

3rd—Pirottar—Grants for the support of Muhammadan shrines.

4th—Khairat and Datta—Grants to individuals other than Brahmans and charitable donations for public purposes.

5th—Amritamanahi—Endowments on the temple of Jagannath.

6th—Kushbash—Small tenures usually occupied as homesteads.

7th—Muajikharida—Lands purchased with consent of the ruling power on condition of being held rent-free.

8th—Madadmash—Grants for the support of individuals made by Muhammadan authorities.

Grants of classes 1, 3, 4 (when for public purposes) and 5 are not legally transferable; but, as a matter of fact, debottar, pirottar and khairat lands are commonly bought and sold. Mr. Nathan came across a case where a sempster was in possession of lands devoted to the village idol, and the late Mr. Reilly mentioned another instance in which the idol (a black stone under a peepal tree) had long since disappeared and the revenue-free lands changed hands several times.

Proposals to resume revenue-free holdings, & c.

149. In the earlier days of resettlement operations it was proposed to resume revenue-free holdings or portions of them on two grounds—

- (1) That the lakhirajdar occupied land in excess of the amount that he was entitled to hold revenue-free under the terms of his grant.
- (2) That the proceeds of the lands were no longer devoted to the purposes for which the grant was originally made.

In Babu Nanda Kishore Das's report of 1875, and in Mr. Narthan's Kotdestreport of 1893, will be found a discussion of the legality and advisability of resumption on the second of the two grounds. It cannot but be admitted that the gain to be secured to Government or to the general community by adopting this course would have been small in proportion to the cost and trouble of the process and to the irritation that it would have caused to individuals. Resumptions have been wisely confined to cases where the lakhirajdar was found to be holding lands in excess; a wide margin of 10 per cent. has been allowed for difference in the standard and method of measurement, and it has been decided to give up in addition small areas of less than quarter of an acre, except when a whole field can conveniently be resumed. As a matter of fact there is very little variation between the revenue-free area of last settlement and that found to be in existence now. What is found in excess in one village is found to be in defect in another. This excess area has been all resumed with consent except 33.73 acres in Kankara Katak, a small village brought under cultivation since last settlement by the efforts of the bahaldars of the adjoining tanki village Jamuna-jharpara. He claimed that the village was included in his tanki grant, but as documentary evidence did not support his claim, the area was resumed. The only other case in which a large area was found to be held in excess of the old grant was in two villages—Sudkishore and Gundalba—on the coast of Kurlo pargana. In this case it was plain that the village boundaries had not changed since last settlement and that the excess was due to the loose measurement of river and shore sand at last settlement.

150. In the course of compiling the register which it is proposed to hand over to the Collector as an aid to the correction of, or as a substitute for, his present register of revenue free lands, I have had a statement of parganawar totals compiled both for the present and last settlement. This gives the following results:—

Name of Pargana	Number of villages containing revenue-free lands.	AREA		REMARKS
		At last settlement	At present settlement	
Antrodh	115	5,056	5,062	
Astrang	16	1,255	1,465	
Athais	61	2,001	1,997	
Banchas	56	3,280	3,411	
Chaubiskud	116	8,551	9,056	
Damarkhand	70	1,892	1,866	
Khodar	41	1,040	1,065	
Kanman Tappa	18	189	191	
Kurilo	49	1,267	1,376	
Kotdesh	292	12,765	12,460	
Kotrahang	147	3,609	3,500	
Lembai	139	2,306	2,331	
Matkatpatna	7	360	367	
Oldhar	24	6,279	6,546	
Purbaduai	71	7,485	7,688	
Paschimduai	59	3,965	4,277	
Rahang	191	15,167	14,802	
Serai	72	1,544	1,808	
Total	1,544	78,061	97,268	

General distribution of rents.

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS.													PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION BY RENTAL.																
NAME OF BLOCK	LAST SETTLEMENT					PRESENT SETTLEMENT.					LAST SETTLEMENT.					PRESENT SETTLEMENT (EXISTING)					PRESENT SETTLEMENT (SETTLED).								
	Total assessed area in acres.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati		Pahl.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous chiefly nij-jote valuation.	Total assessed area in acres.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati.—Total of thant, thant-pahi mixed settled and occupancy.	Fixed, permanently.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote valuation.	Total assets.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati.—Total of thant, thant-pahi mixed and settled and occupancy.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote valuation.	Total assets.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati.—Total of thant, thant-pahi mixed and settled and occupancy.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote valuation.	Total assets.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati.—Total of thant, thant-pahi mixed and settled and occupancy.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote valuation.	REMARKS.	
			Thant.	Rayati																									Thant.	Rayati
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1. Kotdesh ...	78,322	21	20	36	...	23	97,868	16	59	...	25	133,040	8	30	35	...	27	175,704	5	67	...	28	194,155	9	64	...	27		
2. Khodar ...	11,574	16	38	35	...	11	15,934	15	71	...	14	15,164	5	52	31	...	12	21,621	4	81	...	15	23,552	7	78	...	15		
3. East Athaisi and Damarkhand ...	15,297	18	42	33	...	7	20,289	16	75	...	9	17,869	6	58	27	...	9	25,606	5	84	...	11	28,793	9	80	...	11		
4. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna...	4,711	20	31	42	...	7	5,626	16	74	...	10	6,407	10	43	38	...	9	8,217	6	83	...	11	8,816	9	79	...	12		
5. Lambai ...	35,131	26	52	13	7	2	44,327	21	67	6	6	51,669	13	67	14	1	5	59,495	11	80	1	8	70,391	17	74	1	8		
6. Kotrahang ...	20,005	16	37	46	...	0.4	23,305	12	73	2	14	41,431	7	50	39	...	4	56,771	4	81	...	15	61,914	7	78	...	15		
7. Paschimduai ...	8,535	19	36	40	...	3	10,341	16	75	...	9	17,495	8	49	38	...	5	26,005	5	85	...	10	29,169	9	80	...	11		
8. Purbaduai and Olhdar ...	13,109	29	31	38	...	2	16,597	22	65	...	13	19,557	12	49	34	...	5	27,108	7	78	...	15	31,234	13	73	...	14		
9. Rahang ...	48,100	28	12	11	41	8	54,540	26	29	37	8	47,660	23	24	14	23	16	57,281	17	47	19	17	67,979	28	41	16	15		
10. Serai ...	25,398	14	53	17	14	2	31,384	11	74	12	3	32,664	6	70	17	4	3	37,986	6	89	3	2	40,324	8	86	3	3		
11. Chowbiskud ...	23,990	23	49	19	8	1	30,873	17	69	5	9	35,784	10	66	19	3	2	44,496	8	79	2	11	49,001	12	75	2	11		
12. Banchas...	7,818	23	36	29	...	12	9,194	19	66	...	15	12,345	9	52	25	...	14	15,670	5	80	...	15	17,628	11	74	...	15		
13. Scattered Estates ...	10,451	29	16	47	...	8	13,043	26	58	...	16	10,538	13	28	48	...	11	17,859	9	71	...	20	20,340	15	66	...	19		
Total	302,441	22	32	28	9	9	373,321	18	61	8	13	441,602	10	46	28	3	13	573,719	7	73	3	17	643,296	12	69	2	17		

These figures of course apply only to the temporarily-settled paraganas of the Sadar subdivision, and do not include villages of Khurda or of the permanently-settled paraganas which belong to the various thanas.

151. In Appendix A to Babu Nanda Kishore's Report of 1875, there is a statement of lakhiraj areas arranged by paraganas and by classes of grants. By classes, the number of holdings and areas (Khurda and Panchgar excluded) are as follows :—

---	Number.	Area.	Proportion to total	Area now recorded in settlement papers.	REMARKS.
Debottar ...	3,752	14,539	18	13,988	
Brahmottar ...	6,774	9,012	11	8,669	
Pirottar ...	194	1,124	1	1,080	
Khairat ...	1,159	6,214	7	5,978	
Amritamanahi ...	1,745	48,504	60	46,664	
Datta ...	29	111	...	111	
Moajikharida ...	470	2,850	3	2,741	
Madadmash ...	1	7	...	6	
Total ...	14,124	82,361	100	79,238	

I may note that the whole of Puri town with 1,840 acres has been shown as one holding, though it embraces 8,786 plots. It would not be an overestimate to say that this really represents over 5,000 persons. The true total number of holdings probably approximated in 1875 to 20,000, and the average size was not much in excess of 4 acres. The number of holders has by succession and transfer probably increased 50 per cent. since 1875.

RESERVED LANDS.

152. One of the special points to which attention was paid at attestation was the setting aside of certain lands in each village for grazing and other reserves. An area varying from 3 to 5 per cent of the total area of the village was usually set apart. The attesting officer with the map before him consulted the raiyats and the zamindar, ascertained the whereabouts of lands already used as grazing and cremation ground, and prepared a list in which he incorporated these and other suitable areas. This was signed by raiyats and zamindars. The plots set apart have been in all cases entered in a list at the end of the kabuliyat, and the zamindar has agreed to preserve the lands for the purposes specified and to prosecute parties encroaching upon them. The arrangement applies equally to the proprietary tenure-holders in maurasi villages.

Details of the areas reserved are given by thanas in Appendix XVIII. The area reserved for grazing, burning and burial grounds is 21,417 acres in extent. Tanks covering an aggregate area of acres 838,77 have been reserved for drinking purposes.

153. It was at one time considered whether certain jungle areas should not be set apart in order to constitute fuel reserves. Apart from legal difficulties that might have attended the process, there was in the Sadar Subdivision the primary difficulty that suitable patches of jungle are in few places available. There is a small stretch of jungle in killas Amnakud and Bhaunra of north-east Kotdesh, and there is considerable scrub-jungle in the north-eastern group of paraganas and in parts of Chowbiskud, but it is difficult to see how Government could have legitimately interfered with the zamindari management of these. In this district, at any rate, the result of interfering would not have been worth the trouble and annoyance caused.

PART IV

RENTS AND ASSESSMENTS—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF RENTS.

54. It will be convenient in discussing rents to divide them into the following main classes :—

1. Privileged rents including kharida jamabandi, kamil baziafti and nisfi baziafti assessed at favourable rates for the term of last settlement.
2. Ordinary baziafti rents, including the thani and pahi rents of last settlement and the thani, thani pahi mixed and occupancy rents of this settlement.

Miscellaneous, including the tanki bahal and chandna rents of both settlements, non-occupancy rents and rents assessed for the first time in this settlement. As a preliminary to the discussion, it will be instructive to consider the proportionate distribution as regards area of each class of tenancy, and the relative importance of each so far as distinct assets are concerned.

Proportionate distribution of areas of each class of tenancy and the relative importance of each.

155. In the table opposite, an attempt has been made to gather together the main facts by completion blocks.

The division made for last settlement is fourfold, viz. :—

1. Privileged.
2. Raiyati, subdivided into—
 - (a) Thani.
 - (b) Pahi.
3. Permanently fixed.
4. Miscellaneous. This includes chandna rents and all assessments to revenue.

The division made for the present settlement is also fourfold, viz. :—

1. Privileged.
2. Raiyati, being the total of thani, thani-pahi mixed, and settled and occupancy.
3. Permanently fixed.
4. Miscellaneous. This includes non-occupancy chandna and newly assessed rents and all assessments to revenue.

Permanently fixed areas and rents were entered in separate columns, because they disturb equilibrium in 4 blocks only out of 13. The chandna and non occupancy areas are infinitesimal. "Miscellaneous" therefore consists chiefly of nij-jote and nij-chas. The proportions of other classes could not be calculated without taking them into account. The totals of assessed areas and of assets have been added to mark the relative importance of completion blocks. Separate figures have been given for present settlement "existing" and present settlement "settled," because the result of re-settlement has been to alter the relative importance of various classes.

156. The table shows that at last settlement 60 per cent. of the assessed area was occupied by raiyats. Thani raiyats cultivated one-third of the district, pahi raiyats over one-fourth. Nearly one-fourth of the assessed area was held by privileged tenants, and about one-eleventh each by tenants at permanently fixed rents and by proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders.

It is remarkable that the proportion of assessed area occupied by ordinary raiyats has not risen at all since last settlement, as one might have expected from the extension of cultivation. The proportions occupied by privileged tenants and by tenants at fixed rents have naturally fallen, as the areas held by them were too well defined to admit of much addition. The extension, which has occurred, has been absorbed chiefly by the proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders, who now hold about one-seventh instead of a former one-eleventh of the cultivated area.

157. The two parganas which present the most striking variations from the normal are Rahang and Kotdesh. More than one-third of Rahang is occupied by tanki-bahaldars whose quit rents are fixed, in perpetuity. At last settlement nearly one-fourth and now over one-fourth of the two parganas included in Kotdesh block is cultivated by the zamindars and mukaddams themselves. Of the other blocks it may be noted that Athaisi, Matkatpatna, Khodar, Kotrahang, Paschimduai and Serai were at last settlement peculiarly "raiya" and still continue so. Kotrahang alone shows an abnormal increase in proprietary cultivation. In the others the percentages have not altered much.

158. Looking now to assets, it will be seen that at last settlement the thani and pahi raiyats who occupied only 60 per cent. of the assessed area paid 74 of the total assets. In Kotrahang, Paschimduai and Serai they contributed as much as 89, 87 and 87 per cent. respectively. The assets entered under miscellaneous as a rule show higher percentages than the areas entered under the same heading, because they include sairat as well as nij-jote, &c., valuations. The proportion borne by existing raiyats assets to total existing assets is slightly less than at last settlement, because of the increase in the area held by the proprietors, &c. It is still, however, 73 per cent. as against 61 per cent. of occupied area. The proportion of assets contributed by privileged tenants had fallen from 10 per cent. to 7 per cent. The effect of re-settlement has been to leave the general proportions as follows :—

Privileged rents	...	...	...	...	12 per cent.
Raiyati rents	...	...	...	...	69 " "
Fixed rents	...	...	...	...	2 " "
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	17 " "

To sum up. Privileged tenants who at last settlement occupied 22 per cent. of the total area and contributed 10 per cent. to the total assets, now occupy 18 per cent. and contribute 12 per cent.

Ordinary raiyats who formerly held 60 per cent. and paid 74 per cent. still hold 61 per cent. but pay 69 per cent. only. Tanki bahaldars, who formerly held 9 per cent. and paid 3 per cent. now hold 8 per cent. and pay 2 per cent. Proprietors and others, who formerly cultivated 9 per cent. of the total area and paid 13 per cent., now cultivate 13 per cent. and pay 17 per cent.

These figures, besides showing the levelling tendency of re-settlement, give some idea of the distribution and importance of the various classes.

AREAS & RENTAL of incidence privileged tenures. Comparison between Last Settlement and Present Settlement (existing and settled).

Name of Block.	LAST SETTLEMENT.						PRESENT SETTLEMENT.												Percentage of enhancement.	Incidence of raiyati settled rents.	Percentage by which raiyati settled less than private incidence.	Remarks.					
	Kharida Jamabandi.			Kamil Baziafti.			Nisfi Baziafti.			Kharida Jamabaadi.			Kamil Baziafti.			Nisfi Baziafti.							Total.				
	Area.		Incidence.	Area.		Incidence.	Area.		Incidence.	Area.		Incidence.	Area.		Incidence.	Area.		Incidence.					Area.		Incidence.	Settled.	
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1. Kotdes...	808	1 3 0	1,705	1 4 0	13,709	0 9 0	16,222	0 11 0	907	1 0 0	1 7 0	3,244	0 15 0	1 5 0	12,017	0 7 0	1 0 0	16,168	0 9 0	1 2 0	100	2 2 0	-47				
2. Kodhar ...	13	0 9 0	...	.....	1,831	0 7 0	1,844	0 7 0	8	0 8 0	0 14 0	326	0 10 0	0 14 0	1,986	0 5 0	0 12 0	2,320	0 6 0	0 12 0	100	1 10 0	-54				
3. East Athaisl and Damarkhand ...	75	1 0 0	185	0 15 0	2,499	0 6 0	2,759	0 6 0	75	1 0 0	1 1 0	615	0 12 0	1 0 0	2,658	0 5 0	0 12 0	3,348	0 6 0	0 13 0	116	1 8 0	-46				
4. West Athaisl and Matkatpatna ...	...	.....	174	0 15 0	796	0 9 0	970	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	149	0 13 0	1 1 0	774	0 7 0	0 13 0	923	0 8 0	1 14 0	75	1 11 0	-52				
5. Lembai ...	627	1 0 0	117	0 15 0	8,344	0 12 0	9,088	0 12 0	430	1 0 0	1 8 0	86	0 14 0	1 3 0	8,629	0 12 0	1 5 0	9,136	0 12 0	1 5 0	75	1 12 0	-25				
6. Kotrahang ...	380	1 9 0	261	1 6 0	2,472	0 12 0	3,113	0 14 0	316	1 7 0	1 13 0	163	1 6 0	1 12 0	2,397	0 11 0	1 8 0	2,876	0 13 0	1 9 0	92	2 13 0	-44				
7. Paschimduai ...	109	2 6 0	185	1 8 0	1,298	0 10 0	1,592	0 13 0	149	2 1 0	2 2 0	134	1 7 0	1 14 0	1,365	0 9 0	1 7 0	1,648	0 12 0	1 8 0	100	3 0 0	-50				
8. Purbaduai and Oldhat....	68	1 1 0	798	1 2 0	2,950	0 8 0	3,816	0 10 0	40	0 11 0	1 4 0	402	1 0 0	1 5 0	3,120	0 7 0	1 2 0	3,562	0 8 0	1 2 0	125	2 1 0	-45				
9. Rahang ...	36	2 6 0	798	1 8 0	12,624	0 12 0	13,45	0 13 0	38	2 4 0	2 7 0	284	1 3 0	1 6 0	14,027	0 11 0	1 5 0	14,349	0 11 0	1 5 0	91	1 12 0	-25				
10. Serai ...	527	0 12 0	173	0 12 0	2,983	0 8 0	3,683	0 9 0	...	.....	.....	91	0 9 0	0 14 0	3,489	0 9 0	0 14 0	3,580	0 9 0	0 14 0	55	1 8 0	-42				
11. Chaubiskud ...	614	0 13 0	676	1 0 0	4,187	0 10 0	5,477	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	726	0 15 0	0 3 0	4,602	0 10 0	1 1 0	5,328	0 11 0	1 1 0	55	1 12 0	-39				
12. Banchas...	5	2 6 0	348	1 0 0	1,476	0 7 0	1,829	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	126	0 10 0	0 15 0	1,615	0 7 0	1 2 0	1,791	0 8 0	1 1 0	112	2 2 0	-50				
13. Scattered Estates...	462	0 12 0	357	0 12 0	2,167	0 6 0	2,976	0 8 0	464	0 14 0	1 2 0	191	0 11 0	1 1 0	2,683	0 5 0	0 13 0	3,338	0 7 0	0 14 0	100	1 13 0	-52				
Total ...	3,724	1 1 0	5,777	1 2 0	57,326	0 10 0	66,827	0 11 0	2,427	1 2 0	1 8 0	6,537	0 15 0	1 4 0	59,353	0 9 0	1 2 0	68,317	0 10 0	1 2 0	80	1 15 0	-42				

159. The variations from the normal which are found to affect area distribution in particular parganas apply also more or less to rental distribution. Thus in Rahang, the proportion of assets that will now be contributed by ordinary raiyats is still only 41 per cent. as compared with the district average of 69. More than one-fourth will be contributed by privileged tenants, and about one-sixth by holders on confirmed quit rents. In Kotdesh the assessment on proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders amounts to 27 per cent. of the total assets, or nearly 50 per cent more than the district average. On the other hand, in four blocks—West Ahaisi and Matkatpatna, East Ahaisi and Damarkhand, Paschimduai and Serai—the new raiyati assessment is 79 per cent, or more of the total assets.

PRIVILEGED RENTS.

160. The most important facts regarding the extent and incidence of privileged rents have been tabulated in the table opposite. The varieties are three, viz., kharida jamabandi, kamil baziafti, and nisfi baziafti.

Looking first to the areas, it will be noted that, while there has been very little variation in the aggregate total, there have been considerable variations in the total areas of each class. More than half of what was called kharida jamabandi and kamil baziafti at last settlement has apparently been absorbed in nisfi baziafti. So far as kharida jamabandi is concerned the less of area appears to have been due partly to the carelessness with which zamindari rent-rolls are prepared and partly to faulty attestation. In Lembai it was probably due to the former cause, and in Serai to the latter. The attesting officer having command of the khas mahal rent-roll of Serai should have utilized it for attestation work. The decline in kamil baziafti area is most conspicuous in pargana Rahang. I have not the ruidads of Rahang at hand for reference, but I am inclined to think the mistake has been made of entering baziafti tanki assessed at half rates as kamil baziafti, when it ought to have been entered as "nisfi baziafti". Having been assessed before at half rates, it was enhanced at settlement revision according to the rates for enhancement of "nisfi rents."

161. The confusion of areas that has occurred renders it futile to compare the last settlement and present settlement incidences of privileged rents class by class. All we may note is that at last settlement the kharida jamabandi assessment was generally higher than the kamil baziafti, and the kamil baziafti higher than the nisfi. The Puri averages appear to have been higher than those obtaining in Cuttack and Balasore districts. As between parganas, it may be noted that the Kotrahang and Paschimduai assessments of kharida were unusually high and very little lower than the raiyati averages. The Banchas average is also high, but the area is trifling. Kamil baziafti was also assessed higher than average in Kotrahang and Paschimduai but compared with the raiyati average, the assessment was not excessive. Nisfi baziafti was assessed low all over. The average did not exceed annas 11 per acre.

162. As we should naturally expect, a slight fall occurred in the incidence of privileged rents during the course of last settlement. There had been a slight rise in the area with no corresponding increase in the rental. It is not necessary to detail here the rules laid down for the assessment of privileged rents at the present revision of resettlement. Briefly speaking, they allowed enhancement up to a level one-third below the average of ordinary raiyati rents. The general enhancement in each block and the total enhancement of each class are exhibited in the table. It will be seen that kharida rents were enhanced 33 per cent. kamil baziafti 35 per cent. and nisfi baziafti 100 per cent. The general enhancement amounted to 80 per cent. and varied from 55 in pargana Serai to 100 in the scattered tauzis.

The enhancement was lower in Chowbiskud and Serai than elsewhere, because raiyati rents in these parganas are below average, and the existing privileged rents were, if any thing, above average.

163. The general level of privileged rents is 42 per cent. below the raiyati average. They approach most nearly to the raiyati average in pargana Rahang. In this pargana the baziafti areas occurred in large blocks, being in many cases entire villages. Comparison with the raiyati average of the pargana is therefore no criterion.

Some figures obtained from Cuttack and Balasore are added at the foot of the table. They show that the enhancement of privileged rents in these districts was higher than in Puri. The original rents were, however, lower, and if the incidence of raiyati rents in these two districts be taken into account, it will be seen that the settled rents of privileged tenancies in Cuttack and Balasore are slightly lower than in Puri.

RAIYATI RENTS.

164. The most pertinent facts relative to the distribution, incidence and growth of raiyati rents have been tabulated in the statement opposite, which contrasts by completion blocks the areas and incidences obtaining at last and the present settlements. The information presented in the table may be regarded from various points of view :—

- (1) We may compare the facts of the present settlement with those of the past settlement.

- (2) We may look at the differences prevailing in different completion blocks.
- (3) The averages obtaining in the Puri Subdivision may be compared with the averages of adjoining districts
- (4) It may be considered how far rents have been affected by the economical history of the district.

I. COMPARISON WITH LAST SETTLEMENT.

165. It will be noted that we begin with the following situation—54 per cent. of the total raiyats' area of the district was assessed with rents fixed for the term of settlement. The remaining 45 per cent. was assessed with rents liable to alteration at the will of the landlord. The fixed rents stood at a level more than 40 per cent. above the fluctuating rents. Thani rents averaged Rs. 2-1 per acre, pahi rents Rs. 1-7, and the general average was Rs. 1-13. After sixty years we find that the total raiyats area has increased by 27 per cent. and the increased area is divided in the following proportions :—

Pure thani 15 per cent., thani-pahi mixed 28 per cent., settled and occupancy (corresponding to the last Settlement "pahi") 57 per cent. All three classes stand at one and the same level of rental incidence—a level which corresponds exactly with the general raiyats' level of last settlement, viz., Rs. 1-13 per acre. The Area which has been classed at the present settlement as thani-pahi mixed, if roughly divided into thani and pahi, leads to the following conclusions. The thani area of last settlement, 96,914 acres, bearing a rental incidence of Rs. 2-1 per acre, has declined to a present pure thani area of 57,297 acres, bearing a rental incidence of Rs. 1-13 per acre. The pahi area of last settlement, 82,886 acres with a rental incidence of Rs. 1-7 per acre, has increased to a present pahi area of 171,157 acres with a rental incidence of Rs. 1-13 per acre. In other words, while thani shows a decline of nearly 30 per cent. in area coincident with a decline of 10 per cent. in rental value, pahi shows an increase of 92 per cent. in area coincident with a rise of 30 per cent. in incidence.

166. It will be seen that in all blocks except Rahang and Chowbiskud there has been a decline in thani incidence from the high level of last settlement. In two blocks, Kotrahang and Paschimduai, and in the scattered tauzis, the average of pahi rents has risen well above the thani average. In four blocks—Rahang, Chowbiskud, Serai and Lembai—pahi rents still remain some distance below the thani level. Throughout the rest of the district thani and pahi are on a footing of practical equality. The causes of block differences will be discussed in the next paragraph.

Cause of the general decline in the thani incidence. 167. The cause of the general decline in thani incidence appears to be twofold :—

- (1) that the more highly assessed thani lands were abandoned, while the lower rented lands were retained ;
- (2) that thani raiyats were allowed to reclaim patches of waste land adjoining their holdings without being called upon to pay additional rent. If this latter view be correct, then the decline in the thani area is really greater than is apparent from the figures. The decline in thani area appears to have been primarily the result of the long period of low prices which set in shortly after the last settlement was made. It was probably also due in part to the extinction of many old thani families during the great famine of 1866-67. This subject will, however, be discussed more fully below.

168. It remains only to notice the effects on raiyats' incidence of the present resettlement. The principle underlying the assessment rules being that existing pahi rents should generally be assumed to be fair and equitable, and that thani rents should only be enhanced when they fell below pahi rents by a considerable margin, it is obvious that very little general enhancement was possible in this district. The only ground of enhancement, viz., a difference of level, was wanting, except in one or two parganas, where the last settlement assessment was already high. As a rule raiyats' rents were only enhanced where the area found in the raiyats' occupation was materially greater than he was given credit for in his landlords' papers. The enhancement so obtained amounted to 6 per cent. and was more or less evenly distributed over all classes of raiyats. It rose to 8 per cent. in Lembai, probably because little attention had been paid by the landlord of that pargana to the extension of cultivation as a means of increasing his rent-roll.

The general incidence of raiyats' rents is now as settled Rs. 1-15 per acre, and no interval separates thani from thani-pahi mixed or from settled and occupancy.

II. COMPARISON BY COMPLETION BLOCKS.

169. It will be as well at the outset to note that in order of importance the completion blocks stand as follows :—

1. Kotdesh (including parganas Kotdesh and Antrodh).
2. Lembai.
3. Serai.

4. Chowbiskud.
5. Kotrahang.
6. Rahang.
7. East Athaisi and Damarkhand.
8. Purbaduai and Oldhar.
9. Khodar (including parganas Khodar, Kurilo, Astrang and Tappa Kanman).
10. Paschimduai.
11. Banchas.
12. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.
13. Scattered Tausis.

170. Looking to general incidence, it will be seen that Paschimduai, Kotrahang, Kotdesh and Banchas, which at last settlement were the most highly assessed, still retain their pre-eminence. The rental average has risen more or less in all four : from Rs. 2-4 to 2-13 in Paschimduai, from Rs. 2-3 to 2-11 in Kotrahang, from Rs. 1-15 to 2-1 in Kotdesh, and from Rs. 1-14 to 2-1 in Banchas. The settled averages are Rs. 3, 2-14, 2-2 and 2-2, respectively. Chowbiskud, which comes next in order at last settlement, has fallen from Rs. 1-14 to 1-10 (existing), Rs. 1-12 (settled).

The remaining blocks arranged according to rental incidence at last settlement are :—

Lembai fallen from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 1-10 existing, Rs. 1-12 settled.

Purbaduai and Oldhar risen from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 1-15 existing, Rs. 2-1 settled.

Rahang risen from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-11 existing, Rs. 1-12 settled.

Serai fallen from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-7 existing, Rs. 1-8 settled.

Khodar risen from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-9 existing, Rs. 1-10 settled.

West Athaisi and Matkatpatna risen from Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 1-11 existing, Rs. 1-11 settled.

East Athaisi and Damarkhand risen from Rs. 1-5 to Rs. 1-7 existing, Rs. 1-9 settled.

The scattered tausis risen from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-11 existing, Rs. 1-13 settled.

A few notes on the characteristics of the blocks will throw light on the changes that have occurred, and help to explain why in some cases pahi rents have surpassed thani rents, while in others they still fall short.

171. *Kotdesh*.—Pargana Kotdesh is a large fertile tract lying between the channels of the Kusbhadra and Bhargabhi. It is Partially

Kotdesh block.

reaches of the rivers. It is marked in the north-west by considerable diversity of level. In the south-east it consists of an extensive plain subject to inundation in years of heavy flood. The north-east grows the lighter varieties of sarad rice, the south-west grows chiefly bara dhan. There is a long belt of high land along the north-west boundary of the pargana separating it from the cuttack delta and continuing in to pargana Antrodh. Antrodh consists of this high inferior land on the north-east and a fertile central tract lying between the Kusbhadra and the high land drained by and subject to occasional flood from the Kadua river. At last settlement thani rents averaged Rs. 2-8, pahi rents 1-11. At the present settlement the thani area was found to have declined 15 per cent., and thani and pahi rents stoop at a uniform level of Rs. 2-1 per acre. The average of settled rents is Rs. 2-2. The block is more or less conterminous with the Kotdesh mahal, of which more than three-fourths is held by mukaddams. The zamindari portion has been grossly mismanaged for the last twenty years. The mukaddami portion includes a very large nij-jote and nij-chas area cultivated by the numerous descendants of the last settlement mukaddams. Both these causes—zamindari mismanagement and mukaddami self-aggrandizement—have doubtless done much to obstruct the upward tendency of pahi rents.

172. *Lembai*.—Lembai pargana is a large fertile tract skirted on the north by the Daya channel, from which it is protected by embankments liable to breach in years of heavy flood.

Lembai block.

On the west the pargana runs up towards the Khurda high lands. It grows chiefly sarad rice. The lands are very fertile. The last settlement assessment was moderate, viz., Rs. 1-14 for thani and Rs. 1-9 for pahi, average Rs. 1-13. The major portion of the raiyati area was thani. There has been a decline in the thani area and incidence, while pahi rents have remained stationary. The general incidence of raiyats rents was found to be Rs. 1-10, and even after enhancement the average remains lower than at last settlement. The influences which affected rents in Kotdesh affected rents still more prejudicially in Lembai. The zamindar of Delang taluk is the Raja of Puri. The management of his estate was entrusted to irresponsible tahsildars and gomastas who appear to have pocketed in the shape of *salamis* most of the profits arising from new cultivation in khas villages. The greater portion of the taluk was, however, held by padhans who, though not the recorded owners of much nij-jote or nij-chas land, seem to have had much land recorded in the names of relatives at low rentals. They were either not interested in the enhancement of rents or combined with their raiyats to conceal actual rents and defraud Government and the zamindar. Their punishment had to take the shape of unusually low allowances.

173.—*Serai*.—*Serai pargana* lies to the west of the subdivision round the north end of the Chilka lake. It is bisected by the Daya river which is embanked on the east and unprotected

Serai block.

on the west. The western half of the pargana suffers serious inundation every year from the Daya floods and from the salt tides of the Chilka. South-east is also liable to salt inundation. The villages to the east are assessed at average rates. Those to the west bear as a rule very low rental incidences. At last settlement the thani average was Rs. 1-11 and the pahi average Rs. 1-5. The thani area has declined about 50 per cent. There has been practically no change in thani and pahi incidence, nor in the general average. At re-settlement rents were moderately enhanced. The settled average is Rs. 1-8, which is lower than in any other pargana of the district except Rahang. *Serai* is one of the three large estates which have been managed khas by Government since the zamindar, the Raja of Paikpara, proved recusant in 1812. The two others are Rahang and Chowbiskud. One peculiar circumstance which has affected the history of rents in *Serai* and Chowbiskud, if not in Rahang, is that at last settlement pattas were distributed to pahi as well as to thani raiyats. The distribution of the pahi pattas induces in raiyats' mind the impression that the pahi rents were not liable to alteration. Almost the entire area of the three estates is held by intermediate proprietary tenure-holders, who, if they had attempted to enhance pahi rents, would have found the raiyats appealing to the Collector. As a matter of fact there has been little attempt to enhance. The interests of the village settlement holders have been, if not coincident with those of the raiyats, in many cases at least closely allied to them.

174. *Chowbiskud*.—This pargana, which lies round the east shore of the Chilka in the south of the district, is traversed by the last portion of the Bhargobi and its many distribu-

Chowbiskud block.

aries. It is protected from the main stream by embankments which hold good in ordinary years, but it suffers inundation frequently from the back flood water at the Bhargobi mouth and from the salt tides of the Chilka. It is less liable to damage than pargana *Serai*, and was more heavily assessed at last settlement—thani average Rs. 2 and pahi Rs. 1-9, and general rayat's incidence being Rs. 1-14. The recorded thani area has declined about 72 per cent. This is partly due to confusion of records, some recorded thani land of last settlement having been now recorded as the nij-jote of the proprietary tenure-holders. It is also probably due in part to the confusion of thani and pahi rights by the issue of pahi pattas at last settlement. The raiyat did not trouble to persevere and fight for a distinction which had become to his mind obscure. The incidence of thani rents remained the same as at last settlement, the incidence of pahi rents rose by an anna. The re-settlement proceedings have raised the incidences by an anna in each case. The fiscal history of the pargana being similar to that of *Serai*, the same causes were at work in both to retard the natural advance of rents.

175. *Kotrahang*.—This pargana is under present condition the best protected in the district. It lies between the Bhargobi and Daya channels, starting from the point where they

Kotrahang block.

bifurcate. The Bhargobi right embankment protects the pargana efficiently on the east, while on the west it marches with Lembai. Heavy floods breaching the Daya left embankment have the whole of pargana Lembai to traverse before they can reach Kotrahang, and Kotrahang being naturally high does not suffer. There is considerable diversity of level in the pargana. The northern portion grows biali and the lighter varieties of saradrice; the southern portion grows the heavier sarad and bara dhan. A comparatively large proportion of the cultivated area is double cropped. The pargana is intersected by the pilgrim road, which gives it easy access to the Cuttack and Puri markets. The pargana consists of numerous zamindari, some of which are very well managed. The last settlement assessment was immoderately high, thani averaging Rs. 2-13-0 per acre, pahi Rs. 1-12-0, and the general average being Rs. 2-3-0. About 80 per cent. of the thani area has disappeared, much of it lapsing shortly after last settlement. The incidence of thani rents has fallen from Rs. 2-13-0 to Rs. 2-6-0, whereas the pahi average has risen from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-12-0. The effect of re-settlement has been to leave rental incidence as follows :—

Thani Rs. 2-10-0, thani-pahi mixed Rs. 2-15-0, pahi Rs. 2-13-0. The general average is Rs. 2-14-0.

Paschimduai is the only pargana of the district in which rents are higher.

176. *Rahang*.—This is a large pargana towards the south of the district, traversed by the Bhargobi river from which it is more or less protected by efficient embankments. On the

Rahang block.

east is a detached portion subject to the floods of the Purbaduai and Oldhar tract, and on the west is a strip subject to the floods of the river Nun and the Chilka. A peculiarity of the pargana is that only 29 per cent. of the total area is raiyati, the balance being chiefly occupied by bahal (confirmed) and baziafti (resumed) tankidars (quit-rent-holders). In the comparatively small raiyati area, thani rents have undergone less than the usual amount of variation. The area has practically remained the same, and the incidence is as it was at last settlement. Pahi rents have advanced from an average of Rs. 1-4-0 to an average of Rs. 1-11-0, which is still below the thani average of Rs. 2. Enhancement has brought the pahi average up to Rs. 1-12-0, and leaves the general average at Rs. 1-12-0. The progress of pahi rents was not retarded in this pargana as in *Serai* and Chowbiskud by the

distribution at last settlement of pahi pattas. The pargana was assessed a few years later than the other two, when the distribution had been stopped. The large number of privileged tenures has on the other hand doubtless had considerable influence in the way of checking the natural rise of ordinary rents. The pahi raiyats are in many cases also tankidars.

EAST ATHAIS AND DAMARKHAND.

177. These are small parganas of moderate fertility in the north-east of the district. They are subject to flood from the Kadua and Prachi rivers. Athaisi is on the south-east exposed to sand drift from the shore belt. Damarkhand contains a considerable proportion of high inferior land. The last settlement averages were low, viz., thani Rs. 1-10-0, pahi Re. 1, general Rs. 1-5-0. Thani and pahi rents are now practically uniform, the general average being Rs. 1-7-0, increased by re-settlement to Rs. 1-9-0. The thani area has declined considerably.

PURBADUAI AND OLDHAR.

178. These two parganas occupy the seaward section of the triangle which has for its sides Kushbhadra and Bhargovi channels, and for its base the coast line. In flood times the waters escaping from both rivers by unclosed breaches in the embankments spread over this tract, and cannot escape till incalculable damage has been done. The lowest Portions of the two Parganas were at the time of settlement revision lying waste. The last assessment was fairly high, thani averaging Rs. 2-6-0, pahi Rs. 1-6-0 and general raiyati Rs. 1-13-0. About one-third of the thani area had lapsed in the course of the settlement, but the pahi average had made a marked advance. This advance was, however, more nominal than real, as zamindars had continued to show in their papers rents which had obtained before the period of flood calamity, and which had not been collected in full for several years. The assessment of rents was made originally by an Assistant Settlement Officer, who took no account of the peculiar difficulties of the situation. His assessment was afterwards revised, and the general average of the raiyati rents which he had raised from Rs. 1-13-0 to Rs. 1-15-0 was reduced to Rs. 1-12-0. It remains to be seen whether this temporary reduction, which is to take effect for five years, will after that period be either necessary or sufficient. It will be unnecessary if the breached embankments are repaired. It will probably be insufficient if they are left open.

Some attempted concealment of rents in the Dalua tracts of the Sar Lake in Oldhar will be noticed below.

KODHAR BLOCK.

179. This includes four small Parganas—Kodhar, Kerlo Astrang and Tappa Kanman—lying, in the extreme north-east of the district adjoining killa Marichpur. They are all subject to inundation from the Devi river, which divides the Cuttack from the Puri district north of Kodhar. The lands are not very superior. There is a considerable admixture of sandy scrub jungle, and towards the sea there is exposure to salt inundation. Rents were below average at last settlement, thani incidence being Rs. 1-12 and pahi incidence Rs. 1-3 and general raiyati incidence Rs. 1-8. There has been a decline in thani area and incidence and a rise in pahi area and incidence. Rents are now more or less uniform, the settled average incidence being Rs. 1-10 as opposed to a district average of Rs. 1-15.

SCATTERED TAUZIS OF PURI DISTRICT.

180. These are 27 estates having scattered lands in many parganas. Pahi rents were very low at last settlement. They have made a decided advance, and are now more than on a level with thani. The general settled incidence is Rs. 1-13.

PASCHIMDUAI.

181. This is a small pargana lying to the south-east of Kotrahang and like Kotrahang, protected by the Bhargovi embankment from injurious inundations. It is perhaps the most fertile tract of the district, and the proportion of the double-cropped land is higher in this than in any other pargana. The last settlement assessment was very high; thani incidence being Rs. 2-11 and pahi Rs. 1-12, average Rs. 2-5. The thani area and incidence have both declined considerably since last settlement, but pahi rents, including the rents of the lapsed thani lands, have made an advance, which compensates for the previous fall. They were at settlement revision found to be about 50 per cent. in advance of the surviving thani level. The result of enhancement proceedings has been to leave incidence as follows: thani Rs. 2-5, thani-pahi mixed Rs. 2-13 pahi Rs. 3-2 general average Rs. 3-0.

BANCHAS.

182. This is a small pargana lying south of Antrodh between the Kushbhadra and Kadua channels. The level of the pargana is fairly high and it does not suffer much from the overflow of these two rivers in time of flood. The country is fairly fertile. Thani rents were assessed high at last settlement and pahi rents nearly 40 per cent lower. There has been a lapse of thani area and a slight fall in incidence, while pahi rents have made a marked advance and now stand higher than thani. The general average, Rs. 2-1 (existing), Rs. 2-2 (settled), is slightly above the district level.

WEST ATHAIS AND MATKATPATNA.

183. This block includes the western half of Athais and the small detached pargana of Matkatpatna. Both are inferior in situation and fertility. On the west the block is subject to flood from the last reach of the Kushbhadra, which here enters the sea through the shore sand. Thani rents averaged high at last settlement; pahi rents were very low. There has been the usual decline in thani area and incidence, and the usual advance in pahi area and incidence. Both now stand on much the same level, general incidence being Rs. 1-10 (existing) and Rs. 1-11 (settled), as against district averages of Rs. 1-14 and Rs. 1-15, respectively.

C. COMPARISON OF RAIYATS' RENTS IN PURI WITH RAIYATS' RENTS OF OTHER DISTRICTS.

184. Nothing is to be gained by comparison with other districts unless we know something of the characteristics which differentiate Puri from the districts compared. Some idea has been given in the preceding paragraphs of agricultural conditions in Puri. Briefly, it may be described as a rich alluvial country for the most part excessively exposed to river flood, dependent for water on the annual rainfall, and nowhere protected from drought by the existence of canals or other means of irrigation.

Khurda Subdivision, which adjoins on the west, has nothing in common with the Sadar Subdivision. It is an undulating country with rich fertile valleys and unculturable uplands in alternate succession. It is free from inundation, but exposed to drought. The low lands are generally superior to the Puri lands and the higher lands inferior. On the whole, average lands, in Khurda are probably better than average lands in Puri. I believe the market price of the former is higher, but how far this may be due to the absolute freedom of transfer that prevails in Khurda, it is difficult to estimate.

Cuttack district, which adjoins Puri in the north-west, has more in common with Puri than Khurda has. It is also for the most part alluvial country intersected by a net-work of rivers. There is this considerable difference, however, that in the temporarily-settled tracts about one-third of the total area is efficiently protected from inundation by first-class embankments, and about a seventh is protected from drought by an elaborate canal system.

Puri district stretches right up to the estuaries of the deltaic rivers, that is to the sea on the east and south-east, and to the Chilka on the south. In Cuttack, on the other hand the last portion of the delta is occupied by killas Kanika and Kujang, permanently settled areas, which in the days of the old Hindu Rajas were excluded from the crown lands.

Of Balasore, the third district of the Orissa delta, I know very little. I believe it is generally higher in level than Puri to heavy inundation from its three principal rivers—the Brahmani, Baitarani and Subarnarekha—and only in a very small measure protected from drought by irrigation canals.

Comparison of raiyati rents, obtaining in different parts of Orissa.

158. With these explanations I give below the following comparison of raiyati rents obtaining in different parts of Orissa:—

Last Settlement.				Present Settlement (as settled.)					REMARKS.
	Incidence of thani rents.	Incidence of pahi rents.	General incidence of raiyati rents.	Incidence of thani rents.	Incidence of thani-pahi mixed rents,	Incidence of settled and occupancy rents.	General incidence of raiyati rents.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Puri Sadar ...	2 1 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0		
Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0		
Cuttack (temporarily settled area).	2 13 4	1 14 7	2 3 5	2 14 4	2 10 10	2 13 6	2 13 3		
Kujang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 10		
Kanika ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0		
Balasore ...	1 11 8	1 2 11	1 5 11	1 13 7	1 11 5	1 13 7	1 13 1		

The table shows that, looking at the district as a whole and taking its special circumstances into account, rents in Puri are not unintelligibly below the average of the division.

186. Throughout re-settlement operations there was a tendency to suspect general and wholesale collusion between zamindar and raiyat to conceal actual rents. The suggestion, which I shall examine at greater length below is at any

Comparison of rents of special Puri areas with areas of Puri and Khurda

rate, not confirmed by the figures compared above, unless we are to suppose that what happened in Puri happened in equal measure everywhere. But the figures for the districts adduced by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, in the letter above quoted, do not bear out any theory of general concealment of Orissa rents, and the theory, so far as it claims to be of general application, may be dismissed without further consideration.

D. RAIYATI RENTS AS AFFECTED BY FLUCTUATION IN PRICES AND POPULATION

187. While the work of revenue assessment was in progress, there was much discussion regarding relative incidence of thani and pahi rents. The decision was opened by the Government of India's letter No. 2397-192-2 of 13th October 1897. This letter suggested—

- (1) that pahi rents were in most cases customary and not strictly competition rents;
- (2) that the rates for the assessment of thani rents were inadequate, because they allowed enhancement of thani rents only when these fell short of the pahi average by a considerable margin, while thani rents being the rents of the best lands in the village were already in most cases higher than the customary rents paid for the inferior pahi lands.

No. 2042, dated 26th November 1897, to the Settlement Officer.

In the marginally quoted letter, I have already endeavoured to support the theories—

- (1) that at last settlement thani rents were fixed so excessively high that they afford no standard for comparison with competition rents ;
- (2) that pahi rents are with certain limitations competition rents.

My views coincide generally with those expressed by the Settlement Officer in his No. 2776, dated 31st December 1897, to the Commissioner, and accepted by the Government of Bengal. I shall not attempt to do more than consider them in the light of the fuller information available, now that the work of rent and revenue assessment is drawing to a close.

188. Firstly, then, there is overwhelming evidence that thani rents were fixed at last settlement excessively high.

The advantages enjoyed by thani raiyats and the disadvantages under which they laboured have been set forth in paragraph 142 above.

Mr. Stirling, in his minute of 1821, writes thus of the condition of the thani raiyat after the conquest : "In later times the situation of the thani raiyat has become distinguished from that of others, not by its superior advantages but by the grater share of suffering and exaction attending it. What a man is born to be must put up with as long as he can, but no person would voluntarily enter upon a lot so unenviable and undesirable as that of fixed resident cultivator. We see the class breaking down all round."

Mr. Mills, Collector of Cuttack, and Mr. Repton, Collector of Balasore in 1836 give evidence to the same effect. Mr. Mills, as Commissioner of Orissa, in his minute of 1847, sums up the situation thus : "There was no difficulty in ascertaining the actual rent paid by the thanis, as it was notorious that they were almost invariably assessed at a rate infinitely higher than the produce of their lands or any concomitant advantages of residence could enable them to pay." There is ample evidence in fact that thani raiyats paid the rents of their thani lands out of the profits arising from the cultivation of lakhiraj and pahi lands held on easy terms, and from industries other than agriculture. Their position as thani raiyats gave them some claim on this reserve cultivation. What they paid for their thani lands was not, therefore, true rent, but rent plus a tax on their position.

189. In determining at last settlement the principles on which thani rents should be assessed Government had all these facts before it, but refused generally to reduce thani rents. The position taken up is explained in paras. 3 and 4 of Government No. 1199, dated 22nd August 1837. "The extreme overassessment of the thani raiyats has been too hastily assumed. Mr. Stirling's assertion that their rents apparently absorb the whole produce," involves an impossibility.

The simple fact appears to be that the privileges enjoyed by the thani raiyats, taken all together, are sufficient to make it worth their while to pay the higher rates of rent which is found to be assessed upon the lands which they cultivate.

"4. These rates, therefore, should not be interfered with," and so on.

Government then deliberately accepted and continued an assessment which, in the opinion of the local officers, was in no true sense of the term a fair "rent" assessment ; authority was given in a half-hearted way to reduce thani rents in special cases, where they were only payable by reason of cultivation of low-rated lakhiraj lands in the village.

190. From the concrete instances that came to notice during the work of revenue assessment, there cannot be a doubt that, what relief the thani raiyat was granted on his excessive thani rent, he more than lost by the strict measurement of his pahi lands and the resumption of lakhiraj lands which he had hitherto cultivated at low rates. In many parganas of the Puri district, the assessment was made on an estimate of produce and was thus described by the Collector:—

"The Deputy Collector has fixed rates for each description of land according to its quality, which is the method adopted by him in all his settlements. Half of what he thought a bigha of the best land would yield has been assessed by him as the Government share, from which, however, he has made deductions in favour of the raiyats as a protection against

risks of season leaving generally a sum varying from Re. 1-3 to Re. 1-2 of the gross produce to be considered as rent. The rate for the best land being thus determined a graduated scale of lower rates with reference to the inferior qualities of other lands was then fixed."

To sum up, the thani rents fixed at last settlement were either a continuation of the previously existing rents admitted by local officers to be highly excessive, or a new assessment which swallowed up from half to one-third of the estimated produce of the land.

191. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the incidence of thani rents was at the last settlement 40 per cent. higher than the incidence of pahi rents. Pahi rents, as then existing, may have been, and probably were, some approach to competition rents; as settled, they may have considerably diverged from the description.

It is difficult with the scanty materials at hand to estimate what was the pitch of assessment of pahi lands, whether the rents were excessive, unduly low, or fair. We have, I think, been too ready to assume that pahi lands were considerably inferior to thani lands. This may have been the case in parganas like Lembai, Chowbiskud and Serai, where the proportion of pahi to thani was very small; but it could not be the case to a very marked extent in large parganas like Kotdesh, Kotrahang, Purbaduai and Oldhar, where the pahi area considerably exceeded the thani. Now in the former parganas the last settlement assessment was made by Mr. Wilkinson, and the rents of both thani and pahi lands were fixed according to the estimated produce of the land. This was always the principle of the assessments made by that distinguished officer. The relative incidence of thani and pahi rents is, therefore, in these parganas, some clue to the relative capabilities of the thani and pahi lands. They were in Lembai, thani Re. 1-14, pahi Re. 1-9, difference 17 per cent.; in Serai, thani Re. 1-11, pahi Re. 1-5, difference 20 per cent. The interval which separates the two classes is not very great, and the thani rents are not very high. On the other hand, in Kotdesh, Kotrahang, Purbaduai and Oldhar, where the pahi lands were in excess and presumably included much of the more fertile area, the incidences were as follows:—

Kotdesh—Thani	...	Rs. 2-8, pahi Re. 1-11 difference 48 per cent.
Kotrahang—Thani	...	" 2-13, " " 1-12 " 57 "
Purbaduai & Oldhar—Thani	...	" 2-5, " " 1-6 " 67 "

According to the ruidads of the Puri settlement, even in Kotrahang, Purbaduai and Oldhar the pahi rents were mostly fixed, not according to actual payments which might have been some index to competition rates, but by what Mr. Lewis of the Board of Revenue described as the "barbarous system of fasalbandi," i.e. by estimating the value of a fixed proportion of the estimated produce. In Kotdesh alone actual zamindri receipts were for the most part made the basis of assessment. The estate had been in difficulties so frequently before re-settlement that collections in years of khas management had to be taken into account. If any conclusion there can be based on the above facts, it is that in an area where the general run of the thani lands cannot have very materially surpassed in quality the pahi average, thani rents were fixed about 50 per cent., above the marked level.

192. We can now consider what was the effect on rents of movements in prices and population. A fall in prices would make the settled rents fall harder on the raiyats and would be a fact which would retard the increase of money rents. A rise in prices would have the contrary effect. An increase in population would increase the demand for land, would cause new lands to be brought under cultivation, and would raise money rents. A decline in population would throw lands out of cultivation, and lower competition rents. What were the facts? The have, so far as can be ascertained, been detailed in previous parts of the report, paras. 67—71 and 86—93.

They may be briefly exhibited thus:—

Period.	Prices.	Population.
1838-42, years of re-settlement.	Paddy selling about 103 seers to the rupee.	Increase of population from 1838-42 to 1865 estimated at 16 per cent.
1843-47 ...	Paddy fell in price and was selling at 231 seers to the rupee.	
1848-57 ...	Paddy rose slightly, average price 192 seers to the rupee.	
1858-65 ...	Continued rise, average price 100 seers to rupee, nearly same as at resettlement.	

Period.	Prices.	Population.
1866-67 ...	... Famine prices	... Great famine caused a fall of 40 per cent. in district population, leaving the total 30 per cent. below last settlement.
1868-77 ...	... Continued rise in prices, average .79 seers to the rupee.	By 1872 population more than made up for the drop of the famine years, and was 30 per cent. above last settlement.
1878-87 ...	... Continued rise in prices, average 62 seers to the rupee.	By 1881 population was 50 per cent. in advance of last settlement.
1888-97 ...	... Continued rise in prices, average 44 seers to the rupee (1893-1897 higher than 1888-1892).	By 1891 population was 62 per cent. in advance of last settlement.

193. It is easier to detail the changes than to estimate their influence. It is possible, however, to say that up to 1865 no rise in competition rents could be expected. It is true that previous to 1838 prices had been lower than during the years of re-settlement, most unfortunately, though rents in many parganas were settled by converting into money value a fixed proportion of the estimated produce of the soil, no information has been left in the ruidads about either the produce estimates or the conversion scale. It is possible, that the average prices of the preceding decade may have been taken into account. It is probable, on the other hand, that the prevailing market rate was the standard of conversion. If so, then in parganas where thani rents much exceeded pahi, thani rents must for many years have been almost impossible of payment. From 1843 to 1857 they must have absorbed almost the entire produce of the soil. This accounts for the large and universal decline in the thani area, which has, by Mr. Nathan, been clearly traced back to the abandonment of thani holdings during the years of low prices that followed the settlement. It was in the most highly assessed parganas that the decline was most considerable. By 1865 prices had recovered and again reached the level at which they had been during the settlement operations. The increase of population not being great could not have had much influence on fluctuating rents before 1865. It was a small factor when compared with the violent fluctuations in prices.

Then came the great famine which for at least the decade following must have nullified the normal influences on rent of the forces of supply and demand. There was, it is true, by 1877 some little rise in prices and a considerable increase in population since the days of the settlement; but these had followed such violent disturbances that I doubt if they had any effect beyond that of restoring equilibrium. Since 1877 to the present day there has been a steady rise in prices and advance in population, and these have had an undoubted influence on rents. But it is a period of 20 years only, and if we consider that present settlement operations began in 1892 and that the rents now settled were based on papers furnished by zamindars at least five years ago, the period of natural growth is reduced to nearly 15 years. The changes that have occurred have been described in previous portions of the report. With a decline of 30 per cent. in thani area there has been a decline of 10 per cent. in incidence. There has been a total accession to the cultivated area of nearly 25 per cent. The pahi area has increased by 92 per cent., and the incidence of pahi rents by 30 per cent. When it is considered that the tendency of the new cultivation must necessarily have been to lower the general average of pahi, it will be admitted that the increase in the incidence of pahi rents, due to movements of prices and population, has really exceeded 30 per cent. It may be asked why was it not considerably greater. But to argue that it should have more than kept pace with the rise in prices would be to imply (1) that the pahi rents of last settlement were strictly competitive, (2) that the present pahi rents are strictly competitive.

194. It has been shown above how uncertain is the first implication. It only remains to indicate causes which have in the Puri district taken off from the full effects economic changes on rents liable to alteration.

The causes I think are at least seven.

- (1) There was the enactment of Act X of 1859, which limited enhancement by defining the circumstances in which it was legally possible. This had less effect than might have been expected, because landlords were not always governed by, and raiyats were often ignorant of its provisions.
- (2) The existence of a large body of thani cultivators and of resident pahi raiyats must always have been a bar to competition. Pahi lands would be leased by preference to resident raiyats who would expect to be dealt with on easy terms. Outsiders would not be likely to bid against them and brave the displeasure of the resident community.

- (3) In the large khas mahals, less Chowbiskud and Serai, the distribution of pahi pattas at last settlement effectively checked the growth of pahi rents. This influence probably extended to Lembai also, which in its fiscal history has much in common with these two parganas. The slowness of the advance made in these three large parganas has lowered the general average.
- (4) In the khas portions of estates zamindars have by indolence and mismanagement failed to take advantage of their opportunities. They have been content with the profits of new cultivation and have allowed unscrupulous underlings to squeeze out of their raiyats, in the shape of perquisites, the increase which might reasonably have been added to their rents.
- (5) There is a very large so-called 'mourasi' area in Puri held by intermediate landlords. The increase in their numbers caused by the application of the Mitakshara law has reduced them in many cases from the position of proprietary tenure-holders to the position of cultivating raiyats. It has not been their interest to increase their rent rolls. As settlement holders of the village they had rather a direct interest in the low assessment of the cultivated lands.
- (6) In many estates the raiyats have sunk into a hopeless state of indebtedness to the zamindars. They are always in arrears, never get a proper clearance of account, and pay in the shape of heavy arrears what really amounts to an increase of rents.
- (7) There have been in some cases suspected and in a few cases proved collusive concealment of actual rents. The proportion of such to the total assets of the district is, however, very small. The only area in which the attempted collusion was sufficiently extensive and widespread to be noticeable was in the Dalua mahals of the Sar Lake. The dalua area being fluctuating in amount and the length of tenancies short, some of the zamindars took advantage of the guilelessness of the Assistant Settlement Officer and had low rents recorded in the names of nominal tenants. The fraud was detected at the time of the revenue assessment, and the rents revised. Had none of these cases been in operation, I have no doubt that the level of rents in Puri would have approached more closely to that attained in Cuttack. The areas and assets affected by some of the causes are very substantial, and I doubt if in the Cuttack district similar cases have affected areas of similar proportions.

195. Allowing, however, for all this, I still think that the thani and pahi rents settled during the present operations are on the whole adequate. That they do not leave to the raiyat an unreasonably large margin of profit has been shown conclusively by calculations made in Kotdesh by Mr. R. Nathan. I may conclude by repeating what I wrote in this connection in November 1897 :—

"The adequacy of existing rents to average land may be looked at from another point of view, Mr. Nathan in his notes on Kotdesh has put together a computation of the cost of cultivation which is perhaps a little elaborate. Accepting it, however, we have his conclusion that an area of good sarad land paying Rs. 3 rent must yield at least 2 bharans 8 gounies (=872·8 standard seers) in order to repay the former 10 per cent. on the expenses of the field operations. In making this calculation, he took the present normal price of paddy to be 16 gounis (=73·6 seers) to the rupee. The calculation shows that under present conditions there is not much room for an increase of rent, 2 bharans 8 gounis is a very fair yield for average first class sarad and 10 per cent. is a small profit to cover risks of season and bad harvests."

MISCELLANEOUS RENTS.

1—Chandna.

196. The rents of homestead and shop lands form a very inconsiderable portion of the total assets of the district, more inconsiderable even at the present settlement than at the last.

The most important facts are detailed in the table given below.
It will be noted—

- (1) That there has been a decline in the total area. A portion of the old chandna area has in the present settlement been confused with the settled and occupancy holdings of resident pahi raiyats. In some parganas there has been an increase of area, and in some, where there was no chandna at last settlement, chandna has now cropped up. The loss of area has occurred chiefly in Kotdesh where the assessment was moderate.
- (2) The general incidence of chandna lands has increased rather than declined, because the moderately assessed chandna has decreased and because the new chandna of Paschimduai following the example of the adjoining pargana Kotrahang, pays a higher than average rent.
- (3) The pargana variations are striking, much the highest rents are paid now in Lembai, Rahang, Kotrahang and Paschimduai. These are the parganas in which, on account of facility in communication, the artisan and trading classes find residence most desirable.

- (4) The incidence of chandna rents is everywhere much higher than the incidence of ordinary raiyati rents, specially high rents are paid for special advantages.
- (5) The enhancement of existing chandna rents is merely nominal. It was higher than elsewhere in the patuas of Rahang.

CHANDANA RENT.

Comparison with last settlement.

NAME OF BLOCK.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				PRESENT SETTLEMENT.			
	Chandna.		Average raiyati incidence.	Chandna.			Average raiyati incidence settled.	
	Area.	Incidence.		Area.	Incidence.			
					Existing.	Settled.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna	3		2 5 0	1 9	18	1 15	1 15	1 11
East Athaisi and Damarkhand	12		1 12 0	1 5	35	1 15	1 15	1 9
Banchas	54		2 14 0	1 14	34	2 12	2 14	2 2
Kodhar ... ..	...	.....		1 8	60	1 13	1 13	1 10
Lembai	101		6 0 0	1 13	58	8 9	8 9	1 2
Rahang	78		18 1 0	1 10	77	16 1	17 11	1 12
Kotdesh	917		4 0 0	1 15	559	5 7	5 9	2 2
Kotrahang	44		16 9 0	2 3	61	11 6	11 6	2 14
Paschimduai	14		3 1 0	2 5	38	10 2	10 5	3 0
Chowbiskud	2		9 0 0	1 14	12	8 1	8 0	1 12
Serai... ..	11		5 10 0	1 10	3	2 0	2 5	1 8
Purbaduai and Oldhar	6		8 11 0	1 13	40	5 11	5 14	2 1
Scattered Estates	56		2 0 0	1 14	29	2 7	2 9	2 2
Total	1,298		5 4 7	1 13	1,024	6 7	6 10	1 15

2. Tankibahal.

197. It will appear from statements, Appendix XVIII, that there were no tankibahal areas in parganas Athaisi, Matkatpatna, Damarkhand, Kodhar and the scattered estates, nominal areas only in parganas Banchas, Kotdesh, Paschimduai, Purbaduai and Oldhar. The nominal areas have disappeared from the three last named. The parganas with a considerable area of tankibahal are Lembai, Rahang, Chowbiskud and Serai.

The areas and rents in these parganas are as follows:—

Parganas.	PAST SETTLEMENT.			PRESENT SETTLEMENT.		
	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence
Lembai	2,544	Rs. 463	Rs. a. 0 3	2,332	Rs. 459	Rs. a. 0 3
Rahang	19,862	10,906	0 9	20,165	10,923	0 9
Chowbiskud	1,925	985	0 8	1,597	819	0 8
Serai	3,662	1,180	0 5	3,641	1,127	0 5
District Total	28,058	13,556	0 8	28,310	13,247	0 8

The variations in area and rents are immaterial, except in Chowbiskud, where some of the so-called tankibahal of last settlement was of rather doubtful origin, and during the course of settlement got confused with tankibazifti holdings. The above statement takes no account of the Khanja mahals of Kodhar pargana lands excluded from the Kodhar khas mahal after the settlement of 1859, and made over to the Jagannath Ballabh endowment and the Utter Parswanath in lieu of cash payment which previously formed an annual charge in the revenues of the khas mahal. In the adjustment which attended the transfer, the "kharij" lands were charged with quit-rents of Rs. 57-9-3 and Rs. 39-7-0, respectively. These are still payable to the khas mahals.

3.—Non-occupancy Rents.

198. All the pahi rents of last settlement were non-occupancy. The areas that have now been excluded from the settled and occupancy status are very trifling. They consist chiefly of lands which had been reclaimed by new raiyats very shortly before settlement operations were undertaken. The total area is only 1,607 acres which is equal to less than 7 per cent. of the total raiyati area. The existing rent was Rs. 1,708 or Re. 1-1 per acre, a low average, because the lands were mostly new lands. The settled rent is Rs. 2,338 or Re. 1-7 per acre. The enhancement made partly on account of excess area, and by comparison with settled and occupancy rents is higher than the average, but the amount involved is inconsiderable.

4.—New Assessments to Rent.

199. (a) Tenancies not binding against Government (assessed to rent).—

The area and rent is inconsiderable; acres 843 were assessed at Rs. 723 or at an average of annas 13 per acre. The area occurs chiefly in Kotdesh block, and consists of lands held by relatives of a dispossessed zamindar in one of the small killas.

(b) Chaukidari jagir assessed to rent (see Appendix XXIV).—

The total area is 2,765 acres, total assessed rent Rs. 5,195, average Rs. 1-14-0.

The assessments were made in all villages at or near the village average of pahi rents. The general incidence therefore approximates to settled pahi incidence Rs. 1-15 per acre.

(c) Other jagirs now assessed (see Appendix XXIV).—

Details of the jagirs assessed have been given in para. 163 above. They consist of khandait, paik, sarbarakar, patwari and miscellaneous. The total area is 1,791 acres, the assessed rent Rs. 2,624, average Rs. 1-7-0 per acre.

This average, it will be noted, is lower than the average assessment of chaukidari jagir, because to obtain consent of the parties, reductions of from one-third to one-half were made from the original assessment calculated at average village rates.

AREA AND VALUATION of Nij-jote and Nij-chas lands. A comparison with last Settlement and with Raiyats' holdings.

NAME OF BLOCK.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				PRESENT SETTLEMENT.				Proportion of assessed area, &c. to total area.		
	Nij-jote, &c.		Raiyati.		Nij-jote, &c.		Raiyati.				
	Area.	Incidence of Valuation.	Area.	Incidence of Rents.	Area.	Incidence of Valuation.	Area.	Incidence of Settled Rents.			
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna	313	Rs. a. P. 1 10 0	3,425	Rs. a. p. 1 9 0	424	Rs. a. p. 1 13 0	4,135	Rs. a. p. 1 11 0	+36	+21	8
East Athaisi and Damarkhand...	1,074	1 6 0	11,452	1 5 0	1,331	1 11 0	14,989	1 8 0	+24	+31	6
Banchas	862	1 13 0	5,048	1 14 0	1,036	2 0 0	6,091	2 2 0	+20	+21	11
Kodhar	1,256	1 7 0	8,474	1 8 0	1,668	1 9 0	11,340	1 10 0	+33	+34	10
Lembai	480	3 3 0	22,918	1 13 0	1,442	2 2 0	29,693	1 12 0	+200	+30	3
Rahang	3,486	1 9 0	11,216	1 10 0	3,748	1 14 0	15,592	1 12 0	+8	+39	7
Kotdesh	16,593	1 14 0	44,183	1 15 0	20,757	2 2 0	57,269	2 2 0	+25	+30	21
Kotrahang	41	2 1 0	16,776	2 3 0	2,797	2 5 0	17,096	2 14 0	+6,722	+2	12
Paschimduai	270	1 7 0	6,655	2 5 0	684	2 13 0	7,771	3 0 0	+153	+17	7
Chowbiskud	175	2 4 0	16,429	1 14 0	2,316	1 9 0	21,256	1 12 0	+1,375	+29	8
Serai ...	394	1 10 0	17,648	1 10 0	415	1 1 0	23,098	1 8 0	+5	+31	1
Purbaduai and Oldhar	319	1 10 0	8,964	1 13 0	1,773	1 14 0	10,911	2 1 0	+456	+22	10
Scattered Estates	811	1 4 0	6,608	1 3 0	1,705	1 13 0	7,606	1 13 0	+110	+15	13
TOTAL	26,056	1 13 0	179,800	1 13 0	40,096	2 0 0	226,847	1 15 0	+54	+26	11

ASSESSMENTS TO REVENUE.

200. This subject divides itself into three heads :—

- A.—Assessment of proprietary lands (nij-jote and nij-chas).
- B.—Assessment of tenancies not binding against Government.
- C.—Sairat assessment.

A.—PROPRIETARY LANDS.

The lands in personal occupation of proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders form in this district a not inconsiderable proportion of the total cultivated area. Their adequate and equitable assessment was a part of the settlement problem attended with some difficulty.

The most important facts relative to the distribution and assessment of proprietary lands have been tabulated in the statements at page 610 of the report. The area distribution has already been discussed. Proprietors formerly held 9 per cent. of the total cultivated area as nij-jote ; they now hold as nij-jote and nij-chas no less than 13 per cent. Kotdesh, with its numerous mokaddams, is the pargana in which the proprietary lands bulk largest—at last settlement 23 per cent., at the present settlement 25 per cent. The areas in Banchas, Kodhar, Kotrahang and other scattered tauzis have all increased to a proportion which exceeds 10 per cent.

As regards the incidence of revenue assessment, the settlement on the opposite page gives comparisons blockwar with last settlement and with raiyati averages. At last settlement the general incidence was Rs. 1-13 per acre, or very nearly the same as raiyati average incidence, Rs. 1-13. At the present settlement the average assessed incidence of nij-jote and nij-chas is Rs. 2 as opposed to a general raiyati incidence of Rs. 1-15. As in many estates the best lands are cultivated by the proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders, the assessment cannot be called harsh. The plan followed was to assess at the village average rate, granting reductions in special cases where objection was made. Objections were not generally preferred till the work of revenue assessment was taken up. I personally visited the proprietary lands of many estates, and made adjustments when I found there were valid grounds for objection. When it is considered that the parties owning these lands get from the assessed valuation a deduction equal to the amount of the proprietary allowance, there is still less reason to believe that they have been harshly treated. They get the usual profits from the land, and they have none of the usual expenses or risks of collection.

The plan of assessment being as above described, the variations from pargana to pargana follow more or less closely the pargana variations in raiyati incidence. The lowest valuation is in Serai, which has the lowest raiyati incidence and the highest in Paschimduai, which has the highest settled incidence.

B—TENANCIES NOT BINDING AGAINST GOVERNMENT (Assessed to Revenue)

201. They consist for the most part of lands leased to servants and dependents of zamindars at quit-rents or free of rent called *zamindar dia nishar*, *zamindur dia minha*, *zanindar diya tanki*, &c. Where such lands were originally raiyati lands and the rent was remitted by the zamindar in return for service rendered, an opportunity was given to the holder to say whether he would prefer to pay rent and be released from service, and if he was willing, a rent assessment, and not a revenue assessment, was imposed; but such cases were very uncommon. As a rule, the lands were portions of the proprietary area given out in lieu of service, and the zamindar's consent would have been necessary to rent assessment. As the parties were usually desirous to leave the existing state of things unchanged, tenancies of the nature described were assessed as a rule to revenue, not rent; that is, the quit-rent or the immunity for rent, was recorded and the lands were assessed to revenue like the nij-jote and nij-chas lands.

The total area is 1,721 acres; nearly one-half of it belongs to Kotdesh block, where there is a good deal of *beraderan* thanki (quit-rent holdings occupied by relatives of zamindars succeeding to their estates by primogeniture).

The assessment is Rs. 3,379, which yields an average incidence of Rs. 1-15, corresponding exactly to the average incidence of pahi rents.

C.—Sairat ASSESSMENT.

202. The *sairat* assessment is the assessment on fruit trees, fisheries, market collections, and the like miscellaneous sources of zamindari income.

Two statements—one for last settlement and one for present settlement, have been given in appendix.

From these I abstract the following comparisons :—

NAME OF BLOCK.				Last Settlement Total.	Present Settlement Total.
				Rs.	Rs.
West Athaisi	and Matkatpatna.	...	...	2	26
East Athaisi	and Damarkhand.	...	...	27	20
Banchas	...	...	...	38	...
Kodhar	...	...	...	52	47
Lembai	...	...	...	359	620
Rahang	...	...	...	524	1,101
Kotdesh	...	...	...	90	933
Kotrahang	...	...	...	903	536
Paschimduai	...	...	...	443	247
Chowbiskud	...	...	...	333	1,278
Serai	...	...	...	165	387
Purbaduai and Oldhar	...	...	...	367	338
Scattered tauzis	...	...	...	9	5
Total	...	...	...	3,312	5,538

Nature of <i>Sairat</i> .				Last Settlement Total.	Present Settlement Total.
				Rs.	Rs.
Fruit trees	...	...	...	2,452	2,435
Fisheries	...	...	...	411	2,639
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	449	464
Total	...	...	...	3,312	5,538

203. The fruit-tree assessment is heaviest in those parganas in which cocoanut groves abound, viz., Kotrahang, Rahang, Lembai, Phalkar, Chowbiskud and Paschimduai. The assessment varied from 1 anna to 2 annas per tree, not a very heavy assessment. Where mangoes and jack fruits were assessed, the assessment was as a rule one pie per tree. There has been a slight reduction on the last settlement fruit tree assessment. Kotdesh, which practically escaped *sairat* assessment at last settlement, has had its valuable mango orchards assessed at this settlement. Lembai, Chowbiskud and Rahang also contribute increased amounts. The assessments on kotrahang and Paschimduai have been reduced. In some estates the reduction was so large that at the time of completion report work I suspected collusion and made local enquiries. The fact appeared to be that, in the cyclone of 1891, many valuable groves had been irretrievably injured. It is possible for the same reason that Serai has altogether escaped a fruit tree assessment. On the other hand the orchards may have been assessed to rent as part of the raiyati and nij-chas areas.

204. There is a remarkable increase in the amount of fishery assessment. The increase is common to all parganas, but is most marked in the khasmahal parganas Serai, Chowbiskud and Rahang. The explanation is that under khas management the true profits of fishery leases have been ascertainable. These parganas are traversed by the Bhargovi, the Daya and their distributaries, and the deeper reaches of the river are let out on annual and longer leases for considerable sums. The miscellaneous *sairat* includes amongst other things rent paid to zamindars for the collection of sea-shells (*sip*) and of a dye plant (*sarbuli*) on the shores of the Bay of Bengal. From the shells lime is prepared, and from the plant various kinds of dye are extracted. The total increase in the *sairat* assessment amounts to 66 per cent.

General incidence of rents and valuations as compared with last settlement.

205. In the table opposite, the general incidence of rents and valuations has been compared with the facts of last settlement. In three parganas only, viz., Lembai, Kotrahang and Serai, does the existing incidence fall short of the last settlement incidence. The cause in Lembai and Serai was the non-advance of pahi rents together with the increase of cultivation. In Kotrahang it was the lapse of the highly assessed thani of last settlement.

There was a distinct increase of 6 per cent. in the existing incidence. The settled incidence of all parganas is in advance of last settlement incidence, except in Serai, where it is stationary. Over the whole there has been an enhancement of 12 per cent. on existing incidence, and an enhancement over 18 per cent. on last settlement incidence.

The high enhancements of Lembai, Rahang and the scattered tauzis are due to the large proportion of privileged tenures. The explanation of the abnormally low settled incidence of Rahang pargana is the large proportion of the tanki bahal area which it includes.

General incidence of rents and valuation as compared with last Settlement.

Name of Blook.	LAST SETTLEMENT.			PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						
	Assessed area.	Incidence per acre.	Assessed area.	Incidence.			Enhancement.			
				Existing,	Settled.					
		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Kotdesh ...	78,322	1 11 2	97,868	1	12	9	1	15	9	+10
Kodhar ...	11,574	1 5 0	15,934	1	5	7	1	8	7	+14
East Athaisi and Damarkhand.	15,297	1 2 8	20,289	1	4	2	1	6	8	+12
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.	4,711	1 5 9	5,626	1	7	4	1	9	1	+ 8
Lembai ...	35,131	1 7 6	44,327	1	5	6	1	9	5	+18
Kotrabang ...	20,005	2 1 1	23,305	2	7	0	2	10	6	+ 9
Paschimduai ...	8,535	2 0 9	10,341	2	8	5	2	13	1	+12
Purbaduai and Oldhar	13,109	1 7 10	16,597	1	10	2	1	14	5	+16
Rahang ...	48,100	0 15 10	54,540	1	0	9	1	3	11	+18
Serai ...	25,398	1 4 7	31,384	1	3	4	1	4	7	+ 6
Chowbiskud ...	23,990	1 7 10	30,873	1	7	1	1	9	5	+10
Banchas ...	7,818	1 9 2	9,194	1	11	3	1	14	8	+12
Scattered estates ...	10,451	1 0 2	13,043	1	5	11	1	8	11	+14
Total ...	302,441	1 7 4	373,321	1	8	7	1	11	7	+12

Table showing growth of assets since last settlement.

NAME OF BLOCK.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Last settle- ment assets	Percentage of last settle- ment assets open to enhancement.	Increase in assessed area since last settlement.	Existing assets.	Percentage of increase since last settlement.	Percentage of existing assets includ- ed in privi- leged.	Percentage of existing assets repre- sented by revenue valuation.	Percentage of existing assets not subject to enhancement (tanki bahal).	Settled assets.	Percentage of enhance- ment.	Percentage of increase over last settlement.	REMARKS.
1. Kotdesh ...	...	133,019	35	25	175,704	32	5	26	0	194,155	10	46	
2. Kodhar ...	...	15,164	31	38	21,521	42	4	13	0	23,552	9	55	
3. East Athaisi and Dam- arkhand.	...	17,869	27	33	25,606	43	5	9	0	28,793	12	61	
4. West Athaisi and Mat- katpatna.	...	6,407	38	19	8,217	28	6	10	0	8,816	7	37	
5. Lembai ...	...	51,669	14	26	59,495	15	11	5	1	70,391	18	36	
6. Kotrahang ...	...	41,431	39	16	56,771	37	4	12	0	61,914	9	49	
7. Paschimduai ...	...	17,495	38	21	26,005	49	5	8	0	29,169	12	67	
8. Purbaduai and Oldhar	...	19,557	34	27	27,108	39	7	13	0	31,234	15	60	
9. Rahang ...	...	47,660	14	13	57,281	20	17	13	19	67,979	19	43	
10. Serai ...	...	32,664	17	24	37,986	16	5	1	3	40,324	6	23	
11. Chowbiskud ...	...	35,784	19	29	44,496	24	8	8	2	49,001	10	37	
12. Banchas ...	...	12,345	25	17	15,670	27	5	14	0	17,628	12	43	
13. Scattered estates ...	...	10,538	48	25	17,859	69	8	18	0	23,340	14	93	
Total	...	441,602	28	23	573,719	30	7	15	2	643,236	12	46	

ASSETS OF SETTLEMENT.

Growth of assets.

206 The statement at page 614 illustrates two points—

- (1) The growth of assets since last settlement.
- (2) The enhancement of assets at the present settlement.

1. GROWTH OF ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.

This subject is dealt with in columns 2 to 5 of the statement. Column 3 shows the percentage of last settlement assets open to enhancement; in other words, the percentage of pahi assets. All other assets were fixed and could not be altered by the landlord. Column 4 shows the percentage of increase in the assessed area. The enhancement of pahi assets and profits of new cultivation were the only possible source of increases in the landlord's rent-roll. In estates where thani lands were abandoned, the relinquishment must have for the time being caused a contraction of income, though subsequently, when prices recovered and the abandoned thani lands fetched higher rents than originally assessed, the tables were turned and the temporary loss converted into a permanent gain. The most striking fact illustrated by column 3 is the very high percentage of fixed assets in the four parganas, which, after the Mahratta conquest were made over to the Raja of Khurda as a maintenance allowance. Three of them—Choubiskud, Serai and Rahang—afterwards became recusant khas mahals, and Lembai is still in Puri Raja's possession. The settlement of three parganas—Lembai, Chowbiskud and Serai—was, as noted above, made by Mr. Wilkinson, a former Collector of Puri, and even over the small percentage of assets which he left unfixed, enhancement was crippled by the distribution of leases. It is not surprising then to find that in these three parganas the percentage of increase since last settlement (column 6) falls short of the percentage of increase in the assessed area (column 4).

The margin of deficiency is greatest in pargana Lembai, a fertile and protected pargana, where deficiency was least to be expected, because, the natural superiorities of soil and situation were not taken advantage of by the zamindar. The unearned increment was cropped by underlings.

In Serai the effect of a large proportion of fixed assets was aggravated by the unfavourable situation of the pargana. It is next to Purbaduai and Oldhar, the most exposed in the district to calamitous flood. The extension of cultivation, more nominal than real, has occurred chiefly in the tract to the west of the Daya, where rental incidence is necessarily very low. The increase of assets in all parganas, except Lembai and Serai, exceeds 20 per cent. compared with the increase in the assessed area; it is noticeably high in Kotrahang, Paschimduai and the scattered tauzis. In the two former pahi rents have been able to rise above an originally high level, because of the protection afforded by embankments. In the latter, pahi rents were at last settlement fixed very low, and a considerable enhancement was to be expected. Over the district, as a whole, the percentage of fixed assets was 72, the increase in the assessed area 23 per cent., and the increase in assets has been 30 per cent. It would be interesting to compare these figures with the facts in Cuttack and Balasore, but I have not the requisite data at hand.

2. ENHANCEMENT OF ASSETS AT THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

207. The main facts of interest are set forth from column 6 to the end of the statement.

Existing assets consisted of (1) a portion liable to considerable enhancement, because assessed peculiarly low at last settlement; (2) a portion representing assessments to revenue. The amount assessed on proprietary lands, *sairat*, *zamindar diya niskar*, &c., have been added to existing as well as settled assets. This portion of existing assets was, therefore, not liable to enhancements; (3) in some parganas confirmed quit-rents which were not liable to enhancement; (4) the balance representing chiefly raiyati assets which have been very moderately enhanced.

It is obvious that a large proportion of class (1) would naturally involve a high general enhancement, while a large proportion of classes (2) and (3) would reduce the average. The proportions of the three classes have been shown in columns 7, 8 and 9.

The general enhancement of assets amounts to 12, but the proportion not liable to enhancement was 15 per cent. (column 8) + 2 per cent. (column 9)—total 17.

An enhancement of 12 per cent. over 82 (100—18) is equivalent to an enhancement of more than 14 per cent. over the portion liable to enhancement.

Privileged assets amounted to 7 per cent. of the whole. As was shown in a previous paragraph, their enhancement averaged 83 per cent. Raiyati assets amounted to 73 per cent. of the whole, and their average enhancement was 6 per cent. only.

The general result is that present settlement assets are 46 per cent. in advance of last settlement assets, the area assessed being 23 per cent. more than then.

208. As between different completion blocks, it may be noted that the percentage of enhancement is highest in parganas Lembai and Rahang. in both of which the proportion of privileged assets is abnormally high. The enhancement average would have been still greater in Rahang had not a large proportion of the assets been fixed. The enhancement of 18 per cent. is really derived from two-thirds of the assets, and is properly speaking 27 per cent. In Lembai the enhancement of raiyati assets was higher than in most parganas, because

collusion was suspected in some padhani villages. This, together with the large proportion of privileged assets, accounts for the total enhancement, which is the highest in the district. The rents of the pargana could well bear the addition imposed. Enhancement is high in the scattered tauzis, the rents of which were compared with the rents of adjoining lands of the parent estates. General enhancement is low in Kotdesh because of the large proportion of proprietary lands. Over the remaining assets, it is up to the district average. The small enhancements in West Athaisi, Matkatpatna and Serai are due to the unfavourable situations of these parganas. The privileged areas were small, and there was no sufficient ground for enhancing raiyati rents. The high level of pahi rents and the small proportion of thani lands and privileged tenancies led to a less than average enhancement in Kotrahang. There is nothing of special note in other parganas. The general increase in settled assets does not rise far above or below the average, except in pargana Serai, where the causes of non-increase have been explained, and in the scattered tauzies where the last settlement assessment was very low, and there has been considerable reclamation of new land.

As I have not at present the requisite information, I cannot contrast the total advance in the settled assets of the three districts—Puri, Cuttack and Balasore.

REALISABILITY OF SETTLED ASSETS

209. A common objection raised by zamindars to the enhancement of the existing revenue demand was that existing rents, as they stood before re-settlement, were never collected in full, and that when enhanced they would be still more impossible of realization. The enhancement of ordinary raiyati assets has been so moderate that it would be sufficient answer to this objection to prove that existing rents were, as a matter of fact, realised. As regards privileged assets, it can only be relied that enhancement still leaves them nearly 50 per cent. lower than raiyati rents. Whatever initial difficulty there may be in their collection, it will speedily disappear as pressure is brought to bear on the tenureholders, and custom begins to exert its usual influence. The same zamindar who raised the anticipation of difficulty stated that existing baziafti rents were generally so small that they were remitted, or when not paid, never sued for. It might be said that as settled they are now substantial enough to deserve collection, whatever, may have been the case before; but the evidence all tends to prove that the statements of the proprietors were misleading. Baziafti rents were collected with as much regularity as ordinary rents.

An elaborate examination was at the time of completion report work made of a large number of all patwari papers brought from the Puri Collectorate. The papers were more or less selected at random. They ranged over many years, from 1880 onwards.

The results of the examination are detailed below :—

The baziafti figures are entered separately in italics.

NAME OF PARGANA.	Total demand (arrear included.)	Total collection (arrear included.)	Percentage of collection.	REMARKS.
1		3		5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Kotrahang ...	48,387	46,032	96	Excluding Killa Baliana, where I suspect the accuracy of the returns, the percentage of collection, etc.
	8,140	7,720	89	
Paschimduai ...	97,885	94,318	96	
	1,766	1,548	87	
Kotdesh ...	1,00,000	98,000	90	
Lembai ...	Figures not available.			
Chowbiskud ...	15,917	14,487	90	
Serai ...	25,431	22,265	87½	
Rahang ...	32,042	29,447	92	

PART V.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

210. The subject of revenue settlement may be conveniently divided into the following heads :—

A.—Principles of revenue assessment.

B.—Effects on revenue.

C.—Effects on proprietary income, which last may be sub-divided into—

(1) Effects on income of zamindars.

(2) Effects on income of proprietary tenureholders.

The main facts have been tabulated by completion blocks in the statement at page 644.

A.—PRINCIPLES OF REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

211. The principles regulating the grant of allowances to proprietors and proprietary tenureholders at last settlement are stated in Mr. A. F. Moffat Mill's Minute, dated 23rd January 1847.

Zamindars.—The allowances was originally fixed at 30 per cent.—10 per cent. to cover risks and expenses of collection and 20 per cent. as an acknowledgment of proprietary right. It was not at first clearly laid down whether the second deduction of 20 per cent. should be made from the gross assets, or from the balance left after deducting 10 per cent.

In some of the estates which were first assessed the allowance was, as a result of the latter process, limited to 28 per cent. By Government order of January 1840, the allowance to proprietors was increased from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. in ordinary cases, and 40 per cent. in special cases, where uncertainty or difficulty of collection was anticipated. This order of 1840 was not allowed to have retrospective effect, and therefore conferred no benefit on the zamindars of Kotrahang, Lembai, Paschimduai, Chowbiskud, Serai and Oldhar, whose estates had been brought under settlement long before the order was passed. These parganas represented over Rs. 1,90,000, or nearly one-half of the district assets. The relief afforded by the Government order was therefore in this district very partial. It will be noted that the large mahal of Kotdesh benefited by the order.

Mokaddams and padhans were as a rule allowed 20 per cent. of the settled assets; where villages were specially exposed to inundation, they received an additional 5 per cent.

The zamindar was originally allowed 15 per cent. on the amount payable to him by the mokaddam or padhan. But by a subsequent order he was allowed 15 per cent. on the gross assets. After the order of January 1840, the zamindar got 20 per cent. on the gross assets of mokaddami villages in estates where the *hustabud* allowance was increased to 40 per cent.

Sarbarakars, whether "mourasi" or "miadi," were as a rule allowed only 15 per cent. of the assets, the zamindar getting the remaining 20 or 25 per cent., according as the total *hustabud* allowance was 35 or 40 per cent. In some areas mourasi sarbarakars were allowed 20 per cent. of the assets, but this was rare in the Puri district.

Kharidadars.—The distinction between 1st class and 2nd class kharidadars has been explained in an earlier section of the report. The former were allowed a return of 30 per cent. from the estimated assets of their lands, and the latter a return of 20 per cent. the difference between these amounts and the proprietor's *hustabud* allowance being granted to the proprietor to cover risks and expenses of collection. In mourasi villages owned by mokaddams and padhans, kharidadars of the 2nd class paid through the proprietary tenureholders, who received $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the trouble of collection. The zamindar received the other $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Resumed lakhirajdars.—Proprietors of resumed rent-free tenures exceeding 75 acres in extent were admitted to direct engagement with Government. They received a remission of 50 per cent. from the estimated assets of their estates. When the area resumed was less than 75 acres, it was included in the nearest revenue-paying mahal, and the zamindar was allowed a percentage of 10 per cent. raised at a later date to 15 per cent. for the trouble of collection. If the area was included in a mourasi village, the mourasidar and the zamindar divided the percentage, sometimes in equal proportions and sometimes in proportions of 10 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively.

The same rule applied to the collection of resumed quit-rent tenures, except that no baziafti-tankidar was allowed to engage direct with Government, whatever might be the area of his estate. The so-called baziafti tankimahal "Harakrishnapur," Tauzi No. 147, is an apparent exception; but this village was resumed by the Mahrattas before the conquest and was continued as a separate estate under the present regime.

212. The above is an outline of the principles followed in determining allowances at last settlement.

The first point of difference in the principles followed at the present revision is that the kharida resumed lakhiraj and resumed tanki assets, as now settled, have been included amongst the ordinary assets of estates. The quazi-proprietary allowances which were given to these tenureholders at last settlement have in the present settlement been given to them in the shape of deductions from the amounts at which their newly settled rents might have been settled. It may be noted that the assets of last settlement, as entered throughout the statements of the report, do not include the allowances made to the privileged tenureholders at that settlement.

213. As regards the proprietary tenureholders recognized as such, viz., mokaddams, padhans and mourasi sarbarakars, the plan followed has been simple. The settled assets have been divided up in the proportions in which they were taken at last settlement by Government.

the zamindar and the proprietary tenureholder. As the result of doing this would generally have been a disastrous loss of income to the last named, the proviso was added that for the first two years of settlement his income should not be reduced by more than 20 per cent., and for the remainder of the term by more than 36 per cent., Government and the zamindar contributing, in proportion to their respective shares, the sums necessary to effect this relief.

Miadi sarbarakars, though not exactly proprietary tenureholders, have been treated the same way as mourasi sarbarakars.

214. As regards the *hastabud* area the problem was more difficult. It was settled by Government after much discussion that 60 per cent. should be considered the normal share of the assets which Government was entitled to take at sadar jama, that 55 per cent. should be the normal share to be actually taken under present circumstances and that in special cases of hardship a smaller amount might be sufficient. It was thought that a higher percentage than 55 could not be taken without causing serious hardship to the zamindars of Orissa.

The rule, which was of course not absolute, was found to be generally impossible of application to the circumstances of Puri. It would have meant in the majority of estates a considerable accession to zamindari income, an abandonment to proprietors of all the proceeds of rent enhancement, and either a nominal increase or an actual reduction in the existing revenue demand. Had the circumstances of Puri district alone been regarded it cannot be doubted that the share of the assets to be normally taken would have been fixed at 60 instead of 55 per cent. Government might have reserved its title to 65 per cent., and might have granted an additional allowance of 5 or 10 per cent. in cases of special hardship. The writing of estate completion reports had been in progress for a considerable time before Government orders were passed, and the allowances recommended were throughout in accordance with the views I have expressed. There could be no difficulty in making out of Puri a special case for digression from the general Orissa rule. Four and-a-half lakhs of assets out of a total of six and-a-half were accounted for by parganas of which the circumstances were unique.

Lembai— $\frac{7}{10}$ lakh—grossly mismanaged by the Raja of Puri.

Kotdesh nearly 2 lakhs—three-fourth mokaddami one-fourth *hastabud*—also mismanaged. Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud $1\frac{6}{10}$ lakhs; recusant estates exempt from zamindari management for nearly 90 years.

Purbaduai, Oldhar— $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh so exposed to inundation that a special arrangement (to be described below) had to be made for revenue assessment. The special circumstances calling for reduced allowances have been detailed more or less fully in the estate reports. I am not aware how far my proposals have been accepted or rejected.

Special provisions for special areas.

215. It has been Proposed to vary the terms of engagement in two cases only.

In the recusant khas mahals—Rahang Serai, and Chowbiskud—where it is proposed to give the zamindar an allowance of 20 per cent. on the jama payable to him by tenureholders and mustajirs, it has been also proposed to add two special clauses to the kabuliyat. The first will bind him to collect from individual tankidars in resumed tanki villages; the second will bind him to grant remissions and suspensions of rent to raiyats and tenureholders according to the following scale:—

In years of total loss of crop, 8 annas suspension and 8 annas remission; 12 annas loss of crop, 4 annas suspension and 4 annas remission.

The Collector is to be the final arbiter of the loss of crop, and the proprietor is to get a reduction from his sadar jama if the total remission exceeds 10 per cent. of his assets. It was thought expedient to insert these clauses—

- (1) Because the collection of Tanki rents from whole villages jointly is attended with unjustifiable hardship to the individual.
- (2) Because the raiyats of the khas mahals are exposed to more than average calamity of season, and have throughout the 90 years of khas management been accustomed to remission of rent for loss of crop. The condition was expressed in the leases granted at last settlement, and though it has not been expressed in the khatians now distributed, the raiyats have an equitable claim to some consideration.

In the flooded tracts of Puri, Purbaduai, Oldar, and portions of adjoining parganas, rents were originally settled without reference to the present condition of the land, and as settled were finally published. Subsequently it was proposed to revise them, and reduced rents were calculated for nearly every village. The future prospects of cultivation being altogether uncertain, dependents as they are on the embankment policy of Government, it has been found necessary to make a peculiar arrangement for the revenue settlement of this part of the district. What is called the normal sadar jama of each estate has been calculated on the originally settled assets. This jama would be payable and the assets would be realisable,

under ordinary conditions—that is, if the open breach at Makundaspur and Adlabad on the Bhargovi left embankment were closed. A second sadar jama calculated on the reduced assets has been calculated as payable under present conditions. The zamindars have signed kabuliyats for the normal sadar jama with special clauses added—(1) that for the next five years they will receive a remission reducing the amount to the sum payable on the reduced assets, on condition that they collect only the reduced assets from the raiyats; (2) that after five years it will be considered whether the remission should be increased, reduced, continued or stopped; (3) that at the same time proprietors will be given an opportunity of declaring whether they wish to continue under engagement or to recuse and receive malikana.

216. It remains only to notice that in many mourasi estates and a few *hastabud* zamindaries the increase of revenue demand has been made progressive. The reason of this in mourasi estates has been indicated above. The amount that has been remitted to the mokaddam, padhan, &c., to limit his loss of income for the first two years to 20 per cent, is remitted for the same period for the sadar jama payable by the zamindar.

In a few *hastabud* estates remissions have been granted for the first two, four or five years' settlement with a similar object, viz., of softening the reduction of income by making it occur in instalments.

The amounts affected by these "rasadi" proposals are noted below:—

YEAR.				REMISSION ACCOUNT OF RASADI PROPOSALS.		
				First Kist.	Second Kist.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1305	...	...	...	9,200	7,400	16,600
1306	...	...	...	9,100	7,400	16,500
1307	...	...	...	3,300	3,500	6,800
1308	...	...	...	2,500	2,600	5,100
1309	...	...	...	2,300	2,400	4,700
1310	...	...	...	1,600	1,600	3,200
1311	...	...	...	200	200	400
1312	...	...	...	200	200	400
1313	...	...	...	200	200	400
1314	...	...	...	200	200	400
Total				28,800	25,700	54,500

Effect of Settlement proposals on Revenue and Income.

NAME OF BLOCK.	MUFASAL JAMA.				SADAR JAMA.					Contri- bution to Chauki- dari Fund.	PROPRIETARY INCOME.						REMARKS.						
	Past.	Existing	Settled.		Past.		Proposed.				Existing.	Varia- tion per cent.	Proposed.	Variation per cent as com- pared with fast- settle- ment.	Variation per cent. as com- pared with ex- isting								
					Per Amount. cent.	Per Amount. cent.	Per Amount. cent.	Per Amount. cent.	Per Amount. cent.							Per Amount. cent.							
																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
Kotdesh...	Rs. 1,33,019	Rs. 1,75,704	Rs. 1,94,155	66	Rs. 87,215	59	Rs. 1,14,142	31	Rs. 1,774	Rs. 45,807	Rs. 88,489	93	Rs. 80,613	+74	-9								
Kodhar...	15,164	21,521	23,552	71	10,799	60	14,191	31	239	4,365	10,722	145	9,361	+114	-12								
East Athaisi and Damarband...	17,869	25,606	28,793	65	11,578	55	15,991	38	286	6,291	14,028	139	12,802	+103	-8								
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna...	6,407	8,217	8,816	62	3,980	58	5,067	27	73	2,427	4,237	74	3,749	+54	-11								
Lembai...	51,669	59,495	70,391	66	34,466	63	44,513	29	384	17,203	25,029	45	25,878	+50	+3								
Kotrang...	41,431	56,771	61,914	70	28,849	60	37,224	29	288	12,582	27,922	122	24,690	+96	-11								
Paschimduai	17,495	26,005	29,169	71	12,465	59	17,130	37	176	5,030	13,540	168	12,039	+139	-11								
Purbaduai and Oldhar	19,557	27,108	31,234	70	13,805	56	17,480	26	298	5,752	13,303	131	13,754	+139	+13								
Rahang...	47,660	57,281	67,979	62	29,598	59	40,766	37	265	18,062	27,683	53	27,213	+50	-1								
Serai...	32,664	37,986	40,324	67	21,812	55	22,385	2	150	10,852	16,174	41	17,939	+65	+11								
Chowbiskud	35,784	44,496	49,001	65	23,396	55	27,157	16	172	12,388	21,100	70	21,844	+76	+3								
Bachas...	12,345	15,670	17,628	66	8,133	57	10,168	25	178	4,212	7,537	79	7,460	+77	-1								
Scattered Estates ...	10,538	17,859	20,340	63	6,709	51	10,527	56	154	3,829	11,150	191	9,813	+156	-12								
Total	4,41,602	5,73,719	6,43,296	66	2,92,805	58	3,76,741	28	4,437	1,48,797	2,80,914	88	2,66,555	+79	-5								

B.—EFFECTS ON REVENUE.

217. The effects of assessment proposals on the revenue demand are shown in the statement at page 644.

The revenue of the district (Sadar Subdivision) is raised from Rs. 2,92,800 to Rs. 3,76,700. The increase amounts to 26 per cent. It is distributed with much evenness over all the completion blocks, save that Serai contributes only 12 per cent. and the scattered tauzis 57 per cent. Elsewhere the variations are practically between 20 and 40 per cent. Serai contributes only 12 per cent., although the percentage taken as sadar jama is higher there than elsewhere. The scattered tauzis have a lower percentage of sadar jama than any of the parganas. The percentage taken comes to 58 for the district as a whole. In most parganas it is slightly under that figure. It exceeds it in Kodhar, because nearly one-third of the assets appertain to the khasmahal in which there were only the allowances of proprietary tenure-holders to deduct. It exceeds 60 per cent. in Lembai, because the zamindar was not allowed more than 35 per cent. in *hastabud* portion of taluq Delang.

The causes for these variations have all been discussed in the section of the report dealing with assets.

218. Of the amount settled as revenue, a portion has been set aside to form a fund for the payment of sirdar chaukidars. The amount in each pargana is shown in column 10. The total is Rs. 4,437. It consists of the assets of the newly assessed chaukidari jagir lands, less a deduction of 15 per cent to recoup the zamindar or proprietary tenureholders for the expenses of collection. Until Act VI (B. C.) of 1870 has been introduced, the old chaukidars are to continue in possession of their jagirs, the assessed rents will not be collected, and deduction of the amount noted in column 10 will be made from the revenue payable by the zamindars. Rs. 4,437 will provide the salary of from 50 to 60 sirdar chaukidars, whose duty it will be to supervise each the work of 10 to 12 chaukidars appointed under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870.

C.—EFFECT ON INCOME.

219. It will be seen from the statement that a total last settlement proprietary income of Rs. 1,48,800, equal to 33 per cent. of the last settlement assets, had risen in the course of settlement to Rs. 2,80,900 or by 88 per cent. The proprietary class was enjoying 50 per cent. of the existing assets instead of a former 33 per cent. Settlement proposals reduce the total income to Rs. 2,66,600, that is by Rs. 14,000 or 5 per cent. Income is 42 per cent. of settled assets, and is still, as reduced, 80 per cent. in advance of the amount granted at last settlement. It cannot be said that Government has been harsh to the proprietary class as a whole. The heaviest reduction occurs in the case of the scattered tauzis of Puri district, but the increase of assets was so great and the rise of income so considerable that no other result could be expected by the proprietors.

The next heaviest reduction occurs in the Kodhar block, but, as explained above, that is due to the considerable area held in the khasmahal by tenureholders.

In no other pargana does the loss of income exceed one-eighth. In Lembai, Serai and Chaubiskud there is an increase. This means that some of the enhancement of privileged assets has been gifted to the zamindar. Where he got an allowance of 15 only, he now gets 35, and the privileged assets being considerable, this more than compensates him for any loss sustained in the rayati portion of the assets. It will be noticed that in all cases the increase of proprietary income over last settlement is enormous, and that in no case is the zamindar now left with an income less than 50 per cent. higher than he enjoyed at last settlement.

220. We may now turn from looking at the effects of resettlement on general proprietary income to the effects on zamindari income. If zamindars have suffered loss of income in *hastabud* areas, they have on the other hand gained in the *mourasi* portions of their estates. Hence it results that in parganas Kotdes, Lembai, Chaubiskud, and Rahang, which have all very large *mourasi* areas, resettlement is attended with profit rather than loss to the zamindar. The zamindar of taluq Delang, which occupies nearly the whole of the pargana Lembai, is the greatest gainer. His income is increased by 20 per cent. The zamindars of the great Kotdesh mahal would have profited enormously by the readjustment of the revenue demand, but have not accepted settlement. The recusant proprietor of the three large estates in south Puri at present held khas, will, if he accepts settlement, step into the shoes of Government, and get instead of a small *malikana* the ordinary proprietary allowance to which he has in equity no adequate claim. The scattered tauzis of Cuttack and Puri also include comparatively large *mourasi* areas, and the zamindars generally gain.

In other parts of the district the *mourasi* area being small, the zamindars suffer a slight loss of income. On the whole, however, the zamindari section of the community profits to the extent of 10 per cent and their income remains 71 per cent. in advance of what they received at last settlement.

221. The first point to be noticed is that the income of the proprietary tenureholders had made comparatively a much larger advance than the income of zamindars—141 per cent. as against 69. As their original allowance was smaller and they were entitled to all the profits of extended cultivation and enhanced pahi rents, this result was to be expected. Re-settlement has necessarily involved a considerable curtailment of income. It has been limited in all cases to 20 per cent. for the first two years, and 36 per cent. ultimately. The average ultimate reduction amounts to 31 per cent.

The largest mourasi are, in order, Kotdes, Lembai, Chaubiskud, Serai and Rahang. The percentages of reduction are respectively 29, 9, 6, 25. and 11.

The variations are not so much due to differences in the growth of assets as to difference in the nature of the assets. In Lembai, Chaubiskud and Rahang the assets appear to have included the rents of privileged tenures, the enhancement of which naturally reduced the loss of income.

222. It only remains to note the amount temporarily remitted from sadar jama on account of progressive increase. Rasadi jama may be divided into three classes:—

- (1) The reductions made in mourasi areas in order to limit the loss of mourasi income to 20 per cent. for the first two years of settlement.
- (2) The temporary reductions made in hastabud areas to soften the loss of zamindari income for two, three, four and five years, as the case might be.
- (3) The temporary remission granted in Purbaduai, Oldhar, &c., for the first five years of settlement.

The amounts involved are as follows:—

Nature of Rasadi.	AMOUNT OF REMISSION.			
	For 2 years.	For 3 years.	For 4 years.	For 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. In Purbaduai, Oldhar	591	Nil.	41	2,418
2. In other estates ...	1,197	384	1,434	792
Total ...	1,788	384	1,475	3,210

The final district jama being Rs. 3, 77,236, the jama realizable for 1306 (1899-1900) will be Rs. 3,60,333; for 1307 (1900-1901) it will be Rs. 3,70, 379 (Rs. 3,77,236 less sum of columns 2, 3, 4 and 5); for 1308 (1901-1902), Rs. 3,72, 167 (Rs. 377, 236 less sum of columns 3, 4, 5), for 1309 (1902-1903) Rs. 3, 72, 551 (Rs. 3,77,236 less sum of columns 4, 5); for 1310 (1903-1904) Rs. 3,74,026 (Rs. 3,77,236 less column 5).

ACCEPTANCE OF SETTLEMENT.

223. So far as I am aware, all proprietors and proprietary tenureholders of Puri, with one exception, have accepted the terms of settlement proposed by me and approved by the Settlement Officer subject to final confirmation by Government. The reservation which they have made in attaching their signatures to the kabuliyats have, as explained above, had reference not to the amount of assessment, but to the other conditions of engagement. There can be little doubt that, if pressed, they will withdraw their reservations and sign unconditionally. The one case of recusancy is unfortunately the case of the Kotdes mahal. Tauzi No. 44, for which a new revenue of over one lakh of rupees has been proposed. There are three sharers in this mahal. They are the principal creditors of the old zamindars who were sold out in 1896 for revenue arrears. The three present shares have up to-date found themselves unable to co operate harmoniously in the work of managing the estate. This has led to default in revenue payment and to temporary refusal to enter into final engagement; Each sharer is ready and willing to sign for his own share and even for the whole estate. The difficulty is to arrange joint acceptance and joint management.

Kotdes is a "mourasi" estate in which the result of settlement is to increase zamindari income by about 30 per cent. It therefore stands to reason that there can be no genuine ground for recusancy.

In saying that there has been only one case of recusancy, I have been leaving out of account the three khasmahals of South Puri. The proprietor of these estates has been recusant for nearly 90 years. It has been proposed to grant him an allowance of 20 per cent. on the jama payable to him by the tenureholders of the estate. He has hitherto been receiving malikana calculated at 9 per cent. of the net profits of khas management. I understand from the Settlement Officer that he is willing to enter into engagement for five years as an experimental measure, but is unwilling to undertake the risks of 30 years' engagement. It remains to be seen what Government orders on this proposal will be. I should not advise its acceptance.

PART VI.

ILLEGAL CESSES.

224. An attempt was made during attestation to ascertain what collections were made by zamindars and proprietary tenureholders in excess of the amount which they were legally entitled to receive from the raiyats as rent and public cess contribution. The information collected varied from pargana to pargana and estate to estate, even from village to village. Being an irregular levy, it depended entirely on the relation existing between landlord and tenant; where the former was powerful and oppressive, and the latter ignorant and weak, many sorts of illegal exactions were realized. Where the raiyats were well-to-do and combined, they paid nothing beyond their legal dues.

The most common forms of exactions were the following :—

Road and Public Works Cess—Collected at higher than authorised rates. The raiyat should have paid six pies on the rupee of rent. The contribution varied from six pies to two annas per rupee.

Zamindari Dak Cess—Was similarly levied from the raiyats instead of being borne by the zamindar.

Sunia Salami or Bhoti—A present of usually one rupee per village made to the zamindar or mokaddam on new year's day (August-September).

Dakhil Kharij Rusum—A mutation fee for record of name on transfer of holding, calculated usually on the amount of consideration money, as a rule annas 2 per rupee on thani land, annas 4 per rupee on pahi and lakhiraj lands. This, if confined within these limits, is not an illegal cess; but if the charges are more extravagant, the mutation fee really becomes a form of extortion.

Chandon Jatra Kharcha or Gandi—A cess of three pies per rupee of rent levied by the zamindar to meet the expenses of the Chandon Jatra.

Patita Pabon Kharcha—A similar cess of two annas per house levied at the Doljatra in the southern parganas.

Purnima Kharcha—A levy in kind made from the gowala caste every full moon, usually one-eighth seer of ghee.

Bigha Tewana or China or Magan—A present levied by the zamindar on the occasion of marriage ceremonies, said to be taken also at funerals. When taken in cash, it is usually annas 8 for a son, annas 6 or annas 4 for a daughter. When taken in kind, it consists of varying quantities of betel leaves and nuts, usually 100 of the former and ten of the latter. The hatwa (merchant) class give instead one or two cloths.

Bisodhuni—A fee paid by the raiyat at the time of getting acquittance receipt for the year's rent. The fee varies from three pies to 1 anna per rupee of rent. It is usually paid at the November kist collection.

Kharadapani and Gomasta kharcha—Do not seem to differ much from bisodhuni, except that they are taken at both kists and are usually less than the bisodhuni.

Piada kharcha—A similar exaction to the above, usually of three pies per rupee of rent, made nominally to cover the cost of maintaining collection peons.

Rafa Kharcha—Is still another name or another form of the bisodhuni imposition. Sewai kharcha is the expression sometimes used to cover all the foregoing excess collections, but it in some cases denotes the addition taken to cover interest or arrears of rent, arrears often, charged at 25 per cent.

In addition to the above, the zamindar has many other ways of aggrandizing himself at the expense of his raiyats. When he constructs a small irrigation bund for them, he levies more than the cost by a cess which he calls *panikar* or water rent. When he allows a raiyat to break up new land, he takes in advance a *patta salami*. When the amount is small, say Re. 1 per acre, the transaction is of no importance. If it is large, it really takes the place of rent. It came to light in the dalua tract of the Saralake that the *salami* thus annually levied was Re. 1 per acre. In no other part of the district did there seem to be reason for suspecting that true rents were being concealed under this disguise.

225. In the khatians of resettlement the amount of Road and Public Work Cesses has been clearly noted below the rent, and it has been declared in the margin that the zamindar has no title to collect more than the total thus made up. How far the record will protect the raiyat from illegal exactions remains to be seen. The raiyat during resettlement operations has received a sound education and acquired an acquaintance with his right that he has never before possessed. It is to be hoped that the way of despotic zamindars has at least been made more difficult.

KISTS.

226. Much has been written on the subject of rent and revenue kists and latest dates of payment. I have not the correspondence at hand, and do not know what has passed since I left the district. The opinion noted below must be received in the light of these remarks.

Whatever may be the nominal rent and revenue kists, actual collections are made from raiyats chiefly during the term of three weeks which preceded the latest days of payment of Government revenue. To take a specific year, the latest day of payment of first 8 annas revenue demand of 1306 falls on April 28th of 1899 (corresponding to 17th Baisakh 1306); the latest day of payment of the second 8 annas revenue demand falls on 8th November 1899 (corresponding to 24th Kartik 1307). The zamindar pays the first 8 annas revenue demand of 1306 with the second 8 annas rent collection of 1306, and the second 8 annas revenue demand of 1306 with the first 8 annas rent collection of 1307. The November rent collection falls heavy on the raiyat because, by the end of October he has expended all his capital, and the only income he has had is the early rice crop which is inconsiderable in most places. To pay the zamindar he has to raise money on the standing sarad crop, and the mahajan charges exorbitant interest.

Arrangement of kists and latest day of payment. 227. It would be much more convenient for the raiyat if rent kists were arranged as follows:—

4 annas ...	...	...	...	...	15th October.
8 „ ...	...	...	...	...	15th December.
4 „ ...	...	...	...	...	15th March.

He would pay 4 annas rent from the proceeds of the early rice and 8 annas rent from the heavy sarad crop which is reaped from the middle of November to the end of December. He would pay the remaining 4 annas rent from the rabi crops and spring rice reaped from February to April.

The raiyat could get much better terms from the mahajan on a crop ripened and ready for harvest, if not actually brought to market, than he can now two months in advance of harvest when prospects are uncertain.

It has next to be considered what arrangement of kists and latest days of payment would best suit the zamindar. Obviously the latter is the more important of the two, and the most convenient arrangement of latest days is that which is best suited to the progress of rent collection.

The zamindar must be made to pay the larger portion of his revenue sometime after the 15th December, and the smaller portion after 15th March. I should suggest 10 annas on 15th January and 6 annas on 15th April, as before; the first instalment of revenue should be payable from the third instalment of rent, and the second instalment of revenue from the first and second rent instalments of the following years. That is, the latest days should be in order—

6 annas	...	...	...	...	15 April,
10 „	...	...	...	...	15th January,

and not *vice versa*.

The zamindar will pay the 6 annas demand of 1307 (1900-1901) partly out of the 4 annas rent of 1307 (1900-1901) due on 15th March, and partly out of the 8 annas rent of 1307 (1900-1901) due on 15th December. He will pay the 10 annas demand of 1307 (1900-1901) out of the 4 annas rent of 1308 (1901-1902) due on 15th October, partly out of the 8 annas rent of 1308 (1901-1902) due on 15th December.

If it is necessary to have nominal “revenue kists” with reference to which the latest days of payment may be fixed the revenue kists may be—

6 annas due on 15th January, latest day of payment 15th April.

10 annas due on 15th April.

Ditto 15th January of following year.

If a larger number are wanted they may be—

4 annas	...	...	...	15th November	} latest day of payment
2 „	...	...	...	15th December	
4 „	...	...	...	15th February	} latest day of payment
4 „	...	...	...	15th April	
2 „	...	...	...	15th May	

15th January of following year.

Where there are proprietary tenureholders these payments to the zamindar should be due by the 1st of the month following that in which rents are collected from raiyats. They will as

a matter of fact make their collections at the same time that the zamindar collects in hasta-bud villages. It is advisable that the money should not remain long in their hands, and that, if they refuse to pay at once, the zamindar may have time to sue them. The interval that elapses before the latest day is sufficiently large to more than cover the law's delay.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

228. The standard of weight in Puri as in Cuttack is the 105-tola seer. The local land measure is the man, of which there are several varieties. The commonest is almost exactly equal to one acre.

It is the square of 20 rods of 24 dasts, equal to 10 feet $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The "chaubis dasti padika" is the land measure in Kotdesh, Antrodh, Damarkhand, Kodhar, Kurilo, Tapa Kanman, Astrang, Banchas and Rahang. The 22 dasti padika man = 77 acre, obtains in Oldhar, Matkatpatna, Athaisi, Kotrahang and Paschimduai. The 22 dasti padika man = 60 acre, is found in Purbaduai. The 14 dasti padika man = 37 acre, in Lembai, Serai and Chowbiskud. The 12 dasti padika man = 33 acre, in the sandy tracts of the Chilka isthmus and in Marichpur.

COMMUNICATIONS.

229. The principal roads of the district have been shown in the map which accompanies the report. Needless to say the most important roads radiate from Cuttack. At last settlement the only road in the district which had any claim to be called a public highway was the pilgrim road running straight from Cuttack to Puri, a distance of 53 miles. The road had been commenced in 1818 and completed by 1825. It was a huge undertaking, as the greater portion rests on an embankment raised high above the level of the surrounding country. Since last settlement the road has been metalled throughout (see Toynbee's History of Orissa, p. 83). It is now one of the most perfect roads to be seen anywhere, and in portions is lined with an over-arching avenue of umoragous mango trees which afford grateful shade to the foot-sore pilgrim.

Before the completion of the new railway it used to be thronged with a continuous stream of pilgrims on their way to Puri. Foot traffic has declined considerably during the last two years, and cart traffic is also growing less. The pilgrim road passes through pargana Kotdes, Kotrahang and Rahang,

230. In the year of the great famine a second highway of communication between Cuttack and Puri was constructed. It takes off for the pilgrim road on the left of Phulwar near the 10th mile, runs down along the boundary of cuttack and Puri as far as Mali, where it turns into pargana Antrodh, passes through Banchas, Purbaduai and Oldhar parganas, skirts the Sar lake on the side towards the sea and runs in to Puri town across shore sand. It is usually called the Gope road as Gope is the headquarters of the third thana of the district, is the largest village through which it passes. The distance from Phulnakea to puri is about 50 miles. The road is kutchha as far as Balighai bungalow on Sar lake and broken in places. It is a useful road in fair weather, but difficult in the rains. At all times of the year it is broken at Nagpur by the river Kusbhadra, which has to be crossed by ferry. From Balighai to Puri the road is a mere sand track across the waste.

231. To complete a description of the district roads, it is necessary to refer to the Cuttack-Ganjam road, a metalled highway which passes through Khurda Subdivision. This does not touch the Sadr Subdivision at any point, but the Ganjam road and the Pilgrim road are linked together by two cross roads which are of some importance. One of these leaves the Pilgrim road near the 28th mile at Pipli, the headquarters of one of the Sadr thanas, and runs due west 16 miles to Khurda, the headquarters of that subdivision. The other takes off at Patnaika, 15 miles from Puri, and runs north-west through Jogadapur and across the Baruni Pass to the same point. Both these cross-roads are metalled throughout, and both are intercepted by the Daya river, which is fordable in the hot weather and is crossed by ferry in the rains. The Pipli road was constructed, or at least improved, in the year of the great famine as a relief measure. The Patnaika road was made about 15 years ago. It follows more or less closely the line of the old cart track, which starting from Satyabadi, passed through Khurda and ran along the south bank of the Mahanuddy towards Sambalpur.

Between the Pilgrim road and the Gope road to the east there are no connecting lines of communication. From a place Bramakundu on the Gope road about 6 miles north of Gope, a kutchha road lately improved runs through Kakatpur to Astrang passing through the north-east group of parganas, a distance of nearly 20 miles. Beyond this the main arteries of communication have no feeder lines in the eastern and larger half of the district. There are everywhere cart tracks which are passable in fair weather, but all disappear in the rains. Foot passengers then use the crests of the river embankments as the main avenues of communication, and when they leave them have to stumble along the ails of fields or to wade knee-deep through mud and puddle.

232. In the general reports of completion blocks occasional suggestions have been made for improvement of communication. Some of these may be noted here.

Suggestions for improvement in the General Report.

1. If the Astrang-Brahmakundu road could be continued through Sailo to Nimaipara, and the existing cart track from Nimaipara to Pipli could be improved, the whole of the great Kotdes block would be opened up.

2. A road from Bainchua to Nimaipara through Banamalipur Hat and thence to Balanga Hat would be for the advantage of this pargana and pargana Paschimduai. These are two of the largest markets in the district.

3. A road is badly wanted from Balanga Hat to Boral or Satyabadi on the Pilgrim road. This would be an extension of road No. 2.

4. A road from Kakatpur to Nagpur would open up to the north-east parganas Damar-khand, Athaisi, and Matkatpatna which are at present very much cut off.

5. For the convenience of the parganas lying to the south of the Patnaika-Khurda road, a fairweather road from Satyabadi to Kanas would be most useful. Kanas is in the centre of Sarai, and the whole of that pargana is inaccessible in the rains except along the Daya embankment.

6. From a point in road 6, a few miles from Kanas, a kutch road should be made running through parganas Rahang and Chowbiskud to Brahmagiri in the latter, and the existing cart road from Brahmagiri to Puri should be much improved. There are doubtless considerable difficulties attached to the carrying out of these suggestions, but something might be done. However imperfect a road may be, it is better than none at all. It has always been the opinion of myself and my assistants in the work of settlement that the road cess fund which is collected in equal proportions from all parts of the district is very unevenly disbursed, that some parganas which contribute little reap an excess return, while others which contribute much get next to none.

233. There is a considerable amount of country boat traffic by river in the rains, while in the hot weather all the Puri rivers cease to be navigable for more than a few miles above their mouths. From the north-east parganas rice finds its way by boat along the Devi river towards the Taldanda Canal and Cuttack. The Prachi connects with the Pilgrim road at Phulnakhra, and opens up communication to parganas Antrodh, Banchas and Athaisi. The three great rivers of the district—the Kusbhadra, Bhargovi and the Daya—are navigable throughout for several months of the year. Kusbhadra, which leads straight to the sea, is the first to dry up in its upper reaches. It is navigable to small country boats in its lower reaches the whole year round, but the traffic is of the merest local importance. The Daya and the Bhargovi are usually navigable throughout till about the month of January. Even in the hot weather country boats may be seen along their banks for at least 10 miles above the point where they enter the Chilka. The boats belong chiefly to Ganjam traders, who bring loads of bamboos and other goods, and in return carry off the surplus rice of the southern parganas. They come *via* the Ganjam canal and the Chilka lake, which is available for boat traffic the whole year round.

234. The last and most important addition to the means of communication in this district is the East Coast Railway with its branch line from Khurda road to Puri. The railway runs almost parallel to the Khurda boundary from 2 to 5 miles distant from the Sadar Sub-division. It is therefore easily accessible to any place on the west side of the Pilgrim road. The Puri branch line crosses the Daya river about a mile north of the point where the Patnaika-Khurda road crosses. It runs through South Lembai and North Rahang till it approaches the Pilgrim road at Satyabadi. It then follows the line of the Pilgrim road to Puri. There was a popular rumour that another feeder line of the East Coast Railway would be opened from Bhubaneswar to the Sun temple at Kanarak. If constructed, this would pass through the great grain-producing parganas of Kotdes and Antrodh, and would be of inestimable benefit to the eastern half of the district. What foundation there was for the rumour I cannot say.

235. It will be convenient before leaving the subject of communications to make a note of the chief roadside bungalows, so essential to the convenience of the traveller. There are three kinds of bungalows :—

- (1) Bungalows of the Public Works Department, road and embankment.
- (2) Bungalows of the District Board.
- (3) Staging Bungalows.

The Public Works road bungalows are all on the Pilgrim road, *viz.*—At Bangwari 11th mile, Sardeipur 21st mile, Makundpur 30th mile, Satyabadi 41st mile, Puri 53rd mile.

The embankment bungalows are on the Kusbhadra at Nimaipara; on the Bhargovi at Sainso, Torania-Gabkand, Baliakera-Rormal; on the Daya at Kante Garadia, Kanas.

The bungalows of the District Board are at Balighai and Gope on the Gope road, at Jagdalpur on the Patnaika-Khurda road, and at Astrang on the Brahmakundi-Astrang road.

The only staging bungalows is at Puri, where there is also a circuit house. It will be readily admitted that for its size the Sadar Sub-division is very well provided with bungalows. They are most conveniently situated for the mofassal work of local inspecting officers.

TOWNS, MARKETS, &c.

236. There is only one town in the Sadar Subdivision, and that in Puri itself, with a population varying from 25,000 at ordinary times to 50,000 or 60,000 at the sacred seasons of the larger festivals. Population is in a continual flex and reflex as pilgrims come and go. I have seen the holy city in 1893 when the Car festival falling on an auspicious year of reincarnation attracted a crowd of worshippers variously estimated at from one or two lakhs. Puri is the official headquarters of the district. There is a very clear line of severance between the official and the non-official quarters. The former is perched on the sand-hills of the shore; the latter is clustered round the walls of the great temple of Jagannath. The one business of the non-official quarters is the service of the temple, the exploitation of the pilgrim. The object of all high and low alike is to extract the highest possible amount of profit out of the enthusiastic devotee in return for the crumbs of spiritual comfort sparingly doled out.

237. The two most important villages in the Sadar are Pipli and Gope, both headquarters of police thanas. Pipli, with a population of about 1,600, stands on the Pilgrim road about half-way between Cuttack and Puri. On account of its central position in the district, it was the headquarters of the Settlement Office for many years. It has in addition to the thana a post and Telegraph Office, a Dispensary and the Subdivisional Bungalow of the Public Works Department. There is a large Native Christian quarter with some pucca buildings, a Mission Bungalow, a Church and Schools. Gope is a less important station. It is conveniently situated on the second Cuttack-Puri highway and has a large bazar, a Post Office, District Board Bungalow, Dispensary and other buildings.

238. Below is a list of the most important markets of the district. They are usually held twice a week. At them villagers dispose of their surplus stores of rice, kulthi, mung, and other local produce and make purchases of cotton piece goods, ornaments, metal utensils, spices, sweetmeats, tobacco, kerosine oil and the like. The *hat* consists usually of a group of ricketty stalls huddled together in a convenient mango tope. The stall-keepers and vendors of wares pay tribute in pice or kind to the owner of the tope. In the larger *hats* the attendance of the villagers rises frequently to over a thousand. Some of the *hats* could be vastly improved by the construction of proper stalls and repair of village roads conducting to them. But it is idle to hope for anything from the apathetic Puri landlord, who has no enterprise even where his own pocket is concerned.

239. The chief markets are:—

List of chief markets.

NAME OF PARGANA.	PLACE.	DAYS OF SITTING.
Damarkhand	Dhamala (Nuahat)	Sunday and Wednesday.
Banchas	Gope	Daily.
Do.	Bidpur	Sunday and Wednesday.
Kodhar	Lataharan	Thursday and Saturday.
Lembai	Gurudia	Wednesday and Saturday.
Do.	Salkalia	Monday and Friday.
Rahang	Gabkand	Monday and Thursday.
Do.	Satyabadi	Daily.
Do.	Damadarpur	Daily.
Do.	Puri	Daily.
Kotdes	Nimaipara ... ..	.....
Do.	Banamalipur	Saturday and Tuesday.
Kotrahang	Balisahi	Tuesday and Friday.
Paschimduai	Balanga	Sunday and Wednesday.
Chowbiskud ... ..	.....	.....
Serai	Kanas ... ..	.....
Purbaduai	Altarang ... ..	.....
Oldhar	Nagpur	Monday and Thursday.

Besides these there are a number of smaller *hats* established for local convenience. Kundi in Damarkhand, Suaro and Mulaghar in Kodhar, Delang and Homar in Lembai, in Rahang, Bali-patna, Renghalo, Asalabad, and Baliana in Kotdes. Teripur, Althanbhag and Jagannathpur in Kotrahang.

Some of the nearest Cuttack *hats*, Niali and Nuapalam for example, lying close to the north-east border of Puri, are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Antrodh and Damar-khand. Khurda *hats* are also frequented by villagers of Serai and Lembai. A great deal of the local barter of the district is carried on at the great religious gatherings—the Jain Jatra held in March before the shrine of Mangala Thakurani in Kakatpur, the Chandrabhag and Sun festival at Kanark, the Thakurani festival at Satyabadi and all the great Puri gatherings, the Rath Jatra, the Chandan Jatra, the Snan Jatra are cases in point.

240. The chief lines of postal service used to be the pilgrim road, the Gope road, and the Pipli-Khurda road. The railway has taken the place of the former. The chief Post Offices of the district are Puri, Pipli and Gope. There are minor offices at Satyabadi, Brahmangiri, Kanas, Kakatpur, Delang, Phulnakra.

There are now two lines of telegraph, one from Puri via Pipli to Khurda, where it joins the Ganjam-Cuttack wire, and one following the new line of rail. There were Telegraph Offices at Puri and Pipli. There are now in addition the station offices at Sakhigopal and Delang.

241. Education is in a backward state in the more outlying tracts. Parganas lying close to the main lines of communication have access to the latest educational advantages. There are pathshalas and Lower Primary Schools in almost every pargana, in a few there are Upper Primary Schools. There are Middle Vernacular Schools at Lataharan in Kodhar, Delang in Lembai, Nemaipara in Kotdes. At puri there is a Zilla School, which finds active rivals in the Zilla School of Cuttack and the Higher English School established at Khurda.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PE

242. Writing of the general condition of the people I cannot do better than quote in *extenso* the description left by Babu Prosanno Kumar Banerjee, Assistant Settlement Officer, who in the general report in Kotdes block wrote as follows of a pargana in which he had spent over a year and made himself acquainted with the life and habits of the people.

"In ordinary years the condition of the people is fairly prosperous. The opening up of communications has raised prices more than it has raised rents, consequently the agricultural classes are better off than before. In years, however, of calamity, flood or drought, the ordinary raiyat suffers much, as nothing is laid by for future contingencies, and there is always much waste of money in social and religious ceremonies."

"The majority of the cultivators are continually in debt. They always run to borrow from the local mahajan when in need, and the rate of interest is 25 per cent. The debt is never paid in full. The average cultivators find it just possible to make two ends meet. After setting aside a quantity of his grain for seed, paying his rent, and settling his account with his mahajans, he has not more than enough to feed his family.

The majority of the raiyats are simple contented people. They seek the aid of the court only when they fail to get justice from the mokaddams and the village panchayats.

An admirable trait in their character is that they are not addicted to liquor or drugs of any kind. Only a few among the lower class use toddy. Opium and ganja are consumed to a very limited extent. In this respect they are far better than the inhabitants of Balasore, the majority of whom consume opium.

Tobacco and *gundi* (a preparation of tobacco) is used with *pan* or betel leaf, and is also smoked in the forms of cigars locally called *pika*. Small cultivators supplement their ordinary means of livelihood by engaging as labourers.

The cost of ordinary living is not much as the food consumed is of the coarsest and cheapest kind. The monthly expenses of a cultivating family consisting of 5 persons, 3 adults and 2 children may be roughly estimated at Rs. 8 as under :—

*Rice 1 md. 30 srs.(Cuttack)	...	...	Rs. 6-0-0	ordinary years.
Oil and spice 9 pies daily	...	...	" 1-6-6	
Salt daily 3 pies	...	...	" 0-8-0	
Total	...	...	" 7-14-6	say Rs. 8-0

"Fish caught in neighbouring streams swamps is occasionally added to the fare.* Of the fish caught in the rains part is preserved for future use."

"The meal is ordinarily cooked in the evening and served hot, the unconsumed rice is mixed with water and left over for the next day's meal. This is locally called *pakhal*, and is eaten with greater relish when spiced with salt and mixed with vegetables produced from the kitchen garden. Meals are served hot during the day time only to old men and children of well-to-do families."

"The dress of an ordinary cultivator is a dhoti and gamuchha. For ordinary wear the males have two dhotis of local manufacture costing about Rs. 1-4 and two gamuchhas costing about 8 annas, and for occasional use at festival time, one dhoti of English manufacture costing about 12 annas and a chaddar costing about 8 annas. They have besides one sheet for winter use. Well-to-do people are now using shairts and coats and in winter cotton or woollen shawls, some of them have taken to wearing country made shoes. Umbrellas are

*NOTE—But the rice is prepared by the cultivator's own labour from the paddy reserved by him for home consumption. The cost to him is nothing like Rs. 6.

very largely coming into use. For women are required two saris at Rs. 1 8 each and two Khandua at 10 annas each. Gold and silver ornaments are used to a limited extent. Women of the mahajanias, Brahmins and Karans caste use these ornaments more or less as circumstances permit. Women of the cultivating class generally wear brass and kansa ornaments."

"Houses in Kotdesh are built of mud and timber. Each house is generally divided into compartments, one of those is called the 'Dangaghar' where the bullocks are kept, and the other is set apart for the zenana. Alongside the house there is a verandah on which visitors are received. The dwelling house of an ordinary cultivator costs very little. Bamboo groves are found in almost all bari lands. The string used is made of coconut fibre. The thatching straw and labour are their own. The houses of the village padhans and makaddams are usually best in the village. There are only four pucca houses in Kotdes, viz., at (1) Garh Budhia, (2) Bhingarpur; (3) Balkati; (4) Kamarpara."

"Brass and kansa utensils are much used. We now find in the house of almost every cultivator a brass vessel (gagra) for carrying water, a brass or kansa jug (dhal), a brass or kaansa phali (thali), a few brass and kansa cups (gina)."

"There is nothing peculiar to note about marriage customs except that child marriage prevails among the Brahmins only, who are liable to excommunication if a daughter attains puberty before marriage. Among other castes marriages generally take place after the girls are of age. Widow marriage is freely practised except by Brahmins. Karans, Banias and some respectable Khandaits. The common practice is for the young widow to marry her husband's younger brother and when she cannot get him she marries out of the family."

'Ghajia' is the name of a peculiar marriage custom obtaining in Kotdesh. According to this custom a man obtains his wife by working for her. When a man is too poor to pay his marriage expenses, they are met by the parents of the girl on condition the man will remain and work for them in the fields till the amount has been made up.

"The most important festivals observed by the people are Dolejatra, Chandanjatra and Rathjatra in which all join. During these festivals the Thakurs are brought in procession with music and dancing village boys known by name 'Gotipo' and young men are regularly taught and meet to rehearse in some central place (large mango topes near the river side are always selected). This meeting of Thakurs is called 'milan.' In these Jatras primitive and rustic theatrical entertainments are also given. I have seen some of these entertainments and have found them full of wits and humour. On one occasion when I was present, an assistant settlement officer was depicted deciding Badar disputes under the verandah of a small tent, which was pitched for the purpose under a tree, and the moharir's work was also faithfully exhibited. The expenses incidental to these festivities are defrayed by subscriptions."

"Every village has its Bhagbat ghar or place where sacred books are deposited and read over night and its 'Gram Thakurani.' For the maintenance of the former the villagers contribute. If any stranger puts up in the Bhagbat ghar he receives hospitality from the villagers, even if he is not known to any one of them. 'The Gram Thakurani,' who is supposed to be continually moving about the village, generally resides under a large Bata or Ashastha tree. The Thakurani is believed to cure sickness, among children, and to be specially active during outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. Special offerings are made to her then."

243. The above is a description of the condition of the ordinary cultivating raiyat in one of the more prosperous parganas of the district. In great part it is applicable to the agricultural community of the whole district. In protected parganas like Kotrahang, Paschimduai and in the greater part of Rahang, Lembai, Antrodh and Banchas, where the raiyat is comparatively free from the dangers of flood, and drought, his normal condition, if not prosperous, is at least marked by sufficiency and content and not by pinching poverty. This is not the case however, in parganas exposed to heavy flood like Chowbiskud and Serai, where plenty and starvation alternate. A bumper crop is reaped once every three or four years, but the lean years that follow a good harvest more than swallow up the raiyat's savings.

His savings are at the best of times but slender, for where the crop is uncertain there is deep indebtedness to the zamindars and mahajan and a high rate of interest. The part clearance of his debts leaves the raiyat little balance from the bumper harvest to store against the day of need. The evils of the raiyat's lot are still further aggravated in tract, which like Purbadhai, Oldhar and Serai are subject to disastrous flood year after year without interruption. There continuous scarcity is the order of the day and special disaster spell famine. The smaller cultivators even in ordinary years have to eke out the profits of cultivation by services as day labourers in other parts of district or by temporary migration to Cuttack and Puri.

The stock of grain for home consumption is usually exhausted long before the new harvest is on the ground, and it is a common thing to see men, women and children collecting roots and leaves from the nearest scrub-jungle or the green scums of sags from the surface of tanks. So much is necessary to keep body and soul together. My spectacles may be coloured by what I saw in the famine year, but to me it certainly does appear true that to a cultivating raiyat of the Puri district protection from flood is a question of life or death, and beside it differences of soil and differences of assessment are the merest trifles.

244. If one be asked whether the condition of the cultivating raiyat has improved since the last settlement it is difficult to give a satisfactory reply. The economic conditions of the problem are simple enough. The population has increased 60 per cent., the area of cultivation less than 25 per cent. The rise in prices is such that rent, which formerly absorbed at least one-third of the produce, does not now absorb more than one-sixth. Putting these facts into figures we might say that if the average produce of the soil at last settlement be represented by 100, the produce now (making a slight deduction as a set off for the inferiority of the new lands) will be represented by the figure 120. Of the last settlement 100, deducting one-third for rent, 66 was left for the maintenance of a population which may be also typified by the figure 100. There is now an amount of produce represented by 100 ($\frac{5}{6}$ of 120) to feed a population represented by 160. But the proportion of 100 to 160 is less than the proportion of 66 to 100. In other words there is less for the average man to eat now than there was 60 years ago. But there has been a vast improvement since last settlement in communications and district organisation. This not only prevents the possibility of wide spread famine; it also opens up to the inhabitant of the district the chances of employment beyond the borders. What is lost in cultivation may be gained in other ways. I should say to sum up that while, at the last settlement, there was rude abundance in ordinary years varied by terrible suffering in years of calamity, there is now a generally harder struggle for existence, but greater immunity from exceptional hardship and an access to conveniences which 60 years ago would have been considered luxuries. Civilisation and improvement while bringing in their train general security and small comforts have also brought the struggle for a livelihood nearer the margin of subsistence.

245. All that has gone before has had reference to the general condition of the cultivating class. Conditions of the people other than the cultivating ing raiyat.

There are other classes of the community to consider. Enough has already been said of the highest section, the zamindar and proprietary tenureholders. The variations in their incomes have been reduced to figures. It may be said that the figures are fallacious, because rupees are not in themselves income, but only typical of income, and the rupee can purchase much less of the necessities of life now than it could at the beginning of last settlement. But the cost of the necessities of life is a very small fraction of zamindari expenditure. What that class squanders its money upon, is not necessities but luxuries, and it may be questioned if luxuries have in Orissa much increased in price.

246. The priestly class and the writer class form small sections of the community. The opening up of communities has benefited the former; the same cause as well as the greater complexity of zamindari management and of office work generally have probably benefited the latter. There is one portion of the priestly class which calls for special notice—the class of Sasan Brahmins. Particularly in parganas Lembai and Rahang there are close Brahmin corporations owning whole villages which were granted to them free of rent or at quit rents by the former sovereign of Orissa the Raja of Khurda. They still hold these villages at favourable rates. The natural increase in their numbers, the absence of room for expansion of cultivation the gradual disintegration of the communal system have been sapping the prosperity of the Brahman Sasans. Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen, Assistant Settlement Officer, in Lembai and Rahang who had exceptional opportunities of observation has written thus on the subject in his Lembai report.

The land-holding Brahmins, specially those in the Sason villages should be considered separately. Their condition is gradually becoming worse owing to the large increase in their number, while they have to maintain themselves out of the proceeds of the same amount of land. They cannot cultivate their lands, being prevented from doing so by their caste. They either sublet their lands or employ *Kathians*. This means extra cost. The Sasan villages formerly belonged solely to them, but most of their lands have now passed into the hands of outsiders, chiefly mahajans. Pilgrim hunters are recruited from among the poorer of these Brahmins.

247. There is next the trading class. This has undoubtedly increased in prosperity during the last 60 years. The facts given in a previous paragraph relative to the transfer of zamindaries, illustrate the growing importance of a class that in India is always important.

248. There remain only the artisan and unskilled labouring classes. The former has, I

Artisans

think, been able to keep up its real wages to their former level if not to actually raise them. It is purely a question of supply and demand. The supply of village artisans, blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, &c., is not in excess and they can afford to exact good terms. With the opening of railway communication we may confidently anticipate a considerable rise in the wages of artisans. They will have the Calcutta market in which to sell their services, and there is bound to be a levelling up to the higher standard obtaining in districts from which Orissa has up to date been cut off.

249. The last class of all in the class of unskilled labourers. The pressure of popula-

Unskilled labouring classes.

tion on the means of subsistence by crushing out the smaller and more improvident raiyats is gradually enlarging the bounds of this class. The constant addition is in a large measure absorbed in the Kothia class described below by Mr. Nathan. The ousted raiyat is employed by the new tenant as a family servant cultivating the old lands not for himself but for his new master, in many cases the mahajans, makaddam or padhan to whom he was hopelessly indebted before he lost his jote.

If it is true that the artisan has been able to maintain his real wages, it appears to be equally true that the day labourer's lot is harder now than ever. His real wages have fallen, his command over the necessities of life has weakened. It is again a question of supply and demand. The class is growing and the sphere of employment is not being enlarged. These remarks apply to Orissa, as Orissa has been up to the other day, that is, more or less confined within her own limits. There are already indications that will be the opening up of railway communication, the day labourer is growing in importance. He has been able to command higher wages on the railway works and in tracts adjoining the railway line. How far this improvement is likely to be permanent remains to be seen. When the railway is complete the local demand for labour will be less, but on the other hand the labourer will have readier access to other parts of India and may be able to sell his labour in better markets.

Quotations from Mr. Nathan's notes on Wages.

250. I may conclude this enquiry into the condition of the skilled and unskilled labouring classes by quoting what Mr. Nathan wrote in 1892 on the subject wages.

"Going back as far as the beginning of the century I can find no rise in real wages.

Wages.

The wages of agricultural labour are never paid in cash and therefore the equivalent money wage is always fluctuating, and the labourer is not put to the suffering involved in the delay of money wages to adapt themselves to a change in prices. Indeed the wages yield so little beyond a bare sustenance that there is scanty scope for fluctuation. In Mr. Toynbee's book there is a statement of the rate of wages published in the "Magistrate's Nirikh" as the rate current in Cuttack for the years 1805-1814. (The rates for male coolies varied from 1 anna 10 pies to 2 annas) and the rate for women and boys remained at 1 anna or a little less. In another statement contained in Mr. Toynbee's book, and which I have several times quoted, the current price of paddy for the years 1811 to 1817 is given as 90 Cuttack seers or 26 gawns to the rupee. At this rate the paddy wage of a male cooly was 3 gawns or a little over. At the present time the normal price being about 16 gawns to the rupee, the daily wage for unskilled agricultural labour is $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas or gawns. There are also the rates given in the statistical account (1876). These wages are lower than those given in the Magistrate's nirikh as current early in the century. The rate fixed at headquarters was, however, probably higher than the mofassal agricultural rate and further more. Sir William Hunter states that rates in district Puri are considerably lower than rates in Cuttack and Balasore. There is, however, no indication of any rise having taken place, a fact that bears out the statement that has often been made to me in the villages that the wages of labour have remained unaltered throughout the course of the settlement. The daily labour is styled a *mulia* in contradistinction to the permanently engaged labourer or *Kothia*.

The Kothia forms a distinctive element in the social and economic system. He is most invariably a Bauri or member of some other aboriginal tribe. The makaddams usually have Bauries in their service for the cultivation of their nij chas lands. Khushbash and other well-to-do raiyats also employ Kothias. The master gives his Bauri a house to live in and a little land to cultivate, the total area is, as a rule, three-fourths of an acre. A daily wage is also given amounting in *acisisasan* to $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers of paddy. This is somewhat increased at harvest time. The members of the Kothias family, both male and female, add to the earnings by working as *mulias*. In some parts the Kothia gets also a salary of Rs 12 to Rs. 24 per annum. They tend the makaddams cattle, until they are old enough to work in the field. At harvest time, the women glean the fields and seek out the rice in the rat holes. The makaddam being able to deprive a refractory Bauri of subsistence and shelter, holds him completely in his power, and the Kothias' condition is to some degree a state of slavery."

"The simple craftsmen and servants required by the village are maintained by small grants of jagir land and contributions levied from the raiyats. The list is a short one, *chaukidar* carpenter (*barhai*), blacksmiths (*kamar*), washerman (*dhoba*), barber (*Bhandari*), astrologer

(naik or jotis). The contributions vary from village to village. The most common are as follows :—

Chaukidar ...	Two sheaves of paddy per acre.
Carpenter, blacksmith	Five gawns per plough.
Washerman, barber...	3 to 5 gawns from each married person or customer."

BRIEF HISTORY OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Settlement proceedings were begun in this district in 1889-90 under Regulations VII of 1822, IX of 1825, IV of 1828, IX of 1833 and Act VIII (B. C.) of 1879. By subsequent notifications certain sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 have since been extended to Orissa. They are as under :—

By notifications of	Sections.
10th September 1891 ...	3—5, 19—26, 41—49, 53—75, 101—115 and 191.
27th June 1892 ...	27—38 and 80.
5th January 1893 ...	189—190.
7th June 1896 ...	39.
17th October 1896 ...	7, 40, 52 and 192.

The area under survey in this district was defined in Government notifications under the Bengal Survey Act V (B. C.) of 1875, dated 14th January 1890, 17th March 1890, 19th November 1890 (as modified by subsequent notification of 15th December 1891), and 4th May 1891. The area under settlement was defined in notifications under the Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, dated 4th May 1892. The area originally notified for survey and settlement was 1,029 square miles in extent. By the modification of date 15th December 1891 the area of the permanently-settled parganas malud Parikud, Andhari, Bajrakote and Mainik-patna, the south of the district were excluded from operations, but this was not done till the field survey had been completed. The area shown as survey is thus 1,029 square miles, while 985 square miles (or 44 square miles less) is the area that has been shown in settlement returns as attested.

Survey operations were begun in this district early in 1890. The field survey and preliminary record writing for the whole 1,029 square miles was completed by May 1892. The annual progress is shown in the following statement. :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Square-miles.	Square-miles.	Square-miles.	
1. Field Survey ...	358	364	307 (a)	(a) Includes 44 square miles. Afterwards excluded by notification of 15th December 1891.
2. Record writing...	358	364	307	

Attestation.

252. The work of attestation was begun in the field season of 1890-91 and completed by the end of December 1893.

As far as I can make out from the annual reports the following is a statement of the progress made year by year.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total
Number of square miles attested ...	122	811	50	2	985
Number of villages attested ...	278	1,613	62	1	1,954
Number of tenants attested	26,154	259,296	20,482	530	306,462

In addition to attestation work pure and simple a vast amount of preliminary assessment and experimental work was undertaken and completed. Thus in 1891-92 soil maps were

prepared for 633 villages, a tabulation of revenue-free areas was made for 1,402 villages, a great number of the records were recopied and Mr. Nathan began his experimental assessment work in Kotdesh pargana. In 1892-93 Mr. Nathan completed the soil maps of Kotdesh prepana, prepared assessment sheets for 312 villages, and submitted his report on the experimental assessment of 24 villages. This report was the subject of much discussion. The Honourable Mr. Finucane's criticism of it supplied a basis on which as gradually built up the present assessmental procedure. In the first three months of 1893-94 Mr. Nathan completed the assessment sheets of the remaining villages of Kotdesh.

In the recess much tabulation of statistics was done under the supervision of Babu Prosonno Kumar Banerji, milan khasra, crop statements, statements of assets and statement of tenants were prepared.

In 1894-95 no progress was made with the work of this district. I omit mention of the ekarajat mahals (situated in Khurda subdivision) surveyed in 1893-94, and part attested in 1894-95, as they do not belong to the temporarily-settled tract.

253. In 1895-96 the assessment procedure sketched by the Honorable Mr. Finucane was worked out by Mr. S. L. Maddox in Balasore. The results were considered by Government and the principles finally settled in accordance with which the assessment work of the three districts has now been conducted to a successful issue. When the records of the Puri district were examined with a view to applying the new procedure, it was discovered that a great deal of the former attestation was hopelessly incomplete and inaccurate, and that most of the attestation work would have to be done over again. This remark does not apply to the records of Kotdesh pargana, but even then an interval of two or three years having elapsed between attestation and assessment, a considerable amount of revision had to be undertaken before assessment was possible. Combined re-attestation and assessment work commenced in the Puri district in the recess of 1895-96, and was in full swing till the end of the field season of 1896-97.

One or two officers worked throughout the recess of the same year, and what remained of the work was completed by a single camp in the first half of the present year 1897-98.

The copying and final publication of records was begun in the second-half of 1896-97 and the bulk of the work had been completed by the end of March 1898.

The work of revenue assessment was commenced in the recess of 1896-97 and would have been completed by the end of July 1898, but for special difficulties connected with the flooded tract of Puri, parganas Purbaduai, Oldhar and portions of adjoining parganas. The nature of the difficulties is discussed elsewhere. The revisional enquiries necessitated in this tract by the imperfect work of the assessing officer delayed revenue assessment for some months.

The report of all estates with three exceptions have now been completed. The district report was begun in July, and since my transfer to Cuttack has been continued in the intervals of collectorate work and completed in the Santal Parganas where I was transferred as settlement officer. An additional difficulty calls for notice. Before my transfer, it had been proposed to exclude from the area notified for settlement a large number of villages which were either wholly or in great part revenue-free. These were originally omitted from attestation because in the field seasons of 1895-96 and 1896-97, an effort was made to complete as fast as possible the revenue paying villages. The proposal was not accepted by Government and since my transfer Babu Sudarsan Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, has been deputed to prepare the record of right of these omitted villages. The work has occupied about six months. It will not affect the revenue assessment.

254. The following statement gives a summary of the progress made from year to year in the second or settlement stage of operations:—
Summary of the progress of the Settlement

NATURE OF WORKS.	1895-96.	1896-97	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.
Reattested and Assessed					
No. of villages	324	1,736	85	2	
" of tenants	20,007	232,338	6,220	105	
Amount of existing rent dealt with	Rs. 8,59	4,93,844	10,521	795	
" of settlement	79,149	5,64,783	11,893	820	
No of villages draft published	100	1,735	101	203	
" of 105 cases decided	26	8,943	1,747	96	
" of 108 cases decided	8	385	314	1	
" of plots copied final Khatians	...	1,122,456	424,265	174,616	
" of villages finally published	...	1,106	835	205	
" of estates assessed to revenue	...	...	328	157	
Amount of former Sadar Jama	...	...	Rs. 1,95,099	97,706	
" of proposed Sadar Jama	...	...	" 2,76,379	1,00,224	
No. of Estate Kabuliats executed	...	...	165	30	
Amount of Jama for which Kabuliats executed	...	...	122,731	139,259	

Name of officers by whom rents settled and revenue assessed.

various completion blocks :—

255. It will be convenient here to record the names of the officers by whom rent settlement and revenue assessment were carried out in the

Name of block.	Name of officer by whom fair rents settled.	Name of officer by whom revenue reports written.
West Athaisi and Matkat-patna.	Babu Syam Charan Sen	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.
East Athaisi and Damar-khand.	Babu Syam Charan Sen ... Babu Jatindra Mohan Sinha	Ditto.
Banchas ...	Babu Syam Charan Sen ... Babu Jatindra Mohan Sinha	Babu Jatindra Mohan Sinha
Kodhar ...	Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.
Lembai ...	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ...	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen.
Rahang ...	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ... Babu Ajoy Chandra Das ...	(West Rahang), Babu Syam Charan Sen. (Rest of Rahang) Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen.
Kotdesh ...	Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji ... Babu Sudarson Das ... Babu Balmukund Kanungo ...	A. S. officer in charge (Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji assisted me in completion of statements).
Kotrahang ...	Mr. D. H. Kingsford ... Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ... Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji ... Babu Balmukund Kanungo ... Babu Ajoy Chandra Das ...	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.
Pachimduai ...	Babu Ram Kanhia Paul ...	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen.
Chowdiskud ...	Babu Amrita Lal Gupta ... Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri	A. S. O. in charge (Minor Tausis, Babu Sudarson Das and Babu Jatindra Mohan Sinha.)
Serai ...	Babu Amrita Lal Gupta ... Babu Jagdish Chandra Lahiri	A. S. O. in charge (Minor Tausis, Babu Sudarson Das.)
Purbaduai and Oldbar	Babu Ram Kanhia Paul (work revised by A. S. O. in charge).	A. S. O. in charge (few estates by Babu Sudarson Das.)

All the Assistant Settlement Officers working under my supervision with one exception worked energetically and well. The services of Prasanna Kumar Banerji, Akhoy Kumar sen, Jatindra Mohan Sinha and Sudarson Das in rent settlement were specially valuable. The only officer whose work was faulty was Babu Ram Kanhia Paul, who assessed the flooded tracts. He was not lacking in industry so much as in common sense. Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen rendered me particularly valuable assistance in the work of revenue settlement.

256. It is difficult to make with any degree of accuracy even an approximate estimate of the cost of survey and settlement operations in this district. The work of the Cuttack and Puri districts has always been carried on under the control of the Head Office at Cuttack, and no separate account has been kept of the expenditure on each. It is obvious that no separate account could have been kept as the expenditure of the Head Office is common to both districts, and there is no ascertainable proportion by which the share of each can be calculated. The difficulty is further complicated when, as of recent years, the three districts, Balasore,

Cuttack and Puri, have been managed from one centre. The only feasible plan for determining the expenditure in each district would be to divide the total cost of survey and settlement operations in Orissa after the final account is made up proportionately to the extent of the temporarily-settled area in each.

The account that I have endeavoured to compile below must be viewed in the light of these remarks. I have calculated the figures from the annual reports, dividing out the totals in proportion to the extent to which the principal operations were conducted in each district in each year.

COST OF SURVEY

257. There had been cadastrally surveyed up to 31st March 1892, 1,027 square miles out of a total of 1,916 at a cost of Rs. 3,99,993. The proportion for Puri is Rs. 2,14,232.

The 1,027 square miles included 42 of permanently-settled area. On the other hand the operations being started in Puri were more expensive there than elsewhere.

Rs. 2,14,232 may be divided in proportion of 3 to 2 in order to give a separate estimate of field survey (Rs. 1,28,539) and initial record writing (Rs. 85,693).

2.—COST OF SETTLEMENT.

258. (a) I take the expenses of the years 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94 to represent what may be debited to preliminary attestation and make up the account as follows :—

Up to 31st March 1892	...Rs. 88,631	Proportionate cost of 531 villages out of a total of 901, costing Rs. 1,36,407.
Half-year ending September 1892	„ 66,300	Proportionate cost of 1,326 villages out of a total of 1,464 costing Rs. 1,17,224.
1892-93	... „ 7,564	Proportionate cost of 62 villages out of a total of 1,536 costing Rs. 1,87,609.
1893-94	... „ 145	Proportionate cost of 1 village out of a total of 1,142, costing Rs. 1,66,371.

Total Rs. ... 1,62,640

It will be noted that this takes no account of the special expenditure on Mr. Nathan's Kotdesh work, and I am not certain that it covers the proportionate cost of all the tabulation work that was done in Puri records in 1893-94.

(b) RE-ATTESTATION AND ASSESSMENT.

1895-96	... Rs. 54,965	The amount of work done in Puri appears to be almost one-fourth of the total for Cuttack, Puri and Khurda, costing Rs. 2,19,862.
1896-98	... „ 98,915	According to financial statement furnished by this office from December 1899 onwards. The figure excludes expenditure of October 1896.
1897-98	... „ 1,21,428	Rs. 1,11,428 actual expenditure to end of September 1898. Rs. 10,000 added for remaining work in revenue-free areas.

Total Rs. ... „ 2,75,308

This takes no account of the proportionate cost of the Head Office in Cuttack for 1896-97 and 1897-98, and is also defective as otherwise noted.

If an estimate of assessment of rents is wanted, separate from assessment of revenue and from copying expenditure, it may be said roughly that the expenditure of 1895-96 and 1896-97 was on rent assessment, that of 1897-98 on revenue assessment. The Rs. 10,000 still likely to be spent on revenue-free areas will be an addition to the cost of rent assessment.

Some revenue assessment was done in 1896-97, but that is balanced by rent assessment in 1897-98. Separating copying expenditure, the division will be :—

	Rs.
Rent Assessment	1,62,719
Revenue Assessment	76,663
Copying and Miscellaneous Job Work	35,926

Total costs.

259. The total statement of cost is thus as follows :—

1. Survey—

	Rs.
Field Survey	1,28,539
Record Writing	85,693
	<u>2,14,232</u>

2. Settlement—

			Rs.
Preliminary Attestation	...	...	1,62,640
Assessment of rents	...	...	1,62,719
Revenue Assessment	...	...	76,663
Copying and Miscellaneous	...	...	35,926
			<u>4,37,948</u>
Grand Total	...	„	<u>6,52,180</u>

The items for which allowance has not been made will probably swell the totals to at least 7 lakhs.

If then the area be estimated roughly at 1,000 square miles 1,029 surveyed and 985 settled, the average cost has been about Rs. 700 per square mile.

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APPENDIX I
Arrangement of Parganas by Thanas.

Name of Thana.	Parganas included in each Thana.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Puri ...	Parganas Serai, Chowbiskud, greater part of Rahang, a small part of Kotrahang, and nearly half of Purbaduai, Oldhar, Paschimduai and two villages of Lembai.	
Pipli ...	Nearly whole of Lembai, except two villages, greater part of Kotrahang, nearly whole of Kotdesh except three villages, half of Paschimduai, small part of Rahang and one village of Serai	
Gope ...	Whole of Antrodh, Damarkhand, Banchas, Kelo, Kodhar, Athaisi, Tappa Kanman, Astrang, and Matkatpatna, nearly half of Purbaduai and Oldhar and three villages of Kotdesh.	

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the Rivers in the District of Puri with their distribution.

Name of River.	First distribution into arms and branches.	Second destribution of arms and branches into sub-branches	Third subdivi- sion of sub- branches into minor channels.	REMARKS.
1. Kush- bhadra River.		None ...	None ...	The Kushbhadra leaves the left bank of the Koa khye at the 12th mile, and after a south east- erly course of about 50 miles discharges into the Bay of Bengal, a channel from the Kush- bhadra joins the Dhunnooa, when the united streams take the name orf Kamma and joins the Kushbhadra, again a short distance below the head of the channel mentioned above, the Kushbhadra also receives several small drainages.
2.Dyah River		Do. ...	Do. ...	At about 19½ miles of its course, the Koakhye River bifurcates and looses its name. The channel to the right being called the Dyah. The Dyah has a south-westerly course of 45 miles and discharges into the chilka Lake after being joined by the Bhargovi River, the Gangooa Nulla, the Moonaguni Nuddy, the Noona Nuddy and many smaller drainages from the Khurda Subdivision.
.....	1. Kanchee Nuddy		1. Dhowria Nulla. 2. Sar Lake	The Dhowria Nulla is a branch of the Kanchee Nuddy and carries part of its water via the Samang Pat and Soonamoni River into the Chilka Lake. The Sar Lake receives the rest of the valume of the Kanchee, it has no reg- ular outlet but spills into the Attara Nulla- and Samang Pat and into the Bay by forcing a temporary channel through the sands at the station of Puri, part of the water flows back into the Bhargovi when the floods in that river subside the rest remain in the Sar Lake and is partly provided for by evaporation and absorbtion.
3. Bhargovi	2. Chenooa Nalla Balbhadra for Breach.		None ...	Open space in the embankments on left bank of Bhargovi which spills through this gap into the Samang Pat, which is drained by the Sanamoe and Harchundee Rivers into the Chilka Lake.
	3. East K a n i a Nuddy		Do. ...	Discharges part of Bhargovi floods into, the Samang Pat and Soonamoni River.
	4. Naya Nuddy or Noon flood escape		Do. ...	Artificial flood escape to Bhargovi discharging into the Chilka Lake.
	5. Dakhin Kania Nuddy.		Do. ...	Natural flood escape to Bhargovi discharging into the Chilka Lake The Bhargovi and Daya Rivers unite and flow through the same mouth into the Chilka Lake. The Bhargovi receives a large drainage called the Ruttun- churi River.

APPENDIX III.

TABLE II, PART I.

Table of drainages in the District of Puri showing their distribution, and the course taken by the drainage, and the parts of the country drained.

Main drainage.	Minor drainages falling into the main drainages.	Parganas or part of parganas drained	REMARKS. Showing where the drainage is discharged, &c.
1	2	3	4
1. Prachee River	Several small drainages but none of any note.	Portions of parganas Bakrabad, Sylow, Dao-gram and Katay in the District of Cuttack lying on the right bank of the Davy branches Tarroot River and left bank of the Koakhye also part of parganas Kotdesh, Antrodh, Damarhkand Kerlo and Kodhar situated on the Kushbhadra, Kodua, and the Daya Rivers in the District of Puri.	The Prachee was formerly a branch of the Koakhye River, but its head has long been closed by the enhancement on the left bank of that river. It discharges into the Noon River, a branch of the Davy, near its exit to the sea, and is connected with the Kadua River by three channels in its lower reaches. The Prachee is also connected with the Davy during floods by the Dhonu najoore River, and it also receives some of the spill from the Davy and Kondob Rivers.
2. Kadua River...	1. Kadua Nulla 2. Ditto, 3. Babooajore & several small nullas.	Antrodh. Banchas. Damarkhand and Athaisi in the Puri District	The Kadua discharges directly in the Bay of Bengal, and, besides the nullas mentioned in column 2, it receives a great quantity of spill water from the Prachee and Kushbhadra Rivers. This drainage is connected in its lower breaches by three nullas with the Prachee.
3. Dhannooa River	Kamdharla of Bhargovi No. 2. 2. Moogai Nuddy. Branch of the Kushbhadra River. 4. Dal Nuddy & several drainages.	Kotdesh. Purbaduai. Paschimduai. Oldhar and part of Athaisi.	The Dhunnoa takes its rise in the paddy fields of Pooran, Padhan, in pargana Kotdesh, and is called the Khomma after its junction with the channels from the Kushbhadra at Nagpur and it flows into the Kushbhadra at the lower boundary of Chah mauza. The Dhunnoa also receives the spill from the right bank of the Kushbhadra and in the event of branches in the embankments on the left bank of the Bhargovi, floods from that river also find their way into this drainage. The Dhunnoa has no current during the dry season, but the water on the lower reaches is deep and sweet all the year round. Canidhorla of Bhargovi No. 2 was formerly a small escape or branch of the river but its head at Adalabad was closed by a large sluice in the time of the Mahratta Government. The Dal Nuddy was once the principal outlet to the Sar lake, but it has been closed for many years by the Government embankments round that lake and it is now merely a local drainage.
4. Maltia or Ruttuncherra River	1. Maltia nulla. 2. Chainginla nulla and several small drainage nullas.	Rahang and Kotrahang lying between the left bank of the Noon or Goda River and the right bank of the Bhargovi.	This drainage commences in the fields at Dandmukundpur, there it is called the Mattia. It crosses and recrosses the Jagannath Road several times and is called the Ruttuncherra after finally leaving the road. It is joined by another drainage, also called the Mattia Nulla and at about two miles from its mouth the Chainginla Nulla flows into it, the latter Nulla bringing down the drainage from above the Dobunda Inspection Bungalow.

APPENDIX III—concl'd.

TABLE II, PART I.

Table of drainages in the District of Puri, showing their distribution, and the course taken by the drainage and the parts of the country drained.

Main drainage.	Minor drainages falling into the main drainage	Parganas or part of parganas drained.	REMARKS. Showing where the drainage is discharged, &c.
1	2	3	4
5. Goda or Noon River.	1. Putye Nuddy 2. Dakhin Khriah, and several smaller drainage nullas,	Lembai, Kotrahang, Rahang, Serai and Chowbiskud situated between the left bank of the Daya River and the right bank of the Ruttuncherra River.	The Ruttuncherra discharges into the Bhargovi at Dimri Sana. There is no current during the dry season, but the lower reaches retain water all the year round and which, owing to the nature of the soil, is salt during the dry season, the bed of the river is cultivated in its upper reaches. The upper length of this drainage is called the Goda, and the channel is now only traceable from below the Pipli and Khurda Road close to Pipli. The Noon discharges into the Daya River below Talmah. There is no current during the dry season; the bed of this drainage is cultivated in the upper reaches, but the lower reaches are filled with salt water during the dry season owing to the nature of the soil.
6. Moonago nee River.	Many small nullas from the neighbouring hills.	Portions of the Zillahs Kooshpuilah, Rameswar and Tapang; and of Pargana Serai, lying between the right bank of the Daya River and the hills and highlands of killa Raupur.	This river discharges into the Daya at Gorh-Balabhadrapur, and has a small stream of sweet water even in the driest weather.
7. Boro Nai ...	...	Drains part of killahs Pattia and Khurda.	Falls into the Koakhya River above Muncheswar.
8. Kimria or Balbhadra nulla.	...	Drains part of killah Gorkhand in Bakhra-bad and of killahs Pattia and Khurda.	This nulla also takes off the water at Baro Nai and back water from the Koakhya during floods in the Koakhya and discharges into the Koakhya opposite to the Tankpani Chutty on the Jagannath Road.
9. Gangooa nulla	1. Khosejooree nulla and several smaller drainage nullas.	Drains the high lands and hills about Bhubaneswar and Khanda-giri, zillah, Dandimal.	The Gangooa nulla so-called commences at the springs about Bhubaneswar and has a small stream all the year round. It receives a very large drainage through the Khosejooree nulla and discharges into the Daya River.

Note:—Table I, Part I, show at a glance, the Puri Rivers with there distributions and table II, Part I, will show the local drainages.

APPENDIX IV.

PURI DIVISION—CLASS II.

Agricultural Embankments, mostly above present high flood level which will probably be permanently maintained at their present height.

Capital.	Ordinary.	NAME.	Pragana.	River.	Bank.	LENGTH.		When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	REMARKS.
						Miles.	Feet.				
	251	Madhubbust ...	Kodhar ...	Daib ...	Right	...	2,900	1890	Good ...	3	
	252	Batoda ...				...	1,500				
	253	Patharpucka ...				...	2,850				
	254	Do. ...				2	280				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	3	2,250				
	287	Bindhan ...	Kodhar ...	Bindhan ...	Right	...	500	1890	Fair ...	3	
	288	Ostapur ...				...	1,340				
	289	Khandasai ...				...	800				
	290	Do. to Assam ...				3	3,430				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	4	790				
	317	Koakhye ...	Bakharabad Patta and Kotdesh.	Koakhy...	Left	11	2,767	1891	Good ...	3	
	323	Balianta ...				...	3,180	1891	Good ...	3	
	338	Dhoobtahar ...	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Right	3	483	1891	Good ...	3	
	339	Bentpur and Hatrudrapur...				3	947	1890	Fair ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	6	1,410				
	365	Puba Malisai to Mallikabad	Kotrahang and Kotdesh.	Bhargovi	Right	7	4,035	1891	Good ...	3	
	366	Kanjaria river to Ghatkuri				43	5,113				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	51	3,868				
	430	Shea Satpara ...	Balbhadrapur	Chilika Lake	...	5	...	1891	Fair ...	3	
	431	Continuous ...	Dandinal Kotrahang Lembai Serai and Balbhadrapur.	Daya ...	Left	32	958	1891	Good ...	3	

PURI DIVISION—CLASS III.

Embankments which eventually it will probably be desirable to abandon, but which it is proposed to retain for the present.

Capital.	Ordinary.	NAME.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	LENGTH.		When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	REMARKS.
						Miles.	Feet.				
	221	Suttaboilpur ...	Deogan ...	Prachee ...	Left ...	...	760	1890	Fair ...	3	
	292	Arlow ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2,820				
	293	Kapilessarpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	590				
	294	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1,630				
	295	Manikpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1,360				
	297	Kantapara ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	970				
	298	Arlow ...	Kotdesh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2,020				
	299	Amanakud ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1,000				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	590				

PURI DIVISION—CLASS III—concl'd.

Capital.	Ordinary.	NAME.	Pragana.	River.	Bank.	LENGTH.		When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	REMARKS.
						Miles.	Feet.				
	360A	Balkati to Dasgoba ...	Kotdesh, Paschimduai, Rahang.	} Bhargovi	Left ...	22	...	} 1891	...	...	Breach at mile 6 not to be repaired.
	361	Head of Kanchinadi to Singmapur.	Do. ...		Do. ...	3	2,565				
	362	Head of East Kiana River to Teencuda.	Do. ...		Do. ...	6	4,923				
	363	Teencuda to Beejpur ...	Chowbiskud		Do. ...	2	2,509				
	363	Dakhinkania to Opadee ...	Do. ...		Do. ...	7	2,508				
		Total	...	...	...	42	1,945				
	Part of 381	Charserai to Balighai ...	Oldhar ...	Sar Lake...	Do. ...	5	2,126	1891	Do. ...	3	
	382	Dasgoba ...	} Rahang ...	Kanchee ...	Left	...	1,475	} 1891	Do. ...	3	
	383	Balleah ...				1	2,775				
	384	Jaganath Ballav ...				...	2,985				
	385	Pursotam ...				...	3,885				
	386	Utarsarpara ...				...	265				
	387	Panchmuhan ...				...	...				
		Total	...	...	...	3	1,270				
	388	Jaukadupur to Dhauria ...	Rahang ...	Kanchee ...	Right ...	1	4,365	} 1891	Do. ...	3	
	389	Dhauria and Hari Krishnapur	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	4,550				
		Total	...	...	...	5	3,635				
	390	Dhauria to Bhatagaon ...	Do. ...	Dhauria ...	Left ...	2	1,585	} 1891	Do. ...	3	
	391	Malikpatpur to Singnapur	Do. ...	Do. ...	Right ...	3	655				
	392	Tikarpara to Kumarpara...	Do. ...	Atharanala	Left ...	2	795	1890	Do. ...	3	
	393	Albekiah ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Right ...	4	715	1890	Fair ...	3	
	394	Basdeopara to Kaddipada	Do. ...	East kania	Do. ...	4	3,273	1891	Do. ...	3	
	395	Kaddipada to Hari. Chandra-	} Cowbiskud	Sunamori	Do. ...	10	3,535	} 1891	Good ...	3	
	396	patna Hari. Chandrapatna				...	1,300				
		Total	...	...	...	10	4,835				
	397	Nya ...	} Chowbiskud	Nya ...	Left	2	4,675	} 1891	Do. ...	3	
	398	Teencuda ...			Right	2	1,060				
	399	Palank...			Right	2	3,900	} 1891	Do. ...	3	
	400	Patua ...			...	...	1,350				
		Total	...	...	...	5	1,030				
	401	Athead ...	} Chowbiskud	Southkania	Left	3	650	} 1891	Do. ...	3	
	402	Sanobandkeria ...				...	240				
	403	Do. ...				...	1,460				
		Total	...	...	...	3	2,350				
	404	Head to Bramungiri ...	Chowbiskud	Southkania	Right ...	4	2,790	1881	Dh. ...	3	

PURI DIVISION—CLASS IV.

Embankments which it is undesirable to retain, as in some cases they are actually harmful and the remainder are of doubtful utility.

Capital.	Ordinary.	NAME.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	LENGTH.		When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	REMARKS.
						Miles.	Feet.				
	255	Turrassi ...	} Kodhar ...	Daib ...	Right ...	...	3,400	} 1891	Fair ...	3	
	256	Do. ...				...	3,500				
		Total	...	...	...	1	1,620				
	259	Saldah ...	} Deogaon ...	Kundol ...	Right ...	...	4,046	} 1891	Do. ...	3	
	266	Murroo ...				...	750				
	267	Do. ...	} Deogaon ...	Kundal ...	Right	...	2,050	}	...	...	
	268	Do. ...				...	5,100				
	269	Mohunpara ...				...	2,900				
	270	Passahg ...				...	270				
	271	Do. ...				...	280				
	272	Do. ...				...	2,000				
	273	Dyjang ...				...	4,800				
	274	Cuplumsolta ...				...	1,453				

PURI DIVISION.—CLASS IV—concl'd.

Capital	Ordinary.	NAME.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	LENGTH.		When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	REMARKS			
						Miles.	Feet.							
	275	Balava ...	Deogaon ...	Kundal ...	Right ...	...	2,000	...	...	...				
	276	Bunkubattia ...				...	4,500							
	277	Lukhunpur ...				...	1,400							
	278	Bungul ...				...	3,900							
	279	Do. ...				...	1,000							
	280	Do. ...				...	810							
	281	Do. ...				...	450							
	282	Do. ...	...	...	...	100								
		Total ...	...	...	...	7	854							
	283	Baharua ...	Deogaon ...	Kundal ...	Right ...	...	1,650	1890	Good	3				
	318	Kalyanpur to Baroonoi ...	Pattia ...	Kokahye ...		3	4,066	1891	Good					
	319	Baroonoi to Muncheswar...	Bakhrabad.			1	3,150							
	320	Muncheswar ...	Bakhrabad			...	4,070							
	321	Do. and Bancooa ...	and			3	5,470							
	322	Balbhadrapur...	Dandimal			2	4,770							
		Total ...	...	...	...	13	100							
	324	Bhimpur ...	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadr a	Left	...	360	1890	Good	3				
	325	Do. ...				...	875							
	326	Patua and Dooly				2	3,813							
	327	Pari Basudeipur ...				...	1,515	1890	Fair					
	328	Kantabaree ...				...	982							
	329	Besarpur and Giringa ...				2	2,620							
	330	Mahakoondah ...				...	800	1890	Good					
	331	Do. ...				...	130							
	332	Do. ...				...	90							
	333	Do. ...				...	1,090							
		Total ...	...	...	...	6	2,315							
	340	Barilon ...	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadr a	Right	...	792	1890	Fair	3				
	341	Baharsahi ...				...	61							
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	853							
	360B	Balkati to Dashgoba ...	Kotdesh, Paschimduai and Rahang.	Bhargovi ...	Left ...	5	915	1891	Good	3				
	367	Ratnachira River to Goalpara	Rahang, Chowbiskud.	Bhargovi ...	Right ...	4	3,410	1891	Good	3				
	370	Bengal ...	Rahang ...	Bengal ...	Left ...	3	435	1891	Fair					
	371	Alsunah to Allupur ...	Rahang ...	Bengal ...	Right	1	4,290	Not known	Bad					
	372	Pykrapur ...				...	800							
	373	Do. ...				...	50							
	374	Do. ...				...	650							
	375	Do. ...				...	120							
	376	Do. ...				...	928							
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	1,558							
	377	Oothen, Surpada and Kanchi	Rahang ...	Sar Lake	...	2	1,130	1891	Good	3				
	378	Soondhr ...	Oldhar ...			5	900							
	379	Sundhur and Garh Murudasira				...	1,845							
	380	Garh Murudasira ...				...	2,382							
		Total ...	...	...	...	8	977							
Part of	381	Garh Murudasira to Balighai	Oldhar ...	Sar Lake ...	...	2	...	1891	Good	3				
	432	Singpur to Goalpara ...	Dandimal ...	Daya ...	Right	7	1,614	1891						
	433	Tigiria ...	Khurda ...			1	1,600							
		Total ...	...	...	...	8	3,214							
	434	Burrahghur ...	Serai ...	Monaguni ...	Left	...	1,510	1891						
	435	Do. ...				...	2,300							
	436	Burrahghur to Lakampur				2	410							
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	4,220							
	439	Burrahghur ...	Serai ...	Managuni ...	Right	1	4,648	1891	Good	3				
	440	Burparra ...	Seraial and Balbhadrapur.			3	1,749							
		Total ...	...	...	...	5	1,117							
	437	Attarbatti ...	Balbhadrapur	Managuni ...	Left	...	4,000	1891						
	438	Pulbad ...				...	2,680							
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1,490							

PURI DIVISION.—CLASS V.

Embankments already practically abandoned, mostly superseded by Embankments of Class I.

Capital	Ordinary.	NAME.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	LENGTH.		When last repaired.	Condition,	Subdivisi o n number.	REMARKS
						Miles.	Feet.				
225	Pari Chaupari ...	...	Deogaon ...	Godda ...	Right ...	...	343	1890	Good ...	3	
226	Amarpara ...	...				...	1,954				
227	Sasanpada ...	...				...	5,246				
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	2,263				
248	Majurai ...	...	Sailo ...	Daib ...	Right ...	...	4,419	1890	Do ...	3	
249	Batada ...	...				...	4,307				
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	3,446				
261	Patharpaka ...	...	Deogaon ...	Dobikhya...	Right ...	...	4,335	1890	Fair ...	3	
262	Kalikata ...	...		Old Daib	Left ...	...	4,575	1889			
263	Barsan ...	...			Right ...	...	2,000	1889			
264	Sardoi ...	...				...	3,200				
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200				
284	Pukhariganj ...	...	Kate ...	Akhara ...	Left ...	1	1,380	1890	Good ...		
285	Taurah ...	...	Do. and Deo. gaon.	Taura ...	Right ...	1	2,775	1890	Do. ...		
286	Upindra ...	...	Bardia ...	Muggra ...	Left ...	1	...	1891	Fair ...		
299	Neagang ...	...	Deogaon ...			...	700	Un-known.	Bad ...	3	
300	Karkara ...	...	Do. ...			...	100				
301	Niali ...	...	Do. ...			...	230				
302	Baliara ...	...	Kodhar ...			...	920				
303	Kakatpur ...	...	Do. ...	Prachee	Left ...	...	600				
304	Saripur ...	...	Khoirto ...			...	130				
305	Do. ...	...	Do. ...			...	40				
306	Odaiapur ...	...	Do. ...			...	70				
307	Do. ...	...	Do. ...			...	610				
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400				
308	Adhaka ...	...	Kodhar ...	Prachee ...	Right ...	...	520	Un-known.	Ba ...	3	
309	Kaulaborne ...	...	Kerlo ...	Kundia ...	Left ...	...	510	Do.	Do. ...		
310	Do. ...	...				...	250				
311	Odai Komi...	...				...	200				
312	Chinoon ...	...				...	1,620				
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,580				
313	Kullum Kunea ...	...	Kerlo	Steam from Prachee to Bay of bengal.	Right ...	...	1,720	Do.	Bad ...	3	
314	Kania ...	...			Do.	...	730	Do.	Do. ...		
315	Sandahar ...	...		Kodua ...	Do.	...	670				
316	Do. ...	...			Do.	...	1,000				
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400				
334	Narsua ...	...	Athaisi ...	Kushbhadra	Left ...	...	3,390	Do.	Do. ...	3	
335	Paiksehi ...	...	Do. ...			...	3,130				
336	Narsua ...	...	Do. ...			1	20				
337	Bangow ...	...	Mungulpatna			2	510				
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	4	1,770				
342	Shaikpatua...	...	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Right ...	...	270	Unknown 1890... Do. ...	Bad ... Fair ... Bad ... Do. ...	3	
343	Madgeghuriah ...	...	Do. ...			...	4,300				
344	Nagpur ...	...	Purbaduai ...			2	1,240				
345	Sujanagar ...	...	Matkatpatna			1	105				
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	4	725				
346	Guniah ...	...	Purbaduai ...	Mugai ...	Left ...	...	50	1891	Fair ...	3	
347	Do. ...	...				...	130				
348	Do. ...	...				...	3,810				
349	Dubhar ...	...				1	1,020				
350	Entrakud ...	...				...	2,310				
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	2,040				

PURI DIVISION—CLASS V—concl'd.

Capital.	Ordinary.	NAME.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	LENGTH.		When last re-paired.	Condition.	Subdivision No.	REMARKS.		
						Miles.	Feet.						
	351	Guhbadee ...	Purbaduai ...	Mugai ...	Right	...	4,210	1891	Fair ...	3			
	352	Lambai ...				...	1,560						
	353	Entrakud ...				...	3,800						
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	4,290						
	354	Dubhar ...	Do.	Dhanna ...	Left	...	915	1891	Do. ...	3			
	355	Kurpurkuncha ...				...	3,730						
	356	Ditto ...				...	2,610						
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1,975						
	357	Sauroon ...	Do.	Do.	Right	...	3,285	1891	Do. ...	3			
	358	Urali to Cheumrigoun ...				3	1,960						
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	5,245						
	359	Balbhadra ...	Dandimal ...	Balbhadra ...	Do ...	2	3,025	Un-known	Do. ...	3			
	368	Kajalow to Suapur ...	Kotdesh ...	Kimriadhar ...	Left ...	1	4,120	Do.	Bad.				
	369	Gobindpur to Korsonpur...	Kotrahang ...	Do ...	Right ...	1	4,020						
	405	Near right bank of Bhargovi	Kotdesh ...	Ratnachera ...	Right	...	2,178	Do.	Do. ...	3			
	406	Koolreasai ...				...	261						
	407	Ghursoondah ...				...	300						
	408	Saluah ...				...	2,200						
	409	Do.				...	2,025						
	410	Mudhoopoolothee ...				...	4,750						
	411	Bhagbutpur ...				...	1,000						
	412	Aunjang ...				...	3,300						
	413	Jasuapur ...				...	1,050						
	414	Peartol to Dimirisenha ...				Rahang and Chowbiskud.	5					4,735	
		Total ...	...	...	...	9	699						
	415	Chingiriah and Chutboory...	Chowbiskud ...	Ratnachera ...	Left ...	2	...	Do	Do. ...	3			
	416	Chingiriah ...	Rahang and Chowbiskud	Chingiriah ...	Do. ...	1	4,500	Do.	Do. ...				
	417	Datiapara ...	Rahang ...	Nuna ...	Left	...	1,500	Do.	Do. ...	3			
	418	Do. ...				...	2,300						
	419	Naggeon ...				...	2,350						
	420	Undaising ...				1	3,810						
	421	Kangoda and Mudharsing...				3	5,060						
	422	Do. and Purikud ...				2	1,159						
		Total ...	...	...	...	9	339						
	423	Delong ...	Lembai ...	Nuna	Right	...	540	Do.	Do. ...	3			
	424	Sudgha ...	Seral ...			...	1,420						
	425	Tiparee ...				...	1,140						
	426	Do. ...				...	4,096						
	427	Ebruah and Jhaus ...				4	3,307						
	428	Jharas and Kunkurjan River				6	1,044						
		Total ...	...	...	...	12	987						
	429	Dhankera Noor River ...	Rahang ...	Petye ...	Right ...	1	420	Do.	Do. ...	3			

APPENDIX V.

Milan Khasra Sadar Statement by Thanas.

CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.														
Thana number.	Name of Thana.	Number of villages.	Total area in acres.	Rice.			Twice cropped.	Miscellaneous crops.	Homestead lands	Orchards and Bamboos.	Total Cultivated	Irrigated By Canal.		
				Early (Biali.)	Winter (Sarad.)	Spring (Dalua.)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	Puri	...	...	802	260,427-75	934-85	143,319-24	14,401-18	6,288-32	4,181-34	A. 3,791 D. 59	9,801-14	182,096-66	...
	Pipli	...	...	794	212,246-66	1,511-66	119,263-98	350-31	28,862-91	4,970-19	6,983 92	7,181-76	169,125-03	...
	Gope	...	...	614	183,103-24	2,807-18	87,775-50	1,903-44	8,020-24	6,307-39	4,347 88	2,367-67	113,529-80	...
	Total	...	...	2,210	655,777-05	5,253-69	350,358-72	16,655-23	43,171-47	15,459-42	15,123 29	18,729-57	464,751-49	...

NON-CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES.															
Name of Thana	CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES					NON-CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES.									
	New fallow.	Old fallow.	Thatching grass.	Culturable jungle.	Total Culturable.	Houses.	Tanks and River.	Embankments.	Jheels.	Government Roads.	Other roads.	Burning ghats.	Waste and others.	Total Unculturable.	
	14	15	16	17	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pipli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VI.

Comparison of unassessed areas at last and present Settlements.

		LAST SETTLEMENT						PRESENT SETTLEMENT.													
Serial No.	NAME OF BLOCK	Culturable waste (Laike poraiya)		Unculturable waste.	Jungle.	Minha.	Jagir.	Total of un-assessed area.	CULTURABLE.								Orchards.	Minha.	Jagir.	Total unassessed.	Remarks.
		Unculturable waste.	Jungle.						Minha.	Jagir.	Total of un-assessed area.	Unculturable waste.	Jungle.	Old fallow.	Grazing.	Cremation.						Current fallow.	Tank.	Miscellaneous.
				3	4	5	6	7									8	9	10	11					12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	2	1,009	33,112	5,607	1,015	2,200	43,003	8,771	313	2,767	6,884	475	638	385	178	690	661	869	25,431		
2	Kodhar block	333	9,376	4,116	204	293	14,322	3,789	2,616	1,375	1,512	148	269	...	...	40	115	153	10,017		
3	East Athaisi and Damarkhand block	194	15,839	2,807	373	462	19,675	9,943	4,046	2,424	1,566	...	266	...	...	33	222	66	18,666		
4	West Athaisi and Matkarpatna block	...	11,719	227	59	82	12,087	8,778	1,175	793	228	65	39	...	...	13	19	40	11,150		
5	Lembai block	1,183	9,008	8,106	390	1,107	19,794	4,322	90	1,585	1,665	184	313	70	...	227	310	30	8,796		
6	Kotrahang block	...	6,612	330	280	405	7,627	2,075	248	550	1,164	68	152	100	...	116	149	114	4,736		
7	Paschimdwai block	150	2,578	290	175	322	3,515	1,084	33	300	345	33	39	50	...	100	106	72	2,163		
8	Purbadwai Oldhar block	216	17,339	298	219	387	18,459	11,845	741	832	999	127	56	41	186	93	60	94	15,074		
9	Rahang block	723	12,688	43	97	564	14,115	10,973	64	1,279	1,316	110	153	129	...	3	84	113	14,224		
10	Serai block	...	13,802	1,654	266	533	16,255	3,426	10	3,182	1,616	75	553	42	...	1	64	7	8,926		
11	Chowbiskud block	502	17,042	1,550	68	193	19,355	16,938	1,204	3,333	1,763	120	1,783	22	...	41	72	15	25,697		
12	Banchas	56	3,936	366	168	233	4,759	1,274	216	918	746	98	95	...	...	24	107	79	3,548		
13	Scattered Estates	...	2,965	541	78	164	3,748	603	232	338	84	20	89	...	...	6	93	...	1,515		
	Total	4,366	1,56,016	25,935	3,392	7,005	1,96,714	83,821	13,788	20,076	19,894	1,523	4,445	839	364	1,387	2,069	1,743	1,49,942		

APPENDIX VII.

Crop statement totals of District Puri (Sadar Subdivision).

Thana number.	Name of Thana.	Number of Villages.	CEREALS AND PULSES.							OILSEEDS.				Gondiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	
			Rice,			Wheat.	Barley.	Mandua.	China.	Other foodgrains, including pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Castor Oil.			Others.
			Early (or Biali).	Winter (or Saradh).	Spring (or Dalua)											
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Puri ...	802	4,111'70	146,049'76	14,048'77	3'19	...	1,719'99	62'22	8,095'40	48'82	30'74	41'09	58'41	17'52	38'25
	Pipli ...	794	17,732'45	130,356'16	349'92	...	...	2,029'10	...	31,727'57	48'03	33'71	102'05	25'16	1'20	224'28
	Gope ...	614	6,854'55	89,164'69	1,922'51	2'56	...	5,013'67	21'81	10,308'67	40'64	10'80	353'33	297'34	8'04	301'27
	Total ...	2,210	28,698'70	365,570'61	16,321'20	5'75	...	8,762'66	84'03	50,131'64	132'49	75'25	497'46	380'91	26'76	563'80

Name of Thana-	FIBRES.			DYES.			DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.			Homestead Lands.	Fodder crops.	Garden produce and fruit bearing orchards.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.				Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped, cols. 33-34.	REMARKS.	
	Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Saffron.	Indigo.	Others.	Pan.	Tobacco.	Others.				Inkat grass.	Food.							Non-food.
														Yam.	Brinjal.	Others.					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Puri ...	14'94	14'64	0'10	4'92	...	0'65	76'91	23'00	2'29	...	3,791'59	...	9,180'14	25'18	417'03	407'74	27'60	188,312'49	6,215'83	182,096'66	
Pipli ...	87'03	3'32	...	34'77	9'38	11'19	42'38	109'76	5'75	...	6'966'08	...	7,194'79	2'42	357'98	483'60	30'73	197,986'93	28,861'90	169,125'03	
Gope ...	178'61	1'79	...	...	3'97	58'74	55'34	16'48	0'17	...	4,347'88	...	2,367'67	1'58	185'01	15'88	17'06	121,550'04	8,026'24	113,529'80	
TOTAL...	8'58	19'35	0'19	39'69	13'35	70'98	174'55	149'22	8'21	...	15,105'55	...	18,742'60	29'18	960'02	907'22	75'39	507,849'46	43,097'97	464,751'49	

APPENDIX VIII—POPULATION STATISTICS.

(Percentages in italics.)

CLASSIFICATION.	Thana Puri.	Town Puri.	Thana Gope.	Thana Pipli.	Sadar Subdivision.
Males	105,222	15,930	67,716	120,607	309,475
Females	104,051	12,861	66,322	62,863	304,100
Total	2,9,273	28,794	134,038	241,470	613,575
Hindus	208,158	28,476	130,582	236,948	604,164
	<i>99.1</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>98.6</i>
Musalman	1,029	269	3,399	3,854	8,551
	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Immigrants from Cuttack and States.	976	3,035	4,379	5,817	14,207
Madras	1,675	1,408	83	221	3,387
Total	3,390	5,698	4,761	6,783	20,632
Literate males... ..	13,194	6,242	6,547	16,371	42,354
	<i>12.5</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>13.6</i>
Do. females... ..	172	369	73	370	984
	<i>.16</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>.31</i>	<i>.38</i>
	209,273	28,794	134,038	241,470	613,575
Chief Hindu castes in order of numerical strength—					
1. Chasa	97,215	4,507	35,078	64,723	2,01,523
	<i>46</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>33</i>
2. Bramhan	26,056	6,774	10,751	25,190	66,771
	<i>13</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
3. Bouri	15,480	...	18,374	29,654	63,461
	<i>7</i>	...	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>
4. Sudra	593	383	31,298	2,781	34,955
	...	<i>1</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5½</i>
5. Goala	8,508	852	13,594	11,367	34,321
	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5½</i>
6. Karan and Kayasta...	7,149	3,402	3,513	8,115	22,179
	<i>3½</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3½</i>
7. Teli	4,614	821	4,629	9,731	19,795
	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3½</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>
8. Kewt	7,657	302	4,620	6,286	18,865
	<i>3½</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3½</i>	<i>2½</i>	<i>3</i>
9. Kandara	5,556	169	3,343	7,344	16,412
	<i>2½</i>	...	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
10. Guria	4,910	547	2,344	7,050	14,851
	<i>2½</i>	<i>2½</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
11. Bhandari	4,398	814	3,124	5,398	13,734
	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
12. Savar	2,508	623	797	6,357	10,245
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	...	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
13. Dhoba	2,271	268	2,609	4,099	9,247
	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1½</i>
14. Tanti	2,099	116	1,798	5,106	9,019
	<i>1</i>	...	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1½</i>
15. Barhai	2,268	1,430	2,020	2,791	8,509
	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1½</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1½</i>
16. Malakar	3,519	135	601	3,128	7,383
	<i>2</i>	...	...	<i>1½</i>	<i>1</i>
17. Bonia	1,452	672	659	2,729	6,512
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	...	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

The castes next in importance are Kumhar (5,585) Kamar (5,414), Paik (4,800), Syal (4,020), Rajput (3,940), Khandait (3,698), Kansari (3,496), Pan (3,337), Jotish (3,285), Gola (3,162), Sagerpasha (2,658), Patra (2,571), Baishnab (2,521), Nolia (2,448), Hari (2,247), Dome (2,177), Kachawar (1,992), Thoriza (1,931), Benia (1,865), Chamar and Muchi (1,287), Cela (1,195), Baishya (1,079).

Copy of Mr. R. Nathan's note on Kotdesh prices, dated July 1892.

Copy of Appendix G. to Mr. E. H. Walsh's Report on Rahang Circle, dated 14th November 1892.

Customs statements of exports of rice from Puri from 1876-77 to 1897-98 (two portions)
I have utilised the materials contained in the above as follows :—

(1) Form Mr. Nathan's Appendix XV, I have excluded the figures obtained from Nityananda Mahanti as palpably false. It will be seen that for 11 years, 1843 to 1853, during which there were violent fluctuations according to the information obtained from other sources the same figure 390'4 has been shown. The same remark applied to the period 1854 to 1859 and subsequent years. The prices shown are unaccountably lower than average up to the year of the great famine after which they are perhaps correct, but I have thought it best to exclude them altogether.

(2) For the years 1893 to 1897 the following figures have been taken.

				1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Leading Mokaddams.	Imar Math	...	...	81.25	48.75	65.00	56.37	28.62
	{	Nityananda Mohanti	...	35.62	39.37	43.12	56.12	30.00
		Kreetibas Das	...	37.50	60.00	60.00	45.00	35.00
		Bhikari Charn Mahanti	...	81.25	48.75	65.00	56.87	28.62
	Kotdesh, Kanungo	..	36.25	55.00	58.75	78.87	53.76	
	Average	...	45.6	50.60	58.60	58.90	35.30	

(3) The statement of monthly current prices in Mr. Walsh's note has been supplemented by the addition of prices for recent years.

(4) The information obtained from the above sources has been thrown into the following form.

Years.	PADDY.			RICE.				REMARKS.
	Average of months and other sources.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	Average of monthly current prices.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	Average of export prices.	
1836	236'0							
1837	126'2							
1838	157'5							
1839	150'5	217	413					
1840	178'5	1838-42						
1841	149'6	gives						
1842	172'8	162	308					
1843	285'4	1843-7						
1844	947'8	gives						
1845	354'9	272	523					
1846	147'0							
1847	228'4							
1848	201'2							
1849	210'0							
1850	213'3							
1851	210'0							
1852	185'9							
1853	165'2	175	339					
1854	105'0							
1855	149'8							
1856	152'4							
1857	157'5							
1858	124'4							
1859	128'6							
1860	157'6							
1861	130'0	111'6	212	34'14				
1862	92'7			29'52				
1863	87'2			26'89	28.4	163		
1864	93'6			33'62				
1865	78'5			17'71				

1861-1891 monthly current prices are for the Amli year, that is September 1860 to August 1861, and so on. For 1892-7 the prices are for the Christian year.

Years.	PADDY.				RICE.				REMARKS.
	Average of months and other sources.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	Average of monthly current prices.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	Average of export prices.	Average of decades.	
1866	48'0	44'1	...	8.28	10'7	61†			† Famine years excluded.
1867	40'3			13'12					
1868	84'0			26'82					
1869	84'0			24'44					
1870	91'8			25'75					
1871	84'0	87'4	166	30'73	25'9	149			
1872	81'8			28'00					
1873	110'4			33'81					
1874	104'1			25'24					
1875	86'6			24'82					
1876	89'2			24'12					
1877	59'0			14'87			26'6		
1878	39'4			12'17			Nil		
1879	52'5			15'64			16'8		
1880	57'0			19'15			21'3		
1881	88'2	71	137	27'91	20'7	119	36'6	19'3	129
1882	96'6			28'8			20'0		
1883	95'0			25'98			20'6		
1884	91'1			20'07			16'8		
1885	61'4			19'79			16'0		
1886	56'8			18'71			18'8		
1887	72'5			22'09			17'8		
1888	60'5			20'51			16'8		
1889	48'7			17'11			14'2		
1890	58'3			21'1			17'3		
1891	52'3	52'5	100	19'36	17'4	100	14'6	15	100
1892	47'4			13'06			11'6		
1893	54'6			14'31			12'7		
1894	50'6			15'75			13'2		
1895	58'6			22'44			1'0		
1896	58'9			19'18			13'8		
1897	35'3			11'37					

Extract from Mr. Nathan's note on Pargana Kotdesh, dated July 12th 1893.

(K) PRICES.

One of the most noteworthy among the incidents that have affected the course of economic rent during the period of the settlement is the remarkable rise that has occurred in the price of paddy. At a moderate computation prices at the present times are more than five times as high as they were shortly after the settlement came into force. General and local causes have no doubt combined to bring about this great change. To what extent it must be attributed to local causes, such as increase in population and more extensive exportation, and to what extent a general fall in the purchasing power of silver underlies the phenomenon, is a question involving such intricate considerations that I cannot now venture to express an opinion. But the change due to the fall in the value of silver, and the change due to increase in population, more extensive exportation and the like must both have exercised an effect on money rents. To put the case in the manner most favourable to the raiyats, and supposing the great rise in prices accompanied by a considerable increase in population and an extensive cultivation of inferior soils, has occasioned no rise in produce rents, yet, the thani raiyat holding lands at a fixed rate discharges his obligations to the landlord with less than a fifth part of the produce which he formerly had to abandon. And furthermore I do not consider it bold to conjecture that an increase of 60 to 70 per cent in population and an extensive cultivation of waste land indicate a rise in the real economic rent.

Mr. Toynbee in his Sketch of the history of Orissa gives a table of wholesale rents current in mufassal between the years 1811 and 1817. The information was derived from the police darogahs. If it be reliable, the prices current early in the century were much higher than the prices that prevailed during the first half of the current settlement. The average price of paddy is given in the table referred to as 90 Cuttack seers, i. e., 26 gounis to the rupee. From this date onward to the time of the settlement I have no figures at my disposal. There must have been a considerable fall in prices to allow them to have reached the very low ebb at which we find them immediately after the beginning of the settlement.

With regard to the changes in the price of paddy which have occurred from the date of the institution of the settlement up to the present time, I have examined the landlords, tenure-holders and raiyats over 70 villages. The answers I received were often vague and contradictory; but sifting the wheat from the chaff, I have, by comparing the evidence of a large number of witnesses, arrived at the following conclusions. At the very time of the introduction of the settlement prices were greatly above the normal level, the period being one of great scarcity and still vividly remembered by the older raiyats. Immediately that this scarcity came to an end there was a very great fall in prices, and they reached their lowest level of a charan to 100 gounis per rupee. I have sought in vain for a satisfactory

explanation of this phenomenon. As far, however, as I can determine, the level to which prices fell was lower than had been current before the scarcity that marked the beginning of the settlement. In several villages I have found that thani raiyats lost their right shortly after the settlement began, and the explanation given to me has always been that the great fall in prices made it difficult for the raiyats to pay the money rents fixed for their land. A circumstance tending to confirm this idea is that, not long after the settlement came into force, Government passed an order forbidding thani raiyats to relinquish their lands. This order was passed on the complaint of mukaddams, zamindars and others that the thani raiyats finding it difficult to pay their rent were relinquishing their lands and that the Government revenue could not be collected. It is significant of how much the rise in prices has eased the burden on the raiyats that I have hardly encountered a single case (except under abnormal circumstances) of the loss of right by a thani raiyat during the last 30 years.

After the great fall in prices, they remained at a low ebb for several years and then gradually rose to the present high normal level. The great famine of 1866 appears to have been the only serious disturbance to the steadiness of this progression. For the last five years the range of prices has been from about 15 to 20 gounis the rupee. Last December prices were at the normal level of 16 gounis. The season having been an exceedingly unfavourable one, prices have gradually risen to 10, 9 and even 8 gounis the rupee. This I believe to be the highest level touched since the famine of 1866,

The following table of prices I have compiled from a set of figures given by the chief mukaddam of the pargana, and describing the rates at which he has sold the produce of his nijchas land :—

PERIOD.		Price expressed in number of gounis per rupee.
Uriya.	English.	
1250-1260	1843-1853	85
1261-1270	1854-1863	56 $\frac{4}{5}$
1271-1272	1863-1865	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1273	1866	8
1274	1867	10
1275-1280	1868-1873	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1281-1290	1874-1883	21 $\frac{4}{5}$
1291-1299	1883-1892	15 $\frac{4}{5}$

TO MR. NATHAN'S REPORT OF KOTDESH DATED 1893.

Statement illustrating the rise in prices during the term of the settlement.

Source of information.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
1. Uriya Math	...	296	157.5	168	178.5	168	157.5	225.7	367.5	396	147	152.2	231	220.5	262.5	210	210	165.2	105	168	141.7	178.5	115.5	152.2	183.7	120.7	94.5	89.2
2. Raghab Das Math	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	262.5	262.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131.6	131.6	...	118.1	105	131.6	137.8	118.1	89.5
3. Inner Math	...	...	157.5	157.5	...	98.6	189	367.5	...	420	...	262.5	210	...	183.7	...	210	...	...	137.1	178.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ganganatha Math	...	...	...	...	...	220.5	150.7	225.7	367.5	336	...	...	...	...	183.7	...	137.7	...	...	210	115.5	139.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dakshinapara Math	...	...	...	...	...	111.6	194.2	91.5	393.7	420	...	270.7	162.7	190.5	183.7	...	390.4	390.4	294	294	294	294	294	294	275.6	275.6	243	229.7
6. Nityananda Mahanti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990.4	990.4	993.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4	990.4
Average	...	236	126.6	157.5	178.5	149.6	172.8	304.8	356.3	360.8	268.7	268.9	248.5	270.1	215.1	300.2	237	277.8	199.5	197.8	176	191.6	166.7	183.7	196.9	177	131.5	101.4

Source of information.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
1. Uriya Math	...	103	68.2	31.5	34	84	78.7	63	94.4	105	115.5	94.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Raghab Das Math	...	91.9	78.7	39.4	32.5	...	105	105	78.7	118.1	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Inner Math	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ganganatha Math	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dakshinapara Math	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Nityananda Mahanti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Kadiash Das	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Kotdeh Kanungo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	...	121.8	104.7	48.1	41.8	115.5	107.1	98.8	86.8	109.3	111.1	96	99.7	67.3	67.8	64.1	65.7	88.8	95.8	95.2	91.2	65.7	60.5	72.6	62.1	50.6	59.1	53.2	47.8

Statement of averages.

Period for which average is taken.	Average.
1836-1846	219.3
1836-1842	167.3
1843-1862	287.4
1863-1862	189.8
1863-1872	94.1
1873-1882	86.5
1883-1892	65.6

Prices are expressed in these tables in terms of the numbers of seers of 80 tolas of paddy selling for one rupee.

Extract from the note of Mr. E. H. Walsh, Assistant Settlement Officer of Orissa, dated 1892 on Rahang.

PRICES

"62. A considerable rise in prices has taken place since the date of the last settlement. I have obtained figures showing the price of rice every year during the current settlement from the Mohants of the five principal Maths, or monasteries of Puri.

The Uria Math (B)

Raghab Das Math (C).

Imar Math (D).

Gangamata Math (E).

Dakhin Parswa Math (F).

These monasteries hold land in the most part of the parganas in question, collect their rent in grains of which they sell a portion and consequently have a continuous record of the prices of grain year by year.

The figures given by the mohants, which will be found in Appendices B to F are in grains, varying according to the *gauni* prevalent at the place of sale and being 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ seers of Cuttack or 105 tolas.

These I have converted into seers of 80 tolas, and the results shown in the table given in Appendix G; and to further illustrate the fluctuations that have taken place, I annex a chart (Appendix H in which fluctuations in the figures furnished by each of the Maths is shown each year in number of seers sold per rupee."

"63. The fluctuations from year to year are considerable and there is generally a difference between the figures given for the same year by the different Maths, owing to the sale having taken place in different localities, but in the upward or downward tendency of the year they agree."

"64. I have given for comparison (in column 6, Appendix G) the figures from the Bengal price list or grain for the Puri District which is given for rice (*chau*). The Most remarkable features of the table is the wonderful fall in prices for the years 1843—44 and 1845, the reason of which would appear to be that they were unusually productive seasons, and that a large quantity of new land had been brought under cultivation after the settlement of 1836 was published and confirmed, the results of which first affected these years. And this was further affected by the fact that a large amount of land formerly cultivated, which had been allowed to be fallow previous to the settlement so as to escape assessment, was none again cultivated."

"65. As might be expected, prices rose to their highest in 1866—67, the famine year and the year following; but these same prices were again reached in the figures given by two of the Maths (Uriya and Gangamata) in the years 1888-89.

B—Statement showing the rates at which paddy has been sold from the Amli year 1243 to 1299 as given by Adhikari Sri Ramkrishna Dass of Uria Math of Baselisahi, Puri.

Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.	Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
	Mds.	s.			Mds.	s.	
1243	4	20	.....	1272	1	12	68½
1244	4	0	.....	1273	0	24	31½
1245	3	0	.....	1274	0	26½	34
1246	3	8	.....	1275	1	24	84
1247	3	16	.....	1276	1	24	84
1248	3	8	.....	1277	1	20	78 12/16
1249	3	0	.....	1278	1	8	63
1250	4	12	.....	1279	1	32	4½
1251	7	0	.....	1280	2	0	105.
1252	6	16	.....	1281	2	8	115½
1253	2	32	.....	1282	1	32	94½
1254	2	36	.....	1283	1	28	89½
1255	4	16	.....	1284	1	0	52½
1256	4	8	.....	1285	0	30	30 6/16
1257	5	0	.....	1286	1	0	52½
1258	4	0	.....	1287	0	36	47½
1259	0	0	.....	1288	1	32	94½
1260	3	6	.....	1289	1	32	94½
1261	2	0	.....	1290	1	34	84 10/16
1262	3	8	168	1291	2	10	118 2/16
1263	2	28	141½	1292	1	0	52½
1264	3	16	178½	1293	1	16	61
1265	2	8	115½	1294	2	16	113½
1266	2	36	152½	1295	0	24	31½
1267	3	20	133½	1296	1	0	52½
1268	2	12	120½	1297	1	15	59 11/16
1269	1	32	94½	1298	0	32	42
1270	1	28	89½	1299	0	32	42
1271	2	0	105				

C.---Statement showing rates at which paddy has been sold from the Umla year 1244 as given by Mohant Jagannathi Ramanuj Das Mohafiz Krishna Propanna Ramanuj Das of Meth Raghab Das of Balisahi, Puri.

Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.	Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 totals per rupee.
	Mds.	s.			Mds.	s.	
1244	2	20	131 9/16	1289	3	0	157½
1244	2	5	111 9/16	1289	2	10	118 2/16
1244	1	10	65 10/16	1289	1	33	95 13/16
1246	2	16	126	1289	2	0	105
1251	5	0	262½	1290	2	10	118 2/16
1252	5	0	262½	1291	1	34	84 10/16
1262	2	20	131 9/16	1290	1	17	74 13/16
1263	2	20	131 9/16	1290	1	35	98 7/16
1265	2	10	118 2/16	1291	1	36	99 12/16
1266	2	0	105	1291	2	0	105
1267	2	20	131 9/16	1291	1	29	90 9/16
1268	2	25	137 13/16	1293	0	31½	40 11/16
1268	2	20	131 9/16	1293	0	36	47½
1269	2	10	118 2/16	1393	1	0	52½
1270	1	25	85 5/16	1294	1	18	68 10/16
1271	1	30	91 14/16	1294	1	10	65 10/16
1272	1	20	78 12/16	1294	1	20	78 12/16
1273	0	30	39 6/16	1294	1	8	63
1273	0	25	32 13/16	1294	1	14	58 6/16
1274	1	0	52½	1294	1	13½	70 3/16
1277	2	0	105	1295	1	8	63
1278	2	0	105	1295	1	0	52½
1279	2	0	105	1295	1	9	64 5/16
1279	1	30	91 14/16	1296	0	32½	42 2/16
1280	2	20	131 9/16	1297	1	5	59 1/16
1280	2	10	118 2/16	1297	1	5½	59 11/16
1281	2	0	105	1297	1	10	65 10/16
1281	1	30	91 14/26	1297	1	4	45½
1284	1	5	59 1/16	1297	0	32	42
1286	1	0	52½	1297	1	0	52½
1287	0	32½	42 10/16	1298	1	0	52½
1287	0	45½	59 11/16	1298	1	8	63
1287	0	57½	75½	1298	1	4	45½
1287	1	0	52½	1298	1	14	58 6/16
1287	0	39	51 3/16	1298	1	2½	55 2/16
1287	1	10	65 10/16	1298	1	5½	59½
1287	1	0	52½	1299	1	2½	55 12/16
1287	1	2	55 2/16	1299	0	34½	45½
1288	1	24	84	1299	0	26	34 2/16

D.—Statement showing rates at which paddy has been sold from the year 1244 Umlī, as given by Mohant Raghoonandan Ramanuj Das Math Emar of Kalikadebi Sahi, Puri.

Year.	Place of sale.	In gounies of Cuttack seers.	Bharans and gounies per Rupee.					Of 80 totals seer per rupee.
			Seer.	Bharan.	Gouni.	Ch.	Md.	Seers.
1244	Utarhana Parganah, Rahang...	5	0	10			1	10
1245	Bangore " Do ...	4	0	30			3	0
1246	Anasara " Athais ...	4	0	30			3	0
1247	Utarhana " Rahang ...	5	0	15			1	35
1249	Ambilihana " Purbadoi ...	4	0	30			3	24
1250	Arisandho " Kotdes ...	3½	1	0			7	0
1252	Ambilihana " Purbadoi ...	4	1	0			8	0
1254	Kakarudrapur " Kotdes ...	4	0	50			5	0
1255	Alsana " Rahang ...	4	0	40			4	0
1257	Do. " Do. ...	4	0	35			3	20
1259	Do. " Do. ...	4	0	40			4	0
1263	Do. " Do. ...	4	0	26½			2	26
1279	Do. " Do. ...	4	0	15			1	20
1280	Do. " Do. ...	5	0	14			1	30
1284	Andhara " Purbadoi ...	3½	0	12			1	5
1287	Do. " Do. ...	4	0	12			1	8
1288	Khandighar " Rahang ...	4	0	16			1	24
1289	Do. " Do. ...	4	0	14			1	16
1290	Do. " Do. ...	3¾	0	22			2	2½
1291	Kankura " Chabiskud	4	0	13			1	12
1292	Khandighar " Rahang ...	3½	0	15			1	16½
1293	Purshitopur " Kotdes ...	4	0	12			1	8
1294	Chandraderpur " Do. ...	4	0	10			1	0
1295	Basudebpur " Rahang ...	4	0	12½			1	9
1296	Ambapara " Chabiskud...	4	0	7½			0	29
1298	Kakarudrapur " Kotdes ...	4	0	9			0	36
1299	Utarhana " Rahang ...	5	0	8			1	0

E.—Statement showing rates at which paddy has been sold from the Umlī year 1248 as given by Mohanta Madhab Das of Gongamatha Nath of Bali Sahi, Puri.

Year.	In gounies of Cuttack seer.	Bharans and gounies. per rupee.		Equivalent in seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
		Bh.	G.	Mds.	Srs.	
1248	4	0	42	4	8	220½
1249	...	0	30	3	0	150½
250	...	0	43	4	10	225½
1251	...	0	70	7	0	367½
1252	...	0	64	6	16	336
1263	...	0	27	2	28	141½
1264	...	0	34	3	16	178½
1273	...	0	6	0	14	31½
1274	...	0	6 10/16	0	26½	34½
1279	...	0	18	1	32	42
1280	...	0	20	2	0	105
1288	...	0	18	1	32	94½
1291	...	0	18½	1	34	97
1294	...	0	14	1	16	473½
1295	...	0	14	1	16	73½
1296	...	0	6		24	31½
1297	...	0	10	1	0	52½
1298	...	0	11	1	4	58
1299	...	0	8	0	32	42

F.—Statement showing rates at which paddy has been sold from the Umlee year 1248 to 1299 as given by Mohant Raghunandan Ramanuj Das of Dakhin Parswa Math, Puri.

Year.	Place of Sale.				In bharns and gaunies.		Equivalent in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
					Bh.	G.	Mds.	Seers.	
1248	Markandpur Purbadual	(5 seeres gownies)	...	0	17	2	5	111	9/16
1249	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	37	2	28	194½	
1250	Do.	(3 " ")	...	1	0	6	0	315	
1251	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	75	7	20	393½	
1252	Do.	(4 " ")	...	1	0	8	0	420	
1254	Orali	(3½ " ")	...	0	55	5	6½	270½	
1255	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	13	0	24	162½	
1256	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	38	3	32	199½	
1257	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	25	3	20	183½	
1259	Uchhupur	(5½ " ")	...	0	20	2	25	137½	
1263	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	40	4	0	210	
1264	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	22	2	8	115½	
1265	Do.	(4½ " ")	...	0	25	2	26½	139½	
1269	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	10	1	10	65½	
1271	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	16	1	24	84	
1272	Do.	(4½ " ")	...	0	15	1	27½	88½	
1373	Birmakundpur ph. } Serai	(5 " ")	...	0	16	2	0	105	
1279	Do.	(5 " ")	...	0	12	1	20	78½	
1282	Do.	(5 " ")	...	0	12	1	20	78½	
1284	Do.	(5 " ")	...	0	10	1	10	65½	
1287	Dugal Rahang	(4½ " ")	...	0	10	1	5	59 1/16	
1288	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	16	1	24	84	
1289	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	14	1	16	73½	
1290	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	14	1	16	73½	
1291	Do.	(3½ " ")	...	0	19	1	21½	81	
1292	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	11	1	4	57½	
1293	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	11	1	4	57½	
1294	Budhakera } Puschimduai	(4 " ")	...	0	12	1	8	63	
1295	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	13	1	12	65 2/16	
1296	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	12	1	8	63	
1297	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	10	1	0	52½	
1298	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	9	0	36	47½	
1299	Do.	(4 " ")	...	0	7	0	28	36½	

1		2		3		4		5		6	
Uriya Math Baseliasahi.		Raghabdas Math of Balisahi		Imar Math Kali Kadebisahi.		Ganga maty Math.		Dakhinparaso Math Baliasahi.		As copied from the price list, Puri district.	
Year.	Paddy per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year,	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.
1243	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1244	210	1244 {	131 9/16 111 9/16 65 10/16	1244	65 10/16	...	...	...	...	...	...
1245	157½	...	...	1245	157½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1246	168	1246	126	1246	157½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1247	178½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1248	168	...	...	1248	98 7/16	1248	220½	1248	111 9/16	...	...
1249	157½	...	...	1249	189	1249	150½	1249	194½	...	...
1250	225½	...	...	1250	367½	1250	225½	1250	315	...	...
1251	367½	1251	262½	...	...	1251	367 1/2	1251	393½	...	...
1252	336	1252	262½	1152	420	1252	336	1252	420	...	...
1253	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1254	152½	...	...	1254	262½	...	...	1254	270½	...	...
1255	231	...	...	1255	210	...	...	1255	162½	...	...
1256	220½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1256	199 1/2	...	...
1257	262½	...	...	1257	183½	...	...	1257	183½	...	...
1258	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1259	210	...	...	1259	210	...	...	1259	137½	...	...
1260	165½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1261	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1262	168	1262	131 9/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1263	141½	1263	131 9/16	1263	137 2/16	1263	141½	1263	210	...	...
1264	178½	...	...	...	...	1264	178 1/2	1264	115 1/2	...	...
1265	115½	1265	118 2/16	...	...	...	...	1265	139 1/2	...	...
1266	152½	1266	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1267	183½	1267	131 9/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1268	120½	1268 {	137 13/16 131 9/16 118 2/16 85 5/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1269	74½	1269	118 2/16	...	...	...	...	1269	65 1/2	1269	34.11
1270	89½	1270	85 5/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1270	29.52
1271	105	1271	91 14/16	...	...	...	...	1271	84	1271	26.89
1272	68½	1272	78½	...	...	...	...	1272	88 1/2	1272	33.62
1273	31½	1273 {	39 64/16 32 13/16 52½	...	...	1273	31 1/2	1273	105	1273	17.71
1274	34	1274	52½	...	...	1274	34½	...	...	1274	8.28
1275	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1275	13.12
1276	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1276	26.82
1277	78½	1277	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1277	24.44
1278	63	1278	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1278	25.75
1279	94½	1279 {	105 91 14/16 131 9/16 118 2/16	1279	78½	1279	42	1279	78½	1279	30.73
1280	105	1280 {	105 91 14/16	1280	91 14/16	1280	1058 1/2	...	...	1280	28.00
1281	115½	1281 {	105 91 14/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1281	33.81
1282	94½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1282	78½	1282	25.24
1283	89½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1283	24.82
1284	52½	1284	59 1/16	1284	59 1/16	...	...	1284	65 1/2	1284	24.12
1285	39 6/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1285	12.87
1286	52½	1286	52½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1286	12.17
1287	47½	1287	58 6/16	1287	63	...	...	1287	59 1/16	1287	15.64
1288	94½	1288	84	1288	84	1288	94 1/2	1288	84	1288	19.15
1289	94½	1289	157½	1289	70 14/16	...	...	1289	73 1/2	1289	27.91
1290	84 10/16	1290	118 2/16	1290	108½	...	...	1290	73 1/2	1290	28.8
1291	118 2/16	1291	105	1291	68½	1291	97	1291	81	1291	25.98
1292	52½	...	...	1292	73½	...	...	1292	57½	1292	20.07
1293	61	1293	49 9/16	1293	63	...	...	1293	57½	1293	16.79
1294	113½	1294	87½	1294	52½	1294	73 1/2	1294	63	1294	18.71
1295	31½	1295	64 5/16	1295	64 5/16	1295	73 1/2	1295	65 2/16	1295	22.09
1296	52½	1296	4 2/16	1296	38 1/16	1296	31 1/2	1296	63	1296	20.51
1297	59 11/16	1297	65 10/16	...	...	1297	59 1/2	1297	52 1/2	1297	17.11
1298	42	1298	58 6/16	1298	47½	1298	58	1298	47½	1298	21.1
1299	42	1299	55½	1299	52½	1299	42	1299	36½	1299	19.36

ENCLOSURE No. 4 TO APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing wholesale prices of rice from 1884-85 to 1897-98, taken from Register No. 2 of the Customs Department.

YEAR.	Dutiable exports in maunds.	Wholesale market value.	Rate per maund.	Quantity per rupee.	
			Rs. a. p.	Seers.	
1884-85 ...	333,295	7,91,528	2 6 0	16.8	
1885-86 ...	63,100	1,57,750	2 8 0	16.0	
1886-87 ...	46,992	99,955	2 2 0	18.8	
1887-88 ...	72,100	1,65,846	2 4 0	17.8	
1888-89 ...	17,080	41,800	2 6 0	16.8	
1889-90 ...	16,324	45,812	2 13 0	14.2	
1890-91 ...	83,704	1,92,940	2 5 0	17.3	
1891-92 ...	140,286	3,85,302	2 12 0	14.6	
1892-93 ...	55,884	1,93,495	3 7 0	11.6	
1893-94 ...	10,829	3,18,030	3 2 0	12.7	
1894-95 ...	145,487	3,81,100	2 10 0	15.2	
1895-96 ...	267,145	6,51,675	2 8 0	16.0	
1896-97 ...	183,098	5,29,941	2 14 0	13.8	
1897-98 ...	141,775	4,35,210	3 1 0	13.2	

ENCLOSURE NO. 5 TO APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the dutiable exports of rice, etc.

YEAR.	Dutiable exports in maunds.	Wholesale or market price.	Average price per maund.	Quantity per rupee.	
			Rs. a. p.	Seers.	
1876-77 ...	44,344	66,516	1 8 0	26.6	
1877-78 ...	...	...	...	...	
1878-79 ...	11,804	27,840	2 6 0	16.8	
1879-80 ...	36,771	87,436	2 6 0	16.8	
1880-81 ...	28,114	52,123	1 14 0	21.3	
1881-82 ...	22,624	33,936	1 8 0	26.6	
1882-83 ...	15,948	32,116	2 0 0	20.0	
1883-84 ...	87,350	1,67,077	1 15 0	20.6	

APPENDIX X.

Khurda Prices

The information about Khurda prices thrown into tabular form below is taken from Mr. W. C. Taylor's Rate Report on the last Khurda settlement, supplemented by figures which I owe to the kindness of Mr. J. N. Gupta, Subdivisional Officer of khurda. The references are to the last Khurda Settlement Report.

YEAR.	Price of paddy in January and February in standard seers Per rupee.	Average of decades.	Proportion to last decade.	REMARKS	
1805	107 A.	Ad. 148	269	A. Major Fletcher's valuation at Rs. 3 per <i>bharan</i> (para. 5, pages 25, VL, II). B. Mr. Trower's valuation of $10\frac{1}{2}$ <i>bharans</i> at Rs. 26-4 per <i>bharan</i> para. 19, prges 101 idem). C. Mr. Wilkinson's conversion rate in the 2nd settlement of Khurda (para. 23, pages 192 idem).	
1818	128 B.		312		
1823	108 C.		507		
1832	180	1832-37 } 160	390	Price for 1832 to 1879 taken from table (VI pages 114 idem). Note that in 1836 Mr. Wilkinson took conversion rate of 178 seers per rupee (para. 53, page 106, idem.)	
1833	180				
1834	186				
1835	192	1838-1847 }		Year of flood and drought.	
1836	156				
1837	66				
1838	120				
1839	150				
1840	36				
1841	60				
1842	120				
1843	180				
1844	195				
1845	210	(1838-42) (97)	366		
1846	216				
1847	216				
1848	225				
1849	225	1848-1857 }	209		
1850	234				
1851	234				
1852	225				
1853	235				
1854	210				
1855	180				
1856	180				
1857	150				
1858	105				
1859	108		89	217	
1860	96				
1861	90				
1862	96				
1863	87				
1864	69				
1865	66				
1866	39				
1867	39				
1868	72				
1869	78		39	95	Years of Great Famine excluded from averages. (Famine was not so severe in Khurda as in Sadar Subdivision).
1870	69				
1871	69				
1872	87				
1873	78				
1874	78				
1875	62				
1876	66				
1877	51				

YEAR.	Price of paddy in January and February in standard seers per rupee,	Average of decades.	Proportion to last decade.	Remarks.
1878	39	54	131	Years of Madras Famine. Prices for 1879 onwards are obtained from the Khurda kanungoe's prices current (average for January and February).
1879	45			
1880	45			
1881	65			
1882	60			
1883	80			
1884	58			
1885	51			
1886	45			
1887	58			
1888	50			
1889	38			
1890	48			
1891	49			
1892	32	41	100	Year of flood.
1893	35			
1894	38			
1895	46			
1896	53			
1897	29			
				Following year of flood and drought.

Since the above was compiled I have received from Mr. Gupta a statement of prices at which paddy and rice have been sold by merchants of south Khurda. This yields an average for 1880 to 1887 of 76·8 seers per rupee and an average from 1888 to 1897 of 53 seers per rupee. Prices appear to be considerably lower in south Khurda (Banpur and Kuhuri) than in the vicinity of headquarters.

APPENDIX XI.

Cuttack Prices.

Enclosure No. 1—(1). Appendix III to Mr. Toynbee's History of Orissa.

Enclosure No. 2—(2). Copy of Mr. E. F. Grouse's Note of 21st July 1896 with the annexed statement.

Enclosure No. 3—(3). Copy of the statements dated 4th July 1896.

Enclosure No. 4—(4). Statement II, page 112, Vol. II, of Khurda Settlement Report.

The information collected from these sources has been supplemented with figures obtained from the Collector of Cuttack, and thrown into tabular form below :—

Years.	Paddy.			Rice.			Remarks.
	Price in standard seers per rupee.	Average of decade.	Proportion to average of last decade.	Price in standard seers per rupee.	Average of decade.	Proportion to average of last decade.	
1811	129	1811—1817 } 118	300	61	1811—1817 } 54	293	1811 to 1817 taken from Appendix III to Toynbee's History for rice. I have taken <i>usana</i> of 2nd quality and converted them whole into standard seer of 80 tolas. Paddy 1838-47 taken from the Siha of Benusadu, Mahajan.
1812	147			67			
1813	109			47			
1814	102			42			
1815	111			60			
1816	131			55			
1817	98			48			
1836		1838—1847 } 118	300	53·7	1838—47 } 54	293	Rice 1836-7 average statement of 4th July 1838-47 average struck between statement of 4th July (miscellaneous sources and statement of 21st July) (Benusadu's papers, excluded from former 1812-3 Rs 36 annas 12, No. 6 as not applicable to these years. The paddy and rice prices of Benusadu for 1837-1842 are unaccountably high.
1837				31·2			
1838	41·3			35			
1839	50·5			33			
1840	50·5			27			
1841	55·1			28			
1842	45·1			30			
1843	121·7			59			
1844	147			61			
1845	159·6			65			
1846	183·5			72			
1847	198·7			80			

Years.	Paddy.			Rice.			Remarks.
	Price in standard seers per rupee.	Average of decade.	Proportion to average of last decade.	Price in standard seers per rupee.	Average of decade.	Proportion to average of last decade.	
1848				62	58.6	318	1848-57 taken from the statement of 4th July.
1849				64			
1850				75			
1851				78			
1852				62			
1853				56			
1854				48			
1855				64			
1856				43			
1857				34			
1858					...	...	1858-65. Figures not ascertained.
1859							
1860							
1861							
1862							
1863							
1864							
1865							
1866							
1867				9	12.7	69	
1868				16.5			
1869				27	25.8	140	
1870				25			
1871				28			
1872				28			
1873				28			
1874				30			
1875				26			
1876				25	...	...	
1877				25			
1878				16			
1879				.			
1880							
1881							
1882							
1883							
1884							
1885							
1886							
1887							
1888							
1889				23	18.4	100	
1890				18			
1891				20			
1892				21			
1893				14			
1894	35.25	39.36	100	16			
1895	52.5			15			
1896	40.37			23			
1897	29.32			20			
				14			

APPENDIX XII.

Balasore Prices

The Subject of prices has been discussed in an exhaustive note by a former Collector Mr. A. Cornish. The note was written in 1892-3 comparison with Puri District. I have thrown the information into tabular form and supplemented it with figures of years 1893 to 1897 obtained from the Collector of Balasore.

YEARS	PRICE OF RICE						REMARKS.
	Average from miscellaneous sources.	Average of decade	Proportion to last decade.	Customs decade prices of January and February.	Average of decade.	Proportion to last decade	
1804	65	69.2	370	...	...	...	Forced sales to Government 57 seers 1815-24, information supplied by Raja B. N. De Bahadur.
1815	78						
1816	88						
1823	58						
1824	57						
1828	48	39.8	214	...	...	...	1831 After cyclones. 1832 Average cyclone years. 1833 Drought. 1835 District average. 1836 Fell from 64 to 32 drought.
1831	32						
1832	21.5						
1833	29.5						
1834	30						
1835	68	56.9	299	...	71.9	411	1839 Drought. 1840 Do 1845 Floods. 1847 Average. 1850-51. Average. 1855. Average.
1836	49.5						
1839	35						
1840	24						
1842	68						
1843	50	31.1	166	83	36.7	209	1858-66. Yearly average furnished to Famine Commissions.
1844	72						
1845	60						
1847	54						
1848	55						
1849	60	10.5	56	100	16	91	Excluded as years of Great Famine.
1850	59.5						
1851	59.5						
1852	36						
1853	48						
1854	48	26.9	144	85	32.6	186	1868-81 Taken from the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.
1855	47						
1856	47						
1857	47						
1858	25.5						
1859	28.3	26.9	144	46	...	...	...
1860	23.9						
1861	31.2						
1862	40.5						
1863	39						
1864	36.9	26.9	144	37	...	...	...
1865	23.4						
1866	11						
1867	10						
1868	20.2						
1869	27.4	26.9	144	27	...	...	...
1870	31.4						
1871	32.8						
1872	29.4						
1873	33.9						
1874	23	26.9	144	48	...	...	...
1875	20.8						
1876	29.1						
1877	21.4						

PRICE OF RICE.							REMARKS.
YEAR	Average from miscellaneous sources.	Average of decade	Proportion to last decade.	Custom decade prices of January and February.	Average of decade.	Proportion to last decade.	
1878	14.5	24.9	133	16	20.1	115	1882—1892 average for Balasore and Bhadrak according to Mr. Cornish note book.
1879	15.3			13			
1880	23.5			12			
1881	33.5			25			
1882	33			28			
1883	29.5			26			
1884	26			22			
1885	24.5			19			
1886	24.5			19			
1887	25.5			21			
1888	22.5	18.7	100	19	17.5	100	
1889	20			20			
1890	20			19			
1891	19			20			
1892	14.5			17			
1893	16.4			14.5			
1894	16.6			16.2			
1895	23.7			18			
1896	21.5			19.4			
1897	12.8			11.4			

APPENDIX XIII (a).

Comparison of Prices by decade averages and percentages.

RICE.

PURI SUDDER.					CUTTACK.		BALASORE.				REMARKS.
Period.	CURRENT PRICES.		EXPORT PRICES.		Average.	Percentage.	CURRENT PRICES.		EXPORT PRICES.		
	Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.			Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.	
Prior to 1828...	...	...	...	...	54	293	62.2*	370	...	...	
Between 1828—1837	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.8*	214	...	...	
„ 1838—1847	...	...	...	...	40	267	52*	278	...	...	
„ (1838—1842)	...	...	...	...	(31)	(169)	(42)	(223)	...	...	
„ (1843—1847)	...	...	...	...	(67)	(364)	(59)	(315)	...	...	
„ 1848—1857	...	...	...	...	58.6	318	55.9	299	71.9	411	
„ 1858—1865	28.4*	163	...	...	...	...	31.5	...	36.7	209	
„ (1865—1867)	(10.7)	(61)	...	...	(12.7)	(69)	(10.5)	(56)	(16)	(91)	
„ 1868—1877	25.9	149	...	...	25.8	140	26.9	144	32.6	186	
„ 1878—1887	20.7	119	19.3	120	...	...	24.9	133	20.1	115	
„ 1888—1897	17.4	100	15	100	18.4	100	18.7	100	17.5	100	

APPENDIX XIII (b).

Comparison of prices by decade averages per centages.

PADDY.

PERIOD.	SUDDER SUBDIVISION.		KHURDA SUBDIVISION.		CUTTACK.		REMARKS.
	Average.	Proportionate to last decade.	Average.	Proportionate to last decade.	Average.	Proportionate to last decade.	
Prior to 1628 ...	...	...	148*	361	118	300	*Khurda—Average of conversion rates of settlements.
Between 1828-1837...	...	...	160	390	...	...	
„ 1838—1847...	217	413	150	366	105	264	
„ (1838—1842)...	(162)	(303)	(97)	(236)	(49)	(125)	(Years of exceptional crop)
„ (1843—1847)...	(272)	(523)	(203)	(495)	(162)	(411)	
„ 1848—1857...	175	333	209	509	...	...	
„ 1858—1865...	111.6	212	89	217	...	...	General Famine years.
„ (1866—1867)...	(44.1)	(84)	(39)	(95)	...	...	
„ 1868—1877...	87.4	166	71	173	...	...	
„ 1878—1887...	71	137	54	161	...	...	
„ 1888—1897...	52.5	100	41	100	39.36	100	

APPENDIX XIII. (C)

General Averages.

Period	PADDY		RICE.		AVERAGE OF PADDY AND RICE PERCENTAGE.	REMARKS.
	Standard seers per rupee according to average of statement	Proportionate percentage.	Standard seers per rupee according to average of statement,	Percentage.		
Prior to 1828 ...	8 133	302	62	346	324	
Between 1888—1837	160*	364	40	227	295	
„ 1838—1842	103	234	(36.5)	208	(222)	
„ 1838—1847	157	357	50	284	320	
„ (1843—1847	(212)	(482)	(63)	(58)	(420)	
„ 1848—1857	192	436	62	346	391	
„ 1858—1865	100	227	32	181	204	
„ (1866—1867	(42)	(95)	(12)	(68)	(81)	
„ 1868—1877	79	179	28	160	169	
„ 1878—1887	62	147	21.2	120	133	
„ 1888—1897	44	100	17.6	100	100	

APPENDIX XIV.

(a)—January prices according to returns of Chakla Kanungos.

Name of Chakla.	1887		1888		1889		1890		1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		Remarks.
	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	
1. Kotrahang	26	4	26	4	21	2	25	0	21	0	17	0	12	0	11	6	21	8	26	4	10	8	17	1	Cyclone in November 1891. Caused high prices of January 1892. Floods of July, August 1892 caused high prices of January 1893. Floods and drought of July-December 1896 caused high prices of January 1897.
2. Balipatna	26	4	21	0	23	11	26	4	27	9	14	6	15	12	19	11	21	13	21	13	13	3	17	1	
3. Kakatpur	32	13	21	0	21	0	21	0	27	9	12	8	15	12	20	0	21	0	26	4	11	13	15	12	
4. Nagpur	26	4	23	10	26	4	24	0	2	14	14	6	17	1	18	6	23	4	34	2	11	12	..	1	
5. Kanas	..	..	Records up to 1893 destroyed by fire.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	9	11	2	17	1	
6. Rahang	..	..	21	5	18	6	21	0	21	0	15	12	14	7	17	1	21	0	26	0	10	8	15	12	
7. Bramhagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	12	27	9	19	0	15	12	18	6	21	0	27	9	11	2	17	11	
8. Gope	26	0	21	5	..	..	24	0	17	1	14	7	17	1	21	0	21	0	28	14	13	2	17	1	
AVERAGE	27	8	22	6	22	6	24	2	23	11	15	6	15	6	18	0	21	6	27	5	11	10	16	12	

Average January prices of decade 1888-1897 = 19srs. 12ch. per rupee.

(b) June prices according to returns of Chakla Kanungos.

Name of Chakla.	1887		1888		1889		1890		1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		Remarks.
	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	
1. Kotrahang	22	4	13	10	11	13	21	0	21	0	11	12	11	13	16	0	21	0	23	10	10	8	14	7	Cyclone of November 1891 caused high prices of June 1892. Floods of July, August 1892 caused high prices of June 1893. Floods and drought of July-December 1896 caused high prices of June 1897.
2. Balipatna	21	0	21	0	17	1	19	11	21	0	11	13	11	13	24	15	24	15	24	15	10	8	15	7	
3. Kakatpur	27	9	17	1	15	8	18	6	27	9	8	2	11	13	14	7	23	11	26	4	10	8	15	2	
4. Nagpur	26	4	23	10	18	7	21	0	23	10	11	13	13	2	13	15	26	4	25	9	11	13	..	12	
5. Kanas	..	..	(Records up to 1893 destroyed by fire.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4	10	8	15	12	
6. Rahang	22	5	21	0	12	2	19	11	19	11	..	..	14	7	13	2	21	0	21	0	9	3	11	3	
7. Bramhagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0	12	9	17	5	13	12	21	0	21	0	21	0	11	2	15	12	
8. Gope	25	0	..	..	..	..	18	6	21	0	15	12	15	12	15	12	26	0	23	10	10	8	14	7	
AVERAGE	24	1	21	14	15	8	19	14	20	14	12	12	13	3	16	14	23	7	23	12	10	8	14	9	

Average June prices of decade 1888-1897 = 17srs. 13ch. per rupee.

(c)—September prices according to returns of Chakla Kanungos.

Name of Chakla.	1887		1888		1889		1890		1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		Remarks.
	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	
1. Kotrahang	21	0	21	0	18	6	21	0	17	0	11	0	17	1	12	0	23	10	13	6	10	8	..	..	Floods of July-August 1892 following cyclone of November 1891, caused high prices of September 1892. Floods and drought of July-December 1896 caused high prices of September 1897.
2. Balipatna	23	10	18	6	17	1	26	4	21	0	10	8	17	1	26	4	26	4	17	1	10	8	..	..	
3. Kakatpur	21	0	27	1	15	12	21	0	22	8	11	13	12	8	14	7	23	10	17	1	10	8	..	..	
4. Nagpur	23	10	21	0	15	12	18	6	21	0	10	8	13	2	13	15	26	4	18	6	9	3	..	..	
5. Kanas	..	..	(Records up to 1893 destroyed by fire.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	9	3	..	..	
6. Rahang	21	0	18	6	15	12	21	0	17	1	10	8	3	12	13	12	23	10	18	6	10	8	..	..	
7. Bramhagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	21	0	12	0	3	3	13	12	27	0	17	1	9	3	..	..	
8. Gope	21	0	18	6	15	12	18	6	20	1	10	8	7	1	13	2	23	10	17	2	10	8	..	..	
AVERAGE	21	14	20	11	16	6	20	10	21	0	10	15	14	13	15	6	24	6	17	11	9	15	..	..	

Average of September prices of decade 1888-1897 = 17srs. 1ch. per rupee.

APPENDIX XV. (a).

Transfers of Raiyati-holdings (Pipli Registration Office).

Year.	No. of transaction.	EXPORTANT.				CLAIMANT.				No. of bighas sold.	Aggregate price.	Value per Bigha.	Remarks.
		Mahajana.		Landlord.		Raiyats.		Others.					
		Mahajana.	Landlord.	Raiyats.	Others.	Mahajana.	Landlord.	Raiyats.	Others.				
1889-90 ...	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,826	44,790	15	
1890-91 ...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,811	43,931	15	
1891-92 ...	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,158	37,723	17	
1892-93 ...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,279	37,627	16	
1893-94 ...	1,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,178	68,157	16	
Total	5,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,262	2,32,248	16	
1894-95 ...	1,785	5	192	1,793	299	102	239	795	641	4,050	75,553	18	
1895-96 ...	1,324	5	244	1,413	184	67	132	587	695	251	57,111	18	
1896-97 ...	1,520	4	210	1,566	345	89	281	683	685	4,166	65,968	16	
1897-98 ...	3,282	44	268	3,312	553	215	802	1,387	1,284	7,844	1,32,438	17	
Total	7,911	58	914	8,164	1,381	473	1,434	3,452	3,305	19,251	3,31,070	17	
GRAND TOTAL	13,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,503	5,63,318	16.5	

APPENDIX XV b)

Transfer of Raiyati-holdings (Puri Registration Office).

Year.	No. of Transaction.	CLAIMANT.							Value per bigha.	Remarks.
		Mahajan.	Landlord.	Raiyats.	Others.	No. of bighas sold.	Annual rent.	Purchase money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1891-92 ...	1,131	124	123	442	528	4,571-004	Rs. a P. 2,464 11 4	Rs. 63,050	14	
1892-93 ...	1,420	109	113	600	737	5,334-954	2,606 7 8	69,935	13	
1893-94 ...	2, 93	124	91	1,049	1,288	8,483-876	4,198 12 9	1,11,002	13	
1894-95 ...	2,597	192	148	1,098	1,376	9,364-338	5,095 1 9	1,24,894	13	
1895-96 ...	1,818	136	141	678	974	7,229-414	3,730 14 7	86,592	12	
1896-97 ...	2,088	132	275	913	1,036	9,164-570	5,164 14 10	1,01,693	11	
1897-98 ...	4,294	281	854	1,767	1,804	13,959-460	8,458 11 2	1,88,649	14	
Total	15,591	1,098	1,745	6,547	7,743	58,107-416	31,720 0 0	7,45,815	13	

APPENDIX XVI--PURI DISTRICT.

Statement showing the thanawar totals of reserve lands (vide para. 9. of Mr. Webster's note).

Serial No.	Name of Thana.	Grazing and cremation lands.		Tanks.		Total.		REMARKS.
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
1	2	3		4		5		6
1	Puri ...	5,927	20	233	86	6,211	06	
2	Pipli ...	8,228	87	423	29	8,652	16	
3	Gope ...	7,260	51	131	62	7,392	13	
	Total ...	21,416	58	838	77	22,255	35	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of assessed and unassessed areas.

Serial No.	Name of Block.	LAST SETTLEMENT.			PRESENT SETTLEMENT.		
		Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kotdesh Block ...	78,322	43,003	121,325	97,868	25,431	123,299
2	Kodhar Block ...	11,574	14,322	25,896	15,934	10,017	25,951
3	East Athaisi and Damar-khand Block ...	15,297	19,675	34,972	20,289	18,666	38,955
4	West Athaisi and Matkat-patna Block ...	4,711	12,087	16,798	5,626	10,150	16,776
5	Lembai Block ...	35,131	19,794	54,925	44,327	8,796	53,123
6	Kotrahang Block ...	20,005	7,627	27,632	23,305	4,736	28,041
7	Paschimduai Block ...	8,535	3,515	12,050	10,341	2,162	12,503
8	Purbadual Oldhar Block ...	13,109	18,439	31,568	16,597	15,074	31,671
9	Rahang Block ...	48,100	14,115	62,215	54,540	14,224	68,764
10	Serai Block ...	25,398	16,255	41,653	31,384	8,296	40,310
11	Chaubiskud Block ...	23,990	19,355	43,345	30,873	25,697	56,570
12	Banchas Block ...	7,818	4,759	12,577	9,194	3,548	12,742
13	Scattered Estates ...	10,451	3,748	14,199	13,043	1,516	14,558
	Total ...	302,441	196,714	499,155	373,321	149,942	523,236

APPENDIX XVIII.

Returns showing the areas and assets for each class of Tenants in Puri.

A—RENT-PAYING.

NAMES OF BLOCKS.	KHARIDA JAMABANDI AND OTHER TENURES, EXCLUDING SARBARAKARI, MAKADDAMI AND SIKMI ZAMINDARS.										NISFI BAZIAFTI.										KAMIL BAZIAFTI.										THANI										THANI-PAHI MIXED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Area.		Existing rent.		Settled rent.		Difference + or -		Number.		Area.		Existing rent.		Settled rent.		Difference + or -		Number.		Area.		Existing rent.		Settled rent.		Difference + or -		Number.		Area.		Existing rent.		Settled rent.		Difference + or -																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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APPENDIX XVII - contd.

Return showing the areas and assets for each class of Tenants in Puri.

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Return showing the areas and assets for each class of Tenants in Puri.

The amount which is computed for bhag should be added to the existing as well as to the settled rent column under proPer status of the tenant who is paying bhag and must be deducted from sairat.

Columns 4 to 45 will include any Zamindariya tenancies (holdings of tenure-holders or of raiyats now assessed to fair rent.)

Columns 52 to 56—similar tenancies assessed to revenue.

Columns 63 will be the total of columns 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 54, 59 and 60,

" 64 " " 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39, 44, 48, 51, 59, 60.

APPENDIX XIX

Sairat statement

Serial No.	NAME OF BLOCK.	Last Settlement.				Present Settlement.				Remarks.
		Phalkar.	Fisheries.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Phalkar.	Fisheries	Miscellaneous	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kotdesh block	57	33	...	90	455	220	258	933	
2	Kodhar block	52	...	...	52	...	45	1	47	
3	East Athaisi and Damarkhand...	12	15	...	27	...	16	4	20	
4	West Athaisi and Matkatpatna...	2	...	...	2	26	...	...	26	
5	Lembai block	359	...	...	359	478	122	20	620	
6	Katrahang block	698	12	193	903	440	16	80	536	
7	Paschimduai block	321	25	97	443	163	17	67	247	
8	Purbaduai Oldhar block	243	123	...	367	94	244	...	338	
9	Rahang block	162	203	159	524	361	740	...	1,101	
10	Serai block	165	...	...	165	...	387	...	387	
11	Cbaubiskud block	333	...	...	333	413	831	34	1,278	
12	Banchas block	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	
13	Scattered Estates	9	...	...	9	5	...	...	5	
	Total	2,452	411	449	3,312	2,435	2,639	444	5,538	

APPENDIX XX.

Details of last settlement assels.

Serial No.	Name of Block.	Tanki Bahal.		Kharida jamaabandi.		Kamil baziati.		Nisafi baziati.		Thani.		Settled and occupancy.		Chandna.		Tenancies newly assessed.		Lands in the possession of proprietors.		Culturable.		Saline.		Total.		REMARKS.
		Rent.		Rent.		Rent.		Rent.		Rent.		Rent.		Rent.		Rent.		Rent.		Rent.		Rent.		Area.	Rent.	
		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Kodah ...	...	5	2	808	988	2,099	13,709	7,775	15,999	39,668	28,184	46,699	917	3,647	337	361	16,593	31,335	65	155	90	78,322	1,33,019		
2	Kodhar ...	...	...	...	13	7	...	1,831	75	4,465	7,816	4,039	4,736	...	...	...	...	1,256	1,795	...	...	52	11,574	15,164		
3	Damerband	...	...	...	75	76	185	2,499	877	6,425	10,308	7,027	4,891	12	21	...	...	1,074	1,499	...	...	27	15,297	17,869		
4	Machhatpata	...	...	...	...	...	167	796	450	1,469	2,850	1,956	2,417	3	7	...	...	313	514	...	...	2	4,711	6,407		
5	Lambei ...	...	...	...	...	617	117	8,344	6,041	18,231	34,517	4,687	7,432	101	604	...	...	480	1,525	...	...	359	35,131	51,669		
6	Kotrabang...	...	...	...	...	587	352	2,472	1,802	7,478	20,884	9,298	16,080	44	730	...	...	41	86	...	...	903	20,005	41,431		
7	Pachimandai	...	...	...	...	259	185	1,298	809	3,186	8,593	3,469	6,679	14	43	...	...	270	391	...	...	443	8,535	17,495		
8	Purbadmai	...	...	...	...	74	798	2,950	1,481	4,050	9,503	4,918	6,668	6	52	...	...	319	519	...	...	367	13,109	19,557		
9	Rahang ...	...	...	...	...	85	798	12,634	9,588	5,781	11,654	5,435	6,823	78	1,411	...	...	3,486	5,454	...	...	524	48,100	47,660		
10	Soni ...	...	...	...	...	420	173	2,983	1,508	13,445	22,965	4,203	5,603	11	62	...	...	394	635	...	...	165	25,398	32,664		
11	Chaubakud	...	...	...	...	512	676	4,187	2,640	11,903	23,506	4,526	6,767	2	18	...	...	157	353	...	...	333	23,990	35,784		
12	Bachas ...	...	...	...	...	12	348	1,476	740	2,787	6,464	2,261	3,034	54	155	...	...	862	1,552	...	...	38	7,818	12,345		
13	Scattered estates ...	...	...	...	...	360	357	2,157	783	1,695	2,930	4,913	5,068	56	111	...	...	811	1,001	...	...	9	10,451	10,538		
Total.		28,053	19,556	3,724	3 97	5 777	6,694	57,326	35,252	96,914	2,41,658	82,886	1,22,897	1,298	6,861	337	361	26,056	46,859	65	155	3,312	302,441	4,41,602		

Statement of Confirmed Jagir.

(698)

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement of resumed Jagir.

Serial No.	NAME OF PARGANA.	TOTAL OF RESUMED JAGR.			CAOWKIDAR.			KHANDAYAT.			PAIK.			SARBARAKAR.			PATWARI.			OTHERS.			REMARKS.
		No.	AREA.		Rent.	No.	AREA.		Rent.	No.	AREA.		Rent.	No.	AREA.		Rent.	No.	AREA.		Rent.		
			A.	D.			A.	D.			A.	D.			A.	D.			A.	D.			
																						A.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		2,808	4,551	...	7,754	2,262	2,766	...	5,180	...	5,180	...	5,180	...	5,180	...	5,180	...	5,180	...	5,180	...	5,180
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B. & O. G. P. (D. L. R.) Ranchi—[—50.25.5.1920—] M. R.