

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF RIGHTS OF TEMPORARILY

NOTE.—The area in columns 51 to 68 is already included in columns 10 to 23,

Serial no.	Name of thana,	Settled occupancy and non-occupancy holdings under tenure-holders				Settled occupancy and non-occupancy holdings under section 26 (2)		
		Produce rented.		Rent-free		Cash rented		
		Number of Holdings.	Area in acres	Number of Holding	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.
1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
	<i>District Cuttack.</i>							Rs.
1	Jajpur ...	5,479	2,487	1,789	317	145	49	171
2	Dharmasala ...	931	418	682	373	296	132	622
3	Kendrapara ...	989	494	261	67	134	29	140
4	Patamundai ...	562	445	32	6	17	3	18
5	Aul ...	187	137	35	8	18	24	42
6	Salepur ...	1,771	650	546	130	254	46	232
7	Jagatsinghpur ...	2,472	1,082	1,154	257	320	169	461
8	Tirtol ...	1,276	496	460	136	279	92	413
9	Cuttack ...	526	248	311	55	131	45	162
	Total of District Cuttack ...	14,193	6,457	5,261	1,349	1,594	589	2,261
	<i>District Balasore.</i>							
1	Balasore ...	875	638	308	116	79	61	170
2	Soro ...	912	921	365	248	351	387	836
3	Jaleswar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Basta ...	736	570	99	59	81	54	142
5	Baliapal ...	742	521	137	89	18	24	63
6	Basudebpur ...	162	85	164	105	131	105	247
7	Chandabali ...	141	93	23	9	36	33	58
8	Bhadrak ...	970	529	950	337	153	86	227
9	Dhamnagar ...	1,534	793	520	137	91	32	80
	Total of District Balasore ...	6,072	4,150	2,566	1,100	940	782	1,823
	<i>Puri Sadar subdivision</i>							
1	Puri ...	4,267	4,083	732	228	109	74	211
2	Pipli ...	2,347	1,484	478	135	200	153	415
3	Gop ...	922	807	167	56	137	88	238
	Total of Puri Sadar subdivision	7,536	6,374	1,377	419	446	215	864
	Total of three districts excluding Khurda Subdivision.	27,801	16,981	9,204	2,868	2,980	1,586	4,948

* The cash rents shown in the statement.

VII—contd.

SETTLED ESTATES AND GOVERNMENT ESTATE *

and the area in columns 70 and 73 is already included in the raiyats' column.

pancy raiyats under Orissa Tenancy Act.		Under Raiyats.					Government lands.	Remarks.
Produce rented.		Cash rented.			Produce rented.		Area in acres.	
Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.		
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
				Rs.				
57	30	5,243	1,137	4,122	2,980	1,195	2,629	
15	8	4,241	1,233	4,102	1,232	489	3,416	
27	19	5,491	1,390	5,776	1,918	1,008	2,864	
7	3	2,050	595	2,363	764	554	1,262	
18	28	649	288	642	354	194	112	
63	36	7,364	2,127	9,732	3,137	1,098	4,785	
73	20	6,628	1,478	5,830	2,227	875	5,122	
24	14	3,023	626	2,917	843	358	2,259	
26	11	6,506	1,101	14,764	1,096	572	9,101	
310	178	41,195	9,975	50,248	14,551	6,344	31,550	
12	9	2,850	1,333	3,538	697	480	4,409	
61	53	4,001	2,434	5,515	908	665	2,414	
...	...	36	7	24	...	...	152	
45	26	1,488	522	2,166	543	470	1,995	
25	15	2,121	1,000	3,175	846	655	4,133	
23	17	2,311	1,197	3,100	473	396	1,347	
10	18	301	150	325	151	125	661	
19	14	4,256	1,212	3,522	1,079	518	2,427	
43	21	2,126	615	1,924	1,368	657	2,312	
238	173	19,490	8,470	23,289	6,065	3,966	19,850	
108	82	2,406	701	2,555	3,028	2,564	4,752	
117	99	6,000	1,573	5,048	3,043	1,579	2,885	
25	19	2,383	750	1,972	1,115	740	519	
250	200	10,789	3,024	9,575	7,186	4,883	8,156	
798	551	71,474	21,469	83,112	27,802	15,193	60,100	

indicate settled rent.

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS OF

NOTE.—The area in columns 51 to 63 is already included in columns 10 to 23,

Serial no.	Name of estate.	Area in acres of Nij jote. in khas possession.	Nij jote in which raiyati rights have accrued.					Area in acres of Nij chas.
			Cash rented.			Produce rented		
			Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.			
1	Kanika	628	73	227	721	...	...	2,344
2	Aul	368	1,681	1,212	3,230	190	99	949
3	Sukinda	224	...	...	...	...	...	1,783
4	Kalkala	26	...	...	...	...	...	56
5	Chhedra	68	7	4	12	...	...	43
6	Kujang	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
7	Bishnupur	9	59	27	140	94	59	38
8	Harishpu	...	...	...	...	2	1	22
9	Marichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
10	Patia*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Estates in North-Balasore†	267	7	7	15	10	9	2,120

*See appendix IX for
†This statement excludes statistics of 1,514 acres in portions of 28 maujas of Killa Madhupur in thana Dharmasala which
‡ The cash rents shown in the statement

VIII.

PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES. †

and the area in columns 70 and 73 is already included in the raiyats' column.

Holdings under section 26(2), Orissa Tenancy Act.			Kharida Jamabandi tenures.			Bajyasti tenures.			Other tenures.		
									Cash rented.		
Number of holdings	Area in acres.	Rent	Number of holdings	Area in acres	Rent	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378	11,467	11,052
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,434	8,779	3,540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	1,405	757
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,232	322
4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	62	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	1,489	3,116
15	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	132	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	463	166
32	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	298	550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306	1,108	95	6	28	...	...	...	...	99	10,441	2,830

*Statistics of Killa Patia.
were surveyed in the present settlement.
indicate attested rents.

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS OF

NOTE.—The area in columns 51 to 68 is already included in columns 10 to 23,

Serial No.	Name of estate.	Other tenures.		Holdings at fixed rent or rate of rent.			Bajyathidar ralyat.		
		Rent free.		Number of holdings	Area in acres.	Rent	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.
		Number of holdings.	Area in acres.						
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
						Rs.			Rs.
1	Khandia ...	646	5,880	902	2,800	1,268	...	...	...
2	Asi ...	2,900	8,725	879	869	185	...	...	...
3	Sukinda ...	190	1,076	481	1,028	286	...	...	...
4	Kalkala ...	20	465	56	90	9	...	...	...
5	Chhedra ...	140	637	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kujanga ...	540	4,328	156	720	95	...	...	...
7	Bishnupur ...	300	242	30	31	17	...	...	...
8	Marishpur ...	406	2,486	16	21	40	...	...	...
9	Marichpur ...	46	1,148	37	299	264	...	...	...
10	Patia* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Estates in North Balasore ...	2,725	4,247	281	618	1,110	...	...	...

* See appendix IX for

† The cash rents shown in the statement.

VIII.—contd.

PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES. †

and the area in columns 70 and 73 is already included in the raiyats' column.

Settled and occupancy raiyat holding under the proprietors.						Non-occupancy raiyat holding under the proprietors.					
Cash rented.			Produce rented.		Rent free.		Cash rented.			Produce rented.	
Number of holdings	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number of holdings	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Rs.							Rs.		
35,907	109,389	1,71,351	49	129	1,094	1,326	1,441	4,607	13,445	9	27
37,308	46,496	1,13,896	3,037	589	2,769	1,526	80	56	209	140	99
13,885	42,610	42,128	161	122	113	152	808	6,059	930	2	...
842	2,394	2,880	68	17	102	46	29	132	211	...	...
2,441	3,261	9,518	16	12	340	241	24	18	51	...	...
45,440	97,336	2,24,886	16	13	6,926	7,680	314	562	760	...	...
3,784	5,268	10,229	26	27	475	351	10	13	22	...	...
4,846	10,153	28,073	36	12	200	237	26	10	12	...	...
2,837	11,146	17,306	63	53	350	622	93	195	516	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,608	67,010	1,35,081	746	486	4,261	2,844	479	493	480	2	1

statistics of Killa Patia.
indicate attested rents.

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS OF

NOTE.—The area in columns 51 to 68 is already included in columns 10 to 23,

Serial No.	Name of estate	Gharbari on nonagricultural tenancies.			Jagir.	Desha-heta Jagir.	Anabadi.	Sarba-sadharan.
		Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.				
1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
				Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Kanika ...	725	100	490	463	78	51,253	...
2	Aul ...	427	71	404	2,469	...	7,381	846
3	Sukinda ...	899	109	112	1,328	6	156,073	1,016
4	Kalkala ...	...	...	...	36	...	7,566	65
5	Chhedra ...	29	4	31	26	...	481	54
6	Kujang ...	119	... 12	225	4	507	49,325	1,090
7	Bishnupur ...	...	...	...	53	...	4,049	170
8	Harishpur ...	...	...	...	111	14	18,291	200
9	Marichpur ...	...	...	...	136	921	13,420	207
10	Patia*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Estates in North Balasore ...	113	33	10	602	18	20,522	3,058

* See appendix IX for

† The cash rents shown in the statement

VIII—contd.

PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES +

and the area in columns 70 and 73 is already included in the raiyats' columns.

Rakhit.	Total area of Permanently settled estates.	Under tenure-holders.			Gharbari or non-agricultural tenancies under tenure-holders.			Settled occupancy and non-occupancy holdings under tenure-holders.		
		Cash rented.								
		Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Acres.	Acres.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
...	202,117	8	12	27	80	16	97	3,526	5,715	12,542
2,905	85,032	40	55	43	332	62	341	13,382	10,256	19,896
1,243	214,238	1	1	...	32	2	7	1	672	1,079
...	12,074	1	30	...	...	...	...	557	692	1,200
130	5,150	...	...	...	4	1	3	452	341	1,034
...	163,062	9	31	60	38	5	37	1,860	1,750	5,102
...	11,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	630	1,286
...	32,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	1,751	4,401
...	28,719	2	1	1	...	...	...	393	891	2,413
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	113,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,962	9,031	12,606

statistics of Killa Patia.
indicate attested rents.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS OF RIGHTS OF

NOTE.—The area in columns 51 to 68 is already included in columns 10 to 23,

Serial no.	Name of estate.	Settled occupancy and non-occupancy holdings under tenure-holders-				Settled occupancy and non-occu- holdings under section 26(2),			
		Produce rented.		Rent free.		Cash rented.			
		Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Rent.	
1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	
								Rs.	
1	Kanika	621	948	385	553	...	...	...	
2	Aul	3,265	2,317	1,318	550	...	...	...	
3	Sukinda	109	98	85	19	...	...	...	
4	Kalkala	34	41	91	35	...	...	...	
5	Chhedra	121	139	33	11	...	...	...	
6	Kujang	789	1,203	836	159	...	...	...	
7	Bishnupur	145	61	84	28	15	11	5	
8	Harishpur	30	16	82	74	...	...	...	
9	Marichpur	59	42	80	216	11	3	8	
10	Patia*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Estates in North Balasore	417	256	309	169	82	69	137	

* See appendix IX for

† The cash rents shown in the statement

VII—contd

PERMANENTLY SETTLED STATES

and the area in columns 70 and 73 is already included in the raiyats' column

poncy raiyats under Orissa Tenancy Act		Under Raiyats						Government lands.	Remarks.
Produce rented		Cash rented			Produce rented.				
Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres	Rent	Number of holdings.	Area in acres,	Area in acres.		
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
1	1	1,488	514	Rs, 1,915	257	439	816		
...	...	2,537	945	2,343	2,418	1,834	643		
...	...	326	108	129	98	93	552		
...	...	33	12	28	10	17	17		
1	1	139	23	117	31	32	94		
...	...	2,863	688	2,254	631	328	6,457		
2	1	201	56	168	110	76	11		
...	...	177	67	123	82	75	962		
21	22	126	50	146	58	45	4,569		
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	356		
27	24	1,255	506	1,419	555	391	3,094		

statistics of Killa Patia.
indicate attested rents.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS

Serial no.	Name of thana	Number of Revenue-free estates.	Area in cultivating possession of revenue-free proprietors.	Area of cash-paying raiyati holdings.	Area of raiyati holdings on produce rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Jajpur	7,052	9,797	5,706	1,397
2	Dharmasala	3,211	5,638	2,807	308
3	Kendrapara	9,068	8,362	5,110	1,333
4	Patamundai	3,412	5,385	2,759	762
5	Aul	598	895	591	91
6	Salepur	12,820	15,030	7,640	2,004
7	Jagatsinghpur	13,969	17,340	8,208	1,198
8	Tirtol	6,859	6,950	2,848	383
9	Cuttack	5,010	7,031	6,086	1,180
	Total of Cuttack District ...	62,069	76,428	41,755	8,656
1	Balasore	6,128	6,965	6,988	581
2	Soro	6,884	13,785	11,162	533
3	Jaleswar	208	263	599	2
4	Basta	2,447	2,924	4,116	404
5	Baliapal	5,547	4,056	6,373	425
6	Basudebpur	2,418	3,526	2,961	171
7	Chandbali	688	802	1,077	140
8	Bhadrak	5,351	10,329	10,346	507
9	Dhamnagar	4,956	7,821	5,756	841
	Total of Balasore District	34,627	50,471	40,378	3,604
1	Puri	2,197	10,949	14,497	10,236
2	Pipli... ..	6,857	10,382	9,482	2,192
3	Gop... ..	5,518	10,479	7,611	2,672
	Total of Puri District ...	14,572	31,810	31,590	15,100
	Total of three Districts ...	111,268	158,709	122,723	27,360
1	Killa Patia in Cuttack District	1	851	7,301	306
2	Ekhrajatmahal in Khurda sub-division.	1	1,203	35,222	1,111

* including 844 acres of

IX.

OF REVENUE-FREE LANDS.

Area of rent-free tenures.	Anabadi.	Other areas.	Total	Total assessed rent on area in column 5.	Incidence per acre of rents in column 11.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
267	193	530	17,890	16,783	2 15 1	
227	87	206	9,273	6,373	2 4 4	
169	83	325	15,382	18,715	3 10 7	
213	2	50	9,171	8,550	3 1 7	
7	...	71	1,655	1,130	1 14 7	
436	229	466	25,835	27,946	3 10 6	
332	336	788	28,402	22,511	2 11 11	
165	...	19	10,538	9,258	3 4 0	
242	1,218	391	16,148	18,972	3 1 11	
2,358	2,138	3,019	134,354	1,30,238	1 11	
233	357	271	15,395	11,868	1 11 2	
373	541	431	26,825	16,527	1 7 10	
5	17	131	1,017	1,050	1 12 1	
45	144	209	7,842	6,149	1 7 11	
136	82	99	11,171	15,493	2 9 5	
155	5	100	6,918	5,114	1 11 8	
21	37	36	2,113	1,865	1 11 8	
469	197	571	22,419	18,480	1 12 7	
221	17	1,485	16,141	12,658	2 3 2	
1,658	1,397	3,333	109,841	90,304	1 13 3	
552	3,097	6,822	46,153	33,588	2 5 1	
441	1,363	1,178	25,038	23,974	2 8 5	
201	1,177	112	22,252	16,518	2 2 9	
1,194	5,637	8,112	93,443	74,080	2 5 6	
5,210	9,172	14,464	337,638	2,94,622	2 6 5	
936	11,663	1,117	22,224	16,653	2 4 6	
1,738	27,368	2,984*	69,626	45,233	1 4 7	

*Government land.

APPENDIX X-A.

Results of crop-cutting experiments of District of Cuttack, made by the Officers of the Settlement Department.

(A) By ordinary method—

Name of thana.	Name of Police-station.	Number of experiments.	Average out-turn of paddy per acre (after allowance for ridges, etc., dryage).	Season.
1	2	3	4	5
Jaipur	{ Jajpur ... Binjharpur ... Dharmasala ... }	286	Md. sr. ch. 16 36 8	1924-25 to 1925-26.
Dharmasala	{ Korai... ... Sukinda ... Barachana ... }	256	15 0 0	1925-26 to 1926-27.
Average of Jajpur Subdivision		542	16 0 6	
Kendrapara	{ Kendrapara ... Patakura ... }	266	16 23 13	1926-27 to 1928-29.
Patamundai	{ Patamundai ... Mahakalpara ... }	97	16 17 3	1926-27 to 1928-29.
Aul	{ Aul ... Rajnarar ... }	144	12 37 3	1924-25 to 1927-28.
Average of Kendrapara Subdivision		507	15 20 14	
Salepur	{ Salepur ... Mahanga ... Kesanagar ... }	315	18 11 11	1925-26 to 1927-28
Jagatsinghpur	{ Jagatsinghpur ... Balikuda ... Gobindpur ... }	303	16 17 0	1926-27 to 1928-29
Tirtol	{ Tirtol ... Ersama ... }	225	16 19 13	1926-27 to 1928-29.
Cuttack	{ Cuttack ... Tangi ... }	122	17 33 12	1927-28 to 1929-30.
Average of Cuttack Subdivision		965	17 9 3	
Average of the District Cuttack		2,014	16 18 14	
(B) By random samplings—				
Cuttack Sadar Subdivision		{ 315 416 473 }	{ 21 1 3 22 18 13 25 4 0 }	{ 1928-29. 1929-30. 1930-31.
Average of Cuttack Sadar Subdivision		401	22 34 11	
Jajpur Thana	...	930	12 10 0	1924-25.
Jajpur Subdivision	...	552	12 15 6	1925-26.
Kendrapara Subdivision	...	25	19 35 3	1928-29.

APPENDIX X-B.

Results of crop-cutting experiments of District Balasore, made by the Officers of the Settlement Department.

(A) By ordinary method—

Name of thana.	Name of Police-station,	Number of experiments	Average out-turn of paddy per acre (after allowance for ridges, and dryage).			Season.
1	2	3	4			5
			Md.	sr.	ch.	
Jaleswar ...	Jaleswar ...	90	17	7	1	1923-24.
Baliapal ...	Baliapal ...	92	14	35	15	} Do
	Bhograi ...	66	15	24	5	
Basta ...	Basta ...	122	14	36	12	} Do,
	Singla ...	34	17	18	1	
Soro ...	Soro ...	169	10	35	3	} Do,
	Similia ...	75	7	6	14	
	Khaira ...	106	14	3	4	
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	56	13	9	9	} Do,
	Remuna ...	...	...	...	...	
Average of Balasore Subdivision		810	13	21	12	
Basudebpur ...	Basudebpur ...	99	10	39	14	1923-24 to
Chandbali	Chandbali	50	8	29	7	1924-25 to
Bhadrak ...	Bhadrak ...	178	13	15	6	1923-24 to
	Banta ...					1925-26.
Dhamnagar ...	Dhamnagar ...	88	16	6	0	1924-25 to
	Bhandaripokhari ...					1925-26
Average of Bhadrak Subdivision		415	12	33	11	
Average of the District Balasore		1,225	13	12	4	
(b) By random sampling—						
Balasore Sadar Subdivision		318	17	19	10	1928-29.
		428	17	2	6	1929-30.
		365	18	6	13	1930-31.
Average of Balasore Sadar Subdivision		370	17	22	15	
Bhadrak Subdivision		938	13	37	0	1925-26.

APPENDIX X-C

Results of crop-cutting experiments of District Puri, made by the Officers of the Settlement Department.

(A) By ordinary method—

Name of thana.	Name of Police station.	Number of experi-ments.	Average out- turn of paddy per acre (after allowance for ridges, etc., dryage).			Season.		
1	2	3	4			5		
			Md.	sr.	ch.			
Pipli	{	Pipli	104	16	27	10	{	1923-24 to 1924-25.
		Delang	83	12	33	8		
		Nimapara	141	14	23	3		
		Balipatna	105	15	36	1		
		Balianta	55	16	19	8		
Puri	{	Puri	107	14	5	6	{	Do.
		Satyabadi	100	14	3	3		
		Brahmagiri	92	9	37	15		
Gop	{	Gop	147	12	13	2	{	Do
		Kakatpur	109	11	28	11		
Average of Puri Sadar Subdivision		1,043	13	30	11			
Ekhratmahal in Khurda Subdivision		44	19	6	1			
(B) By random sampling—								
Puri Sadar Subdivision	{	415	23	24	13	{	1928-29. 1929-30. 1930-31.	
		401	20	32	6			
		402	21	34	6			
Average of Puri Sadar Subdivision		406	22	3	14			

APPENDIX XI

Statement of area and assets by classes of tenancies in the temporarily-settled area, in aggregate for the three districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore (including Khasmahals).

Class of tenancy.	Number of holdings.	Area.		Rents or valuation.			Percentage of increase of settled over existing assets.	Incidence per acre.		
		Last Settle-ment.	Present Settle-ment.	Last Settle-ment.	Existing.	Settled.		Last Settle-ment.	Existing.	Settled.
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	40,293	47,400	41,712	65,800	62,073	83,808	35	1 6 3	1 7 10	2 0 2
Kharida Jamabandi...	293,311	286,600	268,903	3,00,000	2,78,679	4,21,875	51	1 0 9	1 0 7	1 9 1
Bajyaffi Madhyasatwad hikari and Bajyaffi Sthitiban.	1,426,006	1,273,000	1,354,605	28,88,200	30,14,323	37,40,724	24	2 4 4	2 3 7	2 12 2
Settled and occupancy	6,092	23,100	8,441	45,100	13,171	16,635	26	1 15 3	1 9 0	1 15 4
Non-occupancy	34,012	9,100	5,658	41,700	28,692	35,949	25	4 9 4	5 1 2	6 5 8
Chandna	3,050	..	733	..	33,926	34,476	2	..	46 4 6	47 0 7
Non-agricultural lessees in urban areas	26,883	20,200	18,623	43,000	39,838	49,424	24	2 2 1	2 2 3	2 10 6
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	10,935	3,800	33,415	5,200	45,916	59,492	30	1 5 11	1 6 0	1 12 6
Other tenures	61	..	10,494	..	1,008	1,008	..	..	0 1 6	0 1 6
Mukarri (tenures at fixed rents)	..	..	..	34,300	59,364	59,364	..	..	..	..
Sairat	83	..	59	..	506	6,515	1,188	..	8 9 3	110 6 9
Valuation of Non-agricultural Pattadars	..	..	..	..	11,430	11,430	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous income in Khasmahal	63,335	172,520	179,574	3,84,600	5,16,883	5,16,883	..	2 3 8	2 14 1	2 14 1
Lands in possession of proprietor	51,318	..	24,681	..	73,168	73,168	..	..	2 15 5	2 15 5
Sthitiaban babat nijjote	79,723	23,700	40,620	46,200	1,15,397	1,15,397	..	1 15 2	2 13 5	2 13 5
Lands valued for revenue	7,685	28,600	28,632	13,500	14,390	14,390	..	0 7 7	0 8 0	0 8 0
Tanki bahel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total assessed	2,042,777	1,888,020	2,016,150	38,67,600	43,08,764	52,40,538				
Un-assessed	..	767,206	622,588							
Grand Total	..	2,655,226	2,638,738							

APPENDIX XII-A.

Statement of assets and areas by classes of tenancies in the temporarily-settled area, Districts Cuttack, (including Khasmahals).

Class of tenancy.	Number of holdings.	Area.		Rents or valuation.			Percentage of increase of settled over existing assets.	Incidence per acre.		
		Last Settle-ment.	Present Settle-ment.	Last Settle-ment.	Existing.	Settled.		Last Settle-ment.	Existing.	Settled,
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	34,501	30,100	28,077	45,300	44,734	61,418	37	1 8 0	1 9 6	2 3 0
Kharida Jamabandi...	173,114	117,300	108,224	1,33,200	1,20,735	1,94,769	61	1 2 2	1 1 10	1 12 10
Bajyafai Madhyasatwadhikari and Bajyafai Sthitiban.										
Settled and occupancy	854,420	552,800	581,501	15,57,300	16,11,347	19,85,718	23	2 12 10	2 12 4	3 6 7
Non-occupancy	2,688	8,100	2,225	20,900	4,036	4,944	21	2 9 0	1 13 5	2 3 6
Chandna	22,369	4,800	3,552	23,300	18,212	22,706	25	4 14 0	5 2 0	6 6 3
Non-agricultural lessees in urban area	2,762	..	601	..	16,114	16,664	3	..	25 13 0	27 11 8
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	18,643	10,200	9,251	25,400	23,165	28,583	24	2 8 0	2 8 1	3 4 7
Other tenures	5,337	..	8,117	..	13,974	18,830	35	..	1 11 7	2 5 1
Sairat	..	..	..	16,600	26,703	26,703	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous income in Khasmahal	..	..	..	..	11,430	11,430	..	..	..	..
Lands in possession of proprietor	44,602	85,820	88,284	2,23,300	2,95,986	2,95,986	..	2 9 8	3 5 8	3 5 8
Sthitiaban babat nijjote	35,704	..	14,175	..	45,465	46,465	..	..	3 4 5	3 4 5
Lands valued for revenue	52,949	13,100	23,962	27,500	75,642	75,642	..	2 2 0	3 2 6	3 2 6
Tanki bahel	5	300	489	100	10	10	..	0 6 0	0 0 4	0 0 4
Total assessed	1,247,094	822,520	868,459	29,72,900	23,08,618	27,89,973	..	..	..	..
Un-assessed	..	350,280	287,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	1,172,800	1,155,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XII-B.

Statement of assets and areas by classes of tenancies in the temporarily-settled area, District Balasore, (including Khasmahals)

Class of tenancy	Number of holdings.	Area		Rents or valuations			Percentage of increase of settled over existing assets	Incidence per acre		
		Last Settlement	Present Settlement.	Last Settlement	Existing	Settled.		Last Settlement.	Existing	Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kharida Jamabandi. . .	4,493	Acres. 14,900	Acres. 11,330	Rs. 16,900	Rs. 13,920	Rs. 18,216	31	Rs. a. p. 1 2 2	Rs. a. p. 1 3 8	Rs. a. p. 1 9 9
Bajyafi Madhyasatwadhikari and Bajyafi Sthitiban.	71,999	103,400	97,495	91,300	86,501	1,36,239	46	0 14 2	0 14 2	1 4 9
Settled and occupancy . .	373,198	490,700	542,575	8,83,500	9,62,258	12,05,349	25	1 12 10	1 12 5	2 3 7
Non-occupancy . .	2,864	13,400	5,816	21,900	8,524	10,925	28	1 10 2	1 7 5	1 14 1
Chandna . .	8,453	3,300	1,798	1,600	7,515	9,402	25	3 8 3	4 2 10	5 3 8
Choukidari Jagir resumed . .	4,207	7,200	7,026	12,400	12,127	15,118	25	1 11 7	1 11 7	2 2 5
Other tenures . .	4,183	3,800	18,404	5,200	25,223	31,298	24	1 6 0	1 5 11	1 11 3
Mukarri (tenures on rents fixed in perpetuity)	40	..	3,740*	..	911	911	..	..	0 3 11	0 3 11
Sairat . .	..	..	..	12,200	21,909	21,909	..	..	..	..
Lands in possession of proprietors	9,076	46,603	50,328	81,100	1,12,936	1,12,936	..	1 11 10	2 3 11	2 3 11
Sthitiban babat nijjote . .	9,323	..	6,404	..	15,780	15,780	..	..	2 7 5	2 7 5
Lands valued for revenue . .	17,224	8,900	11,933	15,300	27,661	27,661	..	1 11 6	2 5 1	2 5 1
Total assessed	504,960	692,200	756,849	11,51,400	12,95,266	15,95,744	..	..	..	..
Un-assessed . .	..	266,926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total . .	959,126	958,460	201,611	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Bichitrapur Khasmahal

APPENDIX XII-C.

Statment of assets and areas by classes of tenancies in the temporarily-settled area. District Puri, Sadr Subdivision (including Khasmahals)

Class of tenancy	Number of holding.	Area		Rents or valuations			Percentage of increase of settled over existing assets	Incidence per acre		
		Last Settle-ment	Present Settle-ment.	Last Settle-ment	Existing	Settled.		Last Settle-ment.	Existing	Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kharida Jamabandi..	1,299	Acres. 2,400	Acres. 2,305	Rs. 3,600	Rs. 3,419	Rs. 4,174	22	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1 7 9	Rs. a. p. 1 13 0
Bajyafi Madhyasatwadhikari and Bajyafi Sthitiban.	48,193	65,900	63,184	75,500	71,443	1,00,857	41	1 2 5	1 2 1	1 9 7
Settled and occupancy	198,478	229,500	230,529	4,47,400	4,40,717	5,49,657	25	1 15 2	1 14 7	2 6 2
Non-occupancy	540	1,600	399	2,300	551	766	39	1 7 0	1 6 1	1 14 9
Chandna	3,190	1,000	308	6,800	2,965	3,841	30	6 12 10	9 10 0	12 7 6
Choukidari Jagir resumed	4,033	2,800	2,346	5,200	4,546	5,623	24	1 13 9	1 15 0	2 6 4
Other tenures	1,415	..	6,894	..	6,719	9,364	39	..	0 15 7	1 5 9
Mukarri (tenures on rents fixed in perpetuity)	21	..	6,754*	..	97	97	..	..	0 0 3	0 0 3
Sairat	..	..	..	5,500	10,747	10,747	..	..	..	..
Non-agricultural Pattadars (valuation)	83	..	59	..	506	6,515	1,188	..	8 9 3	110 6 9
Non-agrticultural lessees in urban area	288	..	132	..	17,812	17,812	..	..	134 15 0	134 15 0
Lands in possession of proprietors	9,657	40,100	40,962	80,200	1,07,961	1,07,961	..	2 0 0	2 10 2	2 10 2
Sthitiban babat nijjote	6,291	..	4,102	..	10,923	10,923	..	..	2 10 7	2 10 7
Lands valued for revenue	9,550	1,700	4,725	3,400	12,094	12,094	..	2 0 0	2 8 11	2 8 11
Tanki bahel	7,680	28,300	28,143	13,400	14,380	14,380	..	0 5 7	0 8 2	0 8 2
Total assessed	290,723	373,300	390,842	6,43,300	7,04,880	8,54,821	..	..	..	..
Un-assessed ..	..	150,000	133,513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	523,300	524,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*In Kodhar Estate.

APPENDIX XIII-A.

Statement of assets, area and revenue of temporarily settled estates (excluding Khasmahals).

Name of District	Num-ber of estates.	Area.						Assets			Revenue.				Per centage of increase in revenue.	Landlords income			Percentage of increase in land income.			Chowdhari revenue.	
		Last Settlement.			Present Settlement.			Last Settlement.	Existing	Settled.	Last Settlement.	Revenue	Per centage	Present Settlement.		Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled	Over income at last Settlement	Over existing income.	Last Settlement	Present Settlement	
		Assessed	Un assessed.	Total.	Assessed.	Un-assessed.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Cuttack	8,374	822,520	350,280	1,172,800	867,844	287,035	1,154,879	20,72,900	22,81,074	27,61879	53	10,99,165	52.9	14,61,594	33	8,97,758	10,77,388	Rs.	Rs.	33.9	20,829	24,412	
Puri	560	362,800	147,874	510,674	380,029	131,659	511,688	6,36,908	6,80,607	8,28,808	58.9	9,71,222	56.8	4,70,710	26.8	1,94,615	2,15,207	2,63,148	35.2	4,389	4,907		
Balasore	2,394	679,296	263,267	942,563	741,703	198,199	939,902	11,19,674	12,54,454	15,45,438	59.3	5,96,797	53.1	8,30,404	37.5	4,91,366	6,12,996	6,81,148	38.6	10,450	12,712		
Total	11,328	1,864,616	71,421	2,626,037	1,989,576	616,893	2,606,469	38,29,482	42,16,135	51,33,825	54	20,67,124	53.6	27,32,708	38.2	15,83,799	19,05,583	21,46,472	36.5	35,698	42,031		

APPENDIX XIII-B.

Statement of asset s, area and revenue of Khasmahals.

Nome of District.	Num- ber of estates	Area						Assets,		Revenue		Remarks.
		Last settlement.		Present settlement,				Existing.	Settled.	Existing	Settled.	
		Assessed	Un- assessed.	Total.	Assessed	Un- assessed	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cuttack ...	6(a)	...	...	*	615	429	1,044	27,544	28,094	27,544	28,094	(a) Excludes Banki (Tauzi no. 2844) and Jambu Light House (Tauzi no. 4018).
Puri ...	3(b)	10,500	21,26	12,626	10,813	1,854	12,667	24,273	26,713	22,837	25,574	(b) Excludes Khurda Khasmahals.
Balasore ...	10(c)	12,904	3,659	16,563	15,146	3,412	18,558	40,812	50,806	33,736	50,294	(c) Excludes the Bichitrapur Khasmahal, with on area of 3,545 acres, which is a tenure paying quit rent of Rs. 799-0-11 to proprietors of Tauzi no. 1369-A, 1370 and 3807. There was no revision of rents, and existing asset amount to Rs. 5,556-4-0.
Total ...	19	23,404	5,785	29,189	26,574	5,695	32,269	92,629	1,05,113	84,117	1,93,982	

* Last settlement figures not available.

APPENDIX XIV-A

Statement showing the area, assets and revenue of the Sub-proprietary tenures.

Name of. District	Number of tenures.	Area.							Assets.		Revenue payable by the Sub-proprietor		Remarks.
		At last Settlement.			At present Settlement.				Last Settle- ment.	Present Settle- ment.	Last Settle- ment.	Present Settle- ment	
		Assessed	Un- assessed	Total	Assessed.	Un- assessed.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cuttack	1,128	93,612	35,440	129,052	99,352	31,766	131,118	Rs. 2,37,690	Rs. 3,15,936	Rs. 1,61,713	Rs. 2,17,827		
Puri	1,382	157,113	48,383	205,496	165,837	46,685	212,522	2,91,046	3,71,303	2,19,975	2,77,053		
Balasore	1,046	79,873	17,518	97,391	83,059	16,159	99,218	1,18,639	1,61,791	87,068	1,17,905		
Total	3,556	330,598	101,341	431,939	348,248	94,610	442,858	6,47,375	8,49,030	4,68,756	6,12,785		

TABLE XIV-A

APPENDIX XIV-B.

Statement showing the distribution of assets between the Sub-proprietor, Proprietor, and Government.

Name of District	Num ber of tenures	At last settlement.					Existing assets.	Settled assets	Income of the sub-proprietor before the present settle-ment.	Distribution of assets.						Actual percentage after concessions.		
		To sub-proprietor			To Pro-prietor.	To Government.				For the first two years.		For subsequent years.				To sub-proprietor.	To proprietor.	To Government.
		Assets.									To subproprietor	To Proprietor.	To Government.	To subproprietor.	To Proprietor.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Cuttack	1-128	2,37,690	75,977	40,061	1,21,652	1,66,242	3,15,936	1,04,529	98,964	51,656	1,65,316	98,109	51,855	1,65,972	31.1	16.4	52.5	
Puri ...	1,382	2,91,016	71,071	51,325	1,68,650	3,14,153	3,71,303	94,178	94,424	65,625	2,11,254	94,250	65,665	2,11,388	25.4	17.7	56.9	
Balasore	1-046	1,18,659	31,571	22,934	64,134	1,31,789	1,61,791	44,721	44,469	29,578	87,744	43,886	29,739	88,166	27.1	18.4	54.5	
Total ...	3,556	6,47,375	1,78,619	1,14,320	3,54,436	7,12,184	8,49,030	2,43,428	2,37,857	1,46,859	4,64,314	2,36,245	1,47,259	4,65,526	27.8	17.4	54.8	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the amount recovered on account of survey and settlement costs in Orissa settlement (from permanently settled and Revenue free area).

Name of Block	Demand.	Recovered.		Written off.	Remarks.
		Voluntarily.	By certificate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A ...	1,97,604 0 0	1,92,237 5 0	5,121 2 0	245 9 0	
B ...	2,61,761 12 0	2,59,907 14 0	1,827 6 0	26 8 0	
C ...	1,15,748 0 0	1,11,997 0 0	3,719 10 0	31 6 0	
D ...	1,26,717 0 0	1,24,933 0 0	1,781 3 0	2 13 0	
E ...	2,14,085 0 0	2,03,085 0 0	11,000 0 0	...	
F ...	2,32,285 0 0	2,27,757 0 0	4,528 0 0	...	
G ...	85,968 0 0	82,385 5 0	3,576 3 0	6 8 0	
Total...	12,34,168 12 0	12,02,302 8 0	31,553 8 0	312 12 0	

APPENDIX XVII

List of Officers employed in Orissa Revision Settlement of 1922—32.

Serial. no.	Name of Officers.	Nature of employment.	Period of employ- ment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Indian Civil Service.</i>		Yrs. M. D.	
1	Mr. A. R. Toplis ...	Settlement Officer ...	1 5 0	
2	Mr. P. T. Mansfield ...	Charge Officer ...	0 5 0	
		Settlement Officer ...	3 1 0	
3	Mr. D. E. Reuben ...	Charge Officer ...	1 9 0	
		Settlement Officer ...	0 10 0	
4	Mr. P. J. Scotland ...	Charge Officer ...	2 8 0	
		Settlement Officer ...	1 3 0	
5	Mr. N. Senapati ...	Charge Officer ...	2 4 0	
6	Mr. W. W. Dalziel ...	Charge Officer ...	1 3 0	
		Settlement Officer ...	2 5 0	
7	Mr. K. P. Sinha ...	Charge Officer ...	1 0 0	
8	Mr. S. M. Dhar ...	Ditto ...	0 10 0	
	<i>Junior Civilians under Training.</i>			
9	Mr. S. R. Zaman ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	0 5 0	
10	Mr. S. N. Mezumdar ...	Ditto ...	0 5 0	
11	Mr. S. K. Das ...	Ditto ...	0 5 0	
12	Mr. D. P. Sinha Sarma ...	Ditto ...	0 5 0	
13	Mr. B. C. Mukharji ...	Ditto ...	0 6 0	
14	Mr. T. G. K. N. Ayyar ...	Ditto ...	0 6 0	
15	Mr. A. Whittaker ...	Ditto ...	0 5 0	
16	Mr. H. Whittaker ...	Ditto ...	0 5 0	
17	Mr. V. E. Davies ...	Ditto ...	0 6 0	
18	Mr. V. K. B. Pillai ...	Ditto ...	0 6 0	
19	Mr. Abhayapada Mukharji ...	Ditto ...	0 6 0	
	<i>Indian Police Service.</i>			
20	Mr. M. A. Khan (under training).	Ditto ...	0 6 0	
	<i>Deputy Collectors.</i>			
21	Rai Sahib Phanindranath Gupta.	Settlement Officer ...	0 5 0	
		Charge Officer ...	3 3 0	
22	Babu Nalini Kanta Ghosh ...	Attestation, and Charge Officer	6 5 0	
		Settlement Officer ..	0 4 0	
23	Mr. Samuel Das ...	Attestation, Revenue Settlement, and Charge Officer.	7 6 0	
24	Rai Sahib Uma Charan Das ...	Attestation, Headquarters, Charge Officer.	5 0 0	
25	Babu Sachidananda Misra ...	Attestation and Case work ...	8 7 0	
26	Mr. Prabhat Chandra Patra ...	Khanapuri ...	0 7 0	
27	Babu Bhagaban Mahapatra ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	2 7 0	Promoted to Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX XVII—contd.

Serial no.	Name of Officers.	Name of employment.	Period of employment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Y. M. D.	
28	Babu Krishna Chandra Ghosh ...	Attestation and Case work ...	6 11 0	
29	Babu Chintamani Das ...	Headquarters ...	0 11 0	
30	Babu Ram Krishna Prashad ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	3 9 0	
31	Babu Panchkari Mitra ...	Ditto ...	3 3 0	
32	Babu Bisheshvar Patnaik ...	Attestation, Land Revenue and Case work.	8 4 0	
33	Babu Jadunath Mahapatra ...	Attestation and Headquarters	6 11 0	Promoted to Deputy Collector.
34	Babu Ganesh Chandra Chandra ...	Ditto ...	4 1 0	Ditto.
35	Babu Satish Chandra Banerji ...	Attestation and Land Revenue	8 6 0	Ditto.
36	Babu Chintamani Acharya ...	Attestation and Case work ...	8 2 0	Ditto.
37	Babu Shivanandan Sahay ...	Khanapuri and Attestation	2 1 0	
38	Babu Manindranath Guha ...	Attestation, etc. ...	4 1 0	
39	Babu Udit Narayan Pandey ...	Attestation and Case work ...	7 7 0	Promoted to Deputy Collector.
40	Maulavi Musahib Khan ...	Khanapuri, Attestation and Headquarters.	7 11 0	Ditto.
41	Babu Satish Chandra Ray ...	Attestation and case work ...	2 5 0	
42	Babu Manas Kamaneswar Chatterji.	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	1 8 0	
43	M S: Wasi Ahmad Bilgrami ...	Attestation and Khanapuri ...	2 7 0	
44	Mr. C. H. McNeill ...	Khanapuri ...	2 11 0	
45	Babu Parameswar Dayal ...	Attestation and Case work ...	4 7 0	Promoted to Deputy Collector.
46	Babu Nagendranath Dutta ...	Attestation and Land Revenue	2 7 0	
47	Babu Santosh Kumar Aikat	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	1 8 0	
48	Mr. Isaiah Das ...	Attestation and Land Revenue	4 0 0	
49	Babu Padma Charan Das ...	Ditto ...	4 6 0	
50	Babu Brajasundar Mahanti ...	Attestation ...	1 11 0	
51	Babu Eraj Bihari Singh	Attestation and Khanapuri ...	1 11 0	
	<i>Munsifs under training.</i>			
52	Babu Nagendra Nath Das ...	Khanapuri and Attestation	1 6 0	
53	Babu Nirmal Ch. Chaudhuri ...	Ditto ...	1 6 0	
54	Babu Jagannath Mahanti ...	Ditto ...	1 6 0	
55	Babu Bipra Charan Das ...	Ditto ...	1 6 0	
56	M. Mirza Ahmad Beg ...	Ditto ...	1 6 0	
57	Babu Brahmdev Narayan Singh	Ditto ...	0 1 0	
58	M. Khalil-ur-Rahman ...	Ditto ...	0 7 0	
59	M. Abdus Samad ...	Ditto ...	0 7 0	
60	Babu Kapildeva Sahay ...	Ditto ...	0 7 0	
61	Babu Abanidhar Chatterji ...	Ditto ...	0 7 0	
62	Babu Param Krishna Nag ...	Ditto ...	1 6 0	

APPENDIX XVII—contd.

Serial no.	Name of Officers.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Yrs. M. D.	
63	M. Kabir-ud-din Ahmad ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	1 6 0	
64	Babu Baidyanath Ray ...	Ditto ...	1 6 0	
65	Babu Labanya Kumar Banerji ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0	
66	Babu Ram Niranjana Prashad ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0	
67	Babu Upendra Narayan Singh ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0	
68	M. Md. Yahiya ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0	
69	Babu Satyanarayan Choudhuri ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0	
70	M. Saiyid Abdul Hamid ...	Ditto ...	1 6 0	
71	Babu Nirmal Chandra Ganguli ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0	
72	Babu Sheo Nandan Prashed Singh ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0	
73	Babu Saralendu Bhusan Sen Gupta ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0	
74	Babu Rudra Praseanna Misra ...	Ditto ...	0 7 0	
75	M. Nasir-ud-din Khan ...	Ditto ...	0 7 0	
	<i>Sub-Deputy Collectors.</i>	Ditto ...	0 10 0	
76	Babu Nishi Kanta Bishvas ...	Attestation ...	7 3 0	
77	Babu Gopal Charan Patnaik ...	Attestation, etc., and Case work		
78	Babu Tejendranath Gupta ...	Khanapuri and Attestation, etc.	8 6 0	Promoted to Sub-Deputy Collector.
79	Babu Sadhu Charan Sahu ...	Ditto ...	2 8 0	Ditto.
80	Babu Nand Kumar Misra ...	Khanapuri ...	0 4 0	
81	Babu Apurba Krishna Singh ...	Khanapuri and Attestation, etc.	4 1 0	Promoted to Sub-Deputy Collector
82	Babu Bansidhar Naik ...	Attestation and Case work etc.	5 3 0	
83	Babu Radhamohan Patnaik ...	Attestation, etc. ...	1 8 0	
84	Babu Sudhir Chandra Ray ...	Ditto ...	2 7 0	
85	Babu Sadananda Patnaik ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	2 11 0	
86	Babu Madan Mohan Patnaik ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0	
87	Babu Purna Chandra Mahanti ...	Ditto ...	1 5 0	
88	Babu Priya Gopal Ghosh ...	Ditto ...	5 3 0	
89	Babu Durga Charan Patnaik ...	Ditto ...	8 1 0	Promoted to Sub-Deputy Collector.
90	Babu Haribandhu Mahanti ...	Ditto ...	5 8 0	Ditto
91	Mr. P. D. Gomes ...	Khanapuri ...	0 5 0	
92	Babu Somnath Mahapatra ...	Khanapuri and Attestation, etc.	5 8 0	
93	Babu Girindranth Sarkar ...	Ditto ...	1 4 0	
94	Babu Natabar Patnaik ...	Attestation etc. ...	5 2 0	
95	Babu Sudhakar Patnaik ...	Ditto ...	3 4 0	
96	Babu Sripati Chatterji ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	3 10 0	
97	Babu Mahendra Prashad Singh ...	Attestation, etc. ...	3 7 0	

APPENDIX—XVII—contd.

Serfal no.	Name of Officers	Nature of employment	Period of employ-ments.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Y. M. D.	
98	Babu Braja mohan Patnaik ...	Khanapuri ...	0 7 0	
99	M. Fahimul-Haqq ...	Atte station ...	0 9 0	
100	M.Md. Abdul Jalil	Khanapuri ...	0 8 0	
101	M. syed Shamsuddaula Nasirud-din Haidar.	Do ...	0 7 0	
102	Babu Dharanidhar Benerji ...	Attestation,etc. ...	2 7 0	
103	M. Sd. Abul Khair Muhammad Tehir.	Do ...	2 8 0	
104	Babo Akhil Chandra Maitra ...	Khanapuri ...	0 7 0	
105	Mr.C-K- Kongari ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	0 8 0	
106	Mr. A. T. Kujur ...	Attestation ,etc. ...	1 11 0	
107	Babu Susil Kumar Barat ...	Khanapuri and Khurda Kabu-lyat.	2 3 0	
108	M. Shaikh Abdul Hamid ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	1 6 0	
109	M. Md. Shafi ...	Attestation, etc. ...	1 9 0	
110	Babu Nila Lohita Bhatta-charji.	Khanapuri ...	0 11 0	
		Attestation ...	2 0 0	
111	Babu Remeshvar Prashad Gupta	Do ...	1 11 0	
112	Babu Kshitish Chandra Sen...	Do ...	0 4 0	
113	Babu Bhairab Charan Sinha ...	Khanapuri and Attestation etc-	4 5 0	
114	Babu Atal Kumar Chakravarti ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0	Promoted to Sub-Deputy Collector.
115	Babu Jay Behari Parhee ...	Khanapuri ...	1 8 0	
116	M. Shah Ahmad Husain ...	Attestation ...	1 7 0	
117	M. Saiyid Abdul Haqq ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	1 11 0	
118	Babu Bachchu Narayan Ray ...	Khanapuri and Kabuliyat ...	1 3 0	
119	M. Md. Usman ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	2 1 0	
120	Babu Jyoti Prashad Mukherji ...	Khanapuri ...	1 4 0	
121	Babu Nanda Jha ...	Attestation,etc, ...	3 5 0	
122	Babu Raj Krishna Ray ...	Ditto ...	1 9 0	
123	Babu Hitesh Chandra Chakravarti.	Ditto ...	0 10 0	
124	Babu Pankaj Kumar Chatterji	Khanapuri and Attestation,etc. ...	2 0 0	
125	Babu Natabar Sahu ...	Attestation,etc. ...	0 9 0	
126	Babu Anant Prashad Panda.	Khanapuri and Attestation,etc.	2 7 0	
127	Babu Loknath Patnayik ...			Promoted to Sub-Deputy Collector.
128	Babu Dibya Sinha Patnaik ...	Khanapuri ...	4 10 0	Ditto.
129	Babu Banambar Mahanti ...	Khanapuri and Attestation,etc	3 9 0	Ditto.
	<i>Non-Gazetted Assistant Settlement Officers.</i>			
130	M. Siraj-ud-din Ahmad ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	5 11 0	
131	Babu Binda Charan ...	Cadastral ...	1 2 0	
132	Babu Lalit Mohan Bhattacharji	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	3 11 0	

APPENDIX XVII—contd.

Serial no.	Name of Officers.	Name of employment.	Period of employment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Yrs. M. D.	
133	Babu Bichitrananda Mahanti	Khanapuri ...	0 11 0	
134	Babu Ramani Mohan Sen ...	Khanapuri and Attestation ...	2 6 0	
135	Babu Atul Pada Mazumdar ...	Ditto ...	5 11 0	
136	M. Mansur Ali ...	Ditto ...	2 7 0	
137	Babu Digamber Chand ...	Ditto ...	1 6 0	
138	Rai Sahib Lauhar Singh ...	Khanapuri ...	2 8 0	
139	Babu Raghunath Prasad Varma	Do. ...	1 2 0	
140	Babu Bhakti Pada Datta ...	Khanapuri and Attestation	1 11 0	
141	Babu Labanya Kumar Chakravarti.	Ditto ...	3 9 0	
142	Babu Durjodhan Mahanti ...	Ditto ...	3 0 0	
143	M. Sadat Ali ...	Ditto ...	4 5 0	
144	Babu Kumarish Chandra Rai	Ditto ...	1 4 0	
145	Babu Loknath Pati ...	Ditto ...	0 3 0	
146	Babu Gopinath Singh ...	Khanapuri ...	0 11 0	

APPENDIX XVIII.

GLOSSARY.

(Showing the sense in which words have been used in the record-of-rights).

- Abadi*—Cultivated.
- Amalnamapatta*—An unregistered lease for reclamation of waste land.
- Anabadi*—Uncultivated lands. (The term is generally applied to landlords' uncultivated lands other than *Rakhit* and *Sarbasadharan*.)
- Ansik*—Co-sharer.
- Ans Saman*—Equal shares.
- Aputrik-heba parjanta*—Till failure of direct male heirs.
- Asal raiyat*—A term used for distinguishing a *raiya* from an under-*raiya*.
- Babat*—In respect of.
- Ba : su : da* :—Abbreviation for *Bandhak Sutra dakhil*, i.e. possession by mortgage.
- Badali su : da* :—Possession by exchange.
- Bagayet*—Garden, Orchard.
- Baishnabottar*—Grant of lands to *Baishnabs* in perpetuity.
- Bajyasti*—Literally resumed. Used in the record only for those tenants who come within the definition in section 3(2) of the Orissa Tenancy Act.
- Balickar*—Land covered with sand.
- Banam*—In the name of.
- Bangopasagar charabasti*—Land formed by silt deposit of the Bay of Bengal.
- Baraja*—Garden for growing betel leaves.
- Basti*—Village site.
- Baya*—Vendor.
- Bebandobasti*—Held without landlord's consent, no relationship of landlord and tenant existing.
- Bebandobasti Nayabadi*—Lands that have been reclaimed within the last 4 years without landlord's consent.
- Bebandobasti Nilamijot*—Holdings purchased by landlord for default of rent but found in the possession of the original tenant without landlord's consent.
- Bemiadi patta*—Lease for an unspecified term of years.
- Bena*—A kind of grass used for thatching houses.
- Benapat*—Lands where *Bena* grass grows.
- Besumar*—Innumerable.
- Bethi*—Unpaid labour
- Bhagabatghar*—A place, generally a small house where the sacred books of *Bhagabat* are read and worshipped by villagers or particular communities.
- Bheti*—Presents given by tenants to landlords during *Sunia* or other occasions.
- Bharan*—A measure of paddy differing at different places from 6 to 16 maunds.
- Bhumyadhikari*—Landlord.
- Biali*—Autumn rice.
- Bijesthali*—The seat of an Idol.
- Bije*—Abbreviated form of *Bijesthali*.
- Biradaran*—Relatives.
- Bises Anusanga*—Special incidents of a tenancy.
- Brahmottar*—Grant of land to a Brahman in perpetuity.
- Chandna*—Status applied to certain non-agricultural holdings in the temporarily-settled area according to section 3(3) of the Orissa Tenancy Act.
- Charbandi*—A kind of tenancy in a *char* or *diara* in which right of occupancy has not accrued.
- Choura*—A small mound on which *Tulsi* plant (*Basil*) is grown for worship by Hindus.
- Chela*—Disciple.
- Chhana*—Straw.
- Chirasthayi Jama*—Rent fixed in perpetuity.

- Chirasthayi Niskar*—Permanently rent-free.
- Da*—Abbreviated form of *Dakhal*.
- Dag*—Plot number.
- Dakahaka*—A kind of menial service.
- Dakhal*—Possession; in the possession of.
- Dakhalkar mutabik daja* 25(2)—Status of a co-sharer landlord in respect of lands, in which he cannot have any *raiya* right, under provisions of the Orissa Tenancy Act, section 25(2).
- Dakhalsatwabisista*—Status of an occupancy *raiya*.
- Dakhalsatiwa Sunya*—Status of a non-occupancy *raiya*.
- Dalua*—Spring rice.
- Danda*—A narrow piece of waste land used as a pathway.
- Danda*—Outer courtyard of a house.
- Dansutre dakhal*—Possession by gift.
- Dar*—A prefix used to denote that a tenant holds under another tenant of the same status, e.g. *darchandnadar*, i.e. a *chandnadar* holding under another *chandnadar*.
- Debottar*—Land held in trust for the benefit of a deity in perpetuity.
- Dekhumona Sanja*—A produce-rent fixed by appraisement of the crop according to the quality of the season.
- Deshheta jagir*—Land held rent-free by village servants in return for service to the community. Held to be not terminable at the will of the landlord, and exempted in temporarily-settled estates from payment of land revenue.
- Dharya-jama*—Settled rent, i.e. settled under Chapter XI of the Orissa Tenancy Act during the present settlement.
- Dhipa*—A mound of earth.
- Dhulibhag*—A rent in kind amounting to half the produce including by-products.
- Diha*—Site of a house.
- Dofasali*—Double-cropped area.
- Dolamandap*—A place for worshipping idols during the *Holi* festival.
- Ejan*—Ditto.
- Ellar*—Acre.
- Ekaek*—To the exclusion of other co-sharers.
- Ektanka*—Sixteen annas; *ektanka* share means entire interest.
- Faut*—Dead.
- Gadi*—Place where the holy script is kept; places where remains of pious men are preserved for worship.
- Gahira*—A ditch.
- Gaur*—Member of herdsman caste, or milkman.
- Ghai*—Spill channel created by flood water.
- Gharbari*—(1) House and homestead land.
(2) The status means non-agricultural tenant in a permanently-settled and revenue-free estate, in which non-agricultural tenants cannot come under the definition of *chandna* in section 3(3) of the Orissa Tenancy Act.
- Ghat*—Ferry; bathing place in a river or tank.
- Ghatia*—One who works as boatman on a ferry *ghat*.
- Gochar*—Pasture for cattle.
- Godanda*—Cattle track.
- Gohiri*—Cattle track.
- Gomasta*—Manager of petty landlords—the manager of big landlords being known as *Dewan* or *naib*.
- Gopala*—Same as *Gaur*.
- Gouni*—Grain measure varying in capacity in different localities, from 2 to 5 seers.
- Gramadebati*—Presiding idol of a village.
- Grahala*—Cow-shed.
- Mal*—Present, Existing.
- Hala*—Plough.

Hala—A bundle of paddy with straw made on the field while harvesting.

Halia—Agricultural labourer, retained year by year.

Handi—Earthen pot.

Handiparia—A place where earthen pots discarded according to social injunction are thrown; such pots being considered unclean are not allowed to be thrown at any other place.

Harmahsul or *Harfasal*—Growing miscellaneous crops.

Mat—One cubit.

Hat—Market sitting on fixed days in a week.

Heta—Compound.

Mata—A kind of jagir.

Hira—Ridge.

Holi—or *Hori*—A festival of the idol Krishna during *Falgun purnima*.

Hara—A narrow ridge lying fallow, e.g. embankments of tanks.

Ijaradar—Temporary lessee of proprietary or tenure-holder's rights.

Ijmal—Joint.

Ikar—A kind of cane, the sticks of which are used for fencing *pan* gardens and as props for the *pan* plants.

Istamarari—Permanent, used to describe status, e.g. of tenure-holders as defined in section 3 (12) of the Orissa Tenancy Act.

Ja—Abbreviation for *jati*, caste.

Jabal—Until.

Jabardakhal—Forcible possession without right or title.

Jabat jiban—During life time, held for life.

Jagir—Term used to describe land held rent-free or at a quit rent on condition of performing service and not held in any *raiya* right.

Jala—Local name of ordinary paddy land especially in the Balasore district.

Jalapata—Paddy fields of low level that remain water-logged, fit for growing *dalua* paddy.

Jama—Rent.

Jamadharyajogya—Liable to assessment.

Jamidar—Landlord ; one under whom a tenant holds lands.

Jamিদারদাকে jagir—Rent-free land granted by landlord in return for service ; not binding on Government.

Jatayatar Satwa—Right of way.

Jer—Continued.

Jora—A narrow channel or reservoir of water.

Jhari Jangal—Scrub jungle.

Jharu—Sweeping.

Jhota—Jute.

Jhil—Marshy lands.

Jibadasatak—Till death.

Juna—A kind of grass used for thatching purposes.

Ka—Abbreviation for *Kabala*.

Kabala—Sale-deed.

Kabarsthan—Burial ground.

Kala—Local name of land in or around a village site (used in Balasore district).

Kamjama—Quit rent.

Kari—One link of the Gunter's chain.

Karanal—Distributary canal.

Kastha—Timber,

Kataki seer—A paddy measure which weighs 105 tola.

- Kha**—Abbreviated form of *khatian*.
- Khaerat**—Land granted to the holder as a charitable gift.
- Khajana**—Rent.
- Khala**—Threshing floor.
- Khamar**—Farm house; granary.
- Khana**—Ditch.
- Khanabari**—Homestead lands.
- Kharidajamabandi Midhyasatwad'ikari**—A class of permanent and privileged tenure-holders.
- Khas**—Personal, in direct possession.
- Khasra**—Plot. List of plots with description and area.
- Kha : su : da**—Abbreviation for *Kharii Sutra dakhai*, i. e. possession by purchaser of tenancy rights, used in cases where landlord's recognition has not been obtained.
- Khata asami**—Recorded tenant of a holding.
- Khatian**—The record-of-rights in respect of a holding.
- Khe**—Abbreviated form of *Khewat*.
- Khewat**—The record-of-rights in respect of proprietors and tenure-holders.
- Khorakposak sutre dakhai**—Possession of land assigned to a relative for maintenance.
- Khusbas**—Grant made to respectable Hindus.
- Ki**—Abbreviation for *Kismat* as well as for *Killa* or *Kita*.
- Kisam**—Description of land.
- Kismat**—Share.
- Kist**—Instalment for payment of rent or revenue.
- Kita**—Portion of a plot of land surrounded by a *hira* or ridge.
- Kolatha**—A kind of pulse.
- Koth**—Common; held jointly.
- Kotha ghar**—Pukka building.
- Kothia**—A class of labourer engaged by the year.
- Ku**—Continued.
- Kothi**—Pukka house.
- Laek paria**—Culturable waste.
- Lakhraj Bahel**—Confirmed revenue-free.
- Machha lia Satwa** or **Machhadharibar Satwa**—Right of fishery.
- Madhyasatwad'hikari**—Tenure-holder.
- Ma**—Abbreviation for *Marfat*.
- Maejama Khata**—Including the rent of another *khata*.
- Mae ses**—Including cess.
- Mafi kharida Midhyasatwad'hikari**—A class of *kharida* tenure-holders as described in paragraph 28), Volume I of Maddox Report of Provincial Settlement.
- Mahal**—Revenue-paying estate.
- Mahafez** or **Mahfis**—Guardian.
- Mahanta**—The head of a math or monastery.
- Mahara**—Drain, water channel.
- Mahatrar**—Land granted to high caste Hindus in recognition of some meritorious service in the past.
- Mukad lam** sub-proprietor—A class of sub-proprietors.
- Malik**—Immediate landlord.
- Mirlir**—Temple of a Hindu God.
- Mirfat**—Under the management of, on behalf of.
- Marfatdar**—A person who performs services to an idol; sometimes used of the trustee of the endowed property.
- Masjid**—Mosque.
- Matr**—Mother.
- Mutha**—A religious and charitable institution under the management of a *mahanta*.
- Matra**—Only.

- Maukhih**—Verbal, not in writing.
- Maurasi**—Permanent and heritable.
- Meladiha**—Deserted site of a house.
- Melanparia**—A meeting place of idols during *Dolajatra* and other festivals.
- Mentadar**—Petty tenure-holders having less than 10 *raiya*s under them and who are not recorded in *khewats* but in *menta khatas*.
- Mentadar Ses**—When the *khatians* of both *chas* lands and lands in possession of tenants under a *mentadar* are finished the words are used in the record in order to indicate that the lands under the particular tenure-holder are complete.
- Minha**—Not assessed to rent; used of portions of holdings held rent-free according to custom.
- Mo**—Abbreviation for *Mot* or *Moblag*.
- Moblag**—Total.
- Mot**—Total.
- Motwali**—Trustee in respect of mosque property.
- Mu**—Abbreviation for *Mutabik* or *Mundarje*.
- Mukarari**—Fixed in perpetuity; when used in entries of status it means that rent is fixed in perpetuity.
- Mulia**—Labourer.
- Mundarje**—According to.
- Mustari**—Vendee.
- Mutabik**—According to.
- Mutapha**—Dead.
- Nadigras**—Lost by diluvion.
- Nala**—Drain.
- Nara**—Straw.
- Nayanjori**—Road-side lands.
- Nijchas**—Land cultivated by landlord either by himself or hired labour. Distinguished from *nijjote* (see *nijjote*).
- Nijdakhal**—Land in the direct possession of a landlord. This term has been generally used in petty revenue-free estate and is merely an inclusive term covering *nijchas* and *anabadi*.
- Nijgan**—The village to which the record relates.
- Nijjote**—Proprietor's or sub-proprietor's private land as defined in sections 153 and 154, Orissa Tenancy Act.
- Nirangsa**—Heirless.
- Niskar**—Rent-free.
- Niskar jamadhyajogya**—Rent-free but liable to assessment.
- Nutanpatit**—New fallow, i. e. cultivable land that has remained uncultivated for two years or less.
- Oger**—And others.
- Padhan**—A class of permanent tenure-holder, generally a sub-proprietor. See sub-proprietor.
- Padika**—A rod used for measuring land.
- Paek dolei jagir, Bentabindha jagir**—Rent-free service lands granted to the servants of the Puri temple.
- Pahi**—One pie, $1/12$ th of one anna.
- Pahi raiyat**—Non-resident *rayat*.
- Paik**—Peon of landlords; a class of old militia or police.
- Paik jagir**—Jagir held by a *paik*.
- Pakka Kupa**—Pucca well.
- Pakshe**—On behalf of.
- Pala**—River-side lands getting annual deposit of silt and growing rich vegetable and *rabi* crops.
- Panidhan**—An arrangement under which a part of cash-rent is paid in kind at the current market rate.
- Pani-nala**—Water channel, drain.
- Pathakar**—Road cess.

- Patit**—Fallow.
- Patta**—Lease.
- Pentha**—Place near a river where cargoes are stocked for sale.
- Phakiran jagir**—Rent-free grant to Muhammadan *fakirs* or mendicants.
- Phalabhag**—Division of fruits between the landlord and the tenant.
- Pi**—Abbreviation of *Pita*, father.
- Pirasthan**—Place where the grave of a *pir* is situated.
- Pirottar**—Land held in perpetuity in trust for the worship of a *pir* by Muhammadans.
- Pitrals**—Ancestral lands.
- Pokhari**—Tank.
- Pra**—Abbreviation for *pargana*.
- Prachalit jama**—Existing rent.
- Prajadakhal**—Lands in the possession of tenants.
- Pursethi madhyasatwadhikari**—A class of permanent tenure-holders not necessarily sub-proprietors. See sub-proprietor.
- Purana patit** or **Puranaparia**—Old fallow land not cultivated within two years of the preparation of the record of rights.
- Rakba**—Area.
- Rakba khariddar**—Purchaser of specific area of *nijchis* or *anabadi* lands of a *tauzl*.
- Rakhit**—Reserved land, land reserved for grazing or other communal purpose with the consent of landlord.
- Rakhitjogya**—Fit for reservation.
- Rasta**—Path, road.
- Raiyat**—Class of tenant as defined in section 5 (2) of the Orissa Tenancy Act.
- Re**—Abbreviation for Registered.
- Sa**—Abbreviation of *Sakin*.
- Sabak chaukidari jagir**—Land which was formerly *chaukidari jagir* but has been resumed and assessed to rent.
- Sadarjama**—Land revenue.
- Sadhadalil**—Unregistered deed or document.
- Sadharan**—Ordinary.
- Safa**—Page or page total.
- Safai nala**—Drainage cut.
- Samil**—Included in.
- Samiljama khata**—A holding of which the rent is included in the rent of another holding.
- Samilat**—Common; used of lands held in common under more than one estate or tenure.
- Sanja**—A kind of produce-rent in which a fixed quantity of the produce is payable irrespective of the total yield.
- Sankranti**—First day of the Oriya solar month.
- Saradha**—Winter rice.
- Sarbarakar**—A class of tenure-holder, not always a sub-proprietor (see sub-proprietor). These are not the same as the Khurda *sarbarakars*.
- Sarbasadharan**—Public; land in which the public has acquired a right of way or easement, irrespective of the landlords' consent; distinguished from *Rakhit*.
- Sasan**—A settlement of Brahmins, generally held rent-free or on quit rent (*tanki*).
- Se**—Abbreviation for *sebaet*.
- Sebaet marfatdar**—Person who is both the trustee of the property of an idol and also performs the actual services.
- Sevak**—One whose duty is to perform religious services to an idol.
- Sikmi**—Status of an under-raiyat.
- Sikmi dakhal stwabisista**—*Sikmi raiyat* having right of occupancy.
- Sikmi jamidar**—A class of sub-proprietors.

Sikmi kharid madhyasatwadhikari—A class of permanent tenure-holders mentioned in section 15 of Orissa Tenancy Act, described in Maddox Report, Volume I, paragraph 290.

Sikmi-mafidar—Under *raiyat* holding without payment of rent.

Smashan—Cremation ground.

Sthiban—Status of settled *raiyat*.

Sthitiban—*babat nijjote*—Settled *raiyat* cultivating *nijjote* land having right of occupancy therein.

Suansia—A labourer employed throughout the year, getting a *jagir* as reward.

Sub-proprietor—All persons who are sub-proprietors as defined in section 3 (21), Orissa Tenancy Act, have been described by this term.

Sunia—First day of the Oriya year.

Swa—Abbreviation of *swami*.

Swami—Husband.

Tankibahel sub-proprietor—A class or sub-proprietors, as defined in section 3 (21) (i), of the Orissa Tenancy Act. See sub-proprietor.

Tarai—Same as *Ghatia*.

Tasdik—Attestation.

Tasdik jama—Attested rent; rent recorded as legally payable at the time of attestation.

Teyedad—Consideration money; valuation of property.

Terij—Abstract of *khatians*.

Tola—Hamlet.

Utbandi Dakhalsatwa sunya—Status of a tenant who holds land on the *utbandi* system without having acquired occupancy right.

Forms of land revenue Kabuliyats.

I take the proprietary settlement of estate
for years, from tauzi no district
at an annual net revenue of rupees to subject to the following
conditions:—

I shall not permit any encroachment to be made on the plots specified in the schedule of plots reserved nor permit any action rendering them unfit to be used for the purposes specified in the schedule. I shall not collect any rent or grazing charge on account of these plots so long as this lease continues in force. I also bind myself to report all trespassers thereon to the Collector and to take action in the courts to eject them if the Collector requires me to do so.

9th.— I admit that Government has the right to all minerals in my estate, excluding laterite and limestone, and that, in case minerals are found, Government is entitled to them and to right-of-way, and other reasonable facilities for working and carrying away such minerals.

10th.— I bind myself to grant receipts for and maintain proper accounts of rents realized by me as enjoined by the tenancy laws for the time being in force. I shall file in such public office as may be prescribed any measurement, collection or other zamindari papers that may be from time to time called for from me by the Collector, or by any officer duly empowered by the Board of Revenue.

11th.— The settlement has been made with me in anticipation of, and subject to, the sanction of the superior revenue authorities whose orders, if any, will be carried out by me with effect from the commencement of this lease. The settlement will not be valid unless it is sanctioned by such authorities or if it is set aside by them.

12th.— Neither I nor my heirs or representatives shall be at liberty to raise any objection to the re-measurement of my estate, or to the preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rents under any orders of Government which may be passed in view of re-settlement of the land revenue or otherwise or to a re-assessment of the land revenue with effect from the expiry of the present settlement, and until such re-assessment of revenue is made, I shall hold the estate on summary settlement from year to year and shall not require from Government any notice of its intention to revise the settlement.

13th.— On breach of any of the above conditions, or on failure to perform any of the duties imposed upon me by the above twelve clauses, I hereby acknowledge on behalf of myself, my heirs and representatives that in addition to any other penalties to which I may be liable, the Collector may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, take my estate under khas management and pay me malikana, as provided in sections III and V, Regulation VII of 1822.

Kistbandi

Total amount of revenue payable.	Proportion payable at each kist	Amount payable at each kist.	Month in which kist falls due.	Latest day of payment.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		

Schedule of plots reserved under clause 8th.

Name of village.	Number of each plot.	Purpose for which reserved.	Area.	Remarks (enter any special condition, etc).
1	2	3	4	5
			A. D.	

II.—FORM OF KABULIYAT FOR PROPRIETOR WHERE THE WHOLE OR A PORTION OF THE ESTATE IS HELD BY A SUB-PROPRIETOR,

I take the proprietary settlement of estate.....,tauzi no.....,
district for years from.....to
....., at an annual net revenue of rupees
subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—I shall be at liberty to sell, alienate, or otherwise transfer, the whole, or any share, of the said estate subject to the terms of this settlement, but I shall remain liable for the revenue assessed thereon unless and until the transfer is registered under the provisions of Act VII (B. C.) of 1876. And, notwithstanding such transfer so long as my name stands recorded in the Collector's registers, maintained under the provisions of the said Act VII (B. C.) of 1876, or of any other similar law for the time being in force, with respect to any share or interest in the estate, I shall continue to be jointly and severally liable with other sharers, if any, for the whole revenue of the estate.

2nd.—I will pay the aforesaid amount of Government revenue, *kist* by *kist*, according to the *kistbandi* noted on the back of this engagement.

I hereby admit that I have no right or claim to any abatement of revenue on the ground of inundation, drought, or any other calamities of season.

3rd.—On the occurrence of any agricultural calamity where Government has suspended or remitted the whole or any portion of the revenue for any period, I shall suspend or remit rents payable to me by tenants to an amount which shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable to me as the land revenue of which the payment has been suspended or remitted bears to the whole of the land revenue payable by me, and for the same period, and if I fail to do so the Collector shall be at liberty to withdraw the suspension or remission granted.

4th.—Where under any rules approved by Government for reduction or remission of assessment on account of deterioration of soil or failure of improvements which were taken into account when the assessment was made, the Collector has sanctioned a reduction or remission of revenue, I shall make an equivalent reduction or remission of rent to my tenants of all descriptions to an amount which shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable to me as the land revenue of which a reduction or remission has been sanctioned bears to the whole of the land revenue payable by me, and if I fail to do so, the Collector shall be at liberty to withdraw the reduction or remission granted.

5th.—I shall not interfere, except by process of law, with the rights of all tenure holders, under-tenure-holders, *rai-yats*, under-*rai-yats* and other tenants recorded in the settlement papers and shall not collect from them any higher rents than those recorded in the present settlement proceedings, except in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to the enhancement of rents. I will not collect or attempt to collect any illegal cess or *abwab* or exact forced labour.

I will collect the amounts due from sub-proprietors as recorded in their *kabuliyats*, and will respect and observe all customary rights and special incidents of the tenures.

I will pay the whole revenue of the estate whether I collect the amounts payable by the sub-proprietors or not.

6th.—On the expiry of the aforesaid period of settlement, I, or my legal representatives, shall have the right to a renewal of the settlement on the revenue that may be then fixed, and if we do not take the settlement on the revenue that may be then fixed, we shall be entitled to receive *malikana* at the usual rates.

7th.—I recognize and admit that Government has the right to maintain or abandon any public embankments or drainage works upon my estate or on neighbouring land, and that payment of the land revenue of my estate is not to be dependent upon such maintenance, or to be affected by such abandonment.

8th.—If any waste lands in the portion of the estate under direct collection be brought under cultivation, my right to receive the rents derivable therefrom without increase of revenue will continue during the currency of this settlement.

I shall not permit any encroachment to be made on the plots specified in the schedule of plots reserved nor permit any action rendering them unfit to be used for the purposes specified in the schedule. I shall not collect any rent or grazing charge on account of these plots so long as this lease continues in force. I also bind myself to report all trespassers thereon to the Collector and to take action in the courts to eject them if the Collector requires me to do so.

9th.— I admit that Government has the right to all minerals in my estate, excluding laterite and limestone, and that, in case minerals are found, Government is entitled to them and to right of-way, and all other reasonable facilities for working and carrying away such minerals.

10th.— I bind myself to grant receipts for and maintain proper accounts of rents realized by me as enjoined by the tenancy laws for the time being in force. I shall file in such public office as may be prescribed any measurement, collection or other *zamindari* papers that may be from time to time called for from me by the Collector, or by any officer duly empowered by the Board of Revenue.

11th.— This settlement has been made with me in anticipation of, and subject to, the sanction of the superior revenue authorities whose orders, if any, will be carried out by me with effect from the commencement of this lease. The settlement will not be valid unless it is sanctioned by such authorities or if it is set aside by them.

12th.— Neither I nor my heirs or representatives shall be at liberty to raise any objection to the re-measurement of my estate, or to the preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rents under any order of Government which may be passed in view of re-settlement of the land revenue or otherwise, or to a re-assessment of the land revenue with effect from the expiry of the present settlement, and untill such re-assessment of revenue is made, I shall hold the estate on summary settlement from year to year and shall not require from Government any notice of its intention to revise the settlement.

13th.— On breach of any of the above conditions, or on failure to perform any of the duties imposed upon me by the above twelve clauses, I hereby acknowledge on behalf of myself, my heirs and representatives that in addition to any other penalties to which I may be liable, the Collector may with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, take my estate under *khas* management and pay me *malikana*, as provided in sections III and V, Regulation VII of 1822.

Ristbandi.

Total amount of revenue payable	Proportion payable at each <i>kist</i> .	Amount payable at each <i>kist</i>	Month in which <i>kist</i> falls due.	Latest day of payment.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		

Schedule of plots reserved under clause 8th.

Name of village	Number of each plot	Purpose for which reserved.	Area.	Remarks (enter any special condition, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5
			A. D.	

III.—FORM OF KABULIAT FOR SUB-PROPRIETORS.

1st.—I hereby agree to pay from.....to.....
to the recorded proprietor or proprietors of estate..... tauzi no.
..... district the following sums, *kist* by *kist*, on the
following dates :—

<i>Kist.</i>	Amount.	Date on which rent. falls due.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.		

2nd.—I admit that, with the permission of the Government, I am now permitted to engage and I now do engage with the abovementioned proprietor as a sub-proprietor in mauza district area total *mufassil jama*.....

3rd.—I shall be at liberty to enjoy the customary rights and privileges of a sub-proprietor from to

On expiry of this term I, or my legal representatives, shall have the right to re-engage with the recorded proprietor to pay the sums then fixed by the orders of Government, and the same rights and privileges of a sub-proprietor shall then be continued to me or to my legal representatives.

4th.—On failure so to re-engage, I, or my legal representatives, shall be entitled to receive *malikana* at the usual rates.

5th.—I hereby admit that I have no right or claim to any abatement of revenue on the ground of inundation, drought or any other calamities of season.

6th.—On the occurrence of any agricultural calamity where Government has suspended or remitted the whole or any portion of the revenue for any period, I shall suspend or remit rents payable to me by tenants to an amount which shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable to me as the land revenue of which the payment has been suspended or remitted bears to the whole of the land revenue payable by me, and for the same period, and if I fail to do so the Collector shall be at liberty to withdraw the suspension or remission granted.

7th.—Where under any rules approved by Government for reduction or remission of assessment on account of deterioration of soil or failure of improvements which were taken into account when the assessment was made, the Collector has sanctioned a reduction or remission of revenue I shall make an equivalent reduction or remission of rent to my tenants of all descriptions to an amount which shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable to me as the land revenue of which a reduction or remission has been sanctioned bears to the whole of the land revenue payable by me, and if I fail to do so, the Collector shall be at liberty to withdraw the reduction or remission granted.

7th. A.—I shall not interfere, except by process of law, with the rights of tenure-holders, under-tenure-holders, *rai-yats*, under-*rai-yats*, and other tenants recorded in the settlement papers and shall not collect from them any higher rents than those recorded in the present settlement proceedings, except in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to the enhancement of rents. I will not collect or attempt to collect any illegal cess or *abwab* or exact forced labour.

8th.—I recognize and admit that Government has the right to maintain or abandon any public embankments or drainage works upon my estate or on neighbouring land, and that payment of the land revenue of my estate is not to be dependent upon such maintenance, or to be affected by such abandonment.

*

9th.—If any waste lands in my estate be brought under cultivation, my right to receive the rents derivable therefrom without increase of revenue will continue during the currency of this settlement.

I shall not permit any encroachment to be made on the plots specified in the schedule of plots reserved nor permit any action rendering them unfit to be used for the purposes specified in the schedule. I shall not collect any rent or grazing charge on account of these plots so long as this lease continues in force, I also bind myself to report all trespassers thereon to the Collector and to take action in the courts to eject them if the Collector requires me to do so.

10th.—I admit that Government has the right to all minerals in my estate, excluding laterite and limestone and that, in case minerals are found, Government is entitled to them and to right-of-way, and all other reasonable facilities for working and carrying away such minerals.

11th.—I bind myself to grant receipts for and maintain proper accounts of rents realized by me as enjoined by the tenancy laws for the time being in force. I shall file in such public office as may be prescribed any measurement, collection or other zamindari papers that may be from time to time called for from me by the Collector, or by any officer duly empowered by the Board of Revenue.

12th.—This settlement has been made with me in anticipation of, and subject to, the sanction of the superior revenue authorities whose orders, if any, will be carried out by me with effect from the commencement of this lease. The settlement will not be valid unless it is sanctioned by such authorities or if it is set aside by them.

13th.—Neither I nor my heirs or representatives shall be at liberty to raise any objection to the remeasurement of my estate, or to the preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rents under any orders of Government which may be passed in view of re-settlement of the land revenue or otherwise, or to a re-assessment of the land revenue with effect from the expiry of the present settlement, and until such reassessment of revenue is made, I shall hold the estate on summary settlement from year to year and shall not require from Government any notice of its intention to revise the settlement.

14th.—In default of fulfilment of any of the conditions specified above, except the conditions contained in clauses 1 and 2 the recorded proprietor may apply to the Collector, and the Collector may thereupon take the lands specified above under direct management, and I and my heirs shall have no claim to receive any allowances unless any right to receive the same has been recognized by Government in a former settlement.

Or, the Collector may, of his own motion, take such action as above specified.

Schedule of plots reserved under clause 9th.

Name of village.	Number of each plot.	Purpose for which reserved.	Area.	Remarks (enter any special conditions, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5
			A. D.	

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No. 863-T.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

FROM

P. T. MANSFIELD, ESQ., I. C. S.,
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

To

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

Dated the 28th November 1932.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Final Report on the recent Orissa Settlement, written by Mr. W. W. DALZIEL, I. C. S.

2. The post of Settlement Officer was held by Mr. Toplis (18 months), myself (3 years), Mr. Reuben (9 months), Rai Sahib Phanindra Nath Gupta (4½ months), Mr. Scotland (1 year and 4 months), Mr. Dalziel (2½ years) and Mr. Samuel Das (4 months). The operations began in 1922 and ended in 1932. The settlement was in the main a revision settlement, and one of the most important objects was the revision of the revenue settlement, which expired in 1927; but certain of the permanently-settled estates, viz. Sukinda, Marichpur and Harishpur and the estates of North Balasore, as well as Patia, were surveyed, and a record-of-rights prepared for them under the Orissa Tenancy Act, for the first time. In Kanika and Kujang also, though maps and records had been prepared in settlements under the Court of Wards, this was the first authoritative record-of-rights under Chapter XI of the Orissa Tenancy Act. The programme included the whole of the three districts except Banki, but Darpan, Madhupur, Dompara and the Jagir Mahals were subsequently excluded, as they had all been done within the last 20 years or so; the existing record was sufficiently up-to-date for all practical purposes, and there is no necessity to put the burden and expense of survey and settlement on estates at such short intervals if it can be avoided.

3. It was unfortunate that for the temporarily-settled estates there were three surveys and settlements concluded at such short intervals as 1900, 1913 and 1932, and a suggestion was made to me by Mr. Toplis that, if it had been possible to secure an enhancement of revenue by agreement, there would have been no necessity for a revision of the record at so great a cost and so early a date. This did not appear practicable in the temporarily-settled estates, especially as the operations had already started, but in 1927 I proposed that the resettlement of Khurda Government Estate was not necessary, if an enhancement of rent could be secured by compromise. The proposal was accepted; and after a great deal of hesitation, engineered by agitators, the tenants executed agreements for enhancement of their rents by two annas per rupee. Assistant Settlement Officers were gazetted as sub-registrars; the *kabuliats* were printed and were filled up in duplicate, and by these means the work was rapidly finished. The rents are still moderate, but the enhancement would probably not have been greater even if a settlement had taken place, and the expense and trouble of a settlement were avoided.

4. Even after the exclusion of the above-mentioned estates, the total programme was enormous. Maps and records were prepared for 11½ million

plots, rents were settled for nearly two million tenancies in the temporarily-settled estates alone, and revenue was settled for over 11,000 estates and over 3,500 sub-proprietors.

5. The difficulties in the first year were very great and Mr. Toplis and the few experienced officers with him had a trying time. The annual programme was too big (it was cut down in the third year, by extending the whole programme for a year longer); the staff was untrained, most of the Oriya staff had little or no knowledge of survey except by the pole, and the nucleus of Bihari staff was ignorant of the language, rules had to be framed; there was a severe epidemic of malaria, and the blue prints of the last settlement maps were so distorted that accurate survey was almost impossible.

6. Throughout the operations the annual programme was still so heavy that there was practically no recess. Camps were out all through the rains, and so-called recess work went on during the cold weather. It often happened therefore that between 2,000 and 3,000 men were employed. It is not surprising that there were some convictions (19), and dismissals (78), as well as scores of men removed from service. Two gazetted officers on probation, and four non-gazetted officers were also removed.

7. The difficulties were gradually overcome as the years went on. The difficulty about the blue prints was overcome by obtaining them from the maps of the Provincial Settlement of 1900, and not from those of the Revision Settlement of 1912, the latter had apparently become distorted by being carried about in the field by hand, instead of on the plane table. Classes were organized to train the staff. Mr. Scotland pointed out that even in the third year some of the Oriya *amins* were still doing too much of the survey by the pole instead of by the chain, and in the last three years survey by pole was forbidden, and all survey was done by *shikmi* lines. The main points to be attended to in *khanapuri* and attestation were reduced into a concentrated form which the *amins* had to learn. *Peshkars* and other were graded, and differential rates and rising scales of pay were introduced, in place of the old flat rates. In recess, work was stopped for a short interval daily, while officers instructed their staff in the rules. The work of the staff gradually improved and in the latter years the general quality was good.

8. The variety in the classes of estates in Orissa made the settlement one of great interest, but complicated. There are *khas mahals*, temporarily-settled estates, permanently-settled estates, and revenue-free estates. Complications arise from the fact that in many respects the Tenancy Act makes different provisions for the temporarily-settled estates and those which are not temporarily-settled. To give only one example, in the former the rights of transfer of occupancy rights are laid down, and in the latter they are governed by custom, and the custom varies from estate to estate. Thus the rules had, in regard to several matters, to make one set of provisions for the temporarily-settled estates, and another set for the revenue-free estates mixed up in them, and for the permanently-settled estates. Some points in which amendment of the Orissa Tenancy Act is desirable are mentioned at the end of this review.

9. Peculiar statuses flourish in the soil of Orissa, and many which are not mentioned in the Act were found in the records of the last settlement, and also were found recognized in the locality in places where there had been no previous settlement. By the rules drawn up by Mr. Toplis the statuses in the former were condensed into the essential words required to show in which class of tenants recognized by the Tenancy Act each particular tenant falls, and no more; the same was also done for tenants in the permanently-settled estates. Thus to give one example, *pahi-shtitiban* and *thani shtitiban* tenants were all classed as *shtitiban*. There are certain different classes of sub-proprietors, but every one who is a sub-proprietor has been shown as such, the English word "sub-proprietor" being used for the purpose.

10, *Agriculture and economic condition (Chapters II and III)*—The census of 1931 shows an increase of population in the three districts of 5.6 per cent over the population of 1901. Making allowances for the difference in the areas covered by this settlement and previous settlements, it appears

that the total cultivated area has increased roughly in the same proportion, namely by 6 per cent in Cuttack, 9 per cent in Balasore and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Puri. The proportion of rice land has increased from 88 to 93 per cent, and the twice-cropped area has increased from 8 to 11 per cent. Catch crops are rarely grown after the winter paddy in Orissa as they are in Bihar, and the Oriya cultivator is conservative, but there seems to be room for an increase in the twice-cropped area, for *rabi* crops will grow and are frequently grown in the years of flood when paddy crops have been washed away. There has been a marked increase in the area under valuable crops such as jute, sugarcane and *pan*, though the area is still small.

11. It is difficult to compare the prosperity of the Oriya *raiya* since the recent heavy fall in prices which began in 1930, with his position at the time of the last settlement, when prices were much the same at the headquarters bazars as they are now. It is unfortunate that the fall in prices took place immediately after the rents had been increased, but the statistics collected before and during the rent settlement show that there had been a marked increase in the importation of articles such as kerosine oil, tobacco, and sugar. The consumption of opium was about the same as at the last settlement in spite of the enormous increase in prices, and the revenue from it went up from Rs. 6 lakhs in 1901 to Rs. $19\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1928-29. There was thus more purchasing power than there was at the Provincial Settlement. The usual statistics of the sale of *raiya* holdings during the 12 years prior to attestation were collected, and these show that the average price of an acre of *raiya* land had gone up from Rs. 58 to Rs. 103 in Cuttack, from Rs. 44 to Rs. 64 in Balasore and from Rs. 69 to Rs. 98 in Puri, as compared with the 10 years before the revision settlement of 1912. A great deal of money comes into Orissa by money-orders from those who emigrate to work in Bengal and elsewhere. The average receipts of money-orders in the three districts together amounted to Rs. 114 lakhs a year in the five years up to 1930,

12. *Labourers*.—The Oriyas freely emigrate to find work in Bengal, and I have heard the economic poverty of the Oriya *raiya* pleaded on the somewhat circular argument that economic stress had reduced a number of *raiya*s to mere labourers; that these had been forced to emigrate in large numbers to obtain a livelihood; and that therefore the cultivators that remained were hard hit by the scarcity of labour. Careful enquiries were made as to the terms on which labourers are retained, and there is no system of life-long bondage like that of the *kamia* in Chota Nagpur.

13. *Reserved land*.—In the temporarily-settled estates the policy of the last revenue settlement was continued, of getting the landlords to agree to the reservation of a portion of the land, generally about five per cent, for grazing and other purposes. In the previous revision settlement friction had been caused by the somewhat indiscriminate recording of such land as *sarbasadharan*, irrespective of the landlord's consent. In the present settlement, therefore, the question was carefully gone into. In the ordinary waste land in a village in Orissa the tenants have the right to graze so long as it is waste, but so long as he has not agreed to reserve it the landlord has the right to let it out for cultivation. The word *sarbasadharan* has therefore, been reserved for roads, cremation grounds, etc, in which it was held that the tenants or public had rights irrespective of the landlord's consent; while grazing grounds and tanks were recorded as reserved (*rakhit*) only if the landlord (proprietor or sub-proprietor) consented to reserve them as such. The reserved plots were specifically shown in the maps and mentioned in the revenue *kabuliats*. Income from trees or fisheries in reserved lands and tanks was exempted from revenue assessment. Over five per cent of the area has been reserved in this way.

14. Hundreds of small encroachments were found on the land reserved at the last settlement and were reported to the Collectors, who in many cases took action against the proprietors. Clause 8 of the revenue *kabuliat* embodies a new obligation on the proprietor to report encroachments, and to take action in the courts if required to do so. It is unfortunate that there

is no smaller penalty than cancellation of the *kabuliat* which could be imposed on landlords who knowingly or wilfully allow the reserved land to be cultivated; but action has actually been taken in one case to cancel the *kabuliat*. At one time it was proposed that under the *kabuliats* the Collector should be given power to impose a smaller penalty, a fine, but this was not approved. I agree with the view expressed in Chapter XIV that it would be advantageous if the Collector could be given summary power to eject those who make the encroachments. It is important that a watchful eye should be kept on the reserved lands, if they are to be preserved for future generations.

15. *Boundary disputes (Chapter V)*—There were several boundary disputes with neighbouring States, which were decided by the Settlement Officer as Boundary Commissioner, and the boundary demarcated. There should, I think, be no room for actual disputes in any part of the boundary in future. Boundary disputes between villages were few, as the survey was mainly a revision survey, and the last settlement boundaries are taken as authoritative. Trivial alterations were made in the boundaries shewn in the last settlement maps, if it was found that they were incorrect and if the parties agreed; if the alteration was more than a chain no change was made except after regular proceedings, and then only if the parties agreed that the old map was wrong.

16. *Rent settlement (Chapter VI)*—*Temporarily-settled estates.*—Attempts were made in Orissa at the previous settlement to settle rents by classifying the land. This was found impossible, and eventually rent settlement was done by accepting certain classes of competition rents as fair, and using them as a standard. Rents remained practically unchanged after that settlement until the present settlement. The method to be adopted and the amount of enhancement to be aimed at in the present settlement was the subject of discussion between the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Mr. Hubback, Mr. Toplis and myself during a tour in January 1924. It was clear that an attempt to classify the land and fix rates for the different classes was as impracticable and unnecessary as in the last settlement and that the most suitable method would be an enhancement on the ground of rise in prices. Actually the rise in prices would have legally justified an enhancement of 9 to 10 annas per rupee, but the general rate of enhancement proposed was four annas in the rupee. Mr. Hubback submitted proposals to the Board on these lines, which were ultimately approved by Government. Special provisions had of course to be made for rents of tenure-holders and *bajyafidars* and other special classes.

17. In practice four annas in the rupee was taken as the standard enhancement for rents of settled *raiya*s which had remained unaltered since the last settlement. Usually, but not always, all rents of settled *raiya*s in a given village were enhanced by the same number of annas per rupee. The enhancement to be allowed was fixed after taking into consideration the average rate of rent in the village, fertility, liability to flood or drought, the selling prices of *raiya* land, and the rate of rent of recent settlements in the village. The uniformity of selling price in villages which are similar in quality is remarkable, and affords a good index to the relative incidence of a fair rent. These factors were drawn up in a statement by the attestation officer for each village, who proposed a certain rate of enhancement; the proposal was examined by the Charge Officer and orders passed by the Settlement officer. But it was continually impressed upon every officer who was later deputed to do the actual settlement that he was responsible to see that the rents settled were fair, and if he considered that it was desirable to modify the rate of enhancement it was his duty to bring it to the notice of the Settlement Officer. In this way many of the proposals were subsequently modified. I deal with this point at length because I have always found it of great importance to see that rules and orders issued for the settlement of rents are not too rigid, and there must be a certain amount of discretion left to the officer who actually settles rents if he is to settle rents which he considers fair. The orders which were originally passed by Government for settlement of fair rents in Puri, as described by Mr. Dalziel in paragraph 271.

laid down that a map should be prepared of flooded areas, and that in those villages no enhancement should be given. It was pointed out that it was impossible to treat the matter simply as a geographical one, or to tell whether floods in a particular village were sufficiently frequent to be injurious without considering all the factors described above, and that the orders gave no discretion to the Settlement Officer to take such factors into consideration. The orders were subsequently modified.

18. As a matter of fact floods are not necessarily injurious except in areas where they recur very frequently. There are some areas in Orissa which go under water almost every year, e. g., near the Salandi river in Bhadrak. In such places rents are low; land sells for barely Rs. 20 per acre, and as a rule no enhancement was allowed. The map accompanying the report embodies the results of the detailed inquiries made in the settlement. The Orissa Flood Committee's report was not published until the rent settlement was nearing completion, and the rents were settled on the assumption that conditions would remain much as they were in the past.

19. Rent settlement was done in 8,452 villages. Less than the normal enhancement was given in 1,809 villages, and more than the normal enhancement was given in 431 villages, while in the rest the normal enhancement of four annas per rupee was given. It can safely be said that full consideration was given to floods and other injurious or beneficial factors. Objections to the rents were few (only about 6 per thousand tenancies). The average rate of rent in the temporarily-settled estates in the three districts now comes to Rs. 2-12-0 per acre. Before the settlement it was about Rs. 2-4-0 per acre. The average rate in Cuttack is much higher than in Puri or Balasore, a large area being irrigated and protected.

20. The rents of *bajyastidars* and other privileged tenants were enhanced by about 50 per cent, but their rents are still far below those of the ordinary raiyats and amount to only Rs. 1-9-0 per acre. They were in fact limited to two-thirds of the village rate.

21. *Landlords and tenants in temporarily-settled estates.*—In general the relation between the landlords and tenants in the temporarily-settled estates is fair. Exceptions are found in the Rattan and Uttikan estates in Cuttack, and the Kothar estate in Balasore, described by Mr. Dalziel in paragraphs 211, 213 and 259 of his report. A very common complaint was that the landlords take more than the legal fee on mutations; frequently six annas in the rupee, and sometimes more. The common method is to postpone the giving of consent until the period of one year has elapsed, and then to demand more than the legal fee. To help the landlords and tenants to understand the settlement procedure, and their legal rights, a small book was written in Oriya by Babu S. C. Banerjee, Assistant Settlement Officer, and sold with the approval of the Settlement Officer in the camps. Rent receipts are still generally not given for produce rents,

22. *Rent settlement in permanently-settled estates.*—The average existing rent was about Rs. 2 per acre in the permanently-settled estates and about Rs. 2-6-6 in the petty revenue-free estates. Rents were settled under section 128 when the proprietor applied for it, but, as the report shows, in Sukinda, Kanika, Kalkala, and the Ekhrajat estate, extensive use was made of sections 136 and 137 under which rents were settled by compromise. Thereby a great deal of time and money and litigation was saved, with correspondingly less danger to the relations between landlord and tenant. The Settlement Officer has power under the law to prevent section 137 from being used unfairly.

23. *Crop-cutting experiments.*—The average outturn found as the result of several thousand crop-cutting experiments on winter rice, after allowing for ridges and dryage, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ munds per acre in Cuttack, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in Balasore, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ in Puri Sadr. These experiments were conducted in plots selected by the officers as average plots, over many years. The experiments by the random sampling method gave much higher figures, as shewn in Appendix X-A. At present prices it may be said that the rent absorbs on the average one-seventh or one-eighth of the gross produce, excluding the straw.

24. For comparison, I give figures from other recent settlement reports—

	Average rent.			Average outturn (paddy).
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Saran (paragraphs 58 and 94) ...	4	7	0	9½ to 16½ maunds in different thanas.
Champaran (paragraphs 164 and 169)...	2	2	6	10 to 18 maunds in different thanas (generally 15)

It is difficult to compare with Chota Nagpur districts, owing to the system of classification of the land; but in Ranchi the proportionate rent on second class land, which is generally estimated to produce about 16 maunds per acre, was as a rule about Re. 1-4-0 at the last settlement.

25. Per head of the total population in each district, the nett cultivated area works out at about six-tenths of an acre in Cuttack, nine-tenths of an acre in Balasore, and three-quarters of an acre in Puri. There is clearly not much room for an increase in the population, except in the few places where there is room for an increase of cultivation. The high average fertility and density of population in Cuttack is of course influenced by the large area irrigated and protected. About 5.7 per cent of the cultivated area has been recorded as *nijjot* of the landlords, and 4.5 per cent as *nijchas* in the temporarily-settled estates.

26. *Commutation*—Produce rents are not very common in Orissa, though it must be admitted that a great deal of the land recorded as *nijchas* particularly in the Uttikan and Rattan and Kanika estates, is really held by tenants on produce rent. It is impossible to record tenants who refuse to be recorded. There were 7,266 applications, for commutation, of which 3,500 were disallowed, largely because the applicants were prevailed upon by the landlords to withdraw them. The average rate fixed was nearly Rs. 3-4-0 per acre in Balasore and just over Rs. 6 per acre in Cuttack.

27. *Revenue Settlement (Chapter VII.)*—The main principles of the revenue settlement were prepared in 1925, and were approved by Government in 1926. The settlement runs in all cases up to 1957. As at the last settlement, 50 to 55 per cent was laid down as the normal percentage to be taken as revenue. A proposal to value *nijchas* and *nijjot* at a rate higher than the village rate was fully considered; it was pointed out that in that case it would be necessary to modify the assessment in the case of large numbers of small proprietors who were little more than *raiya*s; and Mr. Murphy observed that there was no reason to charge the proprietors more heavily to revenue if they chose to keep a reasonable proportion of their lands in their own possession. The proposal was therefore eventually dropped. The proprietors also got the full benefit of mutation fees which they are allowed to charge on transfers. These were excluded from consideration in calculating the assets, and since the statistics show that the legal fees amount to about 5 per cent of the rental the concession is considerable.

28. Particular attention was paid to the assessment of *sairat*, and under the instructions of Mr. Tuckey, proceedings were drawn up in each village for its assessment. The assessment is much higher than at the last settlement, but is still very moderate.

29. It would have been legitimate to take increased revenue retrospectively from the date of expiry of the previous settlement, in cases where assets had increased by extension of cultivation during the currency of that settlement, but Government decided not to increase the revenue until the new settlement of rents came into force.

30. The question as to whether the Collector's Register D would require rewriting was considered at about the same time. Formerly shares in estates were recorded as an entirely fictitious share in the whole estate, whereas actually the individual might have been in possession of specific villages or

parts of villages. In the present settlement actual possession was recorded. The existing orders of the Board were that whenever Register D was written it should be rewritten in the new form, which shows *mauzawar* possession. It was decided to rewrite the registers in the new form and since all the proprietors have to be summoned for revenue settlement, it was proposed that the settlement department should rewrite the registers at the time of revenue settlement, and this was approved. The *khewats* were taken as authentic information under section 22 of the Land Registration Act, and the procedure laid down in the Act was strictly followed. The registers for the permanently-settled estates were also rewritten by this department. The work was done at small cost, and it would be economical to follow the same practice in all settlements, if rewriting is necessary. It is not known whether the Collector's registers for revenue-free estates are to be rewritten, but if so it is suggested that a combined form for Registers B and D should be adopted, just as Registers A and D have been combined.

31. Revenue settlement began at Balasore in 1927, and proceeded throughout the operations with remarkable smoothness, for which a great deal of credit is due to Mr. Samuel Das and the other Deputy Collectors who conducted it. At first there was a little suspicion of the new method of registration in Register D, but eventually the proprietors appreciated that it represented the true facts better and would enable them to apportion the revenue more fairly among themselves. They realized in fact from the beginning that the old *mahalwar* shares gave no idea of the true facts. All separate accounts had to be closed, but proprietors were given a certain time within which to open fresh ones free of charge. They were given and are given facilities to get copies of the statement of assets of each *mauza*, and a ready reckoner is being prepared in my office for calculating the value of shares, for use in the partition and land registration departments.

32. Much difficulty arose in apportioning the revenue in estates which had been partitioned since attestation, since the partition department's valuation of *nijchas* differs from that adopted in the revenue settlement. It would have been much more convenient for revenue settlement if partition cases had been postponed until the revenue settlement was over, as was constantly urged by the settlement department. As stated in paragraph 166 partition has proceeded very far in Orissa, and there are hundreds of estates with a revenue of less than ten rupees, in spite of the provisions of section 11 of the Partition Act. A proposal to allow proprietors to redeem estates with a revenue of less than one rupee was approved by Government, and 22 estates were so redeemed, at 25 years' purchase. But it is desirable that such small estates should not be created in future partitions. As suggested in paragraph 151, that seems little object in attempting to distinguish *chaukidari* jagirs at any future settlement.

33. In the last settlement, the increase in revenue was mainly brought about by the increase in the assets which had taken place in the previous 60 years, and not by an enhancement of rents at the time of the settlement. This naturally caused difficulty, as the increase in revenue reduced the proprietor's income. This was not the case now, as the increase in assets is mainly due to the settlement of rents. The proprietor's nett income is in fact now 12½ per cent more than it was immediately before the present settlement. The terms on which settlement was given were moderate, and as observed in the report, objections were very few; in the vast majority of cases *kabuliats* were executed without delay. Applications for revision were extremely rare, and even though they were slightly more numerous towards the end on account of the financial depression, there were only 54 in all, of which only 9 were successful.

34. In paragraph 156 Mr. Dalziel has described some objections which were taken to the form of *kabuliat*: some slight amendments were made as a result, but in most cases as explanation of the meaning of the clauses was all that was required.

35. *Satais Hazari Estate* (Paragraph 159).—Much confusion had arisen from the uncertainty of the real status of the Satais Hazari Estate of the Jagannath Temple, in respect of an assignment of revenue from the Rahang Estate in Puri. The estate was gradually establishing itself

as a kind of part proprietor, revenue-free, in that revenue-paying estate, and was collecting part of the rents direct. The real status was cleared up in a case under section 116, and the records now make it clear that the Satais Hazari Estate has no direct concern in the villages at all. Government accepted the proposal that the revenue paid by the Rahang Estate should be at such a rate as would include the assignment, and that the assignment should be paid over by the Collector. This is a satisfactory solution of the difficulties.

36. There are five *Killajat* estates—Mangalpur, Ambo, Balarampur, Ragri and Chausathipara—which were considered in the last settlement to have some claim to permanent settlement. The claim was not upheld, but they were leniently assessed to revenue. In the present settlement the proprietors urged that their position was most insecure because they never knew whether their revenue would not be enhanced up to the full normal proportion of the assets. It was, therefore, proposed by the Settlement Officer, and approved by Government, that the percentage taken as revenue in all settlements now and in the future, should not exceed half the rate taken in ordinary estates, provided the estate remained intact and followed the rule of primogeniture. This gives to the proprietors the sense of security which they desired.

37. *Sub-proprietors*.—Sub-proprietors (3,556 in number) are peculiar to Orissa, and their existence adds to the complications of revenue settlement. The status is highly prized, though actually the proportion of the assets left to the sub-proprietor under the system of revenue settlement is often considerably less than it would be if he were assessed to rent as a tenure-holder. He has, it is true, the advantage of being able to have land as *nijjote*, which the tenure-holder has not, but this is hardly in my opinion sufficient to account for the anxiety of the sub-proprietors to preserve that status; it is really a matter of prestige. The normal percentage of the assets to be allowed to each class of sub-proprietor was laid down at the last settlement, but concessions had frequently to be made. In the present settlement, the percentages were brought more into accordance with the proper proportions. The distinctions between the different classes of sub-proprietors tend to disappear, a tendency which I think is all to the good.

38. *General results of revenue settlement*.—In round figures the total assets at the last settlement of all the temporarily-settled estates in the three districts were Rs. 38,29,000, and the revenue Rs. 20,67,000, or 54 per cent. The assets found existing at the present settlement were Rs. 42,16,000, and as a result of rent settlement increased to Rs. 51,35,000. The revenue settled is Rs. 27,53,000, or 53.6 per cent of the assets. The rents in the *khas mahals* excluding Khurda went up from Rs. 84,000 to Rs. 1,04,000; so that the total increase of revenue was Rs. 7,06,000. The increase secured by agreement in Khurda brings the total increase up to about Rs. 7,50,000.

39. *Cuttack town*.—The town was surveyed on the 64-inch scale, not under the Municipal Survey Act, but as part of the revenue survey and settlement. Disputes were very numerous, statuses were very involved and the work slow. In the temporarily-settled estates rent was settled in the ordinary way for those tenancies which came under the Tenancy Act; in the case of those governed by the Transfer of Property Act they were left untouched. There has been a great rise in property value, and a correspondingly large increase in the revenue of the estates falling in the town. The ultimate enhancement in the rents settled by the settlement department amounted to 49 per cent. In the cantonment and the *khas mahal* the record-of-rights was completed by the settlement department, and an Assistant Settlement Officer was gazetted as a sub-registrar to register the revised leases in favour of the *khas mahal*; but the record-of-rights was distributed to the tenants, whether they executed the leases or not.

40. *Permanently-settled estates*.—The report deals fully with the large *killas*, with which a permanent settlement was made when the country was taken over from the Marhattas. In the more remote ones which still remain in the family of the original proprietors, personal, almost feudal, relations still persist between the landlord and his tenants; one might almost say his

subjects. These estates have been dealt with at length, as in most of them no record of rights existed before. In Sukinda, which is still largely covered with jungle, the management was found to be haphazard and autocratic, but by no means oppressive. The proprietor attempts to preserve a portion of his forest, and there is much of it which would pay if put under regular reservation under the Forest Act. It is a matter for regret that the proprietor would not agree to do this. The tenants have certain rights of cutting in the unreserved jungle, in return for a certain number of days' labour; but they are not allowed to cut valuable trees such as *sal* and *piasal*. Certain *abwabs* known as *baje kharcha* were collected with the rent; these were amalgamated with the rent by agreement under section 137. No other enhancement was applied for and the resulting rents are moderate; cess was found to be levied at an illegal rate and was cut down. The system is not rigidly exacting, and in spite of the *abwabs* the relations of landlord and tenant remain good. In Kujang the management is reasonable and the relations satisfactory, though there was a big dispute about fisheries. There was no general application for an enhancement of rent. Tenants are allowed to use forest produce on payment of so much per hearth, the payment being made only if the produce is required. In Kalkala and Chhedra relations are satisfactory.

41. In Harishpur the landlords are absentees, and the relations between the agents and the tenants are not good. It was noticeable that in the adjacent estate of Bishnupur (in which this was not the first settlement as it was in Harishpur), the tenants were more advanced and aware of their proper rights. Marichpur has also passed into the hands of several co-sharer proprietors, and the management is not well organized but is not oppressive. Much of Aul is badly affected by floods, but it was noticeable that even inside the ring-bundh, the settlement costs were paid up by the tenants without any delay. Large numbers of people go from this estate and work in Calcutta. Scores of holdings were shewn in the books and even in the last settlement records as service holdings, and it was claimed that the holders were liable to dismissal by the estate. The proper status was the matter of careful enquiry in each case, and many of them were found to be settled *rai-yats*. The relation with the landlord are not good, and the estate still realizes a large income from penalties imposed on social delinquents. The Ekhrayat Estate, formerly part of Khurda, is now a revenue-free estate of the Jagannath Temple at Puri. Relations with the management are on the whole good, and rents were enhanced by compromise under section 137. In Patia the relations between landlord and tenant are strained. The estate has passed gradually, and now entirely, out of the hands of the former proprietor.

42. In Kanika the strained relations between landlord and tenant gave the most trouble throughout the settlement. The management is highly organized; records are well kept and the books in perfect order. But fees of many kinds are conspicuous in the accounts, such as penal rent, damages, pasturage fees, *khala kar* (for use of waste land as threshing floors, etc.) *amin* fees, searching fees, copying fees, notice fees, fees for mutation of names of heirs as well as for mutations of transfers, and fees for correction of areas in the books. Thus the cost of maintaining the books is really borne by the tenants.

43. For transfers the mutation fee is usually four annas in the rupee on the valuation fixed by the estate for land in the particular village, but if the transfer was affected by registered deed the fee was six annas in the rupee. It was claimed that the public had no right of way over any roads in the estate, but it was often found that tenants whose land had been used for the purpose of making certain roads had got compensation at a lower rate than the valuation fixed for the purpose of mutation fees or transfers, and no reduction of rent. The rights of way were in many cases contested under section 116 and were generally found to exist. In Balasore one of the main bones of contention was the levying of forest cess from all tenants at half an anna per rupee of rent, the *rai-yats* stating that the jungles were so far away that they got nothing for it. It was commonly found that the land of tenants who did not pay their rents was resumed by the estate, and the

manager stated that this had occurred in some hundreds of acres near Motto. The tenants stated that they were hindered from going to the ordinary courts for settlement of their own disputes.

44. In the attempt to compromise (mentioned in para. 307) all the main matters of dispute were taken into consideration, and terms of compromise were actually drawn up before me. Unfortunately although the terms were agreed to, something or other occurred as a result of which the compromise was never actually filed. In Cuttack there was an enhancement of rent in 1916, and where it did not exceed two annas per rupee this became legalized by three years' payment. In some cases the enhancement exceeded two annas per rupee, and was therefore not attested; but the enhancement was usually restored by compromises under section 137.

45. *Cost of the settlement (Chapter XIII).*—The gross cost of the settlement, including leave and pension contribution and other indirect charges, but excluding the expenditure on registration of *kabuliats* in Khurda, amounted to Rs. 62,99,234. Including Khurda it cost Rs. 63,31,641. The nett cost after deducting miscellaneous receipts such as remeasurement fees, court-fees, etc. amounted to Rs. 56,05,326. Out of this Rs. 11,93,803 was spent in the permanently-settled and revenue-free estates. Government contributed a portion of this as usual in the areas which were being settled for the first time, and the balance was recovered from the landlords and tenants; the total recovery being Rs. 12,34,169. The remainder, viz. Rs. 42,85,389 was therefore the nett cost of the settlement in the temporarily-settled estates. The nett costs works out at Rs. 893 per square mile against Rs. 634 at the provincial Settlement. The cost of everything has gone up considerably since that date and moreover the number of plots has increased, and settlement cost depend much more on the number of plots than on the area. The number of plots to the acre in Orissa is about 3 and the gross cost rate per hundred plots is Rs. 55. while the nett cost rate is Rs. 49. In Manbhum the gross rate was Rs. 56 and the nett cost rate Rs. 51. In Ranchi the nett cost rate per 100 plots has now come down to about Rs. 40 to Rs. 45.

46. Several factors have to be recognized as peculiar to the Orissa Settlement, such as the enervating climate, which reduces the outturn of the Oriya staff; the extreme subdivision of holdings; the complications in the statuses and the difference in the legal procedure in the permanently-settled and temporarily-settled estates; the fact that in the temporarily-settled estates all the objections made before the final publication are made free of court-fees, which not only increases the number, but reduces the receipts in the shape of court-fees; the settlement of rents for two million tenancies in the temporarily-settled estates; the settlement of revenue for 11, 000 *tauzis*, and the rewriting of the whole of the Collector's Register D. The general settlement of rents and revenue alone adds considerably to the cost in temporarily-settled estates, and to compare with the cost in permanently-settled districts some lakhs would have to be deducted on this account.

47. I agree with Mr. Dalziel's remarks in Chapter V that the essential thing is to get the record into an accurate form at the earliest possible stage and to reduce the checks and processes at the later stage. One factor which always kept the work rather slow in Orissa was the apathy of the people at the early stages of survey and *khanapuri*. This persisted in spite of all efforts to secure their attendance; the difference between the attendance at *khanapuri* in Orissa and in other parts of the province is most marked. The result was that the attestation disputes were nearly always more than the number of disputes at *khanapuri*, and remeasurement fees paid by people who were not satisfied that their fields had been correctly surveyed at *khanapuri*, amounted in all to over 1½ lakhs of rupees. The fact that objections after draft publication are free in a revenue settlement also led to the unusual result that the number of such objections was higher again than the number of attestation disputes. The total number of such objections was 226,000 or about 2 per cent of the number of plots.

48. The Act provides another opportunity to object to entries in the record, namely under section 123. There were 79,000 such cases, of which

only 12, 681 were actually concerned with the fairness of the settled rent. The Act requires amendment, so as to confine these objections to questions of rent.

49. As described in the report some of the customary processes of settlement were modified or cut out as time went on. Suggestions for improvement or economy were systematically encouraged by the offer of rewards, and many of the suggestions led to useful results, including even the abolition of certain posts. The amount of reference to and comparison with the last settlement record was gradually reduced. Where comparison had to be made (e.g. of revenue-free or privileged land) it was done carefully at the earliest possible stage; the *terij* and rent schedule prepared in recess, mainly for the detection of illegal enhancements, was considered to be not worth the time spent on it and abolished. The statutory rules were modified in two respects which considerably reduced the time spent in rent settlement. The processes of survey and *khanapuri* were separated in the last two years, as is done in original settlement, and, attention being concentrated on one thing at a time, I think the work was better done. The *janch* of the records after rent settlement was cut down to the minimum. The traditional process known as *moaina*, which is an examination of the record after fair copying, was held to be an illogical time to examine the record, which should be in perfect order before it is fair copied, and *moaina* was reduced to a mere comparison with the draft. A change introduced in the last year in the manner of putting up for orders the mistakes found in recess, caused a very substantial saving of time.

50. Improvements in the mere forms used, particularly the combination of the area slip and *parcha* into one, and reductions in size in other forms, resulted in realized savings of several thousands of rupees in the cost of forms alone, and more in time. The process of simplification has been carried still further in Ranchi as a result of a conference of all the Settlement Officers in 1929. In particular the opportunity for raising disputes has been reduced by a modification in the statutory rules, so that a dispute decided at *khanapuri* cannot be re-opened at attestation. This also came into effect in the last *khanapuri* year of the Orissa Settlement. The entry of areas in acres and decimals only familiarizes the people with a standard system of measurement (para. 94); and the dropping of preliminary *khewat* writing (para. 93) is an improvement.

51. *Tenancy law*.—In Chapter XIV, Mr. Dalziel deals with the working of the tenancy law. I only deal with some of the main points. I agree with his remarks in paragraph 436 that the people have hardly yet got used to the idea that occupancy rights can accrue to those holding on produce rent; in fact the settlement came as a surprise to many in this respect. But I think that the landlord is already sufficiently well able under the law to protect his *nijjot* if he wants to do so.

52. The subdivision of sub-proprietary tenures by civil courts has caused great difficulty, as described in paragraphs 438 and 449, since they were made without any relation to the revenue partitions of the estates themselves. It is difficult to see any remedy, unless partitions of sub-proprietary tenures were, by legislation, placed solely under the revenue courts.

53. There is no doubt that the statutory provision for the fee for mutation of transfers equal to one quarter of the consideration money in the temporarily-settled estates, encouraged landlords in temporarily-settled and permanently-settled estates as well to put their fees up to that amount. The matter should now certainly be regulated by law in both classes of estates. The present provision does not work well even where it is in force, and amendment is required. Various suggestions have been made, of which space forbids a discussion.

54. As regards appointment of common managers, there seems no reason to place the power in the hands of the Collector in respect of sub-proprietors, any more than in respect of proprietors. Similar arguments apply, though in different degrees, to both cases.

55. As regards the removal of embankments, it has already been stated that the rents were settled on the assumption that existing conditions would be substantially maintained.

56. The question whether the towns should be excluded from the operation of the Act raises a difficult question, as to how far exactly the Act does already apply in the towns, a question which it is perhaps better to leave alone. Personally I think it is not altogether inconvenient that the Act does, unlike the other Tenancy Acts, provide a status (*chandna*) which is applicable to urban tenants, and makes their rents liable to enhancement by the revenue authorities and no one else.

57. I have already remarked on the necessity for amending section 123 so as to confine it to questions of rent only. This applies to section 104-E of the Bengal Tenancy Act also.

58. In the greater part of Orissa rights in trees were not a matter of serious dispute, and as a rule detailed notes of possession were not entered in the *khatians*. A note of such possession was, however, made where any one other than the landlord and tenant of the plot concerned had any right in the trees. Rights in jungle were recorded in the village notes; but I must agree that it would have been better in some parts to have a regular forest *khatian*, as in Chota Nagpur (para. 121).

59. I do not agree with the proposal to allow the landlord to charge special rents for special crops, as it would be contrary to the spirit of the Tenancy Act. In some cases special rents have been recorded for *pan* gardens, as these do alter the agricultural nature of the holding.

60. The question of reserved land has already been mentioned above. In the permanently-settled estates. I doubt if any action could be taken against any one encroaching, except by the proprietor himself. In the temporarily-settled estates there is some consideration for the reservation, in the fact that any income derived from the plots (fishery income, or income from trees) is exempted from revenue assessment. This argument does not apply in the permanently-settled estates.

61. I hold the view that the servants of the community, who have been recorded as *deshheta jagirs*, are not liable to ejectment from their holdings at the will of the landlord; and I understand that this view has recently been upheld by the Civil Court in a case under section 130.

62. In my opinion the most important amendments required are with regard to transfers. Secondly, the reason which existed at the time of the passing of the existing Act for excluding the permanently-settled estates from some of its provisions, no longer exists, and they should be brought more into line with the temporarily-settled estates.

63. As has been done in other settlements, some of the important correspondence relating to the settlement is being printed, for reference by officers who have to deal with the report, but not for sale to the public.

64. I endorse the remarks of Mr. Dalziel as to the officers who worked under him, and those who were promoted or received titles for their good work, and as to the acknowledgments due to Messrs. Hubback and Tuckey as Directors of Land Records. I would add that much was due to Mr. Toplis, who started the settlement on sound lines. As to the period before Mr. Dalziel took charge, much is due to the good work done by Mr. Reuben and Rai Sahib Phanindra Nath Gupta, as both Charge Officer and Settlement Officer, and by Mr. Senapati and Babu Nalini Kanta Ghosh. Throughout a long period as Charge Officer and Settlement Officer, the sound judgment of Mr. Scotland was of great value, while the success of the revenue settlement is due in a very large measure to Mr. Samuel Das, who brought the operations to a close as Settlement Officer. In conclusion, Mr. Dalziel himself has done good work during a period of nearly four years as Charge Officer and Settlement Officer, and has written a comprehensive final report which should be of great value.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

P. T. MANSFIELD,

Director of Land Records and Surveys.

FROM

KHAN BAHADUR SHAMS-UD-DIN HAIDAR, O.B.E.
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

To

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

Dated Patna, the 8th. February 1934.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the Final Report on the Orissa Settlement by Mr. W. W. Dalziel, I.C.S.

2. This is the third regular revenue settlement of Orissa, based on a detailed examination of the assets, though there had previously been a number of short-term settlements of a summary character, in which the assets were roughly estimated, and attention seems to have been largely directed to dealing with claims to hold revenue-free. The history of these settlements is to be found in previous reports and the present report goes but lightly over the same ground again. The first regular settlement was made by the Government of the East India Company and lasted, owing to the intervention of the Orissa famine, for 60 years. The second, known as the provincial settlement, was conducted under the direction of the Government of Bengal; there was then a revision of the record-of-rights, undertaken chiefly in connection with the now abandoned scheme of maintaining the record and finally the present operations conducted under the direction of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Apart from the importance of the present operations as a settlement of revenue, this full and careful examination of the working of local customs and tenancy laws, undertaken at a moment when Orissa is about to take her future into her own keep, should be of great value to the administration who will be responsible for the welfare of her people and the next settlement of revenue. The work is now complete. The operations covered nearly the whole of the three coastal districts Cuttack, Puri and Balasore, excluding only those areas where the record-of-rights is comparatively recent;—and there is now an up-to-date record for all parts, some of which obtain a record and others a legally authoritative record for the first time.

3. Chapter II deals with population and the material condition of the people and chapter III with agriculture, floods and the canal system. In these chapters the Settlement Officer has endeavoured to supplement, rather than to supersede, the full description of the country and its people contained in the report of Mr. Maddox and later reviewed by Mr. James. Other material was also at his disposal, in addition to the enquiries of the settlement staff, such as the results of the recent census, the Provincial Banking Enquiry Report, the Flood Committee's Report, and the work of the Agricultural Department on the special problems of the area. The opportunity appears exceptional for a comprehensive review of the economic development of last forty years, but this is neutralised by the fact that, while the recent fall in prices receives mention, the discussion is based entirely on statistics compiled before the agricultural depression set in. Much of it must be already out of date. For instance, Mr. Maddox had noticed that wages, as is usual, had lagged behind the rise in prices, and wages were found to have remained constant up till the time of the revision settlement, but after that rose till 1924 and since then, the present report states, have remained at the same level. In spite of the normal lag of wages behind prices, it is difficult to believe that they have not fallen by now. Then again the recent increase in cash-crops such as jute and paddy, which is noticed in the report, can hardly have been maintained in the face

of the slump in trade and the decreased purchasing power of the people. In his covering letter the Director of Land Records and Surveys observes that it is difficult to compare the prosperity of the Oriya raiyat now, since the fall of prices in 1930, with his position at the time of last settlement when prices at the headquarters bazars were much the same as they are now. In fact the report, while noticing certain comparative figures, makes no attempt to do it. The flood problem is considered generally in these chapters, and more particularly in the chapters dealing with each district. Briefly, at certain seasons the natural drainage system of the country is unable to deal with the water entering the deltaic tract from the uplands of the Orissa Feudatory States and of Chota Nagpur, and this defect is aggravated by local attempts at protection by means of embankments. While this is a big factor in the economy of Orissa, it is not one with which a settlement report can deal. The isolation of Orissa seems to be breaking down to a certain extent, and the same social and economic tendencies are noticed there as exist elsewhere, but in a less marked and developed form.

4. A record-of-rights has been prepared for 6,278 square miles. Fair rents have been settled over approximately the same area, while about two-thirds of it consists of temporarily-settled estates in which there was also a settlement of revenue. For an area of 723 square miles original survey has been done, and a record-of-rights has been prepared for the first time for 1,261 square miles. The rest of the work was revision. The operations included three districts and the report deals in a separate chapter with each of these in addition to the general chapters. The difficulties at the outset were great. The staff were inexperienced, and many of the competent members of it ignorant of the language. The programme was too large even for a fully trained staff. The climate is unhealthy and as camps often lasted right through the rains, it is not a matter for surprise that casualties from sickness were heavy, nor that this reacted on the morale of the staff and led to unusually large number of dismissals and many convictions for malpractices. It is creditable to those immediately responsible for the operations that the difficulties were gradually overcome and that the general quality of the work was good. The gross cost of the operations was Rs. 62,99,234 and the net cost after deducting miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 56,05,326. As most of the area consists of temporarily-settled estates subject to a revenue settlement, the greater part of this cost fell on Government. The cost of the work is examined in Chapter XIII of the report and by the Director of Land Records and Surveys. The cost works out considerably higher than that of the provincial settlement of Orissa. For various reasons it cannot be profitably compared with the cost elsewhere. The comparatively high cost is explained by several factors, some peculiar to Orissa, others to the conditions in which the operations were begun.

5. Chapter V of the report is concerned in the main with certain technical aspects of settlement work, and is of more interest and value to a settlement officer than to the general reader. One or two points are of wide interest. The Director of Land Records and Surveys observes that owing to the small size of plots, it will probably be necessary to employ a larger scale than 16" = 1 mile extensively in the maps of future settlement. Successful attempts were made to introduce more simple and less expensive methods of procedure, and the Settlement Officer's view that improvement must mainly be sought in the simplification of the processes leading up to draft publication deserves attention. A matter that certainly demands a remedy is the right of the parties to reopen, by way of objection to the settlement rent roll, disputes that have no connection with the fair rent and have already been decided at previous stages. It is recorded that more than five-sixths of the disputes decided under section 123, Orissa Tenancy Act, were of this character. The same criticism applies to the corresponding section of the Bengal Tenancy Act and has been noticed in other settlement reports.

6. The chapter on the record-of-rights deals mainly with the many curious forms of tenancy status found in Orissa. The present report perhaps adds little to the information to be found in the full examination of the matter by Mr. Maddox, nor have any substantial changes been made. Such change

as there has been is in the direction of simplification, since it has been considered sufficient to describe each status by the term necessary to relegate the tenant to his particular class under the Orissa Tenancy Act, ignoring minor distinctions which have no legal significance. The peculiar classes of sub-proprietors are discussed and it is noted that distinctions between these are tending to disappear. The High Court has, however, felt bound to recognize the distinction between *maurasi* and *miadi sarbarakars*, but has left to the revenue authorities a means by which the latter can be allowed to enjoy the privileges which have lasted for at least 90 years. The Board in a recent decision has decided to continue them for the period of the present settlement, and the position has been further challenged by the proprietor. A status, the incidents of which appear to be still unsettled, is *chandna*, which is regulated by local custom and usage. The courts in Jajpur are holding that the *chandnadar* in spite of his fixity of rent is a mere tenant-at-will, which is anomalous.

7. *Landlord and tenant—the right of transfer.*—In the temporarily-settled area the relation between landlord and tenant, except in a few estates, has been found to be good. In some of the permanently-settled estates, relations are still in a large degree feudal and personal, but while arbitrary, are not ordinarily oppressive. In some of the estates, however, there is friction arising from bad management and the survival of autocratic rule; in one estate in particular it is noted that the management is highly efficient but very oppressive. Illegal *abwabs* of large amount are found in some of these permanently-settled estates. One of the most vexed questions between landlord and tenant is the right of transfer. In the temporarily-settled area this is governed by law and in the permanently-settled area by custom. In the latter the consent of the landlord is usually required to the transfer of rent-paying lands, and the normal fee is 25 per cent of the consideration money, though in one or two cases higher fees are mentioned. It seems clear, however, that the law is indirectly tending to fix the fee even in areas to which it does not apply, and in some cases has resulted in raising it substantially (paragraphs 318, 355 and 416 of report). Section 31 has been held to apply to the Ekrajat mahal, and the fee here in consequence has also been much increased. This is one result of legislating about mutation fees which deserves consideration.

8. The law relating to the realization of transfer fees in the temporarily-settled estates is reported to be defective. The subject is a very thorny one, and cannot be discussed here. It may, however, be noted with satisfaction that the effect of granting a considerable degree of freedom of transfer has not been, as many feared, a marked incursion of tenants without agricultural aptitude.

9. The Board is inclined to agree that the landlord himself should be liable for neglect by an agent to deliver proper rent receipts, a provision which finds place in the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and does no more than place on the landlord a responsibility which he should be called upon to bear. The Board notes with interest the view of Mr. Dalziel that the limitation of suits for produce rent has been effective in saving the tenants from harassment. It is to be hoped that the enactment of the same period of limitation for Bihar will have the same result.

10. The problem of pasture land is growing more and more acute in the Orissa coast districts. It appears to be now too late, if indeed it was ever practicable and economically desirable, to reserve in each group of villages a sufficient area to allow the plough cattle to subsist mainly by grazing. But it is satisfactory to find that steps have been taken to safeguard to a much greater degree than heretofore the village common lands available for exercising the cattle. The position is however, by no means fully secured and it would seem that legislation is required to provide some lesser penalty than the very drastic one of cancelling a revenue settlement against a landlord who prefers his private advantage to the needs of the community from whom he draws his income.

11. There are several other points put forward by Mr. Dalziel and the Director of Land Records; Mr. Mansfield, to which careful attention should be given when the Orissa Tenancy Act is examined with a view to its amendment.

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I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

S. HAIDAR,

Secretary.

FROM

KHAN BAHADUR SHAMS-UD-DIN HAIDAR, O.B.E.
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

To

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

Dated Patna, the 8th. February 1934.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the Final Report on the Orissa Settlement by Mr. W. W. Dalziel, I.C.S.

2. This is the third regular revenue settlement of Orissa, based on a detailed examination of the assets, though there had previously been a number of short-term settlements of a summary character, in which the assets were roughly estimated, and attention seems to have been largely directed to dealing with claims to hold revenue-free. The history of these settlements is to be found in previous reports and the present report goes but lightly over the same ground again. The first regular settlement was made by the Government of the East India Company and lasted, owing to the intervention of the Orissa famine, for 60 years. The second, known as the provincial settlement, was conducted under the direction of the Government of Bengal; there was then a revision of the record-of-rights, undertaken chiefly in connection with the now abandoned scheme of maintaining the record and finally the present operations conducted under the direction of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Apart from the importance of the present operations as a settlement of revenue, this full and careful examination of the working of local customs and tenancy laws, undertaken at a moment when Orissa is about to take her future into her own keep, should be of great value to the administration who will be responsible for the welfare of her people and the next settlement of revenue. The work is now complete. The operations covered nearly the whole of the three coastal districts Cuttack, Puri and Balasore, excluding only those areas where the record-of-rights is comparatively recent;—and there is now an up-to-date record for all parts, some of which obtain a record and others a legally authoritative record for the first time.

3. Chapter II deals with population and the material condition of the people and chapter III with agriculture, floods and the canal system. In these chapters the Settlement Officer has endeavoured to supplement, rather than to supersede, the full description of the country and its people contained in the report of Mr. Maddox and later reviewed by Mr. James. Other material was also at his disposal, in addition to the enquiries of the settlement staff, such as the results of the recent census, the Provincial Banking Enquiry Report, the Flood Committee's Report, and the work of the Agricultural Department on the special problems of the area. The opportunity appears exceptional for a comprehensive review of the economic development of last forty years, but this is neutralised by the fact that, while the recent fall in prices receives mention, the discussion is based entirely on statistics compiled before the agricultural depression set in. Much of it must be already out of date. For instance, Mr. Maddox had noticed that wages, as is usual, had lagged behind the rise in prices, and wages were found to have remained constant up till the time of the revision settlement, but after that rose till 1924 and since then, the present report states, have remained at the same level. In spite of the normal lag of wages behind prices, it is difficult to believe that they have not fallen by now. Then again the recent increase in cash-crops such as jute and paddy, which is noticed in the report, can hardly have been maintained in the face

of the slump in trade and the decreased purchasing power of the people. In his covering letter the Director of Land Records and Surveys observes that it is difficult to compare the prosperity of the Oriya raiyat now, since the fall of prices in 1930, with his position at the time of last settlement when prices at the headquarters bazars were much the same as they are now. In fact the report, while noticing certain comparative figures, makes no attempt to do it. The flood problem is considered generally in these chapters, and more particularly in the chapters dealing with each district. Briefly, at certain seasons the natural drainage system of the country is unable to deal with the water entering the deltaic tract from the uplands of the Orissa Feudatory States and of Chota Nagpur, and this defect is aggravated by local attempts at protection by means of embankments. While this is a big factor in the economy of Orissa, it is not one with which a settlement report can deal. The isolation of Orissa seems to be breaking down to a certain extent, and the same social and economic tendencies are noticed there as exist elsewhere, but in a less marked and developed form.

4. A record-of-rights has been prepared for 6,278 square miles. Fair rents have been settled over approximately the same area, while about two-thirds of it consists of temporarily-settled estates in which there was also a settlement of revenue. For an area of 723 square miles original survey has been done, and a record-of-rights has been prepared for the first time for 1,261 square miles. The rest of the work was revision. The operations included three districts and the report deals in a separate chapter with each of these in addition to the general chapters. The difficulties at the outset were great. The staff were inexperienced, and many of the competent members of it ignorant of the language. The programme was too large even for a fully trained staff. The climate is unhealthy and as camps often lasted right through the rains, it is not a matter for surprise that casualties from sickness were heavy, nor that this reacted on the morale of the staff and led to unusually large number of dismissals and many convictions for malpractices. It is creditable to those immediately responsible for the operations that the difficulties were gradually overcome and that the general quality of the work was good. The gross cost of the operations was Rs. 62,99,234 and the net cost after deducting miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 56,05,326. As most of the area consists of temporarily-settled estates subject to a revenue settlement, the greater part of this cost fell on Government. The cost of the work is examined in Chapter XIII of the report and by the Director of Land Records and Surveys. The cost works out considerably higher than that of the provincial settlement of Orissa. For various reasons it cannot be profitably compared with the cost elsewhere. The comparatively high cost is explained by several factors, some peculiar to Orissa, others to the conditions in which the operations were begun.

5. Chapter V of the report is concerned in the main with certain technical aspects of settlement work, and is of more interest and value to a settlement officer than to the general reader. One or two points are of wide interest. The Director of Land Records and Surveys observes that owing to the small size of plots, it will probably be necessary to employ a larger scale than 16" = 1 mile extensively in the maps of future settlement. Successful attempts were made to introduce more simple and less expensive methods of procedure, and the Settlement Officer's view that improvement must mainly be sought in the simplification of the processes leading up to draft publication deserves attention. A matter that certainly demands a remedy is the right of the parties to reopen, by way of objection to the settlement rent roll, disputes that have no connection with the fair rent and have already been decided at previous stages. It is recorded that more than five-sixths of the disputes decided under section 123, Orissa Tenancy Act, were of this character. The same criticism applies to the corresponding section of the Bengal Tenancy Act and has been noticed in other settlement reports.

6. The chapter on the record-of-rights deals mainly with the many curious forms of tenancy status found in Orissa. The present report perhaps adds little to the information to be found in the full examination of the matter by Mr. Maddox, nor have any substantial changes been made. Such change

as there has been is in the direction of simplification, since it has been considered sufficient to describe each status by the term necessary to relegate the tenant to his particular class under the Orissa Tenancy Act, ignoring minor distinctions which have no legal significance. The peculiar classes of sub-proprietors are discussed and it is noted that distinctions between these are tending to disappear. The High Court has, however, felt bound to recognize the distinction between *maurasi* and *miadi sarbarakars*, but has left to the revenue authorities a means by which the latter can be allowed to enjoy the privileges which have lasted for at least 90 years. The Board in a recent decision has decided to continue them for the period of the present settlement, and the position has been further challenged by the proprietor. A status, the incidents of which appear to be still unsettled, is *chandna*, which is regulated by local custom and usage. The courts in Jajpur are holding that the *chandnadar* in spite of his fixity of rent is a mere tenant-at-will, which is anomalous.

7. *Landlord and tenant—the right of transfer.*—In the temporarily-settled area the relation between landlord and tenant, except in a few estates, has been found to be good. In some of the permanently-settled estates, relations are still in a large degree feudal and personal, but while arbitrary, are not ordinarily oppressive. In some of the estates, however, there is friction arising from bad management and the survival of autocratic rule; in one estate in particular it is noted that the management is highly efficient but very oppressive. Illegal *abwabs* of large amount are found in some of these permanently-settled estates. One of the most vexed questions between landlord and tenant is the right of transfer. In the temporarily-settled area this is governed by law and in the permanently-settled area by custom. In the latter the consent of the landlord is usually required to the transfer of rent-paying lands, and the normal fee is 25 per cent of the consideration money, though in one or two cases higher fees are mentioned. It seems clear, however, that the law is indirectly tending to fix the fee even in areas to which it does not apply, and in some cases has resulted in raising it substantially (paragraphs 318, 355 and 416 of report). Section 31 has been held to apply to the Ekrajat mahal, and the fee here in consequence has also been much increased. This is one result of legislating about mutation fees which deserves consideration.

8. The law relating to the realization of transfer fees in the temporarily-settled estates is reported to be defective. The subject is a very thorny one, and cannot be discussed here. It may, however, be noted with satisfaction that the effect of granting a considerable degree of freedom of transfer has not been, as many feared, a marked incursion of tenants without agricultural aptitude.

9. The Board is inclined to agree that the landlord himself should be liable for neglect by an agent to deliver proper rent receipts, a provision which finds place in the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and does no more than place on the landlord a responsibility which he should be called upon to bear. The Board notes with interest the view of Mr. Dalziel that the limitation of suits for produce rent has been effective in saving the tenants from harassment. It is to be hoped that the enactment of the same period of limitation for Bihar will have the same result.

10. The problem of pasture land is growing more and more acute in the Orissa coast districts. It appears to be now too late, if indeed it was ever practicable and economically desirable, to reserve in each group of villages a sufficient area to allow the plough cattle to subsist mainly by grazing. But it is satisfactory to find that steps have been taken to safeguard to a much greater degree than heretofore the village common lands available for exercising the cattle. The position is however, by no means fully secured and it would seem that legislation is required to provide some lesser penalty than the very drastic one of cancelling a revenue settlement against a landlord who prefers his private advantage to the needs of the community from whom he draws his income.

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