Hirst, and the remainder of the work was to be done by the

Staff employed.

Settlement Department. I was in charge as Settlement Officer, South Bihar, throughout, with Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji as Assistant Settlement Officer. The latter was helped in supervision of cadastral survey and kharapuri by a kanungo, Babu Sukumar Sen, but the rest of the work, save only case-work of the private estate Mangarpal, was done by him.

51. The work under this branch was confined to the traverse survey of the inland estates, and such of the diara estates as lay in the diaras opposite the Muzaffarpur and

Traverse Survey.

Darbhanga districts, the survey of which had not extended, as in the case of Monghyr and Saran, to the southern high bank. Great difficulty was experienced owing to faulty identification and demarcation, but all that was required was done between the months of January and May 1902. Fifty-two estates were traversed representing an area of 47 square miles, of which six square miles were in excess of the actual area required. Besides this seven small estates not exceeding 50 acres each in extent were traversed by means of plane table and compass by the settlement staff.

52. The programme for cadastral survey included 52 villages covering an area of 40.3 square miles. The amin and

Cadastral Survey.

inspectors employed were all men whose services had been lent by the professional survey camps, and the work was got through quickly and without difficulty by the end of May 1902, under the supervision of the officers named above. There was at first, some questions as to what should be done in villages only partly owned by Government, but it was eventually decided to survey cadastrally the whole village except where the Government portion formed a single compact block within the village.

53. Besides the area just cadastrally surveyed, the staff employed had to re-write the preliminary records of the private estate Mangarpal, the proprietor of which at first wished to insist on an entirely new survey, but eventually agreed to the preparation of a new record on the basis of the map prepared in the course of the Saran diara survey two years previously. This was also done in respect of the Government estate in the same area in which it was found that changes in the course of the river had made the original record practically out of date. The maps and record of other Government estates surveyed at the same time were carefully checked, but re-khanapuri was not found necessary. Including these added areas, therefore, preliminary record writing of 54 villages covering an area of 58.41 square miles was actually done. Inspection and supervision was necessarily difficult, as the villages were not only small but very far apart. Every village was, however, visited at least once by one or other of the Revenue officers employed, and over 4 per cent. of the plot entries actually tested. One of the features of the work was the care taken to identify every holding recognised in the Collector's papers, and to make cross references from the khatians to the current jamabandi *vice versa* for the use of attestation officers and the khas mahal staff. One thousand two hundred and ninety-three internal disputes were filed at this stage, of which all but 27 were decided; the majority of them were simple disputes between tenants as to possession, and they affected barely 2 per cent. of the fields plotted. In the private estate, Mangarpal, they presented some difficulties, the nature of which will be described when discussing attestation, as the majority of them were then re-opened.

54. Boundary disputes were very numerous, as might be expected from the fact of the estates being mainly detached, and therefore surrounded on all sides by private estates. Eighty-five cases in all were filed, of which 84 were disposed of during the field season of 1902-1903 and one in the following year. All were decided by Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji, and of the findings appealed against, 12 in all, seven were upheld and five modified. Few of the disputes presented any special difficulty, and as their nature is fully described in the reports prepared for each separate estate, I need only mention here that concerning the large hill estate Ghora Katora in the south of the district. This was the subject of section 145 proceedings before the District Magistrate, the subject of dispute being certain small gold workings, which had long been a matter of dispute; the finding eventually arrived at by the Magistrate was followed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, who kept the case pending in the meanwhile, and this was upheld on appeal.

55. Attestation was spread over two seasons, the diara estates surveyed and khanapuri in connection with North Bihar work being dealt with in the field season 1901-1902, and the newly surveyed area in the following season. Altogether an area of 99.27 square miles, containing 63 villages and comprised in 66 Government and eight private estates, was brought under attestation.

Attestation of the inland estates presented little difficulty, except what was due to their being scattered all over the district. The result of this was that the work took more time than would have otherwise been the case, though on the other hand it was probably better done as it was practically in all cases done in the village itself. Very few disputes were raised, either as to rents or other matters, and the identification of holdings with those recognised in the khas mahal papers was not a matter of difficulty. The case was, however, different in the diara area, where disputes between tenants were numerous, and the facts on the ground differed largely in many cases from those set forth in the Government papers. The question of status was one of some importance, and before anything else could be done the attestation officer had to demarcate the purely diara part of the area from the permanent portion. In the latter it was admitted by the Collector that the ordinary provisions of the Tenancy Act as to status could be applied, while in the purely diara area, proof of 12 years possession of the particular plot was required, in order to establish occupancy rights in respect of it under section 180 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Having made this demarcation, the

attestation officer had further to ascertain the periods for which each plot in the diara had been held and record practically a separate status for each plot. Separate khatians were given for lands held in the permanent upland areas with status 'kaemi' (settled raiyat), while for the diara land the area and plots held as 'dakhilkar' (occupancy) and 'gair dakhilkar' (non-occupancy) for different periods were distinctly specified in the columns for status and incidents of the tenancy. As may be imagined this involved a great deal of work, not only in the way of comparing settlement papers and maps of different years, but also of local enquiries. A further most important matter from the Collector's point of view was the explanation of all large differences in area between the present and the jamabandi holdings. A list of such differences was prepared for all villages during the earlier stages of attestation, and it was the duty of the Assistant Settlement Officer before actually attesting a khatian, to endeavour to ascertain where the missing plots had gone to, and how the tenant had acquired excess plots. The list, as annotated by him, was subsequently of great value when it came to settling rents.

56. One of the special difficulties which may be mentioned in connection with attestation of Government diaras was the adjustment of various boundaries when Government was admittedly in possession of the lands to which it was not entitled, while private proprietors were holding Government lands. Several reasonable compromises were effected by the Collector Mr. Cumming and the Assistant Settlement Officer, and an amicable interchange of lands and adjustment of boundaries made.

57. The small private estates gave no trouble, but the attestation of the Zapti Mangarpal was a matter of great difficulty. Here as in Government estates, it was decided to differentiate between permanent and diara lands. The landlord would have had us treat the whole as diara, an absurd claim, as a considerable part of the estate has admittedly been untouched by the Ganges for at least 50 years or more. The tenants on the other hand objected strongly to the limitations which the treatment of part of the estate as diara would put upon them. The land was, however, known as diara; it had never been declared by the Collector to have

ceased to be diara, and consequently the tenants' objection was unsustainable. The line was very carefully laid down by the Assistant Settlement Officer following certain well-defined land marks, and it is now, I believe, admitted to represent accurately the demarcating line between permanent lands and those liable to alluvion or diluvion. Of internal disputes, besides a very large number between

tenants, the landlords made claims to a number of plots as "zirat," only one of which was sustained; and another claim for a large number of plots, admittedly held by tenants, to be recorded in his own name, on the ground that they had not been settled with the tenants. Here, again, he had nothing to support his claim, his zamindari papers being of very recent origin, and admittedly prepared as best they could be, in the absence of any reliable papers of the previous landlord's time. Finally there was an all-round dispute as to

rents, the tenants all claiming at absurdly low rates, and the landlord claiming high rents, which he had never been able to collect. Eventually it was found in the majority of cases that there had been no definite settlement of rents between either the present landlord or his immediate predecessors and the tenants, that the latter had frequently paid nothing at all for years, or had on odd occasions deposited various sums in court, which did not represent the landlord's legitimate demand. The holdings were, therefore, recorded as "kabil lagan," liable to pay rent, except where there were definite decrees of the courts, or other evidence to show what the rent was, which the tenant was liable to pay. Under the circumstances, I believe no other course was possible, and as will be shown later, this view was taken by the Special Judge on appeal.

58. Before leaving the subject of attestation, it may be noted that the preparation of a record-of-rights and duties in connection with irrigation, to which reference has already been made, was done at this stage. A specimen of such record will be

found in Appendix G, a perusal of which will explain sufficiently what was done. The attestation officer himself in all cases took the village map into the village itself, and there prepared a rough sketch of the irrigation system, noting the field numbers corresponding to the rivers, channels and reservoirs, and from this and the village map the 8 inch=1 mile sketch maps, similar to that attached to the specimen record in the Appendix, were carefully prepared by the camp surveyor munsarim. All the information embodied in the record was collected on the spot, and the record itself was translated into Hindi and draft published with the rest of the village record. As a matter of fact no objection to any entry contained in any of these records was received either under section 103A, or any later stage.

59. The question of rights in trees in Inland Government estates was one about which there was at first some difficulty; eventually the Collector outlined certain definite principles, limiting the original claim to sole rights on the timber. These were—

- (a) If the trees were planted and grown before the tenant came into occupation of the holding, Government has exclusive right to the timber.
- (b) If the tenant has acquired rights of occupancy in a cash rent-paying holding, and has planted trees thereon, and if the landlord has given him permission either directly or by failure to object within three years, the tenant has exclusive right to the fruit.
- (c) If a tree, as in (a) falls or is cut down, Government is entitled to the tree or its full value.
- (d) If a tree, as in (b) falls or is cut down, Government is entitled to half the timber or half its value.

The entries made in respect of trees on the basis of these rules were generally accepted by the tenants, the general effect of them being that, except in lands held on produce rent or recently settled, the tenants get the fruit and half the timber, and the others, at any rate, half the fruit.

60. *Objections.*—Draft publication followed closely in attestation and the usual period of one month, extended in the case of Mangarpal to two months, was allowed for filing objections under section 103 A. The number filed and decided in different years was as follows:—

		Filed.	Decided
Government estates only 1901-1902	...	111	111
" " 1902-1903	...	255	255
Private estates	...	1,090	1,090
Government estates 1903-1904	...	1	1
		<u>1,457</u>	<u>1,457</u>

As the above figures show, the work under this head was very light except in the private estates or rather in the one private estate, Mangarpal, where all the various disputes raised during the khanapuri and attestation stages were raised once more. Their nature has already been described, and, except in the way of corrections of obvious mistakes, the result of these objections involved practically no alteration of the attested records.

61. On the disposal of objections followed the important task of settling rents for all tenants in the Government estates. The result of this work, which was spread over the two seasons, 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, so far as they affect incidence of rent and increase of revenue, is dealt with elsewhere. The work actually done was to settle rents for 5,458 tenants, of whom 2,066 belonged to inland villages and the remainder to the diaras. The general principles, on which the work was to be carried out, were settled after much discussion between Mr. Allen (Officiating Director of Land Records), Mr. Cumming (Collector) and myself, early in 1902, and were as follows—to do away with the multiplicity of existing rates, both in inland and diara estates, differing in many cases,

by only one or two annas, and to fix for every block of land in the estate a reasonable rate. To attain this end for each village or estate, a rate map was prepared, showing the blocks of land held at various rates, and on this, again, were shown, after due local enquiry, the rates which the Assistant Settlement Officer considered to be fair rates for the class of lands contained in each block. In the diara estates, reference was made, where possible, to the old rates, but the primary consideration was the present capabilities of the soil and the rates proposed varied necessarily, very considerably from the old rates, as some blocks had diluviated, others had received a larger rich alluvial deposit on them, since the time they were originally settled, while blocks formerly merely sand and assessed at a nominal rate had become culturable. In the inland estates, where the changes were less marked, and the tenants were mostly settled raiyats, more consideration was paid to the provisions of Chapter V of the Tenancy Act. In addition to the block map, the Assistant Settlement Officer prepared figures for the area held at different rates, and arrived at prevailing rates for each distinct class of land, and levelled down or up these rates, where lands were held at more or less than them. Reduction of rates was justified on the ground of permanent deterioration of the soil, enhancement on that of the prevailing rate. In other cases, where there was a single rate previously, the rise in price of food grains was made a ground for a small enhancement, where such was justified by the capabilities of the soil and the rates prevailing for similar lands in neighbouring villages. The block map with the Assistant Settlement Officer's report stating his proposals and his reasons for enhancing, reducing or leaving rents as they were was forwarded to the Collector for approval, who returned them with such modifications as seemed necessary or advisable. Rents had been previously worked out on the rate proposed, so that it was possible to see not only the general effect of enhancement, but also its application to particular cases. The record was then returned to the Assistant Settlement Officer, who on a date fixed, read out to the tenants the rents he proposed to settle for each tenant, and explained the reasons for the changes made, if any, in his lump rental. If the tenant accepted, his signature or thumb mark was taken on the schedule prepared. If he objected, his reasons for so doing were considered, and, when necessary, the Assistant Settlement Officer again went to the spot and examined the land constituting the holdings, in respect of which such objections were made, and, where the objection raised was justified, made the necessary reduction in the rents. Where not justified, and the Assistant Settlement Officer considered the rent proposed fair and equitable, he proceeded to settle the rent in spite of the tenant's objection. The percentage of such objections was very small, and the majority of them were based on the ground that the old rent was a fixed rent not liable to alteration, which was found to be untenable. The next stage in the procedure was draft publication, followed by the consideration of such objections as might be filed under section 104E. Of these again the number was few. In the Inland estates only 4 out of 2,066 tenants, and in the diara estates 277 out of 3,992, or barely five per cent. in all filed such objections. For their disposal a further local enquiry was made, and the results with the Assistant Settlement Officer's report forwarded to me for consideration. In the majority of cases I accepted the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposal, in a few only ordering some modification of the rents before finally confirming the rent-roll under section 104 F (2). In a number of particular cases, it may be noted, big increases of rent were, at this stage, ordered to be eased off by progressive enhancements, the full rent not coming into force for five years. After confirmation, the rents settled were entered in the fair copies of the record and these with the rent-rolls, were finally published. Not a single tenant for whom rents were settled, preferred any appeal as to the rent settled under section 104.

62. In the private estates no action was of course taken under section 104, nor was this section applied to Mallahi, in which
Treatment of Mallahi. Government holds only an undivided 8-annas share—the Collector being of opinion that, apart from the doubtful legality of so doing, it was advisable to allow the settlement-holders of the Government share and the private proprietors of the other share to apply for settlement in the ordinary way under section 105.

63. *Office work.*—While settlement of rent was proceeding, progress was being made with office work and preparation of records for final publication, the attested records being carefully checked, copies prepared, and these again checked and compared with one another and the original, and, finally, a few selected records were once more thoroughly checked by a different staff. With the exception of one record, all were finally published by the end of September 1903, the exception being Ghora Katora. A reference to the boundary dispute, which retarded progress in this village, has already been made. The disposal of this case, attestation, and draft and final publication of this village were completed in January 1904.

64. So far as the Government estates were concerned, the work finished with final publication, but before making over the records to the Collector, we, at that officers' request, prepared from them working jamabandis for each estate, and wrote up separate final reports, in which were summarised all that could be ascertained as to the previous general and fiscal history of the estate, the salient facts in regard to important boundary disputes, and the results of settlement of rents, besides such information as to area, communications, village customs, and estate management as were likely to be of use either to the Collector or a subsequent Settlement Officer. The general scheme of these reports will be apparent from a reference to the abstract of the different headings given in Appendix H. Information common to all or most of the estates was printed, and the rest of the subject-matter typed, so that each report presents an easily readable digest of the main facts and figures of interest in connection with each estate. The making of these reports and preparation of working jamabandis occupied Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji till January 1904, when, his work in Government estates being completed, he was transferred to Purnea.

65. *Case work.*—The only work then remaining was the disposal of cases under sections 105 and 106 in the private estates Mallahi and Mangarpal. The work in Mallahi was entrusted to Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji, and that of Mangarpal to Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta. As Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji had not only done all previous stages of the work himself, but during khana-puri and attestation had conducted a large number of experimental cuttings of crops, he was therefore likely to be required as a witness as to the productive powers of the land in the course of the disposal of applications for settlement of rents.

66. *Mallahi.*—In Mallahi application was filed by the farmers of the Government share for enhancement of rents of 138 tenants. The ground for enhancement was the improvement of the land by fluvial action, with the proofs of which the case officer was not satisfied, and he, therefore, rejected the applications. Several months later, however, the Special Judge remanded the case for further enquiry, as to the state of the land, when the existing rent-roll was prepared, and it was once more taken up by Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta in June 1904. The parties, however, were not prepared, and obtained a further adjournment from the Judge, and in consequence the area being more or less under water throughout the rains, the final enquiry could not be made or the report submitted until March 1905. It is still I understand waiting for the Judge's final orders. The substance of Moulavi Ashfaq Husain's report was that it was impossible, either on the evidence adduced, or from enquiries made by himself, to ascertain exactly what lands, if any had benefited by fluvial action, and any enhancement of rent on this ground was therefore impossible.

Mangarpal.—In the private estate Mangarpal the work was much heavier. Ten applications affecting 1,069 holdings were filed by the landlord for settlement of fair rents, and there were 90 suits under section 106. These occupied Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta for fully four months, the last of the cases not being disposed of until the end of May.

67. Of the cases filed under section 106, nine only were instituted by tenants, and involved ordinary disputes as to possessions. Of the 91 cases filed by the landlord, 36 were for declaration of lands recorded as upland as diara, 26 for declaration that no rent had been fixed for as many holdings, for which rents payable had been attested. In eleven the landlord contested the validity of certain rent free grants, and in nine cases he claimed to be in possession of lands either

as proprietor's private lands or in virtue of sale certificate of the Civil Courts. In the first class of cases nearly all the claims were allowed, while of the 2nd class only two were successfully established. The rent-free titles contested were declared to be invalid, and in more than half the other cases, the landlord proved his case, though in no instance did he establish that any land held or claimed by him was of the nature of proprietor's private land. These results though involving considerable alteration of the record, do not however throw any discredit on the attestation officer's work, as the matters in dispute were highly contentious, and the questions of title involved were such as could hardly be gone into in any great detail except in a contested case under section 106.

68. The section 105 cases fall under two descriptions: (1) the cases of 59 tenants, for whom the records contained an entry of rent payable, based on civil court decrees or other evidence; (2) the cases of 1,008 tenants, in respect of whose holdings the record showed that no rent had, up till then (*i.e.*, attestation) been settled, but that they were liable to assessment (*kabil lagan*). Besides these, there were two cases affecting 2 tenants, which were dismissed as out of time. With the exception of one of these two, every case was filed by the landlord. In the first class of cases the prayer was in the first instance that the rent attested, though decreed by a civil court, in no way represented the landlord's lawful demand and, failing a cancellation of this rent and settlement of rent on the same lines as those to be adopted for the other 1,008 tenants sued, the landlord asked for an increase under sections 30 and 52 of the Tenancy Act. The result of these applications was the enhancement of the rent of 59 tenants from Rs. 3,461 to Rs. 5,631, of which Rs. 163 or 4·7 per cent. was on account of excess area, and the balance 58 per cent. under section 30(a), it being found that the existing rents were very much below the prevailing rents paid for similar lands in adjoining villages, for which being Government estates, accurate rent and area figures were available in the records just prepared. The average incidence of the rents settled works out to Rs. 6-11-3 per acre bigha as against Rs. 4-2, the incidence of rents originally recorded: that this large increase, nearly 63 per cent. in all, was justifiable will be apparent, I think, from what has already been said about the history of rents in this estate as well as from the fact that the rates adopted for tenants, for whom no existing rents had been recorded, were even higher than this.

69. Of these there were 1,008 holdings in an area of 4,872 acres, and the result of the Revenue Officer's action was to record a sum of Rs. 35,809 as payable by them. The general incidence of the rent settled was Rs. 7-5-7 per acre, and the rates actually fixed upon for the purpose of settlement, ranged between Rs. 11 and annas 12 per acre. The first step taken by the Assistant Settlement Officer was the preparation of a soil map, on which lands of different qualities and description were distinguished. This was done in the presence of the landlord's agent and of the tenants concerned, and, when prepared, was formally proved. The series of crop-cutting experiments made by the attestation officer in the previous two years were supplemented by the case officer, comparison was made with lands of various qualities, paying various rates in the adjoining villages, and finally, the rates for each block of land were determined. These were then applied to the plots actually held in each block by each tenant and the rents so arrived at were proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer as fair and equitable. Objections to these rents were considered in detail, and such modifications as were found necessary were made, and finally the case officer declared the rents so determined as fair and equitable. The landlord filed appeals in all cases, and the tenants cross-appeals in the majority of cases. The landlord had made and still made claims to rent at rates varying up to Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per acre or even more and the tenants insisted that they were not liable to pay more than the rents they had stated during attestation. The appeals were argued at length before the Special Judge by Messrs. Jackson and Garth of the Calcutta Bar, and, in a lengthy judgment, the Special Judge dismissed all the appeals, and took the opportunity of congratulating the Department and Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta on the particularly careful and methodical way in which the enquiries in these cases had been conducted and the round lines,

on which the settlement of rents had been conducted, in what was probably one of the most important suits of the kind, that had ever been filed, or was likely to be filed under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

70. The suits covered practically the whole of the area occupied by tenants in the village, 5,713 acres, and the results from the landlord's point of view is that, instead of a rent roll, on which, through the civil courts, he might possibly collect some Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 at the outside, he has now got a rent roll of Rs. 41,440, every individual rent in which has been settled as a fair rent under section 105 of the Act, and will, if not paid willingly by the tenant, be automatically recoverable through a court. Out of this he has to pay Government revenue of Rs. 15,231, and his share of the cesses will be approximately Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the balance on a single year's collections should enable him to recoup himself at once for the sum originally expended on the purchase Rs. 16,000, as well as the whole cost of survey and settlement. Probably few landlords are ever likely to profit so enormously by such operations.

71. With the disposal of these cases the work, both in the Government and Zamindari estates, was completed save for the adjustment of accounts, a matter of considerable difficulty and submission of the present report.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

72. The subject of the cost of these operations is a somewhat difficult one, as, in addition to the charges directly incurred, allowance has to be made for the fact that much of the preliminary work was done and paid for in connection with the survey and settlement operations in the Saran and Monghyr districts. A further complication arises from the necessity of distributing over the Government and private estates the cost of the work which was done by the same staff in both at the same time. The statements given in Appendix F-II to this report, with the notes attached thereto, will, I trust, sufficiently explain how the final figures of apportionment of costs were arrived at.

The actual direct charges incurred were Rs. 33,867-11-1 apportioned as follows:—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Government estates	...	...	...	24,972	12	6
Mangarpal	...	...	...	7,297	1	1
Mallahi	...	...	...	1,217	3	6
Other small private estates	...	...	...	380	10	0
Total	...	...	...	33,867	11	1

Indirect charges:—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Government estates	...	...	...	2,023	13	10
Mangarpal	...	...	...	3,832	10	3
Mallahi	...	...	...	202	0	0
Others	...	...	...	.....		
Total	...	...	...	6,058	8	1

Adding to this the cost of traverse incurred in season 1901-1902 and indirect expenditure for that and subsequent years, and deducting receipts on account of court and process-fees, etc., as detailed in the statement in Appendix F-II, the net cost of the operations work out to Rs. 33,224-11-9, namely:—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Government estates	...	...	...	26,463	11	8
Mangarpal	...	...	...	4,579	14	1
Mallahi	...	...	...	1,700	0	0
Others	...	...	...	481	2	0
Total	...	...	...	33,224	11	9

But this excludes the cost of the traverse and cadastral survey of a considerable part of the Government estates, and of the private estate, Mangarpal, which was done in previous years in connection with survey and settlement operations in Saran and Monghyr. The area so affected is 46.36 square miles of Government estates and 11.3 square miles zamindari estates. The cost rates for Saran generally (*vide* page 93 of the Saran Final Report), was Rs. 40-0-9 Traverse, Rs. 88-7-11 Cadastral, and Rs. 88-14-4 for Khanapuri, or in all Rs. 217-7 per square mile. If the figures given above, therefore, are to have any value, we must add a sum of Rs. 10,179-6-3 to the cost of work in the Government estates and Rs. 2,457-0-8 to that of Mangarpal. The figures will then be—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Government estates ...	...	...	...	36,643	1	11
Mangarpal ...	...	...	...	7,036	14	9
Mallahi ...	...	...	...	1,700	0	0
Others ...	...	...	...	481	2	0
Total				45,861	2	8

73. These figures give a general incidence of cost of Rs. 460 per square mile net or Rs. 520 gross or, respectively, 11 annas and 13 annas per acre, a rate which, in view of the scattered nature of the area, and the considerable amount of extra work entailed by the settlement of rents, cannot be considered extravagant.

The cost rate as worked out on the direct expenditure incurred are shown in statement Appendix F-III.

74. The figures for Cadastral Survey and Khanapuri, and for the different branches of case-work alone call for explanation, as being very much in excess of the normal rates. A sufficient reason for the former is, I think, to be found in the fact that the total area was small and yet was scattered in small blocks over a district exceeding 2,000 square miles in extent. The work, though not, on the whole, difficult, was important, as the estates belonged mostly to Government, and on good preliminary record-writing depended very largely the success of subsequent attestation and settlement operations. The officer employed to control and supervise the work was, therefore, a senior and experienced Assistant Settlement Officer drawing a high rate of pay, and his time was as fully taken up in controlling and supervising the work in this small area as if he had been in charge of the ordinary compact block of 200 square miles.

The extraordinary high rates for case-work in Mangarpal, Rs. 73 per square mile for section 103A work, and Rs. 346 per square mile for sections 105 and 106 are sufficiently explained by the facts already noted in connection with these branches of the work, and that there were for each square mile of this estate 99 objections under section 103A, 9 cases under section 106, and 97 tenants for whom rents had been settled against the normal figures 24, 2, and 13, on which the estimates of normal cost rates are based. Similarly, in Mallahi, for which cost rates for sections 105 and 106 work are shown separately, application for settlement of rent under the former section affected 32 tenants in each square mile of the area.

75. For the small private estates the net cost incurred, Rs. 481-2 is met by deposit made by the different proprietors. For the Government estates the whole cost has been met by Government.

Mallahi required, however, different treatment, as the operations were undertaken with a view to putting an end to the disputes between landlords and tenants. The costs were eventually apportioned on the principle that one quarter should be met by Government as superior landlord of an 8-anna share,

one quarter by the Government settlement-holder or *mustajir* and another by the revenue-free proprietors of the other 8-anna share, the remaining quarter share to be recovered from intermediate tenure-holders and cultivating tenants at the rate of 7 annas per acre. Computation of costs was done by this department, and the records were made over to the Collector for recovery of the amounts due.

76. The proprietors of Mangarpal originally deposited Rs. 4,112-8 being half the total estimated cost Rs. 8,225. After the operations were over, I recommended that the balance due on the final bill of costs Rs. 2,924-6-9 (Rs. 7,036-14-9 less Rs. 4,112-8-0) should also be realised. In the meantime the proprietor had applied, through the Collector, for apportionment of costs between himself and the tenants, and it was suggested by the Director that 4 annas of the cost should be realised from the tenants. I have protested against this on several grounds, among which are: (1) that though in the case of the Belkhara estate in Gaya a percentage of the cost was realised from tenants, that it is neither usual nor, as a rule, desirable to relieve the applicant for the survey and settlement of a small area of the responsibility of bearing the whole cost; (2) that the landlord has benefited to the enormous degree by these operations, and the tenants little, if at all; (3) that the responsibility for the causes which led to the application lay mainly with the landlords' predecessors in interest, and finally, that as the tenants received their copies of the khatians nearly a year ago, collection of the numerous small amounts, which if the costs were apportioned, would be recoverable from them, would be extremely troublesome and expensive. The matter of recovery of costs in the estate is therefore still under consideration.*

Concluding Remarks.

77. The 66 estates are distributed as follows:—

Subdivision.	Number of estates.	Villages.	Area. Square miles.
Dinapore	... 14	10	14.81
Sadar	... 6	6	7.4
Barh	... 28	26	59.25
Bihar	... 18	19	12.28

The estates in Dinapore and Bihar are all under direct management, the Subdivisional Officer in each case being in charge, with, in the former, one tahsildar and in the latter two tahsildars and patwaris to help him. In Barh 5 estates are farmed out, and the other 23 are divided into two circles, each in charge of a tahsildar working under a sub-manager, subordinate to the Subdivisional Officer. Of the Sadar estates, 2 are farmed and the remaining 4 are in charge of the City Magistrate, assisted by a tahsildar and patwari. This arrangement for distribution of the work of management will not, I understand, be interfered with, but I am inclined to think that for the Barh estates, a large part of which are in the diara, some additional staff will in future be required, at any rate during each cold weather, if the proposals for keeping up of the block maps suggested in a previous paragraph are to be given proper effect to.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge a special debt of gratitude to Mr. J. G. Cumming, c.s., who was Collector of the Patna district throughout these operations and to whose active co-operation with myself and Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji is due much of their success. His advice and assistance were freely asked for and as freely given at every stage of the work. The general principles worked upon were adopted after discussion with him, and the case of each particular estate was carefully, but at the same time, promptly considered by him before the rents proposed were finally adopted.

* Foot Note.—It was subsequently decided to recover the full amount from Babu Raja Ram, the proprietor. This has since been done.

78. As the detailed history of the work will show, the bulk of it was done by Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji. He came to it with a long experience of North Behar settlements, but this special class of work, settlement of rents on a large scale, more especially in diara villages, was entirely new to him. The principles once mastered, however, the detailed work, which involved innumerable and extensive local enquiries, many of them made during the hottest months of the year, was most carefully and thoroughly carried out by him. To his quick appreciation of the real value of particular classes of land to the tenants, and his thoroughly tactful method of treating them, is due the fact that so large a percentage of them accepted the proposals made, though these involved in many cases very large enhancements.

I have already referred to the praise bestowed on Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta for his skilful and judicious handling of the very difficult Mangarpal cases, which was, in my opinion, thoroughly deserved. I may add that the Khanapuri Kanungo employed, Babu Sukumar Sen, worked zealously and well.

APPENDIX BI.

List of Government Estates showing origin.

	Serial num- ber.	NAME OF ESTATE.	Name of Pargana.	Name of Sub-division.	Date of acquisition.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—Escheated estates.	1	Olao	Bihar	Bihar	1879-1887	Escheated on failure of legal heirs to Musamat Sarati Begum.
	2	Mubandpur	Do.	Do.	"	
	3	Chukdhi	Do.	Do.	"	
	4	Jangipur	Do.	Do.	"	
	5	Thirteen annas share in Bakaur.	Telhada	Do.	"	
	6	Bankipur Jaibar	Asimabad	Town estate in Saddar.	"	Escheated on failure of legal heirs to Musamat Sahadara Kuar.
	7	Sadikpur Jogee	Ditto	Saddar	1889	
	8	Erasi Koriar	Ditto	Town estate in Saddar.	"	
	9	Nathopur Chand	Fulwari	Saddar	"	
	10	Chakkasi Sher Mahammad	Do.	Do.	"	
	11	Chamu Chak Mahauli ...	Balia	Do.	"	Escheated on failure of legal heirs to Mahun Hargobind Dasa. Ditto ditto Musamat Baso Kuar.
	12	Khadirpura	Monair	Dinapur	1837	
B.—Estates ac- quired by purchase at Revenue Sale	13	Sadikpur alias Sarai Jahangirabad.	Do.	Ditto	1828	
	14	Chak Nathu alias Sikan- darpur.	Do.	Ditto	"	
	15	Taufir Mangarpal	Do.	Ditto	1876	These appertain to Mehal Chak Dalip and include the Government estates Nos. 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271 and 1272.
	16	Sankarpur Patti	Do.	Ditto	1896-1903	
	17	Sankarpur Khas	Do.	Ditto	"	
	18	Bagahi	Do.	Ditto	"	
	19	Hitempur	Do.	Ditto	"	
	20	Patlapur	Do.	Ditto	"	
	21	Hissa Chak Basant	Do.	Ditto	"	
	22	Lodipur Mustafapur ...	Shah Jahangpur ...	Bihar	1830	
	23	Rampur Usmanpur ...	Ditto	Do.	1838	
	24	Bhatbar	Pillich	Do.	"	
	25	Ashraipur	Shah Jahangpur ...	Do.	"	
	26	Makhdumpur	Ditto	Do.	"	
	27	Baksa	Telhada	Do.	"	A town estate purchas- ed in a private sale.
	28	Kasimpur	Boowak	Do.	1848	
	29	Fatehpur Mahuri	Do.	Do.	"	
	30	Pichasa	Do.	Do.	1838	
	31	Dhamauli	Do.	Do.	"	
	32	Burdina Busrug	Shah-Jahangpur ...	Do.	"	
	33	Mominpur	Bhimpur	Barh	1853	
	34	Jahangirpur	Ditto	Do.	1836	
	35	Shahpur Mustafapur ...	Ditto	Do.	1836	
	36	Usmanpur	Ditto	Do.	1836	
	37	Diara Masudpur	Ditto	Do.	"	* Topographically sur- veyed as the Taufir- area of the innard village of the same name.
	38	Sadipur	Ditto	Do.	1838	
	39	Rampur Dumra	Gyaspur	Do.	1839	
	40	Raipur	Bhimpur	Do.	1838	
	41	Diara Pundarak	Gyaspur	Do.	1839	
	42	Rampur Tappa Sakawa ...	Ditto	Do.	1838	
	43	Diara Nowberar Mousa Bauly.	Ditto	Do.	1894	
	44	Kothi Mirza Murad ...	Asimabad	Sadar	1875	
	45	Island No. 31	Monair	Dinapur	1868	Topographically sur- veyed.
	46	Diara Benipur	Gyaspur	Barh	1876	
	47	Kalla Diara	Bhimpur	Do.	1868-1867	
	48	Diara Gyaspur	Gyaspur	Do.	1876	
	49	Diara Ghansurpur, Tausi No. 1219.	Do.	Do.	"	
	50	Jazira Mekra	Do.	Do.	1868-1867	
	51	Diara Sultanpur	Do.	Do.	1861	
	52	Diara Moradabad	Do.	Do.	1868	
	53	Jazira Dumra	Do.	Do.	1861-1863	
	54	Diara Ghansurpur, Tausi No. 329.	Do.	Do.	1860	
C.—Diara estates of which possession has been taken as the resumed estates.	55	Diara Mallahi	Do.	Do.	1876	* Transferred from Saran.
	56	Diara Mahasi Mekra ...	Do.	Do.	1843	
	57	Diara Mahammadpur ...	Do.	Do.	1902	
	58	Jazira Mokamsh	Do.	Do.	1868-1868	
	59	Jazira Bauly	Do.	Do.	"	
	60	Diara Hathdah	Do.	Do.	1823-1823	
	61	Diara Moradabad alias Sadipur.	Do.	Do.	1865	
	62	Diara Marachi	Do.	Do.	1900	
	63	Diara Afzalpur	Asimabad	Saddar	1822-1823	
	64	Kurji Digba	Fulwari	Do.	1836	Town estate transferred from Military Depart- ment. Part and parcel of Kil- ladari on which stood the distillery before its removal. A town estate trans- ferred from Military Department. Transferred from Gaya. By attachment under Regulation VII of 1823.
D.—	65	Diara Darapur Dhibar ...	Gyaspur	Barh	1814-1816	
	66	Diara Sahnowra	Ditto	Do.	1812-1813	
	67	Island No. 38	Monair	Dinapur	1895	
	68	Diara Raipura	Do.	Ditto	1896	
	69	Chuk Basant	Do.	Ditto	"	
	70	Killadari	Asimabad	Saddar	1898	
	71	Abkari godown	Ditto	Do.	"	
	72	Bungalow, Surgeon Major	Ditto	Do.	1861-1863	
	73	Ghora Katara	Narbat	Bihar	1866	By attachment under Regulation VII of 1823.
	74	Kandapur	Samal	Do.	1823	

Detailed statement showing results of assess

Serial number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Tausi number.	Name of Subdivision.	Total area as now ascertained of entire estate.	Total area cultivated according to the previous settlement.	Total cultivated area, 1902-03.	Increase of cultivated area	Decrease of cultivated area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1	Jasira, No. 35	1850	Dinapore ...	1,180 8 0	885 10 18	885 10 0	...	46 14 18
2	Jasira, No. 31	1099	Ditto ...	2,604 18 0	7,325 17 11	6,391 12 0	...	63 8 11
3	Tandir Mangarpal	748	Ditto ...	3,248 0 0	3,177 16 10	2,705 12 0	...	472 4 10
4	Sekondarpore	237	Ditto ...	40 0 0	84 16 18	30 8 8	5 11 4	...
5	Sadikpore	625	Ditto ...	383 8 0	311 6 0	297 12 0	...	13 14 0
6	Khidirpura	404	Ditto ...	383 12 8	355 11 8	301 12 0	...	158 19 8
7	Shankerpur Path	1651	Ditto ...	31 9 15	...	57 14 17	...	...
		1625	Ditto ...	39 2 8	...	38 17 0	...	...
		1265 to 1272	Ditto ...	391 18 0	...	679 10 0	...	...
8	Pallapur	1967 to 1272	Ditto ...	152 0 0	...	178 0 0	128 0 0	...
9	Bagahi	1267 to 1272	Ditto ...	686 0 0	...	217 12 0	217 12 0	...
10	Hetampur	1267 to 1272	Ditto ...	295 4 0	...	297 11 0	297 11 0	...
11	Shankerpur Khas	1267 to 1270	Ditto ...	269 0 0	...	208 4 0	218 0 0	...
12	Kurji Digha	74	Sadar ...	4 18 0	3 4 7	3 4 0	...	0 0 7
13	Diara Afsalpur	71	Do. ...	267 4 0	14 9 10	...	...	14 9 10
14	Sadikpur Jogi	278	Do. ...	63 0 0	51 10 9	48 0 0	...	3 10 9
				355 4 0	...	398 0 0	...	...
15	Chamu Chak Majhaole	109	Do. ...	199 15 0	186 12 0	184 0 0	...	1 10 0
16	Nathopore	294	Do. ...	81 4 0	...	40 0 0	...	...
17	Chak Qazi Sher Mohamad	246	Do. ...	19 4 9	...	17 12 0	...	...
18	Mominpur	144	Barh ...	648 16 0	237 11 15	470 8 0	118 16 5	...
19	Mohainpur	98	Do. ...	131 12 0	92 15 0	70 8 0	...	22 7 0
20	Masudpur Diara	147	Do. ...	2,046 0 0	716 17 8	469 4 0	...	217 8 8
21	Shahpur Mustafapur	188	Do. ...	437 4 0	416 9 10	422 12 0	8 5 10	...
22	Kala Diara	345	Do. ...	1,798 8 0	1,099 12 5	938 0 0	...	171 12 5
23	Ghyaspur Diara	339	Do. ...	694 8 0	539 5 0	388 8 0	...	346 7 0
24	Ghansarpur Diara	398	Do. ...	15 0 0	17 4 0	8 5 17	...	10 16 8
25	Benipur Diara	1219	Do. ...	187 11 2	188 11 0	73 14 3	...	114 16 17
26	Sadipur	1217	Do. ...	534 8 0	536 7 10	100 0 0	...	376 7 10
27	Umanpur	178	Do. ...	124 8 0	136 16 0	118 8 0	...	15 8 0
28	Diara Pandarukh	167	Do. ...	607 4 0	456 14 9	424 0 0	...	42 14 9
		297 and 398	Do. ...	14,837 4 9	15,237 6 2	8,898 0 0	...	11,669 4 2
29	Rampur Dumra	411	Do. ...	4,684 16 0	4,171 12 4	3,916 16 0	...	1,264 17 4
30	Diara Sultanpur	1,014	Do. ...	1,920 0 0	1,246 17 0	731 4 0	...	515 18 0
31	Jasira Baile	1,007	Do. ...	5,244 16 0	5,245 0 0	2,080 0 0	...	1,168 0 0
32	Diara Moradabad	1,016	Do. ...	6,051 4 0	4,845 14 0	2,067 4 0	...	2,778 10 0
33	Ditto alias Sadipur	1,016	Do. ...	256 0 0	...	...	...	...
34	Diara Mahasi Makra	924	Do. ...	4,212 16 0	1,890 19 11	1,236 4 0	...	681 15 11
35	Jasira Makra	1,008	Do. ...	1,950 8 0	1,012 8 0	548 16 0	...	453 12 0
36	Jasira Mokamah	1,004	Do. ...	3,728 0 0	330 12 11	140 16 0	...	181 2 11
37	Salwa	174	Do. ...	48 8 0	...	30 8 0	...	...
38	Rampur Tappa Sakawa	723	Do. ...	57 12 0	...	49 12 0	...	...
39	Jasira Dumra	1,000	Do. ...	3,020 16 0	4,184 19 16	2,078 18 0	...	2,104 1 16
40	Diara Marachi alias Kasabe	1,000	Do. ...	3,312 10 16	...	...	...	...
		393	Do. ...	1,642 15 4	...	223 11 7	...	...
41	Diara Sahunaura	401	Do. ...	649 12 0	...	105 12 0	...	...
42	Diara Dariapur Dhebur	390	Do. ...	464 0 0	...	78 0 0	...	...
43	Diara Mollahi	928	Do. ...	3,978 0 0	...	1,478 8 0	...	...
44	Gajan Bigba	130	Bihar ...	652 16 0	354 10 12	446 0 0	53 9 7	...
45	Kandopur	11	Do. ...	334 8 0	252 8 16	254 16 0	32 7 5	...
46	Ghara Kotera	40	Do. ...	5,507 4 0	284 4 11	329 12 0	48 7 9	...
47	Kasimpur	144	Do. ...	193 12 0	...	...	...	...
48	Khorsampur	144	Do. ...	3 4 0	236 0 0	341 12 0	15 12 0	...
49	Sukh Chain	144	Do. ...	94 8 0	...	...	...	...
50	Bukore	35	Do. ...	742 8 0	598 0 0	516 16 0	...	76 4 0
51	Mahanandpur	898	Do. ...	228 16 0	184 2 16	204 16 0	22 12 8	...
52	Chakdhi	898	Do. ...	491 4 0	338 8 8	446 16 0	14 16 14	...
53	Oiao	293	Do. ...	550 8 0	403 2 2	395 4 0	...	7 18 2
54	Jangipur	598	Do. ...	230 16 0	301 12 0	208 0 0	6 8 0	...
55	Dhamaule	101	Do. ...	760 0 0	554 7 7	568 16 0	...	5 11 7
56	Fatehpur Mahuri	111	Do. ...	300 16 0	115 6 0	124 16 0	...	...
57	Pichasa	197	Do. ...	599 12 0	401 12 0	433 12 0	32 0 0	...
58	Burdiha	51	Do. ...	251 4 0	228 6 0	228 16 0	0 10 0	...
59	Lodipur	174 and 215	Do. ...	470 8 0	367 9 13	379 4 0	11 14 7	...
60	Ashrafpur	25	Do. ...	164 16 0	114 17 8	194 16 0	5 18 12	...
61	Bhatahar	11	Do. ...	257 12 0	223 8 0	214 8 0	...	9 0 0
62	Bakra	377	Do. ...	828 0 0	189 15 0	228 16 0	29 1 0	...
	Total	...	...	57,419 17 7	59,253 11 9	39,634 18 4	...	...

DIX B (2).

ments in the 53 Government villages.

PERCENTAGE.		Total assessment estimated in the previous settlement.	Average annual income for the last five years.	Rent assessed in 1902-03.	Increase.	Decrease.	PERCENTAGE.		REMARKS.
Of increase to the total area.	Of decrease to the total area.						Of increase.	Of decrease.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
...	6'13	665 5 6	685 3 4	1,148 5 6	479 15 6	...	71 85	...	The jamabandi based upon the Revenue survey area of lands being only theoretical was not acted upon in the pre- sent operation.
...	1'08	9,119 9 8	979 12 9	14,976 18 0	5,857 3 9	...	66 33	...	
...	14'08	4,710 5 3	5,363 6 4	9,038 9 0	1,313 3 9	...	2'78	...	
...	...	82 0 0	62 6 4	80 25 0	26 0 0	...	84'06	...	
15	4'97	979 2 0	1,034 6 4	980 7 0	1 5 0	...	10	...	
...	80'89	413 11 0	428 6 5	448 12 0	35 1 0	...	1'47	...	
...	...	...	...	68 8 8	68 6 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	81 4 0	81 4 0	...	...	...	
...	...	384 14 9	...	384 3 9	...	64 11 0	16'29	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	181 8 0	...	358 9 8	102 1 0	...	87'55	...	The collections of estates 7 to 11 are pending, their regular settle- ments being shown as advance col- lections.
...	...	255 13 0	...	570 0 9	314 4 9	...	122'08	...	
...	...	697 1 0	...	712 1 0	55 0 0	...	8 37	...	
...	...	816 1 0	...	493 3 6	110 2 0	...	24'81	...	
...	3'35	7 10 0	51 2 7	8 19 0	0 15 0	...	14'28	...	
...	6'19	82 16 0	372 3 2	78 8 0	...	4 9 9	...	4'32	
...	7'43	280 10 0	339 0 0	220 0 0	...	100 10 0	...	31'28	
...	...	1,398 14 0	...	1,424 11 0	28 15 0	...	3'08	...	
...	7'5	834 0 0	681 6 4	842 0 0	8 0 0	...	0'96	...	
...	...	118 19 0	...	119 0 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	
...	...	23 2 0	...	23 8 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,252 9 0	1,211 9 7	1,384 1 0	181 8 0	...	10'46	...	
20'58	18'03	419 15 9	401 0 0	428 12 0	8 11 3	...	2'16	...	
...	10'59	1,861 8 6	1,215 0 0	1,748 1 0	...	113 7 6	...	6'07	
...	1'02	1,365 0 0	1,271 0 0	1,440 11 0	75 11 0	...	5'87	...	
...	9'56	1,938 3 0	1,678 6 4	2,111 11 0	175 6 0	...	9'04	...	
...	24'72	550 3 0	389 3 2	591 3 0	41 0 0	...	7'46	...	
...	73'33	26 0 0	21 12 9	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	
...	61'17	52 0 0	47 3 2	65 0 0	13 0 0	...	25	...	
...	70'41	812 9 9	161 0 0	260 10 0	...	51 6 9	...	...	
...	13'43	375 12 6	354 12 9	331 2 0	5 5 6	...	1'33	...	
...	8'46	1,360 14 9	1,893 0 0	1,414 0 0	55 1 3	...	3'79	...	
...	81'11	5,651 11 0	5,893 9 7	5,693 12 0	62 2 0	...	7'4	...	
...	26'78	5,804 0 0	6,108 6 4	8,333 0 0	2,531 0 0	...	43'60	...	
...	26'87	1,034 0 0	978 6 4	1,273 0 0	238 0 0	...	23'01	...	
...	28'26	4,155 4 8	4,180 6 4	5,024 0 0	1,768 11 9	...	42'57	...	
...	52'34	3,609 1 3	3,229 12 9	3,039 7 0	...	314 10 3	...	6'72	
...	...	Shamli diara	Moradabad	255 0 0	...	...	...	...	
...	15	1,440 0 0	1,183 0 0	1,233 0 0	93 0 0	...	5'08	...	
...	9'37	1,112 0 0	615 3 2	694 0 0	...	428 0 0	...	38'14	
...	4'85	263 9 0	263 6 4	413 0 0	160 0 0	...	87'03	...	
...	...	141 9 0	...	143 15 0	3 6 0	...	1'41	...	
...	...	40 4 0	...	46 6 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	
...	29'49	1,122 12 3	3,340 12 0	2,844 2 0	1,921 5 9	...	133'54	...	
...	...	616 5 3	...	810 0 0	294 10 9	...	67'09	...	
...	...	1,840 5 3	Not available	1,389 8 0	19 3 0	...	1'41	...	
...	...	304 0 0	...	311 0 0	7 0 0	...	2'30	...	
...	...	...	...	36 7 2	80 7 0	...	...	...	
...	...	1,338 14 3	...	1,358 14 3	...	...	...	...	
...	8'11	1,805 10 2	1,889 2 4	2,116 12 9	311 4 0	...	11'07	...	
...	9'58	801 10 3	791 3 2	810 9 0	8 12 9	...	1'12	...	
...	6'1	728 15 6	728 12 9	890 1 0	141 1 9	...	23'08	...	
...	5'49	726 2 0	877 6 4	613 1 6	...	123 1 0	...	16'71	
...	...	...	Shamli Kasunpur	11 2 0	11 8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	203 9 0	Ditto	338 2 0	181 9 0	...	64'89	...	
...	10'34	2,428 12 9	2,158 3 3	2,000 1 0	261 4 3	...	21'09	...	
...	10'04	570 14 0	Shamli Diara	618 5 0	47 7 0	...	8'53	...	
...	3'06	1,290 2 0	Ditto	1,324 4 0	...	46 14 0	...	3'23	
...	1'03	1,743 6 0	3,720 9 7	1,755 9 0	12 3 0	...	...	...	
...	2'29	655 5 3	Shamli Diara	709 5 9	42 15 2	...	3'24	...	
...	7'9	3,004 5 9	3,023 2 2	3,047 5 0	43 0 0	...	1'45	...	
...	3'33	507 10 0	426 9 7	489 6 0	...	5 4 0	...	1'58	
...	6'02	1,293 2 0	1,393 0 0	1,223 6 0	...	69 12 0	...	5'41	
...	3	845 14 0	1,071 12 9	864 1 0	13 3 0	...	2'13	...	
...	2'25	1,034 10 0	1,645 3 2	1,635 2 0	56 9 0	...	3'06	...	
...	3'02	594 15 0	586 9 7	619 12 0	25 0 0	...	4'20	...	
...	3'42	1,932 1 9	1,009 12 9	1,054 11 0	23 19 0	...	3'23	...	
...	11'39	639 2 0	636 12 0	749 6 0	60 4 0	...	5'72	...	
...	...	78,356 3 3	...	93,821 9 3	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX C.-I.

Notifications.

NOTIFICATIONS.			Details.	REMARKS.
No.	Date.	Section under which notified.		
1763T.-R.	6th September 1902	...	Survey operation in khas mahal villages was sanctioned.	Government Estates.
1763T.-R.	Ditto	...	101(3) (a) (d) For settlement of the Government Estates excluding urban area and temporarily settled Estates.	
501T.-R.	4th June	...	101(2) (b) For settlement of "Diara Mallahi" one of the temporarily settled Estates.	
985T.-R.	4th November 1901	...	101(3) (a) For settlement of private Estate Zapti Mangarpal, tauli No. 725.	
747L.-R.	3rd February 1902	...	" For settlement of private Estate Harbanspur, tauli No. 478.	
696L.-R.	9th ditto	...	" For settlement of private patti in Government Estate, tauli No. 35.	Private Estates.
1346T.-R.	2nd July	...	" For settlement of private Estate Bardiha, tauli No. 52.	
1346T.-R.	Ditto	...	" For settlement of private Estate Bardiha, tauli No. 53.	
1010L.-R.	21st February	...	" For settlement of private Estate Bardiha, tauli No. 54.	
1009L.-R.	Ditto	...	" For settlement of private Estate Bardiha, tauli No. 55.	
Do.	Ditto	...	" For settlement of private Estate Bardiha, tauli No. 56.	
1039L.-R.	24th ditto	...	" For settlement of private Estate Bardiha, tauli No. 57.	
1986T.-R.	4th November 1901	...	" For settlement of private Estate * Selimpur, tauli No. 772.	

* Being urban area of Barb, was cancelled under Notification No. 2438L.-R., dated 26th July 1902.

APPENDIX C.-II.

Staff of Officers and nature and period of employment.

Year.	Officers.	Nature of work.	Period of employment.	REMARKS.
1901-1902.	J. H. Kerr, Esq., I.C.S.	Settlement Officer	1st October 1901 to 14th November 1901.	
	H. Coupland, Esq., I.C.S.	Ditto	15th November 1901 to 15th July 1902.	
	Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	Throughout the year	
	Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Head-quarters.	Ditto	
	Babu Jagodia Chandra Lahiri.	Khanapuri	7th February 1902 to 13th February 1902.	
	Babu Sukumar Sen	Khanapuri Kanungo	1st December 1901 to 31st May 1902.	
1902-1903.	H. Coupland, Esq., I.C.S.	Settlement Officer	31st October 1902 till the end of the season.	
	Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge	Throughout the year.	
	Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Head-quarters	Ditto	
1903-1904.	H. Coupland, Esq., I.C.S.	Settlement Officer	Throughout the year	
	Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge	1st October 1903 to 4th January 1904.	
	Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, Head-quarters and case-work 105 and 106.	1st October 1903 to 11th July 1904.	

APPENDIX D-I.

Milan Khasra.

Number of villages.	Name of village.	CROPPED AREA.						Current fallow.	CULTURABLE AREA OTHER THAN CURRENT FALLOW.			AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.			
		Rhadol.	Aghasi.	Babl.	Total.	Delasli.	Net cropped area.		Old fallow.	Other kinds.	Total.	House sites.	Water.	Other kinds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20+1 portion ...	Government and temporarily settled diara estates.	5,423	485	17,819	23,727	4,533	19,194	307	228	5,078	5,304	153	13,636	4,392	18,180
31+2 portions ...	Government and temporarily settled inland estates.	876	2,858	3,306	6,740	1,484	5,306	56	216	759	975	193	600	2,720	3,513
50+3 ..	Total ...	5,999	3,343	21,125	30,467	5,967	24,500	363	444	5,836	6,279	346	14,236	7,112	21,698
3+1 portion ...	Private estates ...	1,034	74	5,649	6,777	891	5,886	49	18	14	32	59	1,361	514	1,884
63	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,033	3,417	26,774	37,244	6,858	30,386	412	463	5,849	6,311	405	15,497	7,626	23,623

Number of villages.	Name of village.	Total area uncultivated, columns 9, 15 and 16.	Total area, columns 8 and 17.	Irrigated area.	IRRIGATED AREA AND HOW IRRIGATED.			NUMBER OF WELLS.		REMARKS.
					Irrigated from Govern-ment canals.	Irrigated from private canals.	Irrigated from tanks, wells, &c.	Masonry.	Barthen.	
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
20+1 portion ...	Government and temporarily settled diara estates.	26,691	45,885	...	...	...	...	1	...	
31+2 portions ...	Government and temporarily settled inland estates.	4,543	9,849	2,868	31	300	2,536	61	27	
50+3 ..	Total ...	31,234	55,734	2,868	31	300	2,536	62	27	
3+1 portion ...	Private estates ...	1,915	7,801	2	...	...	2	...	3	
6	GRAND TOTAL ...	33,149	63,535	2,870	31	300	2,538	63	30	

APPENDIX D.-II.
Crop Statement.

Number of villages.	Name of village.	CEREALS AND PULSES.								OILED.			Condiments and spices.	SUGARS.		FIBERS.		
		Aghani rice.	Bhadai rice.	Wheat.	Barley.				Other food-grains, including pulses.	Linseed.	Mustard.	Other.		Sugarcane.	Others.	Cotton.	Jute (Patna).	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28+1 portion ...	Government and temporarily settled diara estates.	193	9	788	5,011	3	3,494	791	9,674	311	323	1,084	131	...	1	1	...	...
31+2 portions ...	Government and temporarily settled inland estates.	3,537	61	119	368	163	300	775	1,961	38	40	107	13	115	...	3	1	3
59+3 " ...	Total	3,730	70	907	5,379	166	3,794	1,566	11,635	349	423	1,191	144	115	1	3	1	3
1+3 " ...	Private estates	76	...	1,193	30	...	483	407	8,648	30	147	310	5	...	...	...	...	...
63	GRAND TOTAL	3,796	70	3,100	5,409	166	4,266	1,973	13,283	319	569	1,501	149	115	1	3	1	3

Number of villages.	Name of village.	DYES.		DRUGS AND SARCOTICS.			Fodder crops.	Kharad.	Garden produce and orchards other than mango groves.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.	REMARKS.
		Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Tobacco.	Others.				Pointers.	Food.	Non-food.				
28+1 portion ...	Government and temporarily settled diara estates.	...	10	...	99	...	4	...	337	20	...	93	649	33,737	4,533	19,134
31+2 portions ...	Government and temporarily settled inland estates.	...	...	35	5	...	...	...	35	9	...	5	10	3,740	1,434	5,206
59+3 " ...	Total	...	10	35	105	...	4	...	362	29	...	97	659	30,497	5,967	21,500
1+3 " ...	Private estates	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	332	3	...	...	110	6,777	391	5,386
63	GRAND TOTAL	...	33	35	106	...	4	...	724	32	...	...	669	37,344	6,533	30,386

APPENDIX D-III.

Abstract of records-of-right.—District Patna.

Number of village.	Name of village.	PROPRIETOR'S SIRAT.		HELD BY PROPRIETORS BUT NOT SIRAT.		IN CULTIVATING POSSESSION OF TENURE-HOLDERS.		RAIYATS AT FIXED RENTS OR RATES.				SETTLED OR OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.				
		Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Area on produce rent.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
50+3 portions ...	Government and temporarily settled estates.	...	Acres.	16	263	71	2,066	...	...	...	...	1,711	6,415	154	34,409	...
1+3 portion ...	Private estates	1	1	8	107	1	28	...	...	...	...	708	2,605	129	5,663	...

Number of village.	Name of village.	NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS, INCLUDING DIARA RAIYATS.					RENT-FREE HOLDERS.		UNOCCUPIED.		KAI-SAR-I-MIND.		UNDER-RAIYATS.					REMARKS.
		Number of holdings.	Total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Area on produce rent.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Total area.	Total area of village.	Number of holdings.	Total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Area on produce rent.	Existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent.	
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
50+3 portion ...	Government and temporarily settled estates.	170	Acres. 19,425	Acres. 45,868	Rs. 1,380	...	116	202	190	26,622	163	55,734	299	505	227	3,249	...	
1+3 portion ...	Private estates	1	1	...	9	...	16	25	12	1,412	...	7,201	28	44	20	133	...	

APPENDIX D-IV.

List of Tenants' Agricultural Stock.—District Patna.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Cows.	Bulls and bullocks.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Calves, including buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government and temporarily settled estates.	1,005	4,026	202	1,210	97	2,136	122	1,091	18	2,008	28	
Private estates	416	1,260	20	453	34	595	...	143	...	662	2	
Total	2,320	5,286	222	1,743	131	2,731	122	1,234	18	2,670	30	

APPENDIX D.V.

Transfer of occupancy rights.—District Patna.

Name of estate.	Total area of village.	Total area held by raiyats.	Total number of raiyats thakians.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS			AREA OF ENTIRE HOLDING TRANSFERRED.			AREA OF PART HOLDING TRANSFERRED.			TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED.			PERCENTAGE TO COLUMN 15.		PERCENTAGE TO COLUMN 16.		PERCENTAGE TO COLUMN 17.		PERCENTAGE TO COLUMN 18.		
				By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.	By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.	By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.	By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.	Of column 9.	Of column 12.	Of column 10.	Of column 12.	Of column 11.	Of column 14.	Of column 15.	Of column 16.	Of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Government estates.	341,046	18,418	3,667	238	360	591	138	99	237	212	402	614	350	501	851	30'28	60'57	19'26	30'23	27'14	72'35	1'9	2'72	4'63
Private estates	7,568	6,194	1,581	5	28	33	14	58	67	16	144	160	80	197	237	46'56	53'33	36'9	73'40	29'51	81'31	4'49	3'33	2'17
Total ..	348,614	24,612	5,248	243	388	624	152	157	304	228	546	774	530	698	1,078	30'25	60'05	21'53	78'18	34'20	71'80	1'53	2'85	4'63

Name of estate.	PERCENTAGE TO COLUMN 6.			NUMBER OF TRANSFERS TO			PRIOR PAID FOR AREA TRANSFERRED.			RATE PER AREA FOR LAND TRANSFERRED.			HIGHEST RATE PER ACRE.		LOWEST RATE PER ACRE.		
	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	Landlords.	Lawyers.	Money-lenders.	Raiyats.	By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.	By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.	By sale.	By mortgage.	By sale.	By mortgage.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Government estates.	6'32	8'97	14'48	109	2	51	369	24,455	56,658	81,093	69 13 11	111 0 10	95 4 8	400 0 0	877 0 0	9	7 2 11
Private estates	31	5'32	6'18	10	...	10	77	2,810	26,621	30,431	127 0 0	146 8 0	134 0 10	441 0 0	341 0 0	29	10 0 0
Total ...	8	7	13	119	2	61	446	26,365	83,279	111,524	76 6 1	119 4 11	103 7 6	441 8 0	877 13 7	9	7 2 11

APPENDIX E-I.

Statement of Boundary Dispute Cases.

Year.	Name of estate.	Number instituted.	Number decided.	Number remaining in end of year.	NUMBER OF APPEALS.					REMARKS.
					Instituted.	Decided.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1901-1902	Government	66	66	1	10	2	2	5	...	
1902-1903	Temporarily settled	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1903-1904	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	76	76	1	10	10	5	5	...	
1901-1902	Private estate	9	9	...	2	2	2	...	...	
1903-1904	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	9	9	...	2	2	2	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	85	85	1	12	12	7	5	...	

APPENDIX E-II.

Statement of Attestation Work and Publication.

NAME OF ESTATE.	Year.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	ATTESTATION WORK DONE.				Number of villages of which record-of-rights have been draft published.	Number of villages of which the records have been finally published.	REMARKS.
				Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.			
Government and Temporarily-settled Estates.	1901-1903	26	61.64	26	61.64	8616 186 3066	13,980	26	...	
	1903-1903	36 + 3	25.44	36 + 3	25.44	186	23,741	36 + 3	36 + 3	
	1903-1904	...	...	portion.	...	...	...	portion. 1	portion. 1	
Total ...	39 + 3 portion.	69 + 3 portion.	87.08	69 + 3	87.08	6882 331	37,651	69 + 3	69 + 3	
Private estates ...	1903-1903	1 + 3 portion.	13.19	1 + 3 portion.	13.19	1281 26	6,975	1 + 3 portion.	1 + 3 portion.	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	68	99.27	68	99.27	7903 240	44,626	68	68	

APPENDIX E-III.

Statement of Objections under Section 103A.

Name of estate.	Year.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases decided.	Balance.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna Government and Temporarily-settled Estates.	1901-02	111	111	...	
	1902-03	255	255	...	
	1903-04	1	1	...	
Total ...	...	367	367	...	
Patna private estate ...	1902-03	1,090	1,090	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,457	1,457	...	

103A.—Classification Return.

Serial number.	Name of estate.	Total number of cases.	ZIRAT or BAKASHT.		POSSESSION.								MONTH RENT DISPUTE			
					Landlord vs. Landlord.		Landlord vs. Raiyat.		Raiyat vs. Landlord.		Raiyat vs. Raiyat.		Landlord vs. Raiyat.		Raiyat vs. Landlord.	
			Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Government and temporarily settled estates—															
	1901-1902	111	...	...	14	104	4	6	3	3	7	86	...	...	1	...
	1903-1903	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903-1904	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	367	...	...	15	104	4	6	7	23	10	109	...	...	1	1
	Private estates—															
	1902-1903	1,000	1	...	24	47	54	194	30	37	133	170	11	5	...	65
	GRAND TOTAL	1,457	1	...	39	151	55	133	27	50	133	279	22	5	1	64

Serial number.	Name of estate.	PRODUCE RENT.				STATUS.				TITLE.	TERMS.	REVENUE.		REMARKS.		
		Landlord vs. Raiyat.		Raiyat vs. Landlord.		Landlord vs. Raiyat.		Raiyat vs. Landlord.				Allowed.	Disallowed.		Allowed.	Disallowed.
		Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.							
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Government and temporarily settled estates—															
	1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
	1902-1903	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	2	...	...	1	23	3	13	
	1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	2	...	...	1	23	3	14	
	Private estates—															
	1902-1903	...	...	5	...	55	137	7	115	1	...	3	1	50	35	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	8	...	65	137	10	117	1	...	4	24	55	49	

Statement showing Cases under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act, for settlement of fair rent.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Name of estate.	Year.	INSTITUTED.		DIVIDED.		REMARKS.
			Cases.	Raiyats.	Cases.	Raiyats.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. H. C. Chatterjee	Patna, temporarily settled estates.	1903-1904	1	138	1	138	Mullabi diara.
B. B. N. Gupta	Patna, private estates (Yapti Magarpal).	1904	10	1,069	10	1,069	

Statement showing disputes under Section 106.

Name of Revenue Officer.	Year.	Instituted.	Decided.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	1904	99	99	All in the private estate Zapti Mangarpal.

Return of the Settlement of Rents under Part II of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

Name of Estate.	CIRCLE.				NUMBER OF TENANTS' RENTS PROPOSED.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES FOR WHICH SETTLEMENT RENT ROLL HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN DRAFT.		OBJECTIONS.						APPEALS.				NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH A SETTLEMENT RENT ROLL HAS BEEN			REMARKS.	
									INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			INSTITUTED.	DECIDED.	REVENUE OFFICER'S DECISION.						
	Year.	Area.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	To end of previous month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During month.	Total.			Submitted for confirmation.	Confirmed.	Incorporated in the draft record.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Government and Temporarily settled estates.	1902-03	88-20	88+3 portions.	5,458 304	---	---	5,458 304	87+3 portions.	---	---	281	---	---	281	---	---	---	---	---	87+3 portions.	87+3 portions.	87+3 portions.	
	1903-04	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	
Total	---	88-20	88+3 portions.	5,458 304	---	---	5,458 304	88+3 portions.	---	---	281	---	---	281	---	---	---	---	---	88+3 portions.	88+3 portions.	88+3 portions.	

Statement of Land Revenue settled under Chapter X, Part II, of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Name of Estate.	Year.	Number of tenants.	Existing rent.	Rent proposed.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government and temporarily settled estates.	1903-1904	5,458	Rs. 76,997	Rs. 1,02,528	Rs. 15,285	20-16	

Classification of cases under Section 106B.T. Act disposed of

Serial No.	Name of Revenue Officer.	Number of cases.	STRAIT versus BAKAST.		POSSESSION.								MONEY RENT DISPUTE.			
					Landlord versus Landlord.		Landlord versus Raiyat.		Raiyat versus Landlord.		Raiyat versus Raiyat.		Landlord versus Raiyat.		Raiyat versus Landlord.	
			Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Babu B. N. Gupta ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	1	7	1	3	24

Serial No.	Name of Revenue Officer.	PRODUCE RENT DISPUTE.				STATUS.				TOTAL.	TERRA.	RE-NEWAL-SUMS-RENTS.	RENT-FARM CLAIMS.	REMARKS.				
		Landlord versus Raiyat.		Raiyat versus Landlord.		Landlord versus Raiyat.		Raiyat versus Landlord.										
		Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.									
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Babu B. N. Gupta	...	...	...	...	24	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing amount of rent of under-tenants previous to settlement and after settlement.

Name of estate.	Number of tenants.	Former rent.	Present rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government and temporarily settled estates.	153	1,594	1,584	.....	10	63	Tenure-holder's tenant. Shikmi tenant.
Temporarily settled estates	158	834	418	.....	411	49.67	
Total	304	2,418	1,997	.....	421	17.41	

Percentage Statement.

Name of officer.	Number of raiyats for whom a fair rent was settled.	Former rent.	Present rent.	SECTION 52.				SECTION 50.		SECTION 7.		Total increase.	Percentage of increase.	REMARKS.
				Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	59 { 1,010	Rs. A. 3,400 9	Rs. A. 5,631 0	168	4.7	...	...	Rs. A. 2,007 10	59.08	...	...	Rs. A. 2,170 8	63.73	Kabilagan.

APPENDIX F-I.

Statement showing total expenditure incurred under different heads.

Serial No.	Main heads.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	Pay and allowances of—	Rs. A. P.	
	Settlement officer	4,113 15 1	
	Assistant Settlement officer	9,918 5 5	
	Exchange compensation allowance	.....	
2	Fixed establishment—		
	Clerks (above Rs. 50)	.....	
	Do. (on Rs. 50 or less)	.....	
	Servants	.....	
3	Temporary establishment—		
	Field and office establishment	7,697 10 1	
	Contract and job work	3,030 4 1	
4	Travelling allowance—		
	Of officers	3,478 13 10	
	Of establishment	1,795 6 10	
5	Supplies and services—		
	Cost of country stationery	11 4 3	
	Tents	859 14 0	
	Cost of construction of steam launch	.....	
	Carriage of forms	50 0 0	
	Petty construction	.....	
	Do. repairs	.....	
6	Contingencies—		
	Office expense	256 13 9	
	Do. rent	154 0 0	
	Hot weather charges	27 10 7	
	Municipal rates and taxes	.....	
	Service Telegram	31 14 0	
	Do. postage charges	77 9 6	
	Repair of tents	7 9 9	
	Purchase of furniture	.....	
	Repair of do.	0 7 6	
	Cost of books and maps	10 0 0	
	Cost of Mathematical Instruments	494 2 0	
	Printing at private presses	31 1 3	
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen	820 10 2	
	GRAND TOTAL	33,867 11 1	

APPENDIX F-II.

Expenditure Statement of Patna Government and Private Estates.

YEAR.	Description of charges.	Debitable to Government estate.	Debitable to Malahhi.	Debitable to small private estate.	Debitable to Mangarpai.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(1) Direct charges—					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1901-1902	6,572 10 6	24,972 13 6	1,517 3 6	330 10 6	7,267 1 1	
1902-1903	18,770 3 6					
1903-1904	8,832 13 7					
1904-1905	1,893 1 5					
	(2) Contribution to leave and pension allowance—					
	Rs. A. P.	Nil	40 0 0	...	...	
1901-1902	91 7 11					
1902-1903	246 11 10					
1903-1904	244 10 6					
1904-1905 ... ..	.....					
	(3) Share of Director of Land Record's pay, etc.—					
	Rs. A. P.					
1901-1902	(Private estate only)	...	...	...	...	
1902-1903	Ditto	105 0 0	...	...	...	
1903-1904	(Government and private estates) ...	200 0 0	...	...	...	
1904-1905	...	...	...	...	...	
	(4) Forms and Stationery—					
1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	
1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	
1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	
1904-1905	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	Traverse	2,498 0 0	2,498 0 0	474 0 0	100 8 0	2,497 0 6
Deduct—						
Amin's fees—						
1902-1903	...	25 3 0	...	...	...	
1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	25 3 0	...	...	...	
	Copying fees—					
1901-1902	...	25 3 0	...	...	...	
1902-1903	...	141 8 0	...	...	...	
1903-1904	...	30 5 0	...	...	...	440 0 11
1904-1905	...	...	...	...	...	270 5 4
Total	...	249 15 0	...	...	...	810 6 3
	Urgent fees for copies—					
1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	
1902-1903	...	18 6 0	...	...	...	
1903-1904	...	31 13 0	...	...	...	1 4 0
Total	...	38 4 0	...	...	...	1 4 0
	Certified copies—					
1902-1903	...	55 6 0	...	...	...	117 8 0
1903-1904	...	17 8 0	...	...	...	...
Total	...	72 0 0	...	...	...	117 8 0
	Process fees—					
1901-1902	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	
1902-1903	...	12 12 0	...	...	...	
1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	284 4 0
1904-1905	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	12 8 0	...	...	...	284 4 0
	Court-fees—					
1901-1902	...	41 11 0	...	...	...	
1902-1903	...	131 8 0	...	...	...	
1903-1904	...	90 4 0	120 0 0	...	...	2,500 12 9
1904-1905	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0
Total	...	263 7 0	120 0 0	...	...	2,502 11 0
	Miscellaneous receipts—					
1902-1903	...	155 7 4	...	...	...	
1903-1904	...	177 3 6	...	...	...	36 9 0
Total	...	332 10 10	...	...	...	36 9 0
	Unspecified Government and private estates—					
	Rs. A. P.					
Copying fees	90 2 0					
Urgent fees	10 4 8					
Certified copies	52 8 0					
Process fees	12 8 0					
Court-fees	552 2 0					
Price of tents, furniture, etc. ...	545 5 0	1,037 14 0	72 0 0	...	...	146 0 0
Total	1,330 14 0	2,066 13 10	202 0 0	...	...	2,632 10 2

APPENDIX F-III.

Statement showing rate of cost per square mile.

Serial No.	Stages of operations.	Area in square miles under different stages of operations.	Cost of rate.	Normal cost rate.	REMARKS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Cadastral surveys including a small area topographically surveyed.	41.11	151	174		
2	Khanapuri and supervision ...	58.41	77			
			228			
3	Attestation ...	99.27	45	50		
4	Office work ...	99.27	41	33		
5	Case work 103A—					
	Government estates ...	87.97	3	17		
	Mangarpal ...	11.3	73			
6	Case work 105 and 106—					
	Mallahi ...	4.29	87	30		
	Mangarpal ...	11.3	346			
7	Settlement of rents ...	81.38	47	...		
8	Supervision ...	99.27	38	40		
9	Contingencies ...	99.27	27	25		
	To the above may be added—					
1	Traverse (in connection with Saran operations)..	48.16	40	40		
2	Traverse other Government estates in 1901-1902 Mallahi.	47	53			
3	Other small private estates in 1901-1902.					
4	Cadastral survey (Saran and Monghyr)	48.16	88	153		
5	Khanapuri ...	48.16	89			

APPENDIX G.

List of Technical terms used in this report in respect to irrigation.

Pyne	} Channel when large, and distributary when small.
Khata	
Khondá—Block.	
Khajáná—Reservoir.	
Bandh—Dam across a stream.	
Gāndi	} Temporary obstructions erected across a channel or distributary.
Dāndi	
Alang	
Bandh	} Field embankment.
Gillandazi	
Niggar—Outlet for the passage of surplus water into other mauzas.	
Chánan—Inlet for the draining of the surplus water of other village.	
Modān	} Little water passages made through fields by the tenants.
Chotā Khandu	
Chepā—Clod of earth.	
Nāl—Pipe.	
Belldar—Hired labourer skilled in earthwork of all kinds.	
Goām—Based upon the co-operative principle. When any <i>bandh</i> has to be put in across a stream concerning the whole village or chepas (clods) are required for patching the <i>shamilat-deh</i> Gillandazis weakened by rains or otherwise. One adult member of every rural family in the whole village is required to co-operate with the party formed for carrying out the works common to the whole village. Where the works required are confined to any particular estate, there the adult members are recruited not from the whole village but from the rural families holding lands in the estate concerned.	

Record of customary rights in respect of irrigation.

As regards estate Makhdumpur (Tauzi No. 190)

Village—Gajan bigha.

Thana—Hilsa.

District—Patna.

The general arrangements for irrigation in this village are shown in the accompanying sketch map.

The entire village is irrigated from three main sources; these are:—

- (1) The Nadi *Donde* (Nos. 3300, 5805 and 4383) irrigating the southern side of the village.
- (2) The pyne called Nadi *Bhutahi* (Nos. 2360, 2328, 4357) irrigating the middle part and running from Nadi *Sunde*.
- (3) The Nadi *Sundh* (No. 970, 1000, 1499, 1895, 1745) irrigating the northern side of the village.

The western side of the block lying between Nadi *Bhutahi* on the north and Nadi *Donde* on the south is irrigated by a connecting channel called pyne *Mohana* (No. 2485) on the north and *Brahmhan Ke Pyne* (No. 6271) on the south.

The water from Nadi *Donde* is carried inside through the *Khata* (channel) No. 3765 called *Kalla Ahadh Ke Khata* after the name of the *Khonda* (block) *Kalla Ahar Khajana* (reservoir) to its west by the *Bandh* (dam) on the side of the block *Harchand Khanda*. There are two pipes in the *Kalla Ahadh Ke Khata* through which water is drained into on the eastern side, whence the lands on this side are mainly irrigated. These pipes communicated with the *Khata* No. 5736 through the *alang* (field embankment) No. 5795, and the water is then carried into the several distributaries communicating with the main channel (No. 5736).

At the point where the Nadi *Donde* leaves off the mauza, there is a *Khata* (channel) running through the neighbouring village *Dubawal* and passing off east into the mauza *Sheikhpura*. This *Khata* called *Dubawal Tar Ke Khata* (channel appertaining to *Dubawal*) passes by the southern side of the blocks on extreme east of the mauza, and so it provides the means of irrigating these blocks by the *Bandh* at the point → which is utilised in draining the water into the *Khata* inside (No. 6136,) by opening passages in the *Alang* (field embankment) No. 6136.

There is a *Bandh* a little up the place where the Nadi *Donde* re-enters the mauza and this *Bandh* when closed diverts the water into the *Pyne* No. 5616 supplying the several distributaries on its south and north.

The *Kalla Ahadh Ke Khata* (Nos. 3765, 1737) besides irrigating the block *Kalla Ahadh Khajana*

and other blocks on the west is also utilised in irrigating the blocks up by the passage of its water through the pyne (3625) called *Heedha Pakadh ke pyne* by the erecting of a *Gandi* (temporary obstruction) on the western side of *Tola Mayee* at the place marked. ←

The Nadi Bhutahi (2361, 2328 and 4357) has a bridge across at the point where the pyne (3745) called the *Godiadi Padh ke pyne* meet the Bhutahi (4357). This bridge called *Mayes ke pool* is provided with sluice gates, and these gates when closed not only divert the water into *Godiadi Padh ke pyne* whereby the *Khondas* Godiadi Padh and other blocks in its vicinity are irrigated, but also carry water into the *Kalla Abadh Khata* No. 1737 by the *pyne* No. 3657. There is another *bandh* in the Nadi (2328) Bhutahi called the *tolaka bandh* and this *bandh* also serves the purpose of draining the water through the *pyne* 3657 into the *Kalla Abadh Khata*. To prevent the *Bhutahi* water flowing into the *pyne* Mohana (2485) a *gandi* (temporary obstruction) is put in at the point 4 in the river No. 2361, and this serves the purpose of diverting the water into the *pynes* Nos. 2440 (Godiadi *pyne*), 2710 (*pyne* tadh Padh) and other distributaries lying in the block, as well as into the *pyne* No. 37 called *Saidarpur kana* and other channels on the northern side. The Nadi *sund* has a *bandh* in it at the point called *Do Pedwa am Jadh* (where two mango trees lie) No. 1710, and this *bandh* lets flow the river water into the *pynes* Nos 1888, 1971 and their distributaries, and into the *baste* lands of Kharampur through the pipe No. 1862 called *kharampur ke nal*, as well as into the *pyne* No. 2230 called *Sojhouria pyne* by passage out through the road No. 1898.

The *khondas* on the north-west side of the village called *galki*, *chikat*, *agoar ducarka* padi and others are irrigated both by the *pyne* No. 619 (below agoar) called *Nawki* (new) *pyne* and by the *Baha* (channel) in Ganipur village passing alongside the *alang* (field embankment) No. 671 wherefrom water is drained into the *khata* No. 3 by passages opened in the *alang* (671).

The surplus water of the village on the north-west side is let out by *niggar* (outlet) out through the *alang* No. 671, and that on the north-eastern side by the *pyne* No. 1772 lying between the blocks *Jadi Sathi than* and *Sathi than ke bag*. This *pyne* (1772) is also used for the *chanan* (inlet) of the surplus water of mauza Hilsa.

The *pyne* No. 4329 on the extreme south east (below the *Khondas* Chadkudwa, Barah bigha) is also used both as the *niggar* or outlet of the surplus water of the *Khondas* Chadkudwa, Barah bigha and others as well as the *chanan* (inlet) for passage of the river water for irrigating these blocks by draining it into the several *khondas* by the *gandi* (temporary obstruction) placed at. ---

The blocks on the extreme end let out their surplus water by the *pyne* No. 4530 between the blocks *chamra khonsda* and *Mahuwa Jadh* into the *pyne* lying outside the village called *chorni pyne*.

All the irrigation works in the village are repaired and maintained by all the *maliks* in common and the costs are met with according to the respective shares of the different proprietors. Government zamindaris *Tauzi* No. 190 represents one-third share of the parent estate at the *ijma-i* time, and so Government meets with the one-third parts of the entire costs. In case of any proprietor defaulting, the amount due can be realised by Civil suit or by preventing water to pass off into his blocks.

The tenants are allowed no considerations for constructing *modan chota khondas*, (little water passages) and these they do at their own labour. For opening or closing the temporary passages in the *alangs* (field embankment) or constructing small *dandis* (temporary obstruction) or making repairs of petty breaches in the *gellandasis* (field embankment) of the kind requiring few *chepas* (clods of earth) only for the patching, they are also allowed no consideration. These works they perform by *goam*, a system based on the principle of co-operation according to which one adult member from every rural family has to co-operate with the party formed for carrying out these works. The tenants are not required to work under the *goam* system, when the repairs or constructions are of the kind requiring employment of the *belldars* (hired labourers skilled in all earthwork), and these are all performed at the cost of the proprietors themselves.

The proprietors have got no right to sell water, neither have the tenants any such right. The tenants cannot draw water for any purpose other than the *bond fide* irrigation of their own lands or use the works in a way likely to impair their utility.

When any particular *khonda* (block) is being irrigated by erecting temporary obstructions (*dandis* and *gandis*) across the channel communicating with other *khondas*, the tenants of the lower *khondas* cannot remove or open outlets in them so long as the *khondas* above is not completely irrigated.

In cases of disputes, the local officials determine the times at which the lands are to be irrigated and the quantity of water to be allowed, according to the necessities of each particular case.

There is no restriction inside the village about the sites where the *dandis* and *gandis* have to be put in, neither are the numbers limited. The tenants are at complete liberty to add to or remove the sites of these temporary obstructions if so required for *bond fide* irrigation.

There is no restriction about the site or the number of *bandhs* in the rivers *Sunde* and *Bhutahi*.

In the river *Dunde*, the *bandh* cannot be removed on the eastern side of its present site, but there is no restriction as to its number and site on the west of its present position.

The water from the *khatta* 3765 (*ahad ke khata*) cannot be drained into the *khata* on the east (5736) by any passage save the two existing *nals* (pipes), and the opening of any passage in the *alang* between (5795) is strictly forbidden; the number of these pipes cannot be added to neither can the present sites be altered. The people owning blocks on the east of the *khata* are also required to close these *nals* (pipes) as soon as their *khandas* are sufficiently irrigated, and in case the people fail to observe this limitation, the people on

the western side of the *alang* or other people holding blocks above have the right to close the mouths of these two pipes.

The people of the villages into which the surplus water of the village is let out or through which the water is drained into the several communications (*niggars* and *chanans*) in the village have got no discretion in the interfering with these rights nor with the opening or the closing of these *niggars*.

The Dubawal people have got no right to interfere with the free irrigation of the blocks lying on the extreme east by the passage called *Dubawal Tadh ke pynes*.

The Ganipur people have got no right to interfere with the draining in from or the letting out of water into the *baha* passing by the north-western side of the village. The Gajan Bigha people have got no right to put *gandis* or obstructions of any kind in the *baha* without the express sanction of the Ganipur people.

The dams across the rivers cannot be interfered with by people of the lower villages either can the people of the lower villages open passages therein so long these are required to remain closed for *bona fide* irrigation purposes.

The source of the Nadi *sunde* has now been filled up. The Gajan Bigha people now carry the water they purchase from the maliks of *ashadi* through the dried-up bed into their mauza. This bed passes through Malwa Barhmthan mauza lying west of the village, the maliks of which can refuse to open the *bandh* thereon in their village so long a reasonable amount as would contribute to the expenditure incurred during the year for keeping up the *bandh* is not paid, but once they have opened the *bandh* they have got no right to close it unless the period for which the Ashadi maliks agree to drain water under the sale expires.

The Ganjan Bigha people have got no right to force the Brahman maliks to open the *bandh* or themselves to open it so long the amount for the passage of water is not settled.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL.

No. 279S.

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

Director of the Department of Land Records, Bengal,

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

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd January 1907.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Board, the final report on the survey and settlement of the Government and temporarily-settled estates and of certain private estates in the district of Patna, which were carried out by Mr. Coupland as Settlement Officer of South Bihar in the years 1901-04. The cause of the delay in submitting this and other reports relating to the South Bihar work is, as the Board are aware, that Mr. Coupland had to leave the Settlement Department owing to ill-health at the close of the field season of 1904-05, and that his subsequent appointment as Collector of Bhagalpur left him little leisure for the completion of the various final reports on the settlements of which he had been in charge for the previous three years.

2. The total area surveyed in Patna in the course of these operations was 119 square miles. A record-of-rights was, however, prepared for only 99 square miles, the remaining 20 square miles consisting mainly of land and water in the Gangetic diara which was merely surveyed topographically, and partly of urban lands within the Patna Municipality which were surveyed in detail but for which no record-of-rights could be prepared as the Bengal Tenancy Act does not apply to them.

3. Of the 99 square miles for which a survey and record-of-rights was completed, 72 square miles cover Government and temporarily-settled estates in the diara, 15 square miles are composed of inland Government estates, and 12 square miles of private estates, of which 11 square miles are diara. The primary object of the operations was to facilitate and improve the management of the Government and temporarily settled estates of the district, for which previously no trustworthy records and maps had existed. The private estates were taken up on the application of the proprietors. They have lands in the same villages in which some of the Government estates lie, and the object of the proprietors was apparently in most cases to secure a correct demarcation of their lands. The only private estate of any importance was Zapti Mangarpal, the proprietor of which was a recent purchaser who applied for a survey and settlement, owing to his inability to realise any rents, the estate being in a state of great confusion owing to disputes among his predecessors, which had lasted for 20 years.

4. The importance of the operations thus lay in the diara work, which, as already explained, accounted for 83 out of the 99 square miles for which a record-of-rights was prepared. The remaining 16 square miles consisted of scattered inland villages, and little stress can be laid on the results or statistics of the work done in connection with them. Mr. Coupland's remarks about irrigation practices in paragraph 5 of his report are, however, interesting, and it is noteworthy that this was one of the first settlements in which a detailed record of irrigation rights was attempted. A specimen of the record-of-rights prepared is given in Appendix G of the report. The matter will assume great importance when the Bihar Settlement Party reaches the southern districts of the Patna Division, and they will be fortunate if they find the

question so free from dispute and difficulty as in the area dealt with by Mr. Coupland. It is remarkable that not a single objection was filed to the record of irrigation rights.'

5. The operations connected with the preparation of the record-of-rights followed the lines adopted in the main Bihar settlement. The chief feature was the large number of boundary disputes, due partly to the fact that the work lay mainly in the diara, where possession is always to some extent fluctuating and uncertain, and partly to the fact that the estates dealt with are mostly detached. The attestation of the inland villages was simple, but in the diara area the record of status presented considerable difficulties. It was necessary to divide the true diara or fluctuating area from the permanent portions of the villages on the diara. The latter area was mainly occupied by settled raiyats, but in the former it was necessary to ascertain for each field how long it had been held by the raiyat, in order to decide whether he enjoyed occupancy or non-occupancy rights in it. In the estate of Zapti Mangarpal matters were further complicated by general rent disputes. The landlord had received no rent papers from his predecessor, and in the case of the majority of the tenants it was practically impossible to ascertain the rent payable. The only solution of the difficulty was to settle fair rents under section 105, and this course was eventually adopted. The number of objections filed under section 103A was very small except in Zapti Mangarpal.

6. The methods adopted for the settlement of fair rents in the Government and temporarily-settled estates are described in paragraph 61 of the report. The previous multiplicity of nominal rates was abolished. The lands were divided into blocks according to their capabilities and rates fixed for each block. The results are given in paragraph 37 of the report. In the inland estates, there was a small increase of 4.6 per cent., due mainly to extension of cultivation. In the diara estates, however, the increase amounted to over 30 per cent. From the explanation given in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the report, it will be seen that the main cause of the increase was the faulty system of settlement previously followed. In the absence of a map and record, proper settlement of holdings was impossible, with the result that valuable lands were let out at inadequate rents, large areas being sometimes leased to speculators at nominal all-round rates. The report does not show the incidence of rent per acre for the inland and diara estates separately, but this has been worked out independently. The settled area in the inland estates is 4,978 acres and the settled rental Rs. 30,079, the average incidence per acre being thus Rs. 6.1-3. This high figure is to a large extent due to the fact that so many of the estates are situated in the neighbourhood of the large towns of the district. Land is valuable and the cultivators have a ready market for their produce and realise higher prices than those in the interior of the district. Moreover, as is shown in paragraph 26 of the report, owing to the irrigation system in the Government estates, the tenants are to a large extent independent of the seasons. But in view of the high rates prevailing in most of the inland estates, it is satisfactory that the increase of rent taken at this settlement should have been so small. In the diara estates, on the other hand, where the increase was 30 per cent., the average incidence of the settled rental on the settled area is only Rs. 2-9-11. That the rents settled were generally accepted as fair and equitable is shown by the fact that only 281 objections were filed under section 104E, though the number of holdings for which rents were settled was 6,058. Not a single appeal was filed under section 104G.

7. The remarks contained in paragraphs 42 and 43 of the report regarding future settlements in the diara estates are worthy of the attention of the Collector. It is true that under section 113 of the Tenancy Act the rents now settled cannot be enhanced on the ground of improvements due to fluvial action, for 15 years in the case of occupancy raiyats, and for five years in the case of non-occupancy raiyats. But they can be altered at any time, and in the case of any raiyats, on the ground of alteration of area. Annual revision of the records of a diara estate appears essential unless the leases of such estates are to be frankly treated as purely speculative. Although in this case, owing to the rents having been settled under section 104, Government will not be able to claim any enhancement of rate for some years, while it may have to grant reductions on account of deterioration, still an annual adjustment of

rents on the ground of alteration of area will probably much facilitate collections, while a continuous record of the changes of classification of blocks will be of great utility in the next general settlement.

8. The settlement of rents in the private estates was carried out under section 105 on the application of the landlords. In Mallahi the existing rents were settled as fair and equitable, as the landlord could not prove that the lands had been improved by fluvial action. In Zapti Mangarpal, however, rents were settled for 1,067 tenants. In the case of 59 tenants the existing rent was enhanced from Rs. 4-2 per acre to Rs. 6-11-3. In the case of 1,008 holdings for which it was impossible to ascertain the rents payable before the settlement, 4,872 acres were assessed at Rs. 35,809, or at an average rate of Rs. 7-5-7 per acre. The rents settled for Mangarpal appear very high, but the land is valuable, and the enquiries made were very full. The decision of the rent Settlement Officer was upheld in appeal by the Special Judge, who expressed the highest satisfaction with the manner in which the settlement had been conducted.

9. The total cost of the settlement operations works out to 13 annas an acre, which cannot be considered excessive in view of the scattered nature of the work. The cost was borne in the case of Government estates by Government and in the case of private estates by the proprietor, except in Mallahi, where a quarter share was recovered from the tenure-holders and raiyats, as the work had been undertaken in order to put a stop to disputes between them and their landlords.

10. A copy of the comments of the Commissioner and Collector on the final report is submitted herewith. The mistakes pointed out by the Collector in demarcating two of the estates are regrettable, but they seem to have been due, in the case of the first estate at least, to the Khas Mahal staff rather than to the Survey staff. The Survey Department and the Settlement Officer could not be expected to know of the existence of the map of the previous settlement of 1899, unless it was produced before them by the Khas Mahal staff; and owing to alluvion and diluvion in diara estates, areas vary so much from year to year that a mere discrepancy in area would not necessarily indicate faulty demarcation. In any case, it is the business of the Settlement Officer, in the absence of dispute, to follow possession, even though this does not coincide with the revenue survey boundary, and in the second case mentioned by the Collector there was apparently no dispute during the settlement proceedings. It is understood that the question of reorganising the Khas Mahal staff is under the consideration of the Board.

11. As the area dealt with in these operations was so small and as the entire district will shortly come under survey and settlement operations, it does not appear necessary to comment on the Settlement Officer's analysis of the statistics of the area and of the material condition of the people. The conditions of the tract do not differ materially from those of similarly situated areas in North Bihar. As all the rents in connection with these operations were settled judicially under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, no special orders of the Board confirming the settlement are necessary.

12. Mr. Coupland deserves credit for the manner in which he supervised the work and for his concise and useful report. I would endorse his remarks in the concluding paragraph of his report regarding the services rendered by Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji. The co-operation and help received from Mr. J. G. Cumming as Collector of Patna were of the utmost value.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. KERR,

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

No. R¹⁴¹, dated Bankipore, the 24th October 1906.

From—W. MAUDE, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Patna, Division.
To—The Director of Land Records, Bengal.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 14568., dated the 6th June 1906, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No. R¹⁴¹ of 1906-1907, dated the 6th October 1906, from the Collector of Patna making remarks on the final report of the Survey and Settlement operations of Government and temporarily-settled estates in the district of Patna, and to state that the proposal for increased staff in the Barh subdivision, referred to in paragraph 2 of the Collector's letter, has already been submitted to the Board with this office No. R¹⁴¹, dated the 14th September 1906.

No. R¹⁴¹, dated Bankipore, the 9th October 1906.

From—W. B. THOMSON, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Patna,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

WITH reference to the Director's No. 14558. of the 6th June, 1906, forwarding for my remarks a spare proof of the final report on the Survey and Settlement operations of Government and temporarily-settled estates in this district, I have the honour to state as follows:—

1. The work having been completed long before I came to the district, my only opportunities of criticising it have arisen from objections which have been put forward to its correctness. These were all in regard to diara estates, and in justice to the Settlement staff I must say that most of the errors that have come to my notice would not have arisen if the Khas mahal staff had given proper assistance to the Settlement Department.

I do not wish to enumerate the errors which have come to my notice, but I will refer to two of them, as they illustrate the necessity in dealing with diara estates with frequently changing boundaries of careful comparison between the new and any old maps that may be available. The first of these occurred in diara Sahnaura. This estate when settled in 1899 contained 130 bighas (81½ acres), but in the recent settlement only 66 bighas. The error arose from a block to the south (i.e., inland from the Ganges) being excluded. It was committed by the Survey staff, but had a comparison with previous maps been made it should have been detected by the Settlement Officer. The second refers to the boundary between diara Chaparsan 1250 and Mahammadpur, a village belonging to the Narhan Court of Wards Estate in Darbhanga. The latter estate was surveyed in 1896-97 and the boundary was laid down according to the revenue survey map of 1842. A portion of it diluviated, and subsequently having reformed was taken possession of by our Khas mahal Establishment to the extent of several 100 bighas of part of diara Chaparsan 1250. Being in our possession (recent as it was), it was surveyed as part of the Government estate. It will now have to be surrendered, and I have asked the Collector of Darbhanga to let the demarcation be postponed until it can be properly done by the professional Traverse Survey party which will soon begin operations in the district.

2. The only other point I wish to refer to is the suggestion in paragraph 76 that some increase in the staff in Barh will be necessary if the proposals to keep up the block maps is adopted. Proposals have already been submitted, the effect of which is to increase the staff of Tahsildars from two to four and to appoint two Amins permanently instead of one permanently and one for five months in the cold weather. These proposals were made before the suggestions of the Settlement Officer were known, and the staff after their approval should under the supervision of the Manager and Subdivisional Officer, be able to maintain the block maps.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT BRANCH.

RESOLUTION No. 1566A.

THE HON'BLE MR. F. A. SLACKER, I.C.S.,
Member in charge :

Dated Calcutta, the 30th March 1907.

READ—

The Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Government and temporarily settled estates and certain private estates in the district of Patna, during the years 1901 to 1904, submitted by Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, South Bihar.

Read also—Letter No. 275S. of ^{2nd}/_{51st} January 1907, from the Director of Land Records, forwarding the above report.

Preliminary.—The total area dealt with in these operations was 119 square miles, and in this area a record-of-rights was prepared in respect of 99 square miles, while the remainder, 20 square miles, consisting of *diara* and municipal areas was only topographically surveyed. Of the 99 square miles for which a record was prepared, 83 square miles were composed of *diara* estates (72 square miles of Government and temporarily settled and 11 square miles of private estates) and 16 square miles (15 Government and 1 private estate) of inland area. The object of these proceedings was to obtain trustworthy records and maps of the Government and temporarily settled estates, the bulk of which lay in the *diara* area of the Ganges.

2. *Irrigation rights.*—The most interesting feature of the work was the record of irrigation rights. There are few rivers in this area, and these are, as a rule, dammed up, in order to divert their water through channels to reservoirs. The construction and up-keep of these dams, channels and reservoirs and the distribution of water have hitherto been regulated by an elaborate system for which custom is the only authority. The work is however one in which landlords and tenants co-operate and, here also, custom regulates the rights and liabilities of each class in a particular area. It was a matter of considerable doubt whether, under these conditions, an efficient control would be maintained over the system in view of the constant changes in the relations between landlord and tenant which time must necessarily effect, and for this reason a proposal was made to record these customary rights and liabilities. Such a record has now been made in these proceedings under review and a specimen has been given in Appendix G to the final report.

3. Of the 74 Government estates lying in 58 villages which came under the settlement proceedings, 14 became the property of Government by escheat, 25 were composed of islands and of resumed estates, 3 were transferred from the district of Saran, 1 from Gaya, 3 were made over by the Military Department and 1 was attached under Regulation 7 of 1822. Of the 10 private estates, 9 were small and the only important one was the estate Zapti Mangarpal which, with the Government estate, Tanfir Mangarpal, makes up the village of that name.

4. All these estates are scattered and consequently the number of boundary disputes was very large. Few of them, however, presented any special difficulty, and in only one case, the boundary of estate Ghora Katora, were the difficulties of a remarkable nature. This dispute related to the small gold working and had been going on for many years. A decision was finally given and was upheld on appeal. In regard to the other boundary disputes, most of them in the Government *diara* estates, were decided by compromise with the proprietors of private estates.

5. *Attestation.*—No difficulty was experienced at this stage of the work in the inland estates except on account of their scattered nature, but in the *diara* tract disputes in respect of rents, identification of holdings and status of tenants were numerous. In the latter case, however, orders were issued that in the purely *diara* portion proof of holding for 12 years of a particular area should be required in order to establish occupancy rights, whereas in the inland area orders were issued to follow the ordinary provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act. It was therefore necessary to demarcate inland and *diara* areas clearly and to ascertain the period for which each plot in the *diara* was held in each particular case, and to prepare separate *khatians* for lands in the inland and in the *diara* tracts, respectively. In the estate Zapti Mangarpal the same course was adopted and the true *diara* and the permanent lands were demarcated and recorded separately. In this estate also disputes were numerous and difficult to decide in the absence of recent and reliable papers.

6. *Distribution of area according to status.*—Of the total settled area in the group of Government estates amounting to 28,948 acres, 6,512 acres were held by settled and 4,550 by *diara* occupancy raiyats, while 15,063 acres were recorded as being in the possession of *diara* non-occupancy raiyats, the remaining area being almost entirely in the cultivating possession of tenure-holders. The large areas held by the *diara* non-occupancy raiyats were due, not so much to extension of cultivation in recent years as to the fact that the area was liable to constant change through alluvion and diluvion. In the zamindari estates out of the total area of 6,389 acres over one-half, namely 3,824 acres, was held by settled raiyats and only 2,136 acres by *diara* non-occupancy raiyats.

7. *Settlement of rents.*—The rents of 5,458 tenants were settled during the proceedings. The principle followed in the previous settlement of classification by rates, differing only by an anna or two, in both the *diara* and the inland area was discarded, and the block rate system was introduced. Rate maps were prepared showing the blocks held at different rates of rent, and in settling fair rents for the blocks, the capabilities of the soil, improvement effected by fluvial deposits, deterioration by deposit of sand as well as rise in price of food-grains were considered. In cases of large increases, the enhancement was eased off by a *rasadi* arrangement for five years. A perusal of paragraphs 22 and 67-69 of Mr. Coupland's report shows the moderate terms on which the rents in Government estates were settled and by way of comparison the result of rent settlement in the Mangarpal estate may be considered.

8. *Result of rent settlement.*—On the whole the proceedings resulted in the enhancement of rents in the *diara* area of Government estates by Rs. 14,476 (from Rs. 47,967 to Rs. 62,443) and in the inland area of the same estates by Rs. 1,049 (from Rs. 29,030 to Rs. 30,079). The large increase in the former case was due mainly to the nominal rates assessed at the last settlement and to the very unsystematic method then followed. The small increase in the inland area is explained by the fact that the proposed enhancement of annas two in the rupee could not, in most cases, be taken, because, on the whole, rents were found to be already as high as the lands could reasonably afford to bear.

9. *Case-work and settlement of rents in Zapti Mangarpal.*—The largest number of cases came from the private estate of Mangarpal. In this estate 100 cases under Section 106 were filed; only 9 were filed by tenants and these involved ordinary disputes as to possession. The remainder of the cases were instituted by the landlords and were of the following nature. At the time of attestation, rents payable in respect of 26 holdings had been recorded and the landlords now prayed in these cases for a declaration that no rent had ever been paid, but they succeeded in only two of these cases. In 36 cases the lands had been recorded as up-land and the contention was that they were *diaras*. In most of these cases the landlords' claims were upheld. The rent-free claims of tenants, contested by the landlord, were all declared invalid; but in all cases relating to claims to private lands, the landlords failed. Cases under Section 105 were also very numerous. Applications were made for settlement of fair rent for 1,008 tenants holding 4,872 acres. The attested records showed that these tenants had not hitherto paid any rent, but that they were liable to do so. In proceeding to settle fair rents for these holdings, the Revenue Officer first prepared a soil map showing a classification of the

lands and then utilised the record prepared in previous years by the Attestation Officer in a series of crop-cutting experiments as the basis for differentiating the capability of various classes. Thus the rents for lands of different qualities were fixed by comparison with the rates paid in respect of similar classes of lands in neighbouring villages, with such modification as appeared necessary. Both the landlords and the tenants appealed against the decisions of the Assistant Settlement Officer which, however, were upheld by the Special Judge. In fact, the Judge observed that each of the cases had been treated most carefully and methodically by Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, the Assistant Settlement Officer. In respect of the other 69 cases, the landlord represented that the rents recorded at the attestation stage, though based on Civil Court decrees, were too low, and prayed that either the procedure adopted in the case of the 1,008 tenants, mentioned above, might be followed, or that, failing this, an enhancement under the provisions of Sections 30 and 52 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, might be allowed. The latter alternative was granted, with the result that the attested rents amounting to Rs. 3,461, were raised to Rs. 5,631.

10. The records now prepared in respect of each estate show the quantity and the class of lands held by each tenant and the rates at which these lands have been assessed at the time the operations were conducted. The Board recommend that the block maps now prepared be corrected every year after the necessary local enquiries. If this be done, the work of revising rates and rents should not prove difficult, and they commend this suggestion to the Collector in connection with the scheme for maintenance of the record.

11. *Services of Officers.*—The Board desire to place on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. H. Coupland, the Settlement Officer, in bringing the proceedings to a satisfactory conclusion, and of Mr. J. G. Cumming, the Collector of Patna, for his active co-operation throughout the proceedings. The names of these officers, as well as of Babus Hem Chandra Chatterjee and Bhupendra Nath Gupta, who rendered significant services in connection with the operation, will be brought to the notice of Government.

Orders.—Ordered that a copy of the above review be forwarded to the Director of Land Records, Bengal, for information and for communication to the officers named in paragraph 11 above.

ORDERED also that copies of the review, with copies of the Final Report be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Patna Division and to the Collector of Patna with special reference to the suggestions made in paragraph 42 of the Report, and that extract, paragraph 11 of the Review, be submitted to the Appointment Department of the Government of Bengal for favourable consideration.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

S. L. MADDOX,

Secretary.

No. 1567A.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Land Records, Bengal, for information and guidance, with reference to his letter No. 279 S. of the ^{2nd}/_{11th} January 1907.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

S. L. MADDOX,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

14th March 1907.

(4)

No. 1568A.

COPY, with a copy of the Report, forwarded to the Commissioner of the Patna Division for information and guidance.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

S. L. MADDOX,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1907.

No. 1569A.

COPY, with a copy of the Report, forwarded to the Collector of Patna for information and guidance.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

S. L. MADDOX,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1907.

No. 1570A.

EXTRACT, paragraph 11, submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (Appointment Department) for favour of necessary action.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

S. L. MADDOX,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1907.

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