VOLUME 12

Settlement Reports 1890 – 1900 (II)

Maddox's Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of Orissa (Temporarily Settled Areas), 1890–1900, Vol. II

12

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odisharevenuelaws.com

Edition · November 2026

should be carefully examined, and those raiyats who have excess area amounting to more than 10 per cent. should be at once entered in the following form :—

Subsidiary statement of tenants whose rents are to be enhanced for excess area.

Village , Tauzi No. , Pargana , Village rate.

Serial number.	Serial number in schedule of village.	Old area.	10 per cent. of old area	Total columns 3+4.	New area.	Difference, columns 6—5.	Excess rent, columns 7×the village rate.	Existing rent, or if thani enhanced rent.	Proposed rent, columns 8+9.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

The entry in column 10 of this statement will be copied into column 7 of the village schedule. Where the existing rent is to be retained, the entry in column 7 of the schedule will be in black ink ; where the rent is to be altered, the entry will be in red ink. The rents of under tenants (whether under-raiyats holding under-raiyats, or raiyats holding under tenure-holders) should be proposed and settled before the rents of their landlords are proposed and settled. Formal acceptances should be recorded by the Assistant Settlement Officer in cases where the existing rent is retained, as well as in cases where it is altered. Such rents should be read out by the Assistant Settlement Officer in the same way as all other settled rents. Where an objection is taken to an existing rent, the Assistant Settlement Officer must proceed to determine it by "a judicial proceeding," *i e*, by record of evidence and a judgment with a finding. In such a case, a note giving a reference to this judgment must be made in the column of remarks of the schedule,

Raiyats whose area has decreased by more than 10 per cent. should be entered in the following form :—

Subsidiary statement of tenants whose area has decreased by 10 per cent.

Village , Tauzi No. , Pargana , Village rate.

Serial No.	Schedule No.	Former area.	Present area.	Existing rent.	Reduced rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Column 4/3 ×5=column 6.

The Assistant Settlement Officer should enquire into all cases of loss of area of more than 10 per cent. and enter the raiyats in the above form. The rent should be reduced in proportion to the loss of area.

In all cases the Assistant Settlement Officer will propose the rent in column 7 of the schedule to the raiyat, and if he accepts, will write the words "appears and accepts" in column 8, and enter the amount of the proposed rent in column 9, leaving column 10 blank. If the raiyat does not accept the proposed rent, the Assistant Settlement Officer will write "no" in column 8, and proceed to make the further enquiries suggested in Rule 6. He will enter in column 9 the rent finally settled and, if the raiyat accepts it, write the word "accepts" in column 10. If the raiyat is represented by another, the fact, and the name of the representative, should be noted in the column of remarks at the time of proposing rents to the tenants. Special notices must be served on all tenants who are unrepresented, if their rents are to be enhanced and must be carefully served on the landlords or on their representatives, should they or their servants not be present, in order that they may be given opportunity to attend and put forward any objections they may think fit to raise.

In the case of tenants whose rents have to be altered, and who are absent on the day of the proposal of rents, in column 8 of the schedule should be entered 'absent, serve notice for—,' and column 9 should be left blank. On the date fixed the rent may be settled, and if

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the tenant appears and accepts the rent, the words "appears and accepts the rent" should be entered in column 10, or if the tenant is absent and the notice has been duly served, 'settled *exparte*' should be entered in column 10, and the amount of column 7 in column 9.

At the foot of the special notice should be entered the old area and existing rent as well as the new area and the proposed rent.

Where rents are enhanced *exparte*, some evidence should be recorded to justify the enhancement. In the case of tenureholders it will suffice that there should be on the record a clear statement of rents received from his undertenants, and of the valuation of the land held by him in direct possession.

The Assistant Settlement Officer, before he begins the proposal of rents, must see that every page of every schedule has been signed and dated by the assessment muharrir who has prepared it, and countersigned by the head muharrir,

Where a rent is not accepted at first, and a local inquiry is held, and the originally proposed rent or a new proposed rent is accepted, the fact of the local inspection having been held should be entered in the column of remarks of the schedule, and the schedule number of the tenant should be entered in the judgment.

RULE 29. *Mutation.*—If it comes to light at the time of the proposal of rents that mutation has not been made on the death of a tenant, the Assistant Settlement Officer, after enquiring of the assembled villagers, may make the mutation in all the records at his table without calling for a petition.

Where a mutation is made, it is not necessary to erase the name of the former tenant, *i.e.*, where Ram Das has succeeded his father Lakshna Das, it is only necessary to add the words "*hal dakhal Ram Das*" *i.e.*, "in the present possession of Ram Das," in red ink in the schedule and *khatian*.

RULE 30. *Baradi jamas, or undivided rents paid for lands held by tenants in severalty.*

1. In the case of *baradi jamas* in more than one village on in *hastabud* and *mokaddami*, or in *mahal* and *lakhraj* portions of the same village, the former areas and rents must be divided by the zamindar and raiyats, and the holdings in each village or under each interest separated.

The zamindar should be called on to file revised *ekpadiya* papers, and the *khatians* should be corrected accordingly.

If the zamindar refuses to file revised *ekpadiya* papers, the old areas and rents should be divided in proportion to the present areas and entered in the *khatians* and schedules.

2. In the case of (*a*) *pura* (simple) *baradi*, or (*b*) *khanda* (partial) *baradi*, within the same village, the following rules apply :—

(*a*) (*Pura*) is the ordinary case where the areas in more than one *khatiana* make up one or more holdings, the rents and former areas of which are recorded in single *khatians*. In this case use the form given below in clause 2 (*c*) of these instructions.

(*b*) *Khanda baradi* is the case where the rents and former areas of specific plots (the areas of which are now recorded in the *khatians* of A and C) are recorded in B's *khatians*, the rest of the areas in A's and C's *khatians*, belonging to a distinct holding.

Here it is necessary to find separately the total areas and rents of each holding, and then to find the rent payable in respect of the lands included in A's *khatian*.

(*c*) The following subsidiary statement is to be used for *baradi jamas* within the same mauza :—

Serial number.	Schedule number.	Former area.	Present area.	Settled rent.	Proportionate share of settled rent	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

N.B.—Column 5 should come out of the excess or less area statement, or thani statement if the rent is altered on those accounts. It is unnecessary to split up the existing rent and enhance each portion separately.

In the case of *khanda baradi*, the form is thus used :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	1	500	500	10 0 0	10	
			250		5	
...	...	.....	550	20 0 0	11	
B	2	1,000	200		4	
C	3	700	500	10 0 0	10	

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RULE 31. *Judgment.*—It is unnecessary to record a lengthy a judgment where acceptances have been given. Cases where the proposed rents were not at first accepted and a local enquiry was made should be noticed in the judgment. The fact that the unassessed area in the *baziafti* holding will, if brought under cultivation during the term of the settlement, be assessed at the next settlement, should be noted. A note should also be made as to the treatment of the lands dealt with in Rule 14 above. It would not appear to be necessary to say more in the case of accepted rents that the rents proposed were accepted in all cases and are to be found in the schedule attached to the judgment, and that these rents being fair and equitable are settled accordingly.

A list of absentees whose rents were altered should be attached to the judgment in the following form :—

Serial number	Schedule number.	Date of issue of special notice.	Date of service of special notice.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5

As a rule the judgment should be kept unsigned for a week after the last date of proposal of rents, but where special notices are not served, it may be necessary to keep the judgment open for a longer period.

It should be carefully noted in the judgment that notices (to be annexed to the judgment as exhibits were served on the landlords informing them of the dates fixed for the settlement of rents, and that they raised no objection to the proceedings.

RULE 32. As soon as fair rents have been proposed and the judgments signed, totals of the schedules should be made for each class of tenants paying direct to the proprietor or proprietary tenure-holders in each mahal. These totals should then be entered in the column "Settled rent" of the (A) form. If the areas of any class have been altered, the altered areas should be noted in the column of remarks of the (A) form The areas of each mahal should be re-added after settlement of rents, and any discrepancy reconciled If any change in the area of a mahal takes place, due to the resumption of any excess land held by *lakhirajdars*, or to the decision of any boundary dispute, the change should also be made in the *tahsil-alahida* statement. It is most important for the Assistant Settlement Officer to account for the whole area of the village, whether assessed or unassessed. The page totals in the *milan khasra* should also be corrected, *i.e.*, the totals of (1) the *tahsil alahida* statement, (2) the *milan khasra*, (3) the *khewat*, Part I, and (4) the (A) form, must all be reconciled. All corrections in the *khewat*, Part I, which is part of the record, should be initialled by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

RULE 33. A *dafait jama* or *sairat* statement shall be drawn up as follows for each *tauzi* in the village :—

TAUZI No.

Serial No.	Additional assessment for—	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	Orchard (*phalkar*), dues from orchards not included in a tenancy.		
2	Rents for sites of markets		
3	Fishery *(machkar)*		
4	Forest dues *(banker)*		
5	And so on for other dues		
	Total ...		
6	Valuations for revenue as entered in the B schedule.		
	GRAND TOTAL ...		

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To this statement shall be appended a proceeding in which the Assistant Settlement Officer declares the manner in which each item in the statement is computed. See also Rule 14, last paragraph.

It will probably be very difficult to collect correct figures for *machkar* and *banker*. The zamindar may be asked to supply a return, duly authenticated by himself, of his collections for the last five years, or he may be ordered, under section 131, Civil Procedure Code, to produce his accounts. As regards markets, see Part IV, Rule 10, page 55. The Assistant Settlement Officer should ordinarily be content with a valuation obtained by applying a high *chandna* rate to the area of the land on which the market is held.

The total amount entered for *dafait jama* or *sairat* shall be entered in the (A) form at the foot of the total existing, and also of the total settled rent, and shall be shown in column 65 of Return II and be included in the total of column 68 as well as of column 69.

RULE 34. *Draft publication.*—Draft publication should be made as soon as one week has expired from the date of service of the notice, and as soon as the fair rents have been entered in the proper column of the khatians and initialled by the head muharrir. The rules for draft publication are to be found on page 84, Survey and Settlement Manual Before draft publication the record or head muharrir should certify that the *lakhiraj bahal* statements have been checked with the *ruidad* (*tarmim* portion included) and found correct.

The service of the draft publication notice should be attested by the Assistant Settlement Officer. The kanungo's report should specify the fact that the notices were duly served and that he demarcated the grazing ground (*vide* Rule 2·) and should contain the other matters prescribed in the Survey and Settlement Manual. Each khewat, and the front or last page of the khatian volume or volumes, must contain the following entry :—

"Draft published on date

(Sd.) Kanungo.

PART II—OFFICE PROCEDURE IN THE CAMPS OF ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

RURE 1. *Preliminary*—The Assistant Settlement Officer will on arrival at his local headquarters (Cuttack, Khurda, Bhadrak or Balasore), be supplied with a camp equipment. A set of registers and forms and camp furniture of all kinds will be ready for each Assistant Settlement Officer before the beginning of the field season. The programme of work for his first month in camp will also be given him The Assistant Settlement Officer will direct his record muharrir to take over charge of the records. The register in the form given in Rule 10 of this Part should be opened, a space of one line being left between the name of each village. The first five columns will be filled up at headquarters by the head office record-keeper, and column 6 should be signed before the record-keeper gives up the records. The receipt given by the record muharrir should be in the same form as the register, omitting columns 7 and 8.

RULE 2. *Programme of work.*—On arrival in camp, the Assistant Settlement Officer will make out his programme for the second month, and send a copy to the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. Any changes in the programme should be reported as soon as possible. The form will be—

DATE.	Centre	Name of village.	Number of tenants.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5

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RULE 3. The villages to be taken up should be divided between the two head muharrirs. They should take the records from the record muharrir and sign column 7 of the register in Rule 19, and on making over to the assessment muharrirs the village records, should make an entry in a book in the following form :—

HEAD MUHARRIR'S DIARY.

Name of village.	Number o tenants in shedule.	Signature of muharrir.	Date of receipt of record.	Date on which *dakhil-kharij* and other petitions are to be disposed of by Assistant Settlement Officer.	Date on which village rate should be passed.	Date on which proposal of rent's will be made.	Date of completion of the settlement of rents.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

RULE 4. The Assistant Settlement Officer should every morning call his head muharrirs, and, in consultation with them, fix dates for columns 5 and 6 and 7 in accordance with his programme. The Assistant Settlement Officer should have a book with three dates to every page, and should make forward entries of the dates fixed. After the Assistant Settlement Officer has fixed dates, the head muharr rs should see that proper notices are issued for the disposal of the work. Every morning the Assistant Settlement Officer should have a vernacular translation made of his forward entries, and should affix a copy in a conspicuous place in his camp. It may be further possible to publish his dates by beat of drum at 5 P.M., every evening in the camp. If the head muharrirs keep the register above prescribed, it is unnecessary for them to have any other kind of diary. They are warned, however, that it is their duty to keep assessment muharrirs up to the Assistant Settlement Officer's dates, and unless they have brought to the Assistant Settlement Officer's notice the fact that a muharrir is in arrears, they will be liable to fine.

RULE. 5. *Examination of the jamabandi misl.*—The *jamabandi misl* prepared during recess should contain the following papers :—

(a) A statement showing the work to be done in the record at the time of the settlement of rents.
(b) Excess statement of *bahal* and *jagir*.
(c) Notice under Government Rules 19 and 23.
(d) Village note (if written).
(e) (A) form and *tahsil-alahida* statement.
(f) Schedules.
(g) Petitions not disposed of.
(h) Miscellaneous papers.

RULE 6. *Arrangement of the record.*—The ultimate arrangement of the record will be as follows :—

A Papers,

Fly-leaf.
Ordersheet.
Notices under Government Rule 19.
Ditto Ditto 23 *(a)* and *sani* notices.
Tahsil-alahida statements.
(A) forms.
Village and *thani* rate forms.
Schedules.
Sairat statement.
Judgment.
Nathis of contested cases.
Draft publication notices.
Draft publication kanungo's report.

B papers.

Excess statement of *bahal* and *jagir*.
Excess area statement.
Thani statement.
Tenure-holder's statement.
Mutation petitions.
Other petitions filed or disposed of at the time of settlement of rents.
List of absentees on whom special notices were served.

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papers.

Special notices.
Summons.
Miscellaneous papers.

RULE 7. *The order sheet.*—The first duty of the assessment muharrir is to prepare his order sheet.

The first order need only record the fact that attestation having been completed and notices under Government Rules 19 and 23 (*a*) having been duly served, order is given to make over the record for preliminary assessment proceedings to so and so, assessment muharrir and to issue *sani* notice for such and such a date. He should then attach the Rule 19 and 23 (*a*) notices to the order sheet. If the notice under 23 (*a*) has not been served on the principal landlord of the *nij-mauza* estate, a notice should be written and served upon him.

The assessment muharrir will enter from day to day in the order sheet the exact work which he has done on that day, and this entry will correspond with his dairy. The entry should be very brief, *e g.*,

Number of order.	Nature of work.	Initial of Assistant Settlement Officer.
1	2	3
5	Column 7 of 60 Schedules entered ; 15 *badars* entered in disqute list ; 5 *dakhil-kharij* made	

It is unnecessary to record at length every day "that the record was put up, and all tenants tenure-holders, lakhirajdars and zamindars being present, the order was given that.

On the day on which rents are proposed, a fuller entry may be given. The order sheet should show the name of the camp where rents are proposed and settled, and, if the work is postponed, the date on which, and the place at which, it will be taken up again.

The head muharrirs will see that day-to-day entries of the work done are made. These entries should be initialled by the Assistant Settlement Officer as often as possible.

Petitions not disposed of should be entered in the order sheet in the manner described at the close of Rule 14 of this part.

RULE 8. *Examination of the lakhiraj bahal and jagir statements*—Having affixed the notices and proceeding to the order sheet, the assessment muharrir should examine the statement of *bahal* and *jagir*, and if the parties are not present, should report to the head muharrir for issue of notices.

RULE 9. *Preparation of the village rate statement*—The (A) form should then be examined, and the village and *thani* rates should be calculated. See Rules 2 and 3, Part I.

RULE 10. *Compilation of statistics by classes of tenancies.*—When rents settled have been entered in the schedules, totals for classes of tenancies will be copied into the Compilation Register of return II (see Rule 13 of this Part).

The necessary figures as to number of tenants enhanced, &c., should be extracted from the schedules and entred in the Compilation Register of Return I, and the entries of the new rents should then be made in the khatians. These entries must be initialled by a head muharrir. Any incorrectness should be severely punished.

RULE 11. *Grazing and cremation lands register.*—A register of lands reserved for grazing, etc,. (see Part I, Rule 23) shall be opened in the following form (a separate page or volume for each pargana) :—

Name of village.	Tauzi. No.	Khas a Nos.	Area.	Nature of right reserved.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

This register should also include reserved tanks, orchards and lands reserved as *thakurani asthan*, *vide* Rule 24.

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RULE 12. *Draft publication.*—The kanungo who makes draft publication, shall keep up a register in the follwing form :—

Serial number.	Number of village.	Number of plots.	Date of judgment.	Date of service of notice for draft publication.	Date fixed for draft publication.	Actual dates on which draft publication took place.	Date of return of records to camp.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

The establishment allowed for draft publication is—

		Rs.
1	Draft publication kanungo	26
1	Muharrir	15
2	Peons	10
		45

A list of three men eligible for appointment as draft publication kanungos should be sent to the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. Assistant Settlement Officers should keep the draft publication kanungos up to a daily rate of progress of 1,000 khasra numbers. The records should be kept open for inspection, for at least a month after draft publication, in the Assistant Settlement Officer's camp.

On expiry of one month after draft publication the Assistant Settlement Officer should send to head-quarters the records of all villages in which no objections or cases, other than resumption proceedings, are pending,

RULE 13. *Returns.*—The following monthly returns are prescribed (see Forms printed at the end of this Part) :—

I.—Analysis of rent fixed.
I (a).—Statement showing the manner in which the rents of the tenants shown in columns 41, 46, 51 ahd 54 of Return II have been dealt with.
II.—Return showing the manner in which rents have been fixed for each class of tenants.
III.—Return of draft publication and case work.
IV.—Return of excess *bahal* to be resumed.
V.—Return of appeals to the Special judge.

The number of cases in which rents are settled after recording evidence under section 104 and otherwise than by the consent of the parties, should be shown in column 12 of Return I.

In all these returns, in columns of totals of villages and tenants completed in previous months, only the work done since 1st October should be shown. The figures in columns 1 and 4 of return I should include only the total number of villages and tenants remaining to be done on 1st October.

RULE 14. *Registers.*—The following registers, working up to the monthly returns, are to be opened. The entries are to be made for each village as soon as the work is complete.

In the column of remarks of each of these registers will be noted the date on which the figures for each village were entered. The Assistant Settlement Officer will take great pains to have these entries made punctually, and Assistant Settlement Officers in charge are asked to fine head muharrirs when they discover any unreasonable delay or any attempt to put off this work till the end of the month.

Register I.—The same form as that prescribed for Return I except that for columns 1 to 6 in the return, the following columns shall be substituted :—

Pargana.	Name of village	Number in Camp Register A.	Tauzi number.	Name of estate	Number of tenants.
1	2	3	4	5	6

A new page for each moth. Figures for each *mahal* in a village to be entered separately.

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Register II. -The same form as that prescribed for Return II, except that on the left-hand side shall be added columns A, B, C :—

Name of village.	Number in Camp Register A.	Tauzi number.
A	B	C

When this register is being totalled for the month, the Assistant Settlement Officer should enter in column C the total number of mahals or portions of mahals he has dealt with during the month. This total should be entered in the column of remarks of Return II.

Return III is compiled from Registers XVII, XVIII and XXI, and there will be no consolidated register leading up to it.

Register IV.—The same form as the return, except that the two following columns should be substituted for columns 1 and 2 :—

Name of village.	Number of village in Camp Register A.
1	2

Register V.—A register of appeals in the following form :—

Serial No.	Names of parties.	Date of decision of lower Court.	Date of institution of appeal.	Purport of order.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

RULE 15. *Establishment.*—The following establishment is sanctioned for officers engaged on fair rent work :—

				Rs.
1	Clerk and Nazir,	at Rs. 30	...	30
1	Head Muharrir,	at „ 25	...	25
1	Muharrir,	at „ 20*	...	20
1	Record Muharrir	at „ 15	...	15
10	Muharris,	at „ 15 each	...	150
6	Peons,	at „ 5 „	...	30
1	Daftari,	at „ 6	...	6
1	Tent Khalasi,	at „ 6	...	6

For Draft Publication.

1	Kanungo,	at Rs. 20	...	20
1	Muharrir,	at „ 15	...	15
2	Peons,	at „ 5 each	...	10
		Total	...	327

More than 10 muharrirs may be empoyed, provided that their total pay total does not exceed Rs. 150, and no muharrir receives less than Rs. 10.

RULE 16. *Correspondence.*—Useless official correspondence between Assistant Settlement Officers *inter se*, and with the head office, must be avoided. In future, correspondence must be kept in monthly bundles. All files and collections and issue and receipt registers will be discontinued.

Bills and returns should be sent without any forwarding letters. Where any objection is taken to bills by this office, a letter in half margin will be sent, and the reply sent back on the original letter.

All letters asking for instructions in regard to Rules or Circulars shall be sent in half margin to the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the district.

*In Balasore, whenever a Collectorate kanungo is deputed to a camp, the muharrir on Rs. 20 shall be dispensed with.

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RULE 17. *Office Registers.*—The following registers will be kept by the clerk :—

I.—Service postage and dak register (to be combined in one register).
II.—General cash book.

N. B.—The subsidiary Parmanent Advance Register will not be used. all necessary particulars being detailed in the general cash book.

III.—Amin's Fee Register.
IV.—Contingent Register.
V.—Treasury Remittance Register.
VI.—Bill Copy Book.
VII.—Acquitance Roll.
VIII.—Court-fee Register.
IX.—Process Register.
X.—Peon's Roll Register.
XI.—Appointment of Establishment Register.

N. B.—In the column of remarks of this register an impression in wax shall be taken of the right thumb of each officer.

XII.—Register of Dismissals.
XIII.—Stock Book.
XIV.—Stationery Stock Book.
XV.—Forms Stock Book.
XVI.—Register of Application for Copies.

N. B.—In future when application is made for copies of khatian a khatian form shall be used, and a certificate signed by the Assistant Settlement Officer himself shall be written on the copy as follows :—"Certified that this is an unauthenticated copy of an unfinished record."

Applications for copies after draft publication should be sent to headquarters with the published records They should be tied in a separate bundle, and have a covering list showing the names of the villages concerned.

XVII.—Register of petitions under section 105.
XVIII.—Register of cases under section 106
XIX.—Witness Attendance Register.
XX.—Register of Land reserved for grazing, etc
XXI.—Register of records open to inspection after draft publication.

XXII.—Register of estates having lands in two districts.
XXIII.—Register of Government lands.

N. B.—This register should be opened with a separate volume for each thana, entries for each department, not for each village, being kept separate. Entries for different departments should never be made on the same page or sheet, as it is proposed hereafter to divide up this register and distribute to the several departments their respective portions. To this register an index should be kept as follows :—

Part I, Public Works Department, page 1 to 10 ;
" II, Collector, " 11 to 20 ;
and so on, for each department.

XXIV & XXV.—Mahal Completion Registers (A) and (B).

Registers I XXIII should, if possible, be made of uniform size, and be bound in red *khaua* cloth. A label bearing the serial number should be pasted on to the cover.

RULE 18. *Assistant Settlement Officers' Registers*—The Assistant Settlement Officer should keep with his own hand—

(a) A Standing-Order Book,—Frequent use should be made of this book. All supplementary instruetions, changes of procedure, notes as to progress, censure, fines or praise should be entered and circulated through the camp.

(B) Programme Register.—This register will be kept with a separate page for each month, and all villages in which rents have to be proposed during the month will be entered on the 26th in the order of the programme :—

Serial number.	Number in Register A.	Name of village.	Number of tenants.	Centre at which rents are to be proposed	Date on which proposal of rents will be made.	Date on which proposal of rents was completed.	Date of signing judgment.	Date of draft publication.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(c) Diary of forward entries—three dates to the page.

RULE 19. *Vernacular Registers.*—The following vernacular registers should be kept by the record muharrir assisted by a low paid muharrir :—

(i) *Register of Records in the Camp of*

Serial number.	Name of pargana.	Name of village.	NUMBER OF SHEETS IN—						Trace.	Record muharrir's signature and date of receipt.	Date of receipt by head muharrir and signature.	Date of return to record muharrir and signature.	Date of return of records and signature of head office record-keeper.	REMARKS.
			Khasra.	Khatian.	Petitions.	Attestation and survey dispute lists.	*Jamaba ndi misl.*	Other papers.						
1	2	3	4	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	5	6	7	8	9	10

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(ii) *Petition Register.*

RULE 20, *Petitions.*—In regard to petitions, Assistant Settlement Officers will on no account write final orders on the back of a petition, but every petition will be entered in the register, and will then be made over to the assessment muharrir. He will enter the name of the applicant in the half margin order sheet, and give the entry a serial number. This serial number will also be entered in the petition, which will be then filed with other petitions in the record, till it can be disposed of by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

Petitions should be taken once a day at a fixed hour, say 11 A.M., and at no other time. They should be initialled by the settlement Officer and made over at once to the muharrir in charge of the petition register who after registration will give them out to the muharrir in charge of the several villages.

The latter will enter them in the village half margin order sheet, and put them up with connected papers the same afternoon, or at a fixed hour on the following day, when the Assistant Settlement Officer should pass written orders.

All final orders should be in the Assistant Settlement Officer's own hand writing on the order sheet *Ad interim* orders may be written by the muharrirs at the Assistant Settlement Officer's dictation on the order sheet, but should be signed or initialled by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

All payments of amin fees, &c., should be made at the time the petition is first put up by the muharrir, and the fact briefly noted by the Assistant Settlement Officer on the petition.

A notice should be put up in she camp directing that all petitions should be filed in the following form:—

NAME OF VILLAGE.	Tauzi number.	Khasra numbers of lands.	Name of petitioner and schedule No. and status in lands which form the subject of petition.	Name of defendant and schedule No,	Purport of petition.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Instructions for the filing of petitions should be drawn up by all Assistant Settlement Officers and entered in their order books, and a vernacular copy put up in the camp.

Assistant Settlement Officers should also put a notice up in their camps that it is unnecessary to institute *badars* by means of petitions. Parties may, within the times fixed by the *Sani* notice, go to the assessment muharrir and have a record made of the khasra Nos. in regard to which they have any objection.

The notice should direct raiyats to complain to the Assistant Settlement Officers when their objections ore not recorded by the muharrirs.

RULE 21. *Miscellaneous (a).*—Travelling allowanee bills, drawn up under the usual rules, may be submitted for the following officers.—

Clerk.

Two head muharrirs.

Draft publication kanungo.

Should the total amount of the bills exceed Rs. 40 in one month, a satisfactory explanation must be sent up with them.

(*b*) A security of Rs. 50 in cash must be taken from the clerk and from the record muharrir.

The sum may be paid in monthly instalments of Rs. 5.

(*c*) Muharrirs should not ordinarily be set to do work in couples. The only work which can be done economically by pairs is the work of comparison.

(*d*) Assistant Settlement Officers are forbidden to keep any unprescribed register, or to use any unauthorized subsidiary or other forms.

If any Assistant Settlement Officer thinks any register or form necessary, he will send up a specimen and give the reasons for his suggetions.

(*e*) No villages are to be shown in returns until the judgment is signed.

As a rule, the judgment should be kept unsigned for a week after the last date of proposal of rents, but where special notices are not served, it may be necessary to keep the Judgment open for a longer period.

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(*f*) Assistant Settlement Officers in charge are particularly requested to see at their inspections that the Assistant Settlement Officers write up their judgments punctually. They should also see that no manuscript forms are used.

(*g*) No re-attestation is to be done in any circle without a report to, and the sanction of the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.

(*h*) The Assistant Settlement Officer must apportion the current work properly between his muharrirs. Copying work and the preparation of fly-leaves should be done by a low-paid muharrir attached to the muharrir in charge of the records. The assessment muharrir who thas prepared schedules and done the routine work of his village should put the record up to the Assistant Settlement Officer when the latter is proposing rents. Return of work should be taken by the Assistant Settlement Officer weekly from every muharrir in charge of a different branch of the camp work.

This need not be permanently continued when the diaries give the necessary information but for the routine office work it is useful. For instance, the man writing fly-leaves (or the record-keeper) may keep up a weekly return showing :—

(1) Number of villages returned to record-room.
(2) Number of fly-leaves finished previously.
(3) Number now done.
(4) Total.
(5) Balance.

(*i*) When the Assistant Settlement Officer receives schedules prepared in office, he is forbidden to waste time by any general or preliminary check or comparison with khatians and terij. He must presume that the work is correct, and only look up what requires explanation or appears incorrect.

(*j*) All money paid to Government on any account must be paid over in the presence of the Assistant Settlement Officer, and receipt must be given by him at once.

(k) The Settlement Officer, or Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, should, in his register of bills countersigned, have columns for date of receipt, date of countersignature and date of despatch. These dates should be constantly watched so as to see that bills are not unnecessarily delayed at headquarters.

RULE 22. *Village Notes.*—The village note should be prepared, if not already prepared as follows :—

Headings I, II, III, VII and XIV may be written in vernacular by the assessment muharrir.

VI, VIII, XIII, by the Assistant Settlement Officer at the time of proposing rents in English.

IV, V, IX, XII, should be written once for a group of villages or for a homogeneous tract, in the village note form of the principal village. In the other village notes references should be given to the name of the village in the note of which the information is to be found.

Under heading II it will be useful to note, for the purposes *mahal* completion reports, the nature of the waste land found in the village, and the probability or improbability of and extension of cultivation during the term of the next settlement.

X. The Assistant Settlement Officer should endeavour from his local knowledge to write up this heading. He should, if possible, visit every *hat* in his circle, and take the price at which common rice was selling there on the day of his visit, and enter it in the village note with his own hand. He should sign and date this entry.

XI. Make reference to the "*Sairat* statement."

XV. May be written once for a homogeneous tract, and if there is anything special to note, for the village as well. It is not necessary to make a census of the village, but a brief note may be made as to health, education, fluctuation of prices, prevalence of landless poor, or other matters of local importance.

The Assistant Settlement Officer should select three or four villages in the pargana typical of the main classes of land in it, and write the village notes for them very carefully himself in detail. For other villages the notes can be very brief, reference being made to the typical villages for matters of general interest and only incidents peculiar to the village, and not already on the record, should be noted specially. Special attention should be paid in each note to paragraph VI "*Rents*"; and under this the Assistant Settlement Officer should try to note the actual rates for various classes of soil recognized in the village, or, if no such rates are recognized, should record the fact.

The village notes should be taken out of the record and bound up parganawar.

RULE 23. *Court fees*—

(1) The taking of court fees on applications under section 104 and section 105 should be at once discontinued, except in the case of applications for settlement of fair rents by *lakhirajdars* or their tenants.

(2) A *bahaldar* may include any number of tenants in an application under section 104 bearing an 8 anna stamp, but each tenant must put in a separate application bearing an 8 anna stamp, in regard to each *bahaldar*. A number of tenants may not join in applications, to have their fair rents payable to one *bahaldar* settled. All applications, such as are referred to in this paragraph, must be registered as plaints.

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(3) On applications for copies a stamp of one anna may be charged and the usual fees for certified copies, but searching fees should not be taken when the records are in camp.

(4) Process fees may be levied at the rates given in Part I, Chapter 3, paragraph 10 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, when processes are issued at the instance of either party in cases under sections 104, 105 or 106 of the Tenancy Act, but the Assistant Settlement Officer must use his discretion as to whether the process should not be issued free of cost. In the case of *badars* and miscellaneous petitions, no process fee will ordinarily be realised, but should it be found advisable to levy a fee, the scales laid down in paragraph 9 of the aforesaid chapter of the Survey and Settlement Manual should be followed.

RULE 24. Before leaving his pargana the Assistant Settlement Officer should send for the *chackla* kanungo nearest to the circle in which he is working and obtain from him a list in English signed by him, and to be countersigned by the Assistant Settlement Officer, giving the following particulars :—

Price of common rice from 1887 to 1896 in seers (———tolas) to the rupee.

———	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	REMARKS. E g.,—Note years of scarcity.
January ...											
June ...											
September ...											

The list should be sent to the Settlement Officer in original, an office copy being kept by the Assistant Settlement Officer in the *parganawar* volume of village notes. The list should be written on paper of uniform size, *i.e.*, on foolscap paper.

The Collector has been asked to allow kanungos to attend Assistant Settlement Officer's camps with their books for this purpose. Care should be taken not to make the kanungos come too far nor to keep them waiting. Where two or more Assistant Settlement Officers are working in one chakla they should arrange amongst themselves for the preparation of this list.

FORMS SEE RULE 13.

RETURN I.

PROGRESS RETURN.

Name of Officer *District*

Month

VILLAGES			TENANTS.			NUMBER OF TENANTS WHOSE RENT IS—						Number of tenants who refused to accept the rents proposed, and for whom after rents were settled proceedings taken under the Civil Procedure Code.	REMARKS. (*N. B.*:—The figure in column 6 is the total of the figures in columns 7 to 11, and should be the same as the figure in column 72 of Return II.)
Total number in circle.	Completed in previous months.	In present month.	Total number.	Completed in previous months.	In present month.	Increased for excess area.	Reduced for less area.	Newly assessed.	Altered on other grounds.	Retained.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13

RETNRN I (*b*)

Statement showing the mannar in which the rents of the tenants shown in columns 41, 46, 51, and 54 of Return II have been dealt with.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Total number of tents in these columns.	NUMBER OF TENANTS WHOSE RENT IS—					REMARKS.
		Increased for excess area.	Reduced for less area.	Newly assessed	Altered on other grounds.	Retained.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

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Return showing the manner in which rents have been

A.—RENT

Kharida jamabandi and other tenures, excluding sarbarakari, makadami and sikmi zamindari.					Nisfi baziafti.					Kamil baziafti.					Thani.					Thani-pahimixed.					Settled and occupancy.					Non-occupancy.					Chandas.				
Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Enhancement per cent	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Enhancement per cent.	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Enhancement per cent.	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Enhancement per cent.	Number.	Area.	Exsting rent.	Settled rent.	Enhancement per cent.	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Enhancement per cent.	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Enhancement par cent.	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Enhancement per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

The amount which is computed for *bhag* should be added to the existing rent column, as well as to the settledrent column under the proper status of the tenant who is paying *bhag* and must be deducted from *safrat*.

Column 41 = total of 16.21.26.31.36.
" 42 = do. 17.22.27.32.37.
" 43 = do. 18.23.28.33.38.
" 44 = do. 19.24.29.34.39.
" 45 = do. 20.25.30.35.

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*fixed for each class of tenants for the month of*_____

| PAYING. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | B.—ASSESSED TO REVENUE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RETURN III

RETURN OF DRAFT PUBLICATION AND CASE WORK DURING THE MONTH OF

Name of Officer *District*

Total number of villages in Circle.	Total number of villages in which fair rents have been settled up to the end of the month.	Number of villages of which draft publication has been completed.			Objections under section 105, Tenancy Act.							Applications under section 106, Tenancy Act.							Remarks.
					Filed.			Disposed of			Pending.	Filed.			Disposed of			Pending.	
		To end of Previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of Previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of Previous month.	During the month.	Total.	Total.	To end of Previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of Previous month.	During the month.	Total.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

RETURN IV.

RETURNOF EXCESS LAKHIRAJ BAHAL OR JAGIR FORWHICH RESUMPTION PROCEEDINGS MUST BE INSTITUTED.

Name of Officer *District*

Serial number.	Name of vilage.	Name of principal lakhiraj bahaldar, or jagirdar.	General or spceial number	Area according to last settlement. papers.	10 per cent on column 5.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Present area.	Difference of columns 7 and 8.	Reasons for refusal of assessment on the area in column 9.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

RETURN V.

RETURN OF APPEALS TO THE SPECIAL JUDGE IN CIRCLE FOR THE MONTH OF

District

Name of Officer.	Total number of appeals to Special Judge.			Number of decisions upheld.			Number of Decisions reversed.			Number of decisions modified.			Number of decisions remanded for retrial.			Remarks.
	To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During the month.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

REGISTER III.

Amin's fee Deposit Register.

Serial No.	Date of deposit.	From whom received.	Amount.		Total carried to Cash Book.	Date of return of deposit.	Signature of party receiving deposit.	Remarks.
			Rs.	As.				
			4					
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8

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REGISTER XXI.

Register of records open for Draft Publication.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Number of plots.	Date on which draft publication took place.	Dates between which records were open for inspection at camp.	Number of cases under section 105 and section 106 filed during the month.	Number of cases entered in the last column which have been disposed of: a: During period of inspection.	b: During 1st week after.	c: During 2nd week after.	Date of return of records to head-quarters.	Remarks. One page for each pargana.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

REGISTER XXIII.

REGISTER OF LANDS HELD BY GOVERNMENT FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Name of Department.

Name of village.	Area of village.	Khasra number.	Number in Register VI.	Description of land and purposes for which held.	Area according to Register VI.	Area by present measurement.	Rent, if any, payable by Government.	Area held by tenants.	Rent payable by tenants.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

PART III.—THE PREPARATION OF COMPLETION REPORTS.

RULE 1. Every officer engaged on the settlement of fair rents should open the following register:—

Mahalwar progress Register A.

Serial number.	Name of village. At last settlement, with number in C Register.	Name of village. At present settlement.	Area at last settlement. Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Area at present settlement. Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Remarks. [Here note if held by a proprietary tenure-holder or *huttabud* (i.e., whether raiyats pay rents direct to the zamindar); and explain discrepancies of area.]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

All estates in the circle should be entered in this register, a separate page or pages being allotted to each estate, and a separate volume to each pargana. A page index of estates should be prefixed to each volume. The Assistant Settlement Officer will then fill up from the A Register, in the order of that register, the name of the old settlement villages contained in each estate, and check them with the *ruidad*, and at the same time endeavour to fill up the column for "Village at the present settlement," carefully bringing together all *kharij dakhil* villages belonging to the old settlement mauza.

RULE 2. As soon as the Assistant Settlement Officer has published the draft records of any village, he should fill up the remaining columns of this register for all estates, or portions of esates, in the village.

The entries in columns 4 and 5 should be made from the abstract registers of the last settlement, and columns 7 and 8 will be filled up from the (A) Form in the village record.

Column 8 should contain the following :—

1. Culturable and unculturable area (unassessd), not included in a holding.
2. { Grazing grounds, Reserved tanks, Burning ghats, &c.
3. Confirmed *jagir*.
4. Lands now granted rent-free, such as temple sites, &c.
5. *Minhai* of the last settlement.

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Great care should be taken that the entries in column 5, compiled from the abstract register, should give areas properly comparable with the areas given in column 8.

RULE 3. (*a*).—In the case of an estate which has been formed by partition since the last settlement the Assistant Settlement Officer should first make a comparison, village by village, of the area of the old estate (*taluk*), and of that of the estates into which it has been divided, so that against each old settlement village will be shown the area of the last settlement estate, and against each present survey village the areas of the lands of such of the present estates as are comprised in it.

The above entry will be made in red ink. The lands of the several estates will also be entered in black ink, each on a separate page, the old settlement columns, *i.e.*, 4, 5, 6, being left blank, and a reference made to the page on which the total areas of the parent and partitioned estates, are compared.

The following example of the manner of filling up the register may help to explain what is meant:—

Estate "taluk Ramnagar," present tauzi Nos. ... ... { 1800, 1200, 1201

Serial number.	Name of village. At last settlement.	Name of village. At present settlement.	Area at last settlement. Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Area at present settlement. Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	10
		Ramnagar	100	200	300	...	...	...	
		Tauzi No. 1800 ...	...	...	...	50	100	150	
		,, 1200 ...	...	...	...	10	90	100	
1	Ramnagar ...	Gopalpur *kharijdakhil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Kamnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Tauzi No. 1200 ...	...	...	...	10	40	50	
2	Shampur ...	Shampur	50	1 0	150	20	130	150	
		(Tauzi No. 1201) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Rampur ...	Rampur	50	100	150	10	140	150	
		(Tauzi No. 1800) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	200	400	600	100	500	600	

Estate Ramnagar, tauzi No 1800.

Serial number.	Name of village. At last settlement.	Name of village. At present settlement.	Area at last settlement. Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Area at present settlement. Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ramnagar ...	Ramnagar	See page 12.			50	100	150	
2	Rampur ...	Rampur	...	...	...	10	140	150	
		Total	...	...	...	60	240	300	

Estate Ramnagar, tauzi No. 1200.

1	Ramnagar...	Gopalpur ... ... *Kharij dakhil* Ramnagar	See page 12			10	40	50	
		Ramnagar	...	...	...	10	90	100	
		Total ...	...	...	...	20	130	150	

(*b*) In the case of *kot tauzis* (or estates having lands held in common) the present settlement area will be obtained by dividing the total area proportionately to the recorded shares in the *kot tauzi*. It is generally found that *kot tauzis* only occur in the cases of partition of last settlement taluks, so that the comparison of past and present areas will be made under the last rule.

RULE 4.—(1) In Register A will be entered only those estates that belong to the Assistant Settlement Officer's circle; for estates and portions of estates belonging to parganas not included in the Assistant Settlement Officer's circle, the following separate register will be kept.

The register should be opened at once. Columns 1 to 4 being filled up as directed in Rule 1:—

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Mahalwar Progress Register B.

Name of pargana.	Name of estate and tauzi number.	Names of villages: At last settlement.	Names of villages: At present settlement.	Area (excluding revenue-free lands) at present settlement: Assessed.	Area (excluding revenue-free lands) at present settlement: Unassessed.	Area (excluding revenue-free lands) at present settlement: Total.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Officer to whom statistics are to be sent.	Date of final publication.	Date of despatch of statistics.	Remarks. (Local reasons for exceptional rates of rent and any special reason for granting a concession should be noted.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

The entries in columns 5 to 12 of this register should be made immediately after draft publication. Before sending the records of a village containing lands of any such estate to headquarters for copying, the Assistant Settlement Officer will send a copy of the entries in thi, register, together with a statement of assets in the form of the detailed register of mahal assets and copies of the mauzawar *khewats* (for both zamindars and tenure-holders) and *sairat* statement, to the officer named in column 10. Notice of any subsequent alteration, and of the date of final publication, should be sent to this officer,

(2) The Assiatant Settlement Officer in charge of each district will issue lists showing the officer to whom the statistics of each pargana should be sent.

(3) The officer receiving such figures will proceed to write up from them his *mahalwar* registers and *khewat*, as if he had himself settled rents in the village in question.

When sent to headquarters, the statistics will be filed by parganas, until the completion work of the parganas concerned is taken up.

RULE 5. (*a*) Before records are sent to headquarters for copying, the detailed register of *mahal* assets will be written up in the form given overleaf. The names ofthe villages will be entered from Register A in the same order, and may all be copied as soon as the register is opened, space being allowed for the addition of others, in case they be subsequently found. Separate pages (*a*) and (*b*), will be kept for "*hustabud*" villages and "*maurusi*" villages (*i.e*, the rents of which are collected by proprietary tenure-holders) separate pages should be kept for each *mahal*, and the volume should have an index.

(*b*) In the case of *kot tauzis* or villages partly *maurusi* and partly *hastabud*, for which only one schedule has been made, the rents and areas should be divided under each class in proportion to the recorded shares. The proportionate share of the rents, areas and total number of tenants should be entered on separate pages (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), &c, as many pages as there are estates, reference being made to the page on which the number, areas and rents are to be found. The *tauzi* numbers and the shares of the original estate which they represent should also be given.

DETAILED REGISTER OF MAHAL ASSETS.

Detailed register of mahal assets for each class of tenants in Estate , Tauzi No. , Pargana.

Serial number.	Name of village.	A:—Rent-paying. Kharida jamabandi and other tenures excluding sarbarkari, makaddami and sikmi zamindars. Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference or +, or —.	Nisfi baziyafti. Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference or +, or —.	Kamil baziyafti. Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference or +, or —.	Thani. Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference or +, or —.
a	*b*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

A.—Rent-paying—*contd.*

Thani pshi mixed. Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference or +, or —.	Settled and occupancy. Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference or +, or —.	Non-occupancy. Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference or +, or —.	Chandna. Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference or +, or —.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

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A—Rent-paying—*concld.*											B.—Assessed to Revenue				
Other tenancies not binding against Government (assessed to rent.)					Chaukidari Jagirs, now assessed.			Other jagirs now assessed.			Other tenancies not binding against Government (assessed to revenue).				
Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or −.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Valuation for revenue.	Difference + or −.
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

B—Assessed to Revenue—*concld.*				Total					Remarks.
Nij jote and nij chas.									
Num	Area.	Valuation for revenue.	Sairat.	Number.	Area.	Existin rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or −.	(Here note the amount of concessions recommended and give reference to the paragraph of the report in which the details are explained.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66

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

Columns 41 to 45 will include any zamindari diya 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, 33, 28, 33, 38. 43, 55. 59, 60.

,, 64 ,, ,, 4, 9. 14, 19, 24, 29. 34. 39. 44. 48. 51. 55. 59. 60. i. e the valuation of nij chas should be included in the existing as well as in the settled rents.

RULE 6. As soon as the total of the settled assets of the estate has been compiled, the Assistant Settlement Officer should issue on each zamindar a special notice in the following form, calculating the revenue at 55 per cent. of the settled assets (unless he has already decided to give some other percentage); on this notice should be shown all the persons recorded for the share in which the person notified is interested, the revenue of that share and the revenue of the whole estate.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Printed forms are supplied.

To Mahal , Tauzi No. residing at mauza. zamindar / proprietary, tenure-holder

pargana zilla

WHEREAS the assessment of the estate , tauzi No. of which you are recorded as a Proprietor / Proprietary tenure-holder, is completed, and the new, Government revenue has been fixed at , you are hereby required to appear before me, Assistant Settlement Officer, at on the , to hear your mahalwar / tenure-holder's *Khewat* read.

Any objections that you may wish to make must be preferred orally or by petition on that day. The assessment papers will be open for your inspection from——(date) to——(date),at——(camp).

The returns of the above notice must be carefully preserved. When persons appear in answer to these notices every effort should be made to correct and complete the list of names of proprietors as supplied by the Collector.

RULE 7. The statements that are to accompany the report are to be in the from below, with four sets of headings.

The first

Names of proprietor.	Father's name.	Residence.	Share.

The second.

Name of village.		Area						Difference.
		At last settlement.			At present settlement.			
At last settlement.	At present settlement.	Assessed.	Unassessed	Total.	Assessed	Unassessed	Total	+ or —

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The third

Class of tenancy.	Number of holdings.	Area. At last Settlement.	Area. At present settlement.	Rents or valuations. At last settlement.	Rents or valuations. At present settlement. Existing.	Rents or valuations. At present settlement. Settled.	Difference + or— Between existing and past.	Difference + or— Between settled and existing	Incidence per acre. At last Settlement.	Incidence per acre. At present settlement. Existing.	Incidence per acre. At present settlement. Settled.
Kharida jamabandi ...											
Kamil bazyafti ...											
Nisfi bazyafti ...											
Thani											
Thani-pahi mixed ...											
Settled and occupancy ...											
Non-occupancy ...											
Cha n ...											
Chaukidari-jagir resumed											
Other jagirs resumed ...											
Tenancies newly assessed											
Tenancies valued for revenue,											
Lands in the possession of proprietors.											
Sairat											
Total											

The fourth

Proposed by.	Mufassal jama. Past.	Existing.	Settled.	Sadar jama. At last settlement. Percentage.	Amount.	Proposed. Percentage.	Amount.	Difference + or—	Proprietor's income. Present.	proposed.	Variation per cent.	Amount due to the chaukidar fund.

The 2nd heading is not printed on the forms, but printed slips of it are issued to be pasted on where convenient between the 1st and 3rd headings, so that, if possible, all names of proprietors as well as names of villages may be entered on the form. Separate sheets (Forms IV and V) are issued with the 1st two headings in case the entries are too numberous for the space provided on the form.

The various combinations of the form issued have been numbered I, I A. I B, I C, II, III III A, III B, IV, V, and two sheets of slip headings numbered I and II.

Form I contains the 1st, 3rd and 4th headings, with a space for the 2nd, and is for use when a report is submitted on a single estate.

Form I A is the same with the names of classes of tenancies left blank, for use in estates containing unusual classes of tenancies,

Form I B is Form I printed on a single sheet; this will be used when a number of small reports are sent up in one batch (the report may be written on the reverse of the form if brief enough).

Form I C, is to be filled up for any proprietary tenure contained in an estate,

Form II is to be filled up for estates partitioned since the last settlement, slip heading II being pasted in as the second heading; last settlement figures have been omitted from this form, except the incidence of rent, which should be taken from that of the parent estate.

Form III is to be filled up for the total of a group of estates partitioned since the last settlement, and Form II for each shall be enclosed therein, Form IV (comparison of area by villages, the 2nd heading) will also be filled up for the whole group and enclosed.

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Form IIIA is merely a form of index to cover a batch of reports sent up together.

Form IIIB is Form III printed on a single sheet with the headings of Form IV also, and is meant to be used (instead of Forms III and IV combined) for the totals of a group of partitioned estates when that is a small group and is included in a volume of small reports sent up together (the report may be written on the reverse).

Forms IV and V, and the slip headings, have already been explained.

There is one other form issued, viz., a sheet for showing the distribution of allowances between zamindar and tenure-holders. This is meant to be fitted into the body of the written report, both sides of the sheet being written on; the reverse side can of course be used as the page before or the page after the side containing the form, and there should be no difficulty in copying so as to make the writing continuous.

RULE 8. The first thing to be done when a copmletion report is to be written is to fill up the above statements. This is done as follows :—

1st heading is filled up from the list supplied by the Collector, as amended by the Assistant Settlement Officer after service of notices. This heading should not be finally filled up till the day before the report is submitted.

2nd heading is copied direct from Mahal Progress Register A.

3rd heading. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th columns are copied from the totals of the detailed register of mahal assets; the 2nd and 4th from the *ruidads*, and the rest are calculated from these.

4th heading. The mufassal *jama* is the same as the total assets less any concessions given on valuations for revenue; the *sadar jama* has to be calculated; the proprietor's present income is his existing assets *minus* the revenue he now pays, and his proposed income is his settled assets *minus* his proposed revenue.

The amount that will become due to the *chaukidari* fund when the Chaukidari Act is introduced will be 85 per cent. of the settled rent for resumed *chaukidari jagirs*, and this has always to be included in the revenue; thus, if 55 per cent. is the percentage of revenue proposed, the *sadar jama* will be 55 per cent. of the total settled assets *plus* 30 per cent. of the settled rent for *chaukidari jagirs* resumed, and the amount due to the *chaukidari* fund will be (as always) 85 per cent of the rent settled for *chaukidari jagirs* resumed. See also Part IV Rule 10.

Besides this form an English copy of the detailed register of mahal assets will be sent in with each report, If a number of reports are sent in together; these should be cut in half and bound in a volume.

If an estate is situated in one village only, this copy need not be sent in, as it will be the same as the figures in the third heading of the form.

RULE 9. The completion report of an estate should be arranged on the following plan :—

1. *History.*—An account of the various amounts of revenue at which the estate has been settled; the change in proprietorship, especially forced sales and their causes; the development of a group by partition; the number, means and position of the present proprietors; a similar history of proprietary tenures contained in the estate.

2. *Description.*—A classification of the lands according to their natural advantages and disadvantages; an account of the effects of irrigation or protection, if any; a comparison of the area with that of the last settlement; an account of the unassessed area and prospects of further increase of cultivation. It should also be stated whether the estate is scatterred or compact.

3. *Result of the last settlement.*—A verbal summary of the important points of difference between the last settlement and the existing assets as shown in the 3rd heading of the form, with reference to any special variations in different parts of the estate, as may appear from the detailed register of mahal assets, and appropriate comments thereon drawn from the local experience of the Assistant Settlement Officer. An explanation of the disappearance of *thani* holdings or of existing *pahi* rents being generally lower than *thani* rents should also be included.

4. *Effects of the present proceedings.*—A verbal summary of the important variations between existing and settled assets, a brief explanation of new assessments and valuations to revenue, and of large enhancements.

5. *The actual collection of rents.*—A summary of the conclusions drawn from the preceding paragraphs, with a brief account of system of collections prevailing in the estate; and the practice as regards interest on arrears, remission, *abwabs*. Actual collection papers should be quoted, and the Assistant Settlement Officer should state whether he expects that the zamindar will find any difficulty in realizing the rents now settled.

6. *Revenue demand proposed.*—Showing the effect on the zamindar's income, and the proportion of the immediate increase in the revenue demand, and, if necessary proposing the instalments in which the increase shall be taken.

7. A list of embankments contained in the estate showing—

Village.	Khasra No.	Area.	Class.

N. B.—Class V is not to be recorded at all (See Part I, Rule 25)

8. A schedule of lands reserved for grazing and cremation grounds showing :—

Village.	Khasra No.	Area.

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9. A note of any special *sairat* collections, or of any fact having an important bearing on the security of the revenue.

RULE 10.—When a pargana or other large area is being completed, a general report will be written for the whole area. It should contain a general summary on the lines given above for an estate report, and should also treat of the following matters:—

1. Boundaries and situation of the block.

2. Physical features and class of soil any special features of climate or rainfall.

3. An account of the crops grown, and of the results of crop experiments within the area (refer to the Settlement Officer, if necessary); special crops; methods of agriculture (if peculiar).

4. Communications (railways and roads); note especially if any improvements have been made since the last settlement.

5. Irrigation, if any, and its effect on rent rates. Include statistics recorded.

6. Liability to innundation or drought, protection by embankments, etc. Value of protection afforded, and the probable results that will follow the abandonment of any class III or class IV embankment.

7. Towns and markets.

8. Prices of common rice actually recorded at *hats* about the time of submission of the reports (note whether it is a year of scarcity or not). Where reports are being submitted for an area which includes a *chakla* kanungo's headquarters, Assistant Settlement Officers are requested to enter in their general or block reports of assessment, a list of prices of common rice (nothing whether the seer is 105 or 80 totals) for the years 1887—1896 in the months of—January; June, September.

9. Analysis of rates for estates or villages. Reasons why *pahi* rates are still less than *thani* rates if they are found to be so. Disappearance of *thani* holdings.

10. General condition of the people, whether emigration is common.

11. Principal products and trades.

12. Payment of village official and other customs.

13. See part III, Chapter 15, Survey and Settlement Manual, pages 106, 107, and include any other matters of general interest (the completion report of the last settlement should be consulted).

RULE 11.—Care must be taken with terminology, vernacular words are to be avoided as far as possible. If not entered in the glossary the English-equivalents should be given.

The term "rent" of "rate" is not to be used for a mere average of rents per acre. the term "incidence of rent per acre" should be used.

In classifying area do not use the word waste. The main divisions are: Cultivated or occupied area—Culturable area—Unculturable area.

RURE 12.—With the report on an estate the returns of all special notices are to be sent in a separate file. A summary of the objections filed by proprietors in half margin, with the Assistant Settlement Officer's replies in the other half, should be included in the special report.

RULE 13.—Assistant Settlement Officers submitting completion reports will keep a register in which every estate will be entered for which revenue proposals are submitted. This register will show the existing and proposed revenue of each estate, the date on which the settlement was finally sanctioned, and the dates on which kabuliyats were taken by the proprietor, and will submit a monthly return in the following form :—

Progress in assessment to Revenue during the month of

CIRCLE DISTRICT

Number of estates to be dealt with.	Number for which assessment proposals have been sent up by A. S. O.			Government revenue.		Number of estates of which the settlement has been sanctioned.			Number of estates for which Kabuliyats have been taken.				New Government revenue for which kabuliyats have been executed.			Increase of Government revenue at this settlement.			Remarks.
	To the end of the previous month.	During the month.	Total.	Existing.	Proposed.	To end of the previous month.	During the month.	Total.	Amount of revenue sanctioned.	To the end of the previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To the end of the previous month.	During the month.	Total.	To the end of the previous month.	During the month.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

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PART IV—RULES FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF REVENUE.

RULE 1.—The Government share of the assets to be taken at the present settlement is to be ordinarily 50 to 55 per cent. Whenever it is proposed to take less than 50 per cent. or more than 55 per cent., the sanction of the Board must be obtained,

Suspensions and if necessary, remissions will be given in case of calamity as in other temporarily-settled estates.

RULE 2.—Subject to the above rule, the Settlement Officer may assess estates to a revenue of Rs. 100 or less, without special confirmation by the Commissioner.

RULE 3.—(i) If the Government revenue exceeds Rs. 100, the assessment should be submitted to the Commissioner for sanction.

(ii) If he and the Settlement Officer agree, and the percentage of the assets to be taken as Government revenue does not exceed 55 per cent, or fall below 50 per cent., the assessment may be completed, subject to the Board's general approval.

(iii) If they disagree the case will be submitted for the orders of the Board.

(iv) If the Board agree with the Commissioner, they can confirm the settlement; if they differ from him the orders of Government will be taken.

(v) The law allows no *appeal* against an assessment of Government revenue as of right; but the rules for *revision* laid down in Rule 8, page 102 of the Survey and Settlement Manual (1895), and Rule 1, page 125 of the Board's rules (1896) apply.

RULE 4.—In the following cases it may become necessary to propose an assessment of less than 55 per cent. of the assets, and even to reduce it to less than 50 per cent. and the circumstances of every such estate should be carefully considered :—

(i) Where the nominal rent-roll is higher than the rental collected owing to flood, drought, &c.

(ii) Where the zamindar's income is largely decreased, even after allowing for enhancements of rent. In this case the device of a *rassadi* or progressive enhancement for five or ten years may be resorted to.

Where neither of these causes exist, 55 per cent. should ordinarily be taken.

RULE5.—More than 55 per cent. up to 60 pur cent. may be taken in the absence of the special grounds for reduction set out above, and an existing demand should not be reduced unless it exceeds 65 per cent. of the present assets.

RULE 6.—In the assessment of revenue (as distinguished from the settlement of rents) the use of annas should be avoided as far as possible, and all assessments should, if possible, be expressed in whole rupees.

RULE 7.—Similarly, all areas should, as far as possible, be expressed in acres. In the omission of fractions in both this and the preceding rule, a unit should be substituted for every fraction exceeding one half, but this should be done intelligently, and the total of any column or line should not be allowed to differ from the true total by more than half a unit.

RULE 8.—Where the notices to the zamindars prescribed by clause 6, section 2, Regulation VII of 1822, have been served, the assessment can, if desirable, be made retrospective or take to effect from the date of the next *kist* after the completion of the assessment.

RULE 9.—*Patwari jagirs* or service lands are to be resumed and settled with landlords, the same percentage of assets being allowed as for ordinary lands.

RULE 10.—As regards the assessment of markets or hats, Government has directed that shop rents or dues taken in money or kind, which represent payment for shops or sheds or raised plinths or seats or like accommodation provided by the landlord, should not be included in the assets on which land revenue is assessed; but that ground rents proper should be included in such assets; and that no assessment should be imposed on hats which would be likely to check the increase of their numbers or prevent expenditure on improvements.

RULE 11.—It has been decided to introduce the Chaukidari Act in to Orissa, and the *jagirs* of chaukidars are accordingly being assessed to rent. Government will take 85 per cent, of these rents for credit to the Chaukidari Fund, leaving the zamindar 15 per cent. to cover the cost of collection. As the Government revenue assessed on these assets will not become due until the Act has been introduced, care should be taken; with reference to the rules given above for the omission of fractions of a rupee, to secure that the revenue, without the addition due to the assessment of these *jagirs*, is expressed in whole rupees and that the addition also is fixed in whole rupees, where the Settlement Officer finds it possible to do so.

Where a proprietary tenure-holder intervenes, the percentage given as collection expenses should be divided between him and the zamindar, 10 per cent. being given to the proprietary tenure-holder as the actual collector, and 5 per cent. to the zamindar on accouct of his responsiblity for payment of the revenue.

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See also Part III, Rule 8.

RULE 12.—The rents of proprietary tenure-holders, such as *mukaddams, Padhans, maurusi, sarbarakars* and *parsethis* are not to be judicially settled under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, but will be left to be settled in connection with the division of the assets between Government and the zamindars.

Where there are proprietary tenures in an estate, the distribution of assets proposed should be sent up in draft to the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge before the report is submitted.

Where large reductions have to be made in the income of the proprietary tenure-holder, the following principles will be observed :—

(1) No tenure-holder's income for the first two years of the conclusion of the settlement should be reduced by more than 20 per cent.

(2) A further reduction of 20 per cent., but no more, may be made for subsequent years.

(3) The tenure-holder may be given the full benefit of the increased percentage of the assets now allowed by Government to settlement holder.

(4) When the concession in (3) proves insufficient to prevent a reduction of the tenure-holder's income below the limits prescribed in (1) and (2) above, the Assistant Settlement Officer must ascertain and report whether (*a*) the zamindar is entitled to a percentage of the assets, or whether (*b*) he can claim only the fixed income settled at the last settlement.

(5) In case (*a*) in (4) above the Assistant Settlement Officer will divide the loss of revenue to be sustained by the grant of further concessions to the tenure-holder between the zamindar and Government in proportion to the share of the assets assigned to each.

The following is an example of the application of the above principles :—

At last settlement.				Existing assets.	Settled assets.	Present income of tenure-holder.	Distribution of settled assets.						Remarks.
							For first two years			For subsequent years			
Assets.	To tenure-holder 20 per cent.	To Zamindar 15 per cent.	To Government 65 per cent.				To tenure holder 35 per cent	To zamindar 15 per cent.	To Government 50 per cent.	To tenure-holder 35 per cent.	To zamindar 15 per cent.	To Government 50 per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30	7 8	5 10	16 14	150	200	127 8 0 concession	70 32	30 —7	100 —25	70 6	30 —2	100 —4	
							102	23	75	76	28	96	

EXPLANATION.

The sums in columns 3 and 4 having been calculated on the assets at the last settlement, they remain fixed, and column 7, is column 5 less the total of columns 3 and 4.

The figure 70 in column 8 is a reduction of over 40 per cent. on the figure 127 in column 7. A concession of 20 per cent. on 127 is, therefore necessary to satisfy (1) above.

The loss of 32 thus sustained must be borne under (5) above by the zamindar and Government in the proportion of 15 to 50, i.e., 3 to 10. Thus the zamindar will lose 7, and Government 25 for the first two years.

The further reduction of 20 per cent. under (2) above, for subsequent years gives the figure 76 in column 11. The loss of 6 rupees may be roughly divided into 2 and 4 as shown in columns 12 and 13.

In the column of remarks should be entered the following note:—"The share of the assets left with the tenure-holder in excess of $\frac{\text{20 per cent. if a makaddam}}{\text{15 per cent. if a Sarbarakar}}$ is a temporary concession for the term of this settlement only."

RULE 13.—*Kabuliyats.*—The forms *of Kabuliyats* finally sanctioned by Government are given in Appendix J.

RULE 14 (*a*).—The following monthly returns will be submitted by the Settlement Officer to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. A copy will be sent at the same time to the Commissioner :—

The Director of Land Records will forward these returns with his remarks to the Board who will submit them to Government.

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I-Detailed return of assessment of estates approved by the Settlement Officer or by higher authority in the month of 189 .

Months.	Serial number.	Name of estate and tauzi number.	Atlast settlement.								Existing					As now determined and sanctioned.								
			Area.			Assets.					Area.			Assets.	Profits of proprietor	Assets.					Government revenue.			
			Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Percentage allowed to proprietor.	Amount.	Sadar jama.	Total.		Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.			Total assets.	Percentage allowed to proprietor.	Amount retained by proprietor.	Effect on proprietor's income. Amount.	Per cent.	New Government revenue. Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage of increase.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Note.—(1) Before entering the details of each month bring forward the grand total of all previous monthly return. The returns for the month should follow in detail, a monthly total should be struck, and then a grand total to date.
(2) The amount of Government revenue should be shown in whole rupees, fractions being dealt with as laid down in rules 6 and 7 above.
(3) The amount due for chaukidari fund should be shown in red ink under the amount of new revenue, and should be bracketted with the revenue.
(4) The amount in column 8 is not necessarily the exact amount representing the percentage in column 7 of the amount in column 10, as the calculation is obscured by the manner in which allowances have been given to *nisfi bazyafti* and proprietary tenure-holders. A similar explanation appiles to the amount in column 22.

II.-Abstract return of Assessments of estates to the end of

Total number of temporarily settled and Government estates.	Number of such estates for which assessment proposals have been sent up by the Settlement Officer.			Number of such estates the assessment of which has been finally confirmed or revised by the Settlement Officer of by higher authority in orders received by the Settlement Officer.			Effect on the Government Revenue of assessments finally confirmed or revised (omit fractions of a rupee.)				Remarks.
	To end of previous month.	During month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During month.	Total.		Old revenue.	New revenue.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
							To end of previous month.					
							During the month.					
							Total.					

(*b*)The following monthly return will be submitted by Assistant Settlement Officers engaged on settlement of land revenue:—

A.-Progress in assessment to revenue during the month of

CIRCLE DISTRICT

Number of estate to be dealt with.	Number for which assessment proposals have been sent up by assistant Settlement officer			Government Revenue.		Number of estates for which final assessment orders passed by confirming authority have been received by Assistant Settlement Officer.			Number of estates for which kabuliyats have been taken.			New Government revenue for which kabuliyats have been executed.			Increase of Government revenue at the settlement in the estates for which kabuliyats have been taken.			Remarks.
	To end of previous month.	During month.	Total.	Existing.	Proposed.	To end of previous month.	During month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During month.	Total.	To end of previous month.	During month.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

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Reprint of miscellaneous circulars issued by the Settlement officer.

1. After proposal of rents a *terij* in the form given below should be prepared for all Government and revenue-free lands in a village, the entries being made in the following order, (1) Government lands, (2) raiyats of Government, (3) revenue-free lands, (4) tenants in revenue free lands.

Terij of Government and Revenue-free lands.

Serial number.	Name of tenant.	Number of plots.	AREA.			REMARKS.
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

One set of consecutive serial numbers will given to all the holdings shown in the *terij* the serial number of the landlord being placed below that of the tenant.

2. After the assessment of chaukidari or other *jagirs* the status heading should be cut out and *"thani stithiban babat sabek jagir"* (*i. e.*, thani raiyat with settled rights, formerly jagir land) should be substituted. The corresponding entries in the *khatians* and in the (A) form should also be altered. The arrangement of the schedule need not be altered.

9. Road Cess and Public Works Cess should be calculated at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee of rent settled, and should be entered in the rent column of *khatians* separately from the rent, for every raiyat, whether he be a bazyaftidar-raiyat or a raiyat paying direct to the zamindar, or paying to a tenure-holder.

No entry of Road Cess payable by a tenure-holder whether *bazyaftidar*-tenure-holder, or other tenure-holder, need be made; except in the case of Government estates.

No entry of Road Cess payable by a *bahaldar* (except in the case of parcels of *bahal* lands included in a Government estate) need be made; but in the case of a *bahaldar's* raiyats Road Cess and Public Works Cess, at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee on the rent payable should be entered.

Under-rayats do not pay Road Cess and Public Works Cess. The entries of cesses in the khatians of parganas in which all assessment has been completed need not be corrected in camp. The entries will be made by the copying department.

4. *Preparation of Registers of Government Lands.*—Assistant Settlement Officers are requested to invariably record the names of the particular departments to which the lands belong, and also to enter the areas in the Proper division of the register of Government lands. Government lands should not be shown as *sarkari* only.

5. *Correction of Boundaries.*—During the month in which records are open for inspection after draft publication boundaries should be corrected.

Two muharrirs should be engaged together in this work. One muharrir should read from the khatian the khasra No. and the tenant's name, and the other muharrir should see that the entry in column 7 of the khasra is correct. After the whole khasra is corrected, one muharrir should take the map, read out to the other the khasra Nos. on N and S of each plot, the other should find the names to be entered from column 7 of the khasra, and the first muharrir should correct the boundaries in the khatian while the 2nd muharrir should correct the boundaries in the khasra. The boundaries in East and West in the khatians need not be corrected, as they are not to be copied into the record of rights.

6. *Instructions for the preparation of the schedules and the (A) Form, and for the arrangement of the khatians.*

(*a*) *Schedules.* All tenants for whom rents are to be fixed, or whose lands are to be assessed for revenue purposes, should be entered in the schedule in the order of the (A) Form given below. For further instructions see Part I, Rule 24.

Before draft publication the numbering of the schedule should be corrected, so as to give an unbroken serial number throughout the village. If corrections are made afterwards, numbers such as 21 (*a*), 21 (*b*) &c., may if convenient, be given. The areas and rents of *tawfir* tenants having *pahi* holdings should be, after *jamabandi*, included in the areas and rents of their original holdings.

(*b*) *Khatians.* After *jamabandi* khatians should be arranged in the order of the schedules and given serial numbers (in column 2), of which the numerator will be the "schedule," and the denominator the *"terij"* number.

(*c*) *A Form.* A copy of the (A) Form is given on the next page :—

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXISTING AND THE SETTLED

Pargana *Mauza*

Serial number	NATURE OF TENANCY.	BEFORE ASSESSMENT.							
		NUMBER OF TENANTS.		AREA.				EXISTING RENT.	
		Holding under proprietors *mahal babat* or proprietary tenure-holders.	Holding under intermediate tenants.	*Mahal babat.*		*Babat* under tenants.		*Mahal babat*	*Babat* under tenants.
				A	D	A	D		
1	2	3	4	5		6		7	8
1	Kharida jamabandi tenure-holders ...								
2	Nisfi bazyafti tenure-holders								
3	Kamil bazyafti tenure-holders								
4	Ordinary tenure-holders								
4(a)	Tawfir tenure-holders								
5	Nisfi bazyaftidars who are raiyats ...								
6	Kamil bazyaftidars who are raiyats (jagiri bazyaftidars included)								
7	Thani raiyats ... { Thani ... ... / Minha								
8	Thani-pahi mixed								
9	Settled and occupancy raiyats								
9(a)	Tawfir raiyats								
10	Non-occupancy raiyats								
11	Chandna raiyats								
12	Choukidars								
13	Patwaris								
14	Paiks and Khandaits								
1	Nij-jote								
2	Nij chas								
3	Jagir, Minha, and quit rent under Part I 14. { (*a*) Tenure holders / (*b*) Raiyats ...								
4	Chakran (service Jagirs)								
5	Uncultivated								
1	Settled and occupancy raiyats holding under kharidajamabandi tenure-holder.								
2	,, ,, nisfi bazyaftidars								
3	,, ,, kamil bazyaftidars ...								
4	,, ,, other tenure-holders ...								
5	Non-occupancy raiyats of kharidazamabandidars.								
6	,, ,, nisfi bazyaftidars								
7	,, ,, kamil bazyaftidars ...								
8	,, ,, other tenure-holders ...								
9	Chandana raiyats holding under kharidajamabandidars.								
10	,, ,, nisfi bazyaftidars								
11	,, ,, kamil bazyaftidars... ...								
12	,, ,, other tenure-holders ...								
13	Under-raiyats holding under (mahal) thani, settled, pahi, and non-occupancy raiyats.								
14	,, ,, raiyats of kharidajamabandidars.								
15	,, ,, nisfi bazyaftidars who are themselves raiyats and under-raiyats of nisfi bazyaftidar tenure-holders.								
16	,, ,, kamil bazyaftidar who are themselves raiyats and under-raiyats of kamil bazyaftidar tenure-holders.								
17	,, ,, raiyats of other tenure-holders ...								
18	Raiyats of nij jote								

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RENTS FOR EACH CLASS OF TENANCY.

Tauzi No.

AFTER ASSESSMENT.							
NUMBER OF TENANTS.		AREA.				SETTLED RENT.		REMARKS.
Holding under proprietors, *mahal babat*, or proprietary tenure-holders.	Holding under intermediate tenants.	*Mahal babat.*		*Babat* under-tenants.		*Mahal babat.*	*Babat* under-tenants.	Village rate.
		A	D	A	D			
9	10	11		12		13	14	15
A								
B								
C								

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(1) It will be seldom necessary to use a large (A) Form, as there are very few estates, in which all the statuses occur. (A) Forms of a smaller size, with columns 1 and 2 blank should be generally used. The statuses are to be written in the order shown above and serially numbered for as many as exist.

(2) Resumed *Jagirs* will remain where they are and the second half of the A Form will be filld up for each, but the status will be corrected to *"thani stithiban babat—Jagir."*

(3) Valuations for revenue of *Nij-jote* and *Nij- chas* and *sairat jama* will be entered both in the column for existing and in the column for settled rents, *sairat jama* being entered against the *anabadi*. In the case of tenancies in which valuations for revenue have been made, and no rent has hitherto been paid, the valuation will be entered only in the column for settled rent. Where a rent is already being paid, it should be entered in the column for existing rent, and the valuation for revenue in the column for settled rent.

(4) Valuations for revenue of *Dhulibhag* (*mahal babat, i.e.,* paid to the propreitor of the estate and not to middlemen) will be included in the total existing and settled rent, a note being made in the remarks column showing the amount of such valuation and the area covered by it

(5) When the total settled rent includes rent settled for land growing crops other than staple crops, under rule 18, part I, for which a lower valuation to revenue has been made than the settled rent, the difference between the rents settled for the lands growing these crops and the valuation to revenue thereon will be shown in the remarks column against each status in which it occurs, and the total of these differences will be deducted from the grand total of the settled rent column at the foot of the Form

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Instructions as to the reduction of rent for permanent deterioration of soil.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of an Assistant Settlement Officer in reducing rents for permanent deterioration of soil:—

1.(a) On receipt of an application from some or all of the tenants of a village on the ground of damage by deposit of sand, etc., the Assistant Settlement Officer will hold a local investigation in the presence of the representatives of the zamindars and the raiyats.

(b) If he is of opinion that the lands have really deteriorated he will demarcate on the trace the damaged lands, have a khasra prepared in the form of statement No. I, and from this prepare statement No. II. To prepare statement I, column 1 should be entered from the map and columns 2, 3 and 4 from the khasra. The khasra Nos. must be entered from the map in any order that is convenient. If the muharrirs are allowed to look through the khasra and check each plot in the map much time will be wasted.

STATEMENT No. I.

Khasra No.	Name.	Area.	Former crop.	Present crop.
1	2	3	4	5

Statement No. II can thus be filled in from the names entered in column II of statement No. I, care being taken to enter under the name of each raiyat, and under the proper heading, the totals of his depreciated area as per statement No. I. The rates in statement II and column 7 should not be filled up till affer the next local inspection.

A.—*Saradh* (autumnal rice) land now sand.
B.—*Saradh* land how *Rabi.*
C.—*Rabi* now sand.
Rate of reduction for A Rs. per acre.
" " B " "
" " C " "

STATEMENT No. II.

Serial No.	Schedule No.	Name.	Quantity of A.	Quantity of B.	Quantity of C.	Remission.	Existing rents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(c) Taking with him these documents, he should again visit the lands and check a certain number of the entries.

(d) He will take the evidence of the zamindars' agents and some leading raiyats on the following points, among others, viz:—

The rates of rent for the several classes of land in the village.

The deductions of rent rates, if any, already given on account of the damage now complained of.

The time when the damage first began, the cause of it, and whether the deterioration is likely to be permanent.

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And any other points on which he may base his finding as to the extent of the damage, its permanency and the amount of reduction that should be made.

(e) On the basis of this evidence and his own observations, and having regard to the last settlement rates and the present rates in neighbouring villages, the Assistant Settlement Officer may complete statement II by entering the amount of the reductions to be given on the several classes, and append it to his finding on the several points in issue.

(f) The Assistant settlement Officer should propose rents on this basis (or on the basis of any compromise filed by the parties which is in his opinion fair and equitable) to the zamindar and raiyats, and should get their acceptances. making such modifications as appear equitable in special cases.

(g) If any raiyats or the landlords refuse to accept a rent which he considers to be fair and equitable, the Assistant Settlement Officer may draw up a proceeding calling on them (the objecting parties) to propose a rent which they consider fair and equitable and to bring evidence He may on behalf of Government examine such witnesses as he thinks fit including the Amin who prepared the khasra) and settle such rents as he considers fair and equitable.

II. As an alternative procedure which the Assistant Settlement Officer will find convenient in the case of damage by flood, where the mischief is not so easily recognized as in the case of deposits of sand, the following is recommended :—

(a) The Assistant Settlement Officer should go to the fields accompanied by his amin, and by the zamindar and raiyats, and roughly mark out blocks which appear to have been equally affected by the floods.

(b) The amin will mark these blocks on the trace and give to each a letter A. B. C, according to the extent of damage that appears to have been done. The Assistant Settlement Officer will then hold a local inspection and after approval or modification of the blocks the amin should prepare a statement showing the present rates according to the zamindar's rent roll and the amount of remission agreed to by landlord and tenants, and get their signatures to it. The form would be only—

	Rate.	Remission.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.	2 5 6	0 12 6
B.	2 5 6	0 6 3
C.	1 9 0	0 6 3, &c.

If landlords and tenants disagree, the Assistant Settlement Officer should put down both their statements.

For the purpose of this enquiry it should be well to send a Head Muharrir or kanungo with the amin.

(c) Having made out the above statement, the Assistant Settlement Officer should see if the zamindars and raiyats admit the rates entered, and consider any objections to the rates or to the division into blocks, and should then take evidence, and record a finding as to the amount of deterioration, and the reduction that he considers fair and equitable on each class

(d) A khatian will then be prepared for all raiyats holding lands in any of the affected blocks as follows :—

Reduction A pies 2 per *gunt*.
B " 1 "
C " 1 "

Name of Raiyat.	Schedul No.	Area in			Reduction proposed.	Remarks.
		Block A.	Block B.	Block C.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

With the help of this khatian and the ordinary schedule the Assistant Settlement Officer will be in a position to propose rents to all tenants, and, in the case of objections can proceed as before to settle a rent according to law.

(e) In order to prepare the above khatian it will probably be necessary to extract from the map a simple khasra, as

Khasra No.	Block.
1	2

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III. Having completed the settlement of rents, the Assistant Settlement Officer should in all cases get from the zamindar a written acceptance of the rents settled, or refer in his proceedings to the fact that notice was duly served on the zamindar, and that he raised no objection.

VI. It will be unnecessary to get previous sanction before reducing rents, but any case presenting novel or specially difficult features should be referred for orders to the Assitant Settlement Officer in charge.

V. A report of reductions made will be submitted with the monthly returns in the following form :—

Name of village.	At last settlement.		At present settlement.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area.	Mufassal jama.	Cultivated area.	Area affected.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

A short explanatory note of the cause of reduction should accompany this statement. The note should show how much the net reduction is, *i.e.*, the amount of enhancement on lands not deteriorated should be shown.

VI. As regards the extent of reduction to be given it is difficult to give definite instructions.

The rates paid for similar land in villages where the existing rents have been retained are generally the safest guide, and if the damage has not been very recent, the price at which land is sold may afford valuable information, but generally speaking all that can be said is that no land should be assessed at less than 12 annas 6 pies per acre, and no land capable of growing rice at less than Re. 1-9 in Cuttack and Puri, or Re. 1-2-9 in Balasore.

Procedure for combined Re-attestation and Fair Rent work.

The order in which the work will be taken up is briefly as follows :—

1. Rule 11 (*a*) notice and notices to be served on the zamindars and proprietary tenure-holders to file *Ekpadiyas*.
2. *Sani* notice for preliminary attestation where necessary.
3. Preliminary attestation, decision of *badars*, correction of records and map, preparation of *tawfir* statements, re-arrangement of *khatians* and *misl*.
4. Preparation of Schedules, columns 1-6, and (A) Form (first portion), rough *Terij*, tahsilalahida statement, verification of the areas, and correction of *milan khasra*.
5. Preparation of village rate. Excess area statement, tenure-holders form, and filling in column 7 of the the schedule.
6. { Final attestation and announcement of new rents.
   { Issue of notices under Rules 23 (*a*) and 19.
7. *Jamabandi* and issue of notice on absentees.
8. Completion of *Jamabandi*.
9. Writing of judgment.
10. Preparation of (A) from (second portion), re-arrangement of khatians, and entry in Register leading up to monthly Return No. II.

Explanation—

1,2,3. Order for issue of Rule 11 (*a*) notice (specifying the date of final attestation) and *sani* notice for preliminary attestation, will be passed. (See specimen order sheet *below*). The latter notice will contain an order that all *badars* are to be filed during preliminary attestation, and will be disposed of by a certain date, which should be the day after completion of preliminary attestation. During this stage objections to entries in the record need not be made by means of petitions.—(*Vide* Rule 20, Part II.)

Before preliminary attestation is taken up, *i.e.*, before the entries in the khatians are explained to the tenants, the old area and rent should be entered in the *khatian* from the zamindars' or proprietary tenure-holders' *ekpadiya*. The old area should be entered in the left-hand corner of the *khatian* and the rent in column 8 (*a*). The rent as stated by the tenants should be entered in column 8 (*b*). If the tenant objects to the old area as stated by the landlord, the area as stated by him should also be entered in the left-hand corner to enable the Assistant Settlement Officer to make enquiries at the time of final attestation.

At preliminary attestation the muharrir will explain to the raiyats on what date final attestation will be made, and that they will then hear their new rents. He will also prepare the *tawfir* statement when necessary. He will correct the records and map according to the orders passed on the *badars*, and see that the nesessary notices are issued on absentees. He will enter from day to day in the order sheet a brief statement of the work done on each day.

The *khatians* will then be arranged alphabetically by status as shown in the (A) Form given in Appendix A] and given a serial No. in pencil. The serial No. will consist of a numerator, which will be the serial number running right through the village, and a denominator, which will be the serial number in a particular status. The same serial No. will afterwards be entered in column 1 of the schedule in pencil (a blank line being left between each number), and after judgment is written, the numbers will be written up in ink both in schedule and *khatians*. As it is intended that the schedules shall serve as a *terij* or index to the

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khatians, the *anabadi* and *jagir* (not to be resumed) *khatians*, of each *tauzi* shall be placed after the *nijchas*, *khatians*, *i e.*, after the last *khatians* of the B schedule.

The *misl* will then be prepared according to the instructions given in Part II of the Rules.

4 Preliminary attestation being concluded, columns 1—6 of the schedule form given below will be filled up for the revenue-paying portion of the village (if this has not already been done at head-quarters).

Tauzi No. *in Village* *Pargana* *District* *Village Rate.*

Serial number.	Serial number of khatian.	Name of tenant.	Number of plots.	Old area.	New area. Cultivated.	New area. Uncultivated.	New area. Total.	Existing rent.	Proposed rent.	Whether accepted or not.	Settled rent.	Whether accepted or not.	Remarks. (Here note reference to judgment in case of non-acceptance.)	Page No. in volume of khatians.
1					5									
a	*b*	2	3	4	*a*	*b*	*c*	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.							

A *terij* will be prepared for Government and bahaldar's lands, and raiyats of Government *bahaldars* only in the form given in Appendix A. The (A) form (the portion prepared before *jamabandi*) for each *tauzi*, and the *tahsilalahida* form for the whole village, including *bahal* will be made. The *tahsilalahida* form to be used is given below—

TAHSILALAHIDA FORM.

Last Settlement. Name of Mauza.	Name of Tahsilalahida.	Area of Mauza.	Area of Tahsilalahida.	Present Survey. Excluding *bahal*. Name of Mauza and tauzi No.	No. of fields.	Name of Tahsilalahida and tauzi No.	No. of fields.	Area of Mauza.	Area of Tahsilalahida.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Add	No. of fields		*Area*	
						Niz-mauza ...		...		
						Lakhraj bahal (If not included above)		...		
						Sarkari ...		...		
						Total ...		Total		

The areas of all *tauzies* and of the whole village will then be verified and corrected. The entries ragarding areas should be made in the *khewat* part I for each *tauzi*. The totals of the pages of the khasra will be verified, and the correct totals will be entered in the *milan khasra*, which will then be verified with the *tahsilalahida* form Where separate *milan khasras* have been prepared for each *tauzi*, totals will be included under the tota s in the *milan khasra* of the *niz-mauza*, and a grand total made.

This grand total must agree with the grand total area of the village entered in the *tahsilalahida* form.

The village rate will then be prepared and passed by the Assistant Settlement Officer. The excess area statement and tenure holder's form will be filled up, and column 7 of the schedule written, in accordance with the rules contained in Part I.

The village will then be ready for final attestation.

6. At final attestation the Assistant Settlement Officer will have the *khatians* and schedules before him. He will select grazing grounds, etc, according to the instructions contained in Part I. He will seal the *khatian*, and sign the entries of status and existing rent, as the *khatian* is read out. He will then announce the new rents recorded in column 7 of the scnedule. He will record and initial the acceptances, and will announce to all present, and objectors (if any), that the rents will be settled on the day fixed in the Rule 53 (*a*) notice. On the same day Rule 23 (*a*) and 19 notices will be issued. The Rule 23 (*a*) notice must allow seven days interval after service and should, as a rule, be for a date eight days after the date of final attestation

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7. On the day fixed the Assistant Settlement Officer will proceed to read out the names and new rents of all tenants, to settle rents for the objectors, and to issue special notices on those who have not given acceptances, and who are now absent. Intermediate orders regarding the proposal of rents to absentees should be entered on the order sheet.

8. Judgment should be written three or four days after the completion of *jamabandi*, and should contain the necessary note that applications under Rule 19 will be received up to a certain date.

9. The second portion of the (A) form will now be written up from the schedules, a short note of all alterations being made in the remarks column to facilitate entry in the Register for monthly return II. This Register will then be written up.

The *khatians* must then be carefully arranged, so as to correspond with their order in the schedules, and the serial Nos. in both written up in ink.

If x be taken as the number of tenants and 25 the number of *khatians* the entries in which an ordinary muharrir can explain to raiyats in a day, the date by which *badars* should be disposed of will be $\frac{x}{25}+1$ day after the service of *sani* notice. In a village of some 300 tenants, if one or two days be allowed for giving effect in the records to the *badar* decision and the muharrir writes 120 schedules per diem, and if three days are allowed for the other work detailed above, the dates for final attestation will be $2+\frac{x}{120}+3$ days after date for the decision of *badars*. When schedules are prepared at headquarters the figures $\frac{x}{120}$ will be omitted from the calculation.

Specimen order sheet for a village of 300 tenants.

1-11-96	The record having been put up, it is ordered that :— The records be made over to Ram Das, muharrir. Rule 11 (*a*) notice be issued to tenants and landlords for final attestation for 21-11-96, *i.e.*, $\left\{\left(1+\frac{300}{25}+1+2+\frac{300}{120}+3\right)\right\}=21$.
	Sani notice for preliminary attestation to be issued for 2-11-96 with the order that *badars* are to be filed and will be disposed of by 14-11-96, *i.e.*, $\left\{\left(1+\frac{300}{25}+1\right)=14\right\}$.
2-11-96	The raiyats being present, *bujharat* of 25 *khatians* was made, *badar* correction in records wes made, and *tawfir* statements prepared. Notice was issued on Nos. absentees to be present on 4-11-96.
	[So on from day to day.]
14-11-96	13 *badars* disposed of and records corrected accordingly. Preliminary attestation being complete, order was passed that the records be put up in accordance with Rule 11 (*a*) notice on 21-11-96 for final attestation.
15-11-96	120 *khatians* were entered in the schedule, columns 1-6.
16-11-96	Do. Do. do. do.
17-11-96	60 *khatiaas* " " " and A form and rough terij prepared.
18-11-96	The *Tahsilalahida* statement was prepared, the *milan khasra* corrected and comparison of areas made and the village rate was prepared and passed.
	[So on from day to day.)
21-11-96	Final attestation was completed and order passed for drawing up a proceeding under Rule 23 (*a*), and service of it under Rule 24 (2) for 29-11-96. Rule 19 notice to issue for 23-12-96.
22-11-96	Proceeding under Rule 23(*a*) duly served.
29-11-96	Rents were finally proposed to the tenants. Issue special notice on Nos absentees to attend on 4-12-96.
4-12-96	*Jamabandi* having been completed, put up on 8-12-96 for judgment.
8-12-96	Judgment was delivered, and the rents proposed on 29-11-96 declared fair and equitable and ordered to be entered in the *khatians*.
9-12-96	All rents entered in the *khatiaus* and the A form completed.
23-12-96	No application having been made under Rule 19 (or Applications under Rule 19 having been disposed of) order was given to make over the records to.....kanungo, and to issue notice for draft publication for.....(date).
2-1-97	Whereas, according to the draft publication kanungo's report, draft publication was duly made on 1-1-97. ; ordered that records remain open in camp for inspection till 3-2-97.
4-2-97	Records having remained open to inspection for one month, ordered that the records be sent to the head office for copying.
	Records having returned from offiice ordered that notice for final publication do issue for (date).
	Whereas, according to the final publication kanugo's report, final publication was duly made, ordered to make the necessary entries in the *mahalwar khewat*.

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Note by Mr. H. D. deM, Carey on the organisation of a camp for the settlement of rents and assessment of revenue.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The chief aims of the Assistant Settlement Officer must be (1) to get all objections recorded and corrections made before he proposes rents; (2) to get the villagers to understand their khatians and new rents before he enters into discussion with them; (3) to collect all possible information affecting the actual realisation of recorded demands before he settles new rents.

The object of this note is to show that careful attention to these points is quite consistent with a high rate of outturn, if the details of camp work are systematically arranged, and responsibility distributed between various branches.

PART I

General outline of the work of an assessment camp. A village record passes through the following stages —

1. *Record-room* —Here every record must be carefully examined, indexed, and arranged by the record-keeper at least a fortnight before it will be required for assessment. Defects should be reported to the Assistant Settlement Officer. The name of the present settlement village will also be entered against each estate contained in the Mahal Progress Register A.

N. B.—It is presumed that all last settlement names of villages and areas are entered in this Progress Register as soon as, or before, the assessment camp begins work.

2. *Entry in programme and issue of notice for assesment.*—In this stage the record passes into the hand of a head muharrir, who examines it to see if the attestation work is complete and reports to the Assistant Settlement Officer; it must be ascertained at this time that all recent partitions have been given effect to, or if not, no time must be lost in deputing an amin. The notice for assessment is then issued some days before it is intended to receive petitions, and will show that petitions will be received from a certain date to a certain date

In the interval between the issue of notice and the fiast date fixed for receiving petitions, the Assistant Settlement Officer will visit the village to acquaint himself with any special advantages or disadvantages of the lands, and to collect information as to the actual realisation of demands, and to interest the villagers in his procedure, in order that they may come in freely during the dates fixed for hearing petitions.

3. *Actual assessment work, during which the record is in the hands of an assessment muharrir.*—This may be subdivided as follows:—

(*a*) *Period for receiving objections.*—This should usually be calculated on the supposition that two-thirds of the villagers will wish to have their khatians explained to them, and that 20 khatians can be explained per day; not less than four days should, however, be given for this period, and two or more villages whose total numbers of tenants does not exceed 150 should be given to one muharrir, the period for this and each succeeding stage being calculated on this total. If a village has over 300 tenants, the record should be divided between two or more muharrirs, either by tauzis or by status, as may be most convenient.

The maximum time for this period should usually be ten days, but if owing to a large number of difficult disputes or amin's enquiries orders cannot promptly be passed on all objections, the Assistant Settlement Officer must extend the time and can give more work to the muharrir who has the record. This can be arranged by combining or dividing records as described above, but a small record must not be given to muharrir who has also a large record to work on.

The villagers usually attend from 1 to 6 P.M., and in the morning hours the muharrir will check the totalling of the schedules, and carry out all orders passed on petitions.

(*b*) *Preparation of record for proposal of new rents.*—Office work by assessment muharrir—calculated as follows:—

One day for competition of tamil not done during stage (*a*), for revising schedule totals and preparing village rate, and also one day per 75 tenants for calculation of subsidiary statements and of new rents. If a large number of orders are not passed till the end of stage (*a*) more than one day must be allowed to complete *tamils*, but the Assistant Settlement Officer must do his best do dispose of objections from day to day.

(*c*) *Proposal of new rents calculated as follows.*—One day per 50 tenants for explaining new rents and recording acceptances, one day extra for dealing with persons who have not given acceptances. The muharrir will *tamil* every morning the order passed the day before, a head muharrir actually writing the new rents and corrections of status in the khatians. One extra day will be reckoned after the above for complection of *tamil*.

4. *Completion of check by head muharrir.*—The head muharrir (as described later on) will have done all the checking that can be done during the stages preceding, but two days more may be allowed for him to complete check before judgment is signed and the record passed into the next stage.

NOTE BY SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—Assistant Settlement Officers may find it more economical for one muharrir to carry the work of his record right through till draft publication. The assessment muharrir has a knowledge of his record which the completion staff do not possess.

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5. *Preparation for draft publiction.*—This is done by a completion staff consisting of a head muharrir and two muharrirs (when completion reports are actually being written. a further staff of a clerk and one more muharrir is necessary). In this stage the new rents are totalled and checked, and the schedule totals of existing rent and new area are checked. Then the second half of the A) Form, the Return II register, and the new area in Mahal Progress Register A, are simultaneously written up. The Assistant Settlement Officer then examines the areas in the Mahal progress Register, tauzi by tauzi, and if there is any discrepancy, makes the most careful enquiries to ascertain whether there are lands elsewhere which were at the last settlement included in the collections of these villages.

It will often save much trouble if before assessment he enters in pencil the new area of each village, tauzi. by tauzi. in the Mahal Progress Register from the attestation record, so that before assessment begins he may see if there is any serious discrepancy to reconcile. Where a last settlement village is represented by several present settlement villages in the Mahal Progress Register, this is essential, as otherwise he will not discover the discrepancy until all the villages concerned have been assessed.

6. *Draft publication.*—(*Vide* paragraph 8 and Part III, paragraph 2 below.)

7. Preparation for copying by the completion staff as in stage 4.

The records are to be corrected according to cases; the schedule totals for existing and settled rent and new area re-totalled and re-checked; the schedules re-numbered *in ink* (this should not be done before) and the totals copied into the register of mahal assets. The entries in the 2nd half of the (A) Form, the Return II register and Mahal Progress Register will then be corrected simultaneously and the record returned to the record-keeper.

Copying.—The records will be sent in to one of the copying centres in batches of 10 or more, with a list showing the order in which they are to be finally published, and the Superviser will calculate the time to be taken on each, and so arrange for their being finished in that order.

NOTE.—The Assistant Settlement Officer on first making his programme should similarly calculate so that jamabandi may be completed in compact order, beginning farthest away from his next centre, and ending the 3-mile radius of his next centre, so that work may go on continuously, the last few villages being begun from one and finished fron the next centre.

NOTE BY SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—Programmes should be so arranged as to allow work to be done from April onwards in centres where bungalows are availadle.

Draft publication will thus be done in the same compact order, and the same order will be given for final publication.

9. Final publication should be made by a specially appointed kanungo. Names should be sent up at least a month before final publication begins, and the work should not begin until the kanungo can have continuous employ.

HART II.

1. *How to make a programme.*—The basis of a progamme must be the time taken on stage 3, the period during which the record is in the hands of a muharrir for assessment. (*vide* part I), and the work will be so arranged that a record is to be given to each muharrir the day after he gives up another. Thus for a village of 150 tenants, stage 3 should occupy the following period :—

	(*a*)	5 days.
	(*b*)	3 ,,
	(*c*)	5 ,,
Total	...	13 days.

2. Thus if 10 muharrirs are employed on actual assessment work each can turn out 150 tenants in 13 days or, allowing for holidays and illness, let us say 150 tenants in 15 days or ten tenants a day, *i.e.*, total 3,000 per month, and this with the most ample provision for every attention to villagers.

3. The Assistant Settlement Officer's programme for assessment and the head muharrir's diary should have two columns added, one to show the dates between which petitions are to be received, and the other to show the date on which the assessment muharrir's work will be concluded. The Assistant Settlement Officer must remember that hs can only keep up a routine rate of progresss where no serious difficulties occur. He is expected to ascertain all serious difficulties at the latest within the first few days of stage 3, and to modify his programme accordingly and re-adjust the work given to each muharrir, so that none are left idle.

PART III.

1. *Miscellaneous duties.*—The clerk will have charge of all returns except Return II, which is kept by the completion staff.

2. The draft publication kanungo is only occupied some 20 days a month at the most. When he is out he must be out continuously, and when he is in he must be employed continuously, *i.e.*, he must have definite duties assigned to him which should generally be part of the clerks' work and may also be the preparation of returns (except Return II).

NOTE.—When a completion staff clerk exists and is not fully employed, he may be given the returns,

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3. The least useful and lowest paid muharrir of the assessment staff will be kept to write notices, and will not be given assessment work. He will write all the notices for assessment, notice on absentees, and all the Assistant Settlement Officer's summons and processes, and will be under the supervision of the muharrir described in the next paragraph.

4. The amount of Rs. 15 sanctioned for a draft publication kanungo's muharrir is not always used, as the kanungo rarely has a muharrir, and if he has, he is a low-paid man.

This sum will be applied to pay a bench muharrir, whose duties will be—

(i) To put up before the Assistant Settlement Officer all badar report sheets, petitions and cases.

(ii) To write on all these, in accordance with the Assistant Settlement Officer's decision, a vernacular order showing exactly the corrections to be made in the records with reference to khatian and khasra numbers.

Thus assessment muharrirs will not be kept hanging about the Assistant Settlement Officer for orders, and will not have to search miscellaneous papers for a clue to the *tamil* of orders, Further, the checking of *tamil* will be much simplified.

If the bench muharrir is overworked, another man must be taken from the assessment staff and made assistant. It will be far more economical to have one man less on assessment than to have an indefinite mass of work distributed over all the assessment staff.

PART IV.—*Duties of more responsible clerks.*

1. The record muharrir must have five distinct divisions of the records—

(i) Records of which assessment work has not begun are in his sole charge, and should be methodically examined as described in Part 1, paragraph 1 above.

(ii) Records required for assessment, accessible to the assessment head muharrirs and muharrirs.

(iii) Records of which jamabandi is complete, but which are not ready for copying, accessaible to the completion staff. This section may be divided into two : " Before Draft Publication " and " After. "

(iv) Records for final publication.

(v) *Last Settlement and Miscellaneous.*—On receipt from and issue to muharrirs in each of the first three stages.

The record-keeper is solely responsible for arranging and indexing the records according to rules, and for reporting missing or damaged papers, and at all times he is responsible for all records being properly folded and preserved and being kept in their proper racks. Each *basta* should have a lable distinctive of the rack to which it belongs, which only the record-keeper should be allowed to change.

2. *Duties of the Assessment Head Muharrirs—*

(i) In consultation with the Assistant Settlement Officer to arrange a programme for each muharrir in their charge, so that all may be continuously employed, and that before the work of one is finished it may be decided which record he shall have next.

(ii) To sit for their work with the assessment muharrirs in their charge grouped round them, so that they can hear and answer questions. (In the afternoon each head muharrir must have a space round him sufficient for the records of 30 villagers.) This should secure that villagers are patiently treated and badars intelligently recorded.

(iii) At least once in three days to take up the record of each muharrir, examine it in the utmost detail, note all difficulties, complete the report sheet for the Assistant Settlement Officer, and do all the checking that can be done at that stage.

NOTE.—If there are 10 muharrirs doing assessment a head muharrir will thus have two or three records a day to examine.

(iv) The checking duties mentioned in paragraph (iii) may best be carried out on the following plan :—

All schedule totals required for the village rate to be checked ; village areas as shown on every paper in the record to agree.

NOTE.—The head muharrir must himself prepare the village rate form.

One-third of all entries in subsidiary statements and all new rents, to be checked and marked, and mistakes reported to the Assistant Settlement Officer, who will decide whether any further check is necessary according to the nature of the mistakes.

The head muharrir must see that an entry has been made in pursuance of all orders passed during assessment, but will at first only check the accuracy of on-third of the *tamil* and report to the Assistant Settlement Officer for orders as to any further check.

The head muharrir must himself enter in the khatians all new rents and corrections of status.

NOTE.—It has already been shown that if a head muharrir sees each record once in three days it only means examining less than three records a day, so he can examine them very thoroughly, and this should prevent difficulties not coming to light till the last moment. If he sees a record of 150 tenants every three days he will examine it once two or three days before it is given to a muharrir, twice during the time petitions are being heard, once when new rents are being calculated, once during proposal of new rents, and once after the muharrir has done with it.

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(v) If the muharrirs come from 10 to 6 the head muharrirs must come from 8 to 11, and 1 to 6, as when checking work is to be done the muharrir and head muharrir can not both have the record; and this sort of work should be done from 8 to 10 A. M.

(vi) Head muharrirs must see that the muharrirs' diaries are properly kept up, and should keep a note-book in which to enter the records they examine daily and note mistakes as they go along for report to the Assistant Settlement Officer.

3. *Completion staff Head Muharrir*—

(i) To ascertain beforehand on what dates records will come in from the assessment staff, and to distribute them between his to two muharrirs.

(ii) To check all schedule totals of new rents, and one-third of those of existing rents and new area, and to report mistakes to the Assistant Settlement Officer for orders as to further check.

Before draft publication to make the entries in the Return II register, and see that entries are correctly made at the same time in the 2nd half of the (A) Form and in the Mahal Progress Register.

(iii) To see that the record is ready for draft publication in time according to the programme kept by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

(iv) To see that all orders passed after assessment are entered in the records, to check the accuracy of one-third of the entries, and to report mistakes to the Assistant Settlement Officer for orders as to further check.

(v) On completion of the correction according to cases, to re-check shedule totals [as in paragraph (ii)]and to enter them in the register of mahal assets, at the same time correcting the entries in the 2nd half of the (A) Form, Return II register and Mahal Progress Register.

(vi) To return the record at once to the record-keeper.

(vii) To total and cross total the entries in the register of mahal assets as soon as they are complete for any estates, and to report the fact to the Assistant Settlement Officer.

(viii) When a pargana is comelete, to compare the return register with the Mahal Register, and to see that every entry in the former has found place in the latter (except those that refer to other panganas), and in case of any discrepancy to refer to schedule totals.

(ix) To compare the progress register with the register of mahal assets, and in case of discrepancy to refer to the schedule totals, and to see that no instances of discrepant areas have been left unexplained.

Completion staff clerk.—When a clerk has been appointed to a completion staff, he will keep Return II and its register. The duties (viii) and (ix) of the completion staff head muharrir will be transferred to him. He will also prepare an English copy of the detailed register of mahal assets, entering the names of villages as soon as possible, and the figures as soon as the entries for eacn estate are complete

His chief work is to compile the completion report statements from the registers (*viz.*, from ruidads, abstract register, A Register, Mahal Progress Register A, and register of mahal assets), and he will have one muharrir to assist him. He must be good at arithmetic, as he has to calculate all the incidences of rent. His muharrir may do some of this, but he must check all.

PART V.—*Important duties of the Assistant Settlement Officer.*

1. To see that the programmes of each department fit into one another, and that no delay occurs in Passing from one stage to another.

2. To proportion the strength of various departments in modification of the general instructions given above, as may be found necessary, so that in no stage the work falls into arrears.

3. To dispose of all badars and cases, *village by village*, taking up about three villages a day during assessment, to dispose of all uncontested matters, or matters, decided by a few questions, in the afternoons when villagers are present, and to reserve a separate day for each village for disposing of seriously contested cases. The object of this is that persons with trivial corrections to obtain may not be detained constantly in camp, and that the assessment muharrirs may not have all the *tamil* to make on one day.

Similarly, in disposing of cases, 1, 2, or 3 days should be fixed during, and shortly after, the period of inspection for each village, so that villagers may not have to come in several times about similar disputes. If the number of cases is large, the Assistant Settlement Officer should go to the village, and having thus given every facility for the production of evidence should not ordinarily grant any adjournment.

4. As noted in Part 1, paragraph 2, to visit each village before assessment begins, to collect all general information he will require for settling fair rents, and determining the revenue demand, and to induce the people to come into camp. The whole success of this scheme depends on his getting the villagers in. If the difficulty is with the zamindars or their agents (as is usually the case with petty zamindars) he should, when issuing notices for assessment, issue also on the principal shareholders a notice stating the total area and rent of their tauzi as attested, and that new rents are to be settled and revenue to be revised, and that if they do not produce their collection papers within the dates fixed for hearing petitions, it will be

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assumed in fixing the revenue demand that all rents recorded are realised in full. This will probably bring them in. The Assistant Settlement Officer should make extracts from their palm-leaf bhians and from the receipts of selected villagers and try to ascertain actual collections for several years in individual cases. He must also ascertain how long arrears are usually allowed to run on, and in what way the zamindar takes steps to realise them, and whether in the long run he usually does realise their equivalent in cash or grain or some other fashion.

5. The Assistant Settlement Officer must arrange his camp so that each group of muharrirs works in the immediate presence of his head muharrirs, and at least so that all assessment muharrirs work in his own view. Assessment muharrirs, in the afternoon must work in the open, and the Assistant Settlement Officer must sit where he can see them. A judicious selection of trees and an expenditure of Rs. 5,10 or even 15 rupees on palm-leaf screens will always make this consistent with the comfort of muharrirs and villagers.

6. If the Assistant Settlement Officer goes out on 8 mornings in the month and visits 2 villages on each of those mornings, he can visit 16 villages a month, which is the maximum he is ever likely to assess, and it will usually be possible for him to visit 2 villages between 8 and 12 A.M.

On other mornings he will (*a*) examine carefully the work of either his record muharrir, or head muharrir, or completion clerk, or clerk to see that their work is being thoroughly done, and all programmes are drawn up well ahead and no delays are occurring, and he will also go carefully into the work of one assessment muharrir. He will receive the head-muharrirs' reports on mistakes found in the records, and pass orders, and also see report sheets and pass orders on difficulties.

Whatever he takes up he should go into very thoroughly, as it is better to examine thoroughly the work of each muharrir once a month, than hurriedly many times.

7. In the afternoons he will have up the badar sheets and report sheets of as many muharrirs as possible and decide on the spot all he can, and fix a day for each village for seriously contested matters. He will record all acceptances he can, and every two or three days he will have to settle rents for which acceptances were not recorded. There will also be casework, and all cases under section 105 or 106 should be heard in the mornings, if possible, and on as few days as possible, whole days being set apart for such casework. Assistant Settlement Officers should in all disputes and cases and in all settling of rents, first dispose of uncontested or easily decided matters, and set apart as few days as possible for serious disputes.

8. He must most carefully arrange programmes for amins. When an amin has been sent to a village, no work in other villages must be given him as long as there is work for him in that one, and if his work gets heavy, another or more amins must be sent to the same village and kept there as long as there is work for them. If the early stages of the work are properly done, all disputes must be found out at least a week before the completion of jamabandi, and there are very rarely any disputes in which all the amins' work cannot be done in a week. If there are, they would be found out much sooner.

Re-attestation work.—Where re-attestation is necessary some slight modifications are required in the above instructions.

(1) The muharrir must have the record two or three days before the dates fixed for receiving petitions.

(2) The stage for preliminary attestation will correspond with stage 3 (*a*) (for receiving petitions, except that the period must be calculated for *all* the tenants at 20 per day).

(3) The muharrir will give up the record one day after final attestation and get another. In order to effect this, two (or if necessary more) muharrirs will be taken from the assessment staff as *khasra readers* : their duty will be to read the khasra to the assessment muharrirs in turn as each record is given out ; also one man from the assessment staff will be appointed as assistant bench muharrir, and his duty will be to attend to any new work on all records which may have to be done after final attestation and before assessment day, and to put up records for assessment, and *tamil* (with the head muharrir) settled rents. The re-attestation and assessment muharrir will *tamil* all orders passed up to the end of final attestation, and all acceptances recorded, before he gives up the record, and there should be very little work after final attestation.

Conclusion.—The initial work in every branch, the drawing up of the first programmes and the distribution of the supervision, must be done by the Assistant Settlement Officer alone, and he must keep all the threads in his own hand.

It will be useless for the Assistant Settlement Officer merely to explain these orders to his staff and leave matters to them. They are not intended to be an addition to the mass of instructions already to be learnt by heart, but merely to give the Assistant Settlement Officer personally an idea of how to organise his staff, so that they may work with the greatest efficiency, and if he carries out the idea faithfully, I am convinced it will save him personally a great deal of labour.

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Instructions drawn up by Mr. J. E. Webster for the disposal of applications under sections 105 and 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and miscellaneous petitions.

I.—*Miscellaneous objections.*—(*a*) It is necessary that there should be some limit to the time during which miscellaneous petitions can be disposed of at the jamabandi stage. Generally this date should be about four days after the last day of proposal of rents and about two days before the signing of judgment.

Petitions filed after this date must be registered under section 105, and will be disposed of after draft publication.

(*b*) The attention of Assistant Settlement Officers is at the same time directed to the rule requiring that no village shall be shown in the returns until it is completed. Petitions should therefore be disposed of, as far as possible, before judgement is written, and Assistant Settlement Officers must be careful not to abuse the discretion given them by the preceding paragraph, so as to postpone to a later stage, work which should have been completed during jamabandi.

II.—*Amins' enquiries.*—(*a*) All applications for enquiries by amins should—like other petitions—be entered on the badar sheet if made verbally, on the order sheet if by written petition.

(*b*) In disposing of amins' report the Assistant Settlement Officer should, as far as possible get the parties before him, and explain his orders to them personally. He must do so in all cases involving an alteration of rent.

III.—(*a*) Where a rent is to be altered the Assistant Settlement Officer's order on the petition or the amin's report must state how the alteration is to be made.

(*b*) All orders must be in the Assistant Settlement Officer's handwriting on the order sheet or badar list. It will be the duty of the bench muharrir or clerk to write out fully in the vernacular the purport of the Assistant Settlement Officer's order, except where the changes to be made are already shown in an amin's report or other statement.

IV.—*Petitions under section 105.*—See Chapter 6, Part III, Survey and Settlement Manual.

(*a*) Such petitions must be presented in the prescribed form. No stamp is to be required on them except in the case of lakhiraj bahal lands, when they must bear a stamp of As. 8.

(*b*) The party presenting them should be asked if he wishes for summons to be issued to his witnesses. The Assistant Settlement Officer will then at once fix a date and pass the necessary orders as to the issue of summons, and will note whether process fees are to be levied.

(*c*) The petitions will be registered in the form of the Board's register of miscellaneous cases.

(*d*) A separate petition must be filed for each village, and the name of the village must be clearly written in the remarks column of the register.

(*e*) Petitions will be dealt with in the manner laid down in rule 30, Chapter VI of the Government rules under the Tenancy Act. Ordinarily it will not be necessary to record evidence, but in cases involving important interests it is as well to make a memorandum of the statements of the parties and witnesses.

(*f*) No separate decree is necessary in these cases, but the Assistant Settlement Officer's order should state clearly his finding and the reasons for it.

(*g*) Where there is a serious dispute, and the Assistant Settlement Officer has reasons to believe that the parties will not be satisfied with a summary decision, he may direct the petitioner to file an application under section 106.

(*h*) The Assistant Settlement Officer may in his discretion accept petitions under section 105 filed after the expiry of the period of publication.

(*i*) To every village record will be attached a slip in the following form :—

Serial number of petition, section 105.	Serial number of plaint, section 106.	Date of filing.	Name of plaintiff.	Date of order.	Date of tamil.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Columns 1 and 4 must be entered up on the date on which the petition or plaint is filed.

(*j*) At the end of the period of draft publication the records will be made over to the completion staff, who will make all necessary corrections in accordance with the orders passed, and will intitial column 7 of this slip as each order is carried out.

(*k*) The head muharrir should from time to time check this slip with the registers of cases under section 105 and section 106.

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V.—*Applications under section* 106—(*a*) These applications, other than those referring to lakhiraj land, need not bear any stamp. Applications referring to lakhiraj land must bear a stamp of 8 annas.

(*b*) In dealing with these cases the Assistant Settlement Officer must follow strictly the procedure laid down in Chapters 3 to 18 of the Civil Procedure Code.

(*c*) Process may be issued free of cost or, at the discretion of the Court, process fees may be taken on the scale laid down in Part I Chapter 3, paragraph 10 of the Survey and Settlement Manual.

The first order of the Assistant Settlement Officer should state whether process fees are to be taken.

(*d*) Summons should always be issued for disposal of suit, section 68. Civil Procedure Code.

(*e*) All evidence to be given on oath and recorded by the Assistant Settlement Officer in English with his own hand.

(*f*) In cases under section 106 there must be a formal decree signed and dated, in addition to the judgment. The period in which an appeal can be laid runs from the date of the decree, not of the judgment. The decree should therefore be prepared without delay.

The decree will set forth the details required by the Civil Procedure Code in the usual form, and will be an order directing that a certain entry in the record be made or modified, as the case may be. Printed forms of decree may be indented for. The following extract from Special Judge's No. 463, of $\frac{21st}{23rd}$ August 1897, is reproduced for information and guidance:—

"In accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure appellants must file a copy of the decree and judgment against which they appeal. Formal decrees are rarely passed by Settlement Officers. So I have decided that in appeals to this Court appellants should file a copy of the judgment or order against which they appeal, where there is no formal decree of the entries in the khewat or khatian or other settlement record to which they object. In furnishing copies of such entries for purposes of appeal it would be well if the Assistant Settlement Officers would add a note that no formal decree has been passed in the case in question."

(*g*) In their judgment and decree the rights of parties must be carefully described in terms used in the Tenancy Act,, *e.g*, settled raiyat; non-occupancy raiyat; *thani*, settled raiyat holding at rent fixed for the term of Settlement. The meaning of the vernacular terms used to describe status, such as 'thani,'pahi,' 'Bahaldar,' must be always explained.

(*h*) Application will be registered in the form of the High Court register of civil suits, and the provisions of paragraph *i*, *j*, *k*, of the rules for cases under section 105 will apply to these also. Care should be taken not to receive an application until it is duly verified.

(*i*) Records will not be detained in camp for more than ten days after the expiry of the period of draft publication, but will be sent to the copying centre. The Assistant settlement Officer may, however, retain the khasra and ttace, and after disposal of the case will send the record to the Superintendent of copying centre, who will cause the necessary corrections to be made by the munsarim, who will fill up and sign columns 5 and 6 of the village case slip.

(*j*) To cases filed after the despatch of the record to headquaters the provisions of rule 7 of the reprint of miscellaneous circulars will apply.

(*k*) When the Assistant Settlement Officer is called upon to send records wanted by an Appellate Court the records should be sent direct to the officer calling for them, and a letter sent to the Settlement Officer informing him that this has been done.

VI.—*Interchange of information regarding cases pending under section 105 and 106 Bengal Tenancy Act.*—Whenever an application under either of these sections is presented at the Head Office of a district, or before an Assistant Settlement Officer in camp, but too late to be disposed of by him before the record is sent to be copied, intimation will be sent to the Superintendent of the copying centre, who will enter the case in a register in the following form, and attach a slip on the final record if it is ready, and if not, when it is ready. He will enter in this slip the particulars in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the register, and note in column 7 of the register the date on which this is done. If the record is not with the Superintendent to whom the intimation is sent, he will send it to the officer with whom the record is.

Subsidiary Register of cases under sections 105 and 106 to be opened by superintendents of copying centres.

Name of village.	Serial number of application.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Officer to whom case sent for disposal.	Date of receipt of village record for copying.	Date of filling up slip on record of rights volume.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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The officer disposing of the case will send the records of the case to the record-keeper in whose charge the records of the village are, and the letter will certify on the slip that the case has been disposed of and the order carried out.

When records are being sent to an Assistant Settlement Officer for final publication, the record-keeper should note in the column of remarks of the chalan accompanying the records, against each village, whether any cases are pending or not On receipt of the records the Assistant Settlement Officer should arrange for the disposal of the cases as soon as possible. Final publication need not be delayed in the villages where cases are pending, but the entries concerning the khasra numbers which are the subject of the appilcation must not be finally published till the application has been disposed of. Assistant Settlement Officers in charge, and Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of copying establishments, should see that the record-keepers have a vernacular translation of the orders which concern them.

VII.—*Cases under section 104.*—These are governed by the Provisions of the Government rules under the Tenancy Act as regards the method of institution and the form of notice, but as regards the actual hearing of the application the Assistant Settlement Officer must observe the provisions of Chapter XV of the Civil procedure Code. The schedule will form the decree, and no separate decree is required.

VIII.—*General.*—From the Special Judge's letter No. 572 of 3rd December, 1897, of which a copy has been circulated, Assistant Settlement Officers will observe—

(*a*) That the section under which proceedings are taken must be clearly stated.

(*b*) That the cases dealt with are of two kinds—

(1) Cases between landlords and tenants. In these the decree is a final one, and the cases must be very carefully tried.

(2) Cases between rival lakhirajdars or raiyats.

In these the order passed acquires no finality, and a somewhat less formal procedure may be adopted, provided always that there is enough on the record to show that the parties have been given a fair hearing, and that the Assistant Settlement Officer has grounds for his decision.

Instructions for the collection of information relating to the effect on rents and revenue of the construction and abandonment of embankments in Orissa.

Of the five classes of embankments mentioned in Mr. Odling's note, only classes I and II will be in all circumstances permanently maintained. Class III will probably be maintained during the period of the new settlement. The question of the abandonment of class IV is still under consideration. Those entered in class V have been abandoned, and should not be recorded as the property of Government. They may be included in the *mahalanabadi* khatian. But cultivated lands should be entered in raiyati khatians and assessed to rent.

With regard to class I, II, and III embankments, enquiries should be made to ascertain—

(1) What benefit has been caused to the owners of the protected land, either by a rise of rents or by a more certain collection of the demand.

(2) What injury, if any, has been caused by the construction of such embankments.

The areas protected will be found marked in copies of the Public Works Department maps that will be supplied to all Assistant Settlement Officers, and the schedules accompanying the maps will give the names of the villages and the areas protected by each embankment.

2. When these are received the Assistant Settlement Officer should fill up the following form:—

Name of village.	Whether protected or not at the last settlement	Whether now wholly or partially protected.	At last settlement.				At present settlement.					Remarks.
			Area.		Average incidence of rents.		Area.		Settled and occupancy raiyats' rents.			
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Thani.	Pahi.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Area.	Total settled rent.	Average incidence pre acre	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Adjacent areas should then be selected which appear to have been similarly situated and assessed at the last settlement, but which are unprotected, and the figures for the villages in such areas should be entered in the same form.

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In the remarks column should be noted any special causes that may have led to an abnormal rise of rents or extension of cultivation.

3. If there are in the circle any lands protected by class III or class IV embankments, the Assistant Settlement Officer should ascertain—

(1) The total assets of such area.

(2) The present revenue payable.

(3) The revenue the Assistant Settlement Officer would propose.

He will then estimate from the information given him by the landlords and tenants, and his own local experience, what reduction of assets might be caused by the abandonment of any such embankment, and the probable effect on the Government revenue. In considering this question the general effect over the whole area affected should be looked to, and too much stress should not be laid on damage done to a limited portion of it, even though serious.

If in the Assistant Settlement Officer's opinion immediate damage to any village site, or to any tract of country, is likely to be caused by the abandonment of a class IV embankment, a special report should be submitted to the Settlement Officer direct without delay.

4. The results of the enquiries will be scrutinized by inspecting officers, and will eventually form the subject of a paragraph in the general report for the circle or pargana.

Treatment of Lakhiraj Bahal Lands.

1. In considering whether any area is resumable as excess, Assistant Settlement Officers should, if possible, place together the area recorded in one special number, and determine whether there is a total increase of area.

If there does not appear to be excess of more than 10 per cent. of the total area included in one special number, no proceedings in regards to the excess need be taken.

2. Assistant Settlement Officers must bear in mind that we shall eventually have to rewrite Collectorate B Register, Part I. With this end in view they should bring together the grants and areas as follows :—

Pargana.

Assistant Settlement Officer's serial number.	Serial number in Register B, Part I.	Serial number.	Name of Village.	General number.	At last settlement,			Area at settlement present			Difference + or − between columns 7 and 10.	Remarks.
					Area.	Deduct bazyafti.	Bahal lakhiraj bahal.	Bahal area.	Area resumed by consent.	Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												Give references to any outlying portions in other villages.

3. Columns 1 to 8 may be filled up at once from the B Register. If the name of the village in column 4 now differs, a note may be made in the column of remarks giving the name of the present settlement village and any necessary explanation.

Space should be left at the end of the register for entry of several numbers where special numbers are found in the register of other parganas.

4. In order to make the figures as accurate as possible, the record muharrir should initial each entry after comparison (and correction, if necessary) of the areas in columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 with the *tarmim ruidad*.

5. All entries in respect of which any discrepancies between B Register, C Register and *ruidad* are found should be made in red ink. A list of such errors with the Assistant Settlement Officer's orders should be placed in the volume, *i. e.*, blank sheets should be bound into the volume for the Assistant Settlement Officer to record all orders of this nature. Columns 9 to 11 should be filled up as each village is assessed. An index should be prepared from the register when the assessment of the pargana is complete giving the following particulars :— Name of village, General No., page. The index should be copied on to the blank pages and should be signed by the Assistant Settlement Officer after he has satisfied himself by comparison with the village records, the B Register and this register, that the latter is complete.

6. Assistant Settlement Officers in charge are particularly requested to supervise the work of Assistant Settlement Officers in regard to the collection of general numbers under special numbers.

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7. They are also asked to arrange with their Assistant Settlement Officers that copies of all information on this subject, collected by Assistant Settlement Officers in the course of their completion work, may be sent to them and kept in a permanent file, so that when the B Register, Part I, of the district is re-written it may not be necessary to do any part of this work over again.

Instructions for final publication.

1. The Assistant Settlement Officer should carefully draw up a programme for final publication with a view to avoid waste of time. Records should be published, as far as possible, block by block. Records of scattered villages should not be published unless there be special reasons for doing so. The kanungo should not start his work till all the final records of a block are received in camp. When the records are sent to a copying centre after draft publica ion it is advisable that a programme for final publication should be sent to the Superintendent of the centre. The Superintendent should endeavour to get the copies made before the date fixed

2. On receipt of the records for final publication the Assistant Settlement Officer will enter them in the following register :—

Final Publication Register No. 1.

Serial number.	Number in Record-keeper's Register.	Date on which final publication notice was issued.	Date fixed for final publication.	Dates on which records were published.	Date of return to head-quarte	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

3. He will then issue notices, and cause the records to be duly published by his kanungo on the dates fixed, the procedure being the same as for draft publication, except that at the time of the final publication the raiyati copies of the final records of the revenue-paying estates will be distributed.

4. The kanungo will keep a receipt register for copies of khatians in the following form :—

Final Publication Register No. II.

Serial No. of village in Register I.	Name of villa e.	Number of copies of raiyati khatian.	Date of final publication.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rampur ...	200 / 50	28-7-97	

Khatian number.	Name of tenant who received copy.	Date of receipt and signature.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

5. The kanungo will enter in Register II the number of undistributed raiyati khatians in red ink below the total number of raiyati khatians as shown above.

6. The kanungo should read out the entries in the final record, and sign and date the seal at the same time as his muharrir distributes the khatians and gets the raiyats signatures.

7. The kanungo is forbidden to make any change in the final record, but if he finds that any holding has changed hands, he may give the raiyati copy of the khatian to the successor in interest, taking his signature in Register II, and make a note of the mutation in the column of remarks of that register. *But where the succession is disputed, i. e., more than one successor appears, he should not distribute the khatian without the permission of the Assistant Settlement Officer.*

8. The kanungo should be kept up to an average of 1,000 khasra numbers a day, and should be accompanied by a muharrir, who will assist in distributing khatians and writing up Register II.

9. The entries for each village in Register II should be signed by the kanungo.

10. The kanungo should take out with him only the final records and the raiyati copies. Working khatians and khasras should not be taken by him.

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11. When the final publication is over, he must not delay unduly merely because the khatians remain to be distributed. He should inform the villagers where those who have not already got their khatians can get them. Undistributed khatians may be kept at the Assistant Settlement Officer's camp till the close of the field season.

12. Assistant Settlement Officers should endeavour to let villagers know that no mutation fees, and no fees for the rayati copies, are charged.

13. The undistributed raiyati copies will be returned to camp along with the finally published records, and will be in charge of the record muharrir, who will give to any tenant his copy if he applies within a month of final publication. After this period the finally published records and the undistributed raiyati copies will be sent to headquarters. They will be given out from headquarters on application.

14. The record muharrir will keep a supplementary Register II of receipts for khatians not distributed in the mufassal, entries to be made in the same way as if made by the kanungo on receipt of records after final publication.

16. The record muharrir will also keep in the following form a register leading up to the monthly return of final publication :—

Month.

Number in Register I.	Name of Village.	Area.	Number of plots.	Number of tenats.	Number who have received copies.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

17. A monthly return of final publication will be submitted in the following form along with other monthly returns :—

Monthly Return of Final Publication.

Number of villages finally published.			Total area up to date.	Total plots up to date.	Number of tenants finally published.			Total number of khatians distributed up to date.	Remarks.
Previous.	Present.	Total.			Previous.	Present.	Total.		
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10

18. For the purposes of final publication the following staff will be allowed :—

		Rs.
1	Kanungo	20
1	Muharrir	15
2	Peons at Rs. 5 each	10

Sanction for the entertainment of this staff for stated periods should be obtained from the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the district, and this staff will be expected to finally publish 30,000 plots a month.

The kanungo will be entitled to travelling allowance at the usual rate.

19. When a very large number of records have to be published, more than one kanungo may be employed with the above establishment, to expedite publication.

Forms of Kabuliyat as sanctioned by Government.

A.—*Form of Kabuliyat for proprietor where there is no proprietary tenure holder.*

I take the proprietary settlement of estate , tauzi No. , district , for years, from to , at an annual net revenue of ruppees ,

subject to the following conditions :—

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

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

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

3rd.—I hereby bind myself to respect the rights of all tenure-holders, under-tenure-holders, raiyats, under-raiyats and other tenants as recorded in the settlement papers, and not to collect from them any higher rents than those recorded in the present settlement proceedings otherwise than after legal enhancement.

4th.—On the expiry of the aforesaid period of settlement, I, or my legal representatives shall have the right to a renewal of the settlement on the revenue that may be then fixed, and if we do not take the settlement on the revenue that may be then fixed, we shall be entitled to receive malikana at the usual rates.

5th.—I recognize and admit that Government has the right to maintain or abandon any public embankments or drainage works upon my estate or on neighbouring land, and that payment of the land revenue of my estate is not to be dependant upon such maintenance, or to be affected by such abandonment.

6th.—If any waste lands in my estate be brought under cultivation, my right to receive the rents derivable therefrom without increase of revenue will continue during the currency of this settlement.

I hereby bind myself to preserve as grazing grounds, cremation grounds, and reserved tanks the plots specified on the reverse, and not to allow any person to cultivate such plots or any portion thereof; and I will not collect any rent on account thereof, so long as this lease continues in force. I also bind myself not to collect any money as grazing charge in respect of any of the aforesaid plots, and to take action in the course to eject trespassers from the plots hereby reserved, if the Collector require me to do so.

7th.—I admit the Government has the right to all minerals in my estate, excluding laterite and limestone, and that, in case minerals are found, Government is entitled to them and to right-of-way, and all other reasonable facilities for working and carrying away such minerals.

8th.—I hereby engage to file, in such public office as may be prescribed, any measurement, collection or other zamindari papers that may be from time to time called for from me by the Collector, or by any officer duly empowered under the rules framed by the Board of Revenue for the maintenance and correction of survey and settlement records, and to obey all the instructions contained in these rules without any objection so long as this lease continues in force.

9th.—This settlement has been made with me in anticipation of, and subject to, the sanction of the superior revenue authorities whose orders, if any, will be carried out by me with effect from the commencement of this lease. The settlement will not be valid unless it is sanctioned by such authorities or if it is set aside by them.

10th.—Neither I nor my heirs or representatives shall be at liberty to raise any objection to the remeasurement of my estate or to the preparation of a record of rights and settlement of rents, under any orders of Government which may be passed in view of settlement of the land revenue or otherwise, or to a reassessment of the land revenue, with effect from the expiry of the present settlement.

11th.—On breach of any of the above conditions, or on failure to perform any of the duties imposed upon me by the above ten clauses, I hereby acknowledge on behalf of myself, my heirs and representatives that in addition to any other penalties to which I may be liable, the Collector may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, take my estate under khas management and pay me malikana, as provided in sections III and V; Regulation VII of 1822.

Kistbandi.

Total amount of revenue payable.			Proportion payable at each kist.	Amount payable at each kist.			Month in which each kist falls due.	Latest day of payment.
Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		

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Schedule of plots reserved under clause 6.

Name of village.	Number of each plot	Purpose for which reserved.	Area.	Remarks. (Enter any special condition, &c).
			A. D.	

B.—Form of Kabuliyat for proprietor where the whole, or a portion, of the assets is collected by a proprietary tenure-holder.

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

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

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

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

3rd.—I hereby bind myself to respect the rights of all tenure-holders, under-tenure-holders, raiyats, under-raiyats and other tenants as recorded in the settlement papers, and not to collect from them any higher rents than those recorded in the present settlement proceedings, otherwise than after legal enhancement.

I will collect the amounts due from proprietary tenure-holders as recorded in the settlement papers, and will respect and observe all customary rights and special incidents of their tenures.

I will pay the whole revenue of the estate whether I collect the amounts payable by the proprietary tenure-holders or not.

4th.—On the expiry of the aforesaid period of settlement, I, or my legal representatives shall have the right to a renewal of the settlement on the revenue that may be then fixed; and if we do not take the settlement on the revenue that may be then fixed, we shall be entitled to receive malikana at the usual rates.

5th.—I recognise and admit that Government has the right to maintain or abandon any public embankments or drainage works upon my estate or on neighbouring land, and that payment of the land revenue of my estate is not to be dependent upon such maintenance, or to be affected by such abandonment.

6th.—If any waste lands in the hastabud portion of the estate be brought under cultivation, my right to receive the rents derivable therefrom without any increase of revenue will continue during the currency of this settlement.

I hereby bind myself to preserve as grazing grounds, cremation grounds, and reserved tanks the plots specified on the reverse, and not to allow any person to cultivate such plots or any portion thereof, and I will not collect any rent on account thereof, so long as this lease continues in force. I also bind myself not to collect any money as grazing charge in respect of any of the aforesaid plots, and to take action in the courts to eject trespassers from the plots hereby reserved, if the Collector require me to do so.

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7th.—I admit that Government has the right to all minerals in my estate, excluding laterite and limestone, and that, in case minerals are found, Government is entitled to them and to right-of-way, and all other reasonable facilities for working and carrying away such minerals.

8th.—I hereby engage to file, in such public office as may be prescribed, any measurement, collection or other zamindari papers that may be from time to time called for from me by the Collector or by any officer duly empowered under the rules framed by the Board of Revenue for the maintenance and correction of survey and settlement records, and to obey all the instructions contained in these rules without any objection so long as this lease continues in force.

9th.—This settlement has been made with me in anticipation of, and subject to the sanction of the superior revenue authorities, whose orders, if any, will be carried out by me with effect from the commencement of this lease. The settlement will not be valid unless it is sanctioned by such authorities or if it is set aside by them.

10th.—Neither I nor my heirs or representatives shall be at liberty to raise any objection to the remeasurement of any estate, or to the preparation of a record of rights and settlement of rents, under any orders of Government which may be passed in view of a resettlement of the land revenue, or otherwise, or to a reassessment of the land revenue, with effect from the expiry of the present settlement.

11th.—On breach of any of the above conditions, or on failure to perform any of the duties imposed upon me by the above ten clauses, I hereby acknowledge on behalf of myself, my heirs and representatives that in addition to any other penalties to which I may be liable, the Collector may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, take my estate under khas management and pay me malikana as provided in sections III and V, Regulation VII of 1822.

Kistbandi.

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

Schedule of plots reserved under clause 6.

Name of village.	Number of each plot.	Purpose for which reserved	Area.	REMARKS. (Enter any special condition, &c.)
			A. D.	

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C.—Form of Kabuliyat for proprietary tenure-holders.

(*viz.*, Muqaddams, hereditary sarbarahkars, parsethis and padhans and the like.)

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

Kist.	Amount.	Month in which the kist falls due.	Latest day of payment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

N.B.—The date in column 4 shall be not less than 15 days before the end of the month specified in the last column of the kistbandi statement appended to the zamindar's kabuliyat.

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

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

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

4th.—On the expiry of the aforesaid period of settlement, I, or my legal representatives, shall have the right to a renewal of the settlement on the revenue that may be then fixed; and if we do not take the settlement on the revenue that may be then fixed, we shall be entitled to receive malikana at the usual rates.

5th.—I recognise and admit that Government has the right to maintain or abandon any public embankments or drainage works in the area above specified in clause 2 or on neighbouring land, and that payment of the sum specified above in clause 1 is not to be dependent upon such maintenance, or to be effected by such abandonment.

6th.—If any waste lands in the area specified above in clause 2 be brought under cultivation, my right to receive the rents derivable therefrom without any increase of the sum specified above in clause I will continue during the currency of this settlement.

I hereby bind myself to preserve as grazing grounds, cremation grounds, and reserved tanks the plots specified on the reverse, and not to allow any person to cultivate such plots or any portion thereof; and I will not collect any rent on account thereof, so long as this lease continues in force. I also bind myself not to collect any money as grazing charge in respect of any of the aforesaid plots, and to take action in the courts to eject trespassers from the plots hereby reserved, if the Collector require me to do so

7th.—I admit that Government has the right to all minerals in my proprietary tenure, excluding laterite and limestone, and that, in case minerals are found, Government is entitled to them and to right-of-way, and all other reasonable facilities for working and carrying away such minerals.

8th.—I hereby engage to file, in such public office as may be prescribed, any measurement, collection or other papers that may be from time to time called for from me by the Collector or by any officer duly empowered under the rules framed by the Board of revenue for the maintenance and correction of survey and settlement records, and to obey all the instructions contained in these rules without any objection so long as this lease continues in force.

9th.—This engagement has been made with me in anticipation of, and subject to, the sanction of the superior revenue authorities, whose orders, if any, will be carried out by me with effect from the commencement of this lease. The engagement will not be valid unless it is sanctioned by such authorities or if it is set aside by them.

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10th.—Neither I nor my heirs or representatives shall be at liberty to raise any objection to the remeasurement of the area specified above in clause 2, or to the preparation of a record of rights and settlement of rents, under any orders of Government which may be passed in view of a resettlement of the land revenue, or otherwise, or to a reassessment of the land revenue, with effect from the expiry of the present settlement.

11th.—In default of fulfilment of any of the conditions specified above, the recorded proprietor may apply to the Collector, and the Collector may thereupon take the lands specified above under direct management, and I and my heirs shall have no claim to receive any allowances unless my right to receive the same has been recognised by Government in a former settlement.

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

12th.—In default of due payment of the sums specified in clause 1 above, the recorded proprietor shall have the right to recover such sum by suit according to the law for the time being in force.

Schedule of plots reserved under clause 6.

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

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APPENDIX D (1).

Copy of Tahsilalahida Statement of Village Patpur , Ph. Karimul

Last Settlement.				Present Settlement.				Remarks.
Name of village	Name of Tahsil-alahida.	Area of Nijmauza.	Area of Tahsil-alahidas.	Name of Village	Name of Tahsil-alahida.	Area of Nij-mauza.	Area of Tahsil-alahidas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patpur Mahal	...	M. G. B. 351 14 11 A. D. 511 550		Patpur T. No. 1265 Do. 3041 Do. 3042 Do. 3043 Do. 3044 Do. 3045 Do. 3046 Do. 1265, 3041 & 3046		194·114 29·452 14·403 14·666 9·180 10·244 3·337 5·299		
				Total ...	...	280·695		
	Kathahar ...	...	M. G. B. 33 23 10 A. D. 30·079		Kathabar Tauzi No. 1257.		34·553	
Total ...	...	311 550	30·079	...	...	280·695	34·553	
Lakhiraj Bahal Mauza Patpur		M. G. B. 30 12 2 A. D. 27 287		Lakhiraj Bahal, Patpur ...	...	25·663		
	Lakhiraj Bahal, Kathahar ...	...	M. G. B. 13 1 4 A. D. 11 562		Lakhiraj Bahal, Kathahar ...	...	4·426	
				Public Works Department ...	...	40·869		
Total ...	...	338·807	41·641	...	...	347·227	38·979	

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APPENDIX D (2).

Copy of Collectorate C Register of Mauza Patpur, Ph. Karimul.

Serial No.	Name of Mauza.	Total area and size of Padika.	Name of Mahal or Tahsilalahida.	Area.			Rent.			Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5			6			7
		M. G. B.		M. G. B.			Rs. a. p.			
640	Patpur Ph. Karimul ...	452 9 8	Patpur Kismat Mauza	278 20 11			155 4 7			
		A. R. P.	Do.	38 9 4			21 5 6			
		381 3 7	Do.	19 0 4			10 12 0			
			Do.	19 6 6			10 10 2			
		24 Dasti	Do.	12 14 3			6 9 0			
		9 Feet 10 Inches.	Do.	10 0 9			5 4 7			
		...	Do.	4 7 8			2 1 6			
						M. G. B.				
			TOTAL ...	382 8 13	Samandha	355 15 4				
			Kathahar Kismat Mauza			70 0 11	54 14 2			
			TOTAL ...			425 15 15				
			(Lakhiraj)							
			Hari Acharjya			0 23 15				
			Ram Panda			0 6 6				
			Padan Acharjya...			0 18 12				
			Narsinghanath Thakur *marfat* Doolab Dikhit			1 0 0				
			Chandra Sikhar Sarangi			1 6 4				
			Gopal Das and Baisnab Das	1 22 0	Samandha	1 7 13				
			Gopal Das			0 9 4				
			Chhakari Das and Kartik Das	2 9 4	Do.	1 20 1				
			Siva Das and Karuni Das	2 6 4	Do.	1 14 1				
			Badyanath Acharjya			0 13 0				
			Radhakant Thakur *marfat* Madhu Das	5 0 0	Do.	3 11 6				
			Rasik Mahapatra	1 6 4	Do.	0 24 8				
			Chateswar Mahadeb *marfat* Nabin Pajhari ...			0 12 8				
			Banmali Missar and Bighna Missar			1 0 1				
			Kelai Das, Naran Das, Lokenath Das	2 6 4	Do.	1 20 6				
			Chandra Sikhar Sarangi			0 12 3				
			Jogi Das and Jujeste Das	2 6 4	Do.	1 15 4				
			Amruta Manohi *marfat* Kalandi Swain			1 12 8				
			Baur. Das			0 12 8				
			TOTAL ...	26 18 9	Do.	21 15 12				

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APPENDIX D (3).

Copy of Tahsilalahida Statement of Village Ahiyas, Ph. Ahiyas, Dt. Cuttack.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Last Settlement.		Present Settlement.		Remarks.
		No. of portions of Nijmauza.	No. of Tahsil alahidas.	No. of portions of Nijmauza.	No. of Tahsil-alahidas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehapara and Khyamanarainpur ...	1	10	1	6	
2	Mallickapur	1	9	1	2	
3	Junede	1	15	1	4	
4	Anandpur	3	14	3	2	
5	Jamagachha	1	9	6	...	
6	Jamagachha *samil* Joikristopur ...	1	3	...	...	
	Bindha Anandpur	2	9	2	2	
	Sason Sahapur	1	6	1	1	
9	Gopinathpur	1	5	1	2	
10	Kamalpur *samil* Sreenibashpur ...	5	17	5	1	
11	Dattapur *samil* Tildah	2	25	2	7	
12	Gokulpur	4	9	4	...	
13	Baisipan	1	13	1	...	
14	Gopinathpur *samil* Harirampur ...	1	...	1	...	
15	Hasnabad	1	3	1	...	
16	Chhakdapur	...	...	1	...	
17	Brahman	1	8	1	...	
18	Gobindpur	1	6	1	2	
19	Gopalpur	1	3	5	1	
20	Bangapur	1	9	1	...	
21	Chhachina	1	11	1	...	
22	Brindabanpur *samil* Rautsahi ...	1	15	1	...	
23	Ramnarainpur	1	1	1	...	
24	Balrampur	1	4	3		
25	Kanikapora	1	9		1	
26	Rasalpur *samil* Mallickapur	1	12	1	...	
27	Ahmadpur *samil* do	1	5	1	...	
28	Baisipan *samil* Hatwari	1	3	1	...	
29	Baisipan	1	17	1	...	
30	Baisipan *samil* Jagannathpur ...	1	3	1	...	
	Carried over ...	40	253	51	32	

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APPENDIX D (3).—*concld.*

Copy of Tahsilalahida Statement of Village Ahiyas, Ph. Ahiyas, Dt. Cuttack.
—concld.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Last Settlement.		Present Settlement.		Remarks.
		No. of portions of Nijmauza.	No. of Tahsil alahidas.	No. of portions of Nijmauza.	No. of Tahsil-alahidas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Brought forward ...	40	253	51	32	
31	Deypur *samil* Jageswarpur	1	1	1	...	
32	Khushalpur	1	1	1	...	
33	Kamalpur	6	16	6	5	
34	Saigaon *samil* Ahmadpur	2	4	1	...	
35	Saigaon and Dinbandhupur	2	2	13	1	
36	Do. *samil* Radhaballavpur ...	2	2	2	2	
37	Bindha Anandpur *samil* Rangachha...	2	17	1	...	
38	Jagannathpur *samil* Jagatpur ...	1	...	8	...	
39	Baisipan	...	...	1	...	
40	Kalyannagar	...	...	4	...	
41	Bhagabanpur	...	...	3	...	
42	Ishwarpur	...	...	3	...	
43	Jointera	...	...	2	...	
44	Niamatpur	...	...	1	...	
45	Pajrapat	...	...	2	...	
46	Patna Damodarpur	...	...	1	...	
47	Arazi Dagrai Dolesahi	...	...	1	...	
48	Do. do. Naranagachha	...	...	1	...	
49	Nityanandpur	...	...	1	...	
50	Bhagirathipur	...	...	1	...	
51	Shampur	...	...	1	...	
52	Ahmadnagar Oger	...	...	5	...	
	Total ...	57	296	111	40	

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APPENDIX D. (4).

Copy of Collectorate C. Register of Village Gokulpur, Ph. Ahiyas, Dt. Cuttack.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total area and size of Padika.	Name of Mahal and Lakhirajdar.	Area.			Rent.			Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5			6			7
				M. G. B.		M. G. B.	Rs.	a.	p.	
	Gokulpur Ph. Ahiyas ...	M. G. B. 279 15 8 (Size of Padika 8 Ft. 2 In.)	Gokulpur Kismat Mauza	107 0 4	Samandha	104 17 6	77	15	8	
			Ditto	40 4 0	Do.	39 19 13	29	2	5	
			Ditto			11 2 11	8	1	5	
			Ditto			19 10 15	14	1	5	
			Baisipan Kharidgi Mauza			9 9 14	7	7	8	
			Chhakaripur patna	29 5 11	Do.	28 8 9	36	5	9	
			Jagannathpur Kismat Mauza...			16 19 4	19	1	11	
			Nilakanthpur Kharidgi Mauza			2 5 12	1	9	9	
			Narangachhia A. D. Mauza			6 17 14	5	8	4	
			Parmesarpur Kharidgi Mauza			0 5 5	0	1	11	
			Parsurampur Kharidgi Mauza			0 14 6	0	4	8	
			Tilada Kharidgi Mauza			5 15 12	6	3	0	
			Kalyannagar Patna Ph. Katia	31 3 12	Do.	29 11 7	24	8	5	
			TOTAL ... (*Lakhiraj.*)			274 9 0				
			Jagateswar Mahadeb *marfatdar* Satrughan Tihari No. 36808 special			0 9 3				
			Amruta Manohi *marfatdar* Jagabandhu Adhikari No. 36809			1 20 6				
			Kripasindhu Pati, &c. No. 36811			0 12 8				
			Madhu Satapathi No. 36812			0 13 14				
			Jagateswar Mahadeb *marfatdar* Satrughan Tihari No. 37664			0 8 5				
			(*Parganah Katia.*)							
			Satrughan Tihari No. 36517			1 0 1				
			Biswanath Tihari No. 36518			0 17 4				
	Total 52 villages ...		TOTAL ...			5 6 8				

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APPENDIX
Milan Khasra Statistics

Thana Number.	Name of Village		Total area in acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.									
				Rice.			Twice cropped.	Miscellaneous crops.	Homestead lands.		Orchard and Bamboos.	Total cultivated.	Irrigated by Canal.
				Early (Bialí)	winter (Sarad.)	Spring (Dalua.)							
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A.	10 D.	11	12	13
						CUTTACK.								
1	Dharamsala	...	1,306	213,792	1,184	97,601	748	19,163	6,010	6,502	8	2,176	133,385	3,162
2	Cuttack ...	...	416	170,752	5,136	48,334	744	8,674	4,167	4,333	6	3,362	74,750	6,897
3	Jagatsingpur	...	794	235,731	3,677	124,069	116	22,550	13,658	8,434	7	3,234	175,739	31,233
4	Tirtol ...	...	817	106,658	478	58,322	16	8,933	1,502	4,012	9	876	74,140	10,302
5	Salepur ...	...	699	193,214	3,413	90,650	119	27,700	4,190	10,114	3	5,189	141,375	45,664
6	Kendrapara	...	665	149,539	1,218	81,096	231	22,191	5,466	6,376	9	2,314	118,893	17,430
7	Patamundai	...	394	85,178	197	53,915	1,738	5,807	3,607	2,386	2	383	68,033	6,060
8	Aul ...	...	593	38,946	145	17,094	6,869	1,313	1,639	788	...	106	27,954	...
9	Jajpur ...	...	703	209,824	2,628	110,710	6,855	22,721	6,399	9,013	...	3,026	161,306	17,140
	Total		6,347	1,403,634	18,076	681,791	17,436	139,052	46,592	51,962	4	20,666	975,575	137,888
						BALASORE.								
1	Basta ...	...	386	98,391	266	53,403	46	479	369	3,175	...	262	57,993	...
2	Jaleswar	...	16	1,467	49	786	...	6	65	89	...	1	907	...
3	Baliapal...	...	465	115,028	699	63,903	10	799	1,707	5,492	...	908	73,111	...
4	Balasore	...	563	145,335	2,159	76,764	...	174	1,781	5,764	...	854	87,496	...
5	Bhadrak	...	546	184,688	1,097	131,050	14	2,166	1,564	7,159	...	2,766	145,616	...
6	Dhamnagar	...	493	147,785	1,005	101,756	420	2,101	975	4,616	...	1,055	111,923	...
7	Basudebpur	...	247	121,018	78	78,685	1	22	160	2,760	...	394	82,094	...
8	Chandbaly	...	67	26,244	18	17,132	952	3	67	568	...	247	18,386	...
9	Soro	...	884	255,624	86	183,935	...	12	584	12,111	...	1,686	198,354	...
	Total	...	3,607	1,095,778	5,392	707,412	843	5,755	7,066	41,734	...	7,773	775,975	...
						PURI EXCLUDING KHURDA.								
1	Puri ...	...	802	260,428	935	143,319	14 401	6,288	4,181	3,792	...	9,180	182,097	...
2	Piply ...	...	794	212,296	1,512	119,264	351	28,863	4,970	6,984	...	7 182	169 125	...
3	Gope ...	...	614	183,103	2,807	87,776	1,903	8 020	6,308	4,348	...	2,368	113,530	...
	Total	...	2,210	655,777	5,254	350,359	16,655	43,171	15,459	15,124	..	18 730	464,752	...
						KHURDA.								
1	Khurda...	...	867	984,578	545	162,439	1,870	5,817	6,699	4,027	...	17,628	199,025	...
2	Banpur...	...	558	234,441	3	68,706	...	2,606	6,405	1,343	...	3,959	83,022	...
	Total	...	1,425	619,013	548	231,145	1,870	8,423	13,104	5,370	...	21,587	282,047	...
	Grand Total	...	13,589	3,774,202	29,270	1,970,707	36,804	196,401	82,221	114,190	...	68,756	2,498,349	137,888

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by thanas.

CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES.					NON-CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES.									
New fallow.	Old fallow.	Thatching grass.	Culturable Jungle.	Total Culturable.	Houses.	Tanks and Rivers	Canals.	Embankments.	Jheels.	Government roads.	Other roads.	Pursing ghats.	Waste and others	Total Unculturable.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
					A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.		
CUTTACK.														
4.237	4.322	729	2.488	11.776	1.614 1	14.294 9	374 7	341 9	515 9	912 9	1.383 5	170 3	49 083	68.631
7.062	3.816	524	5.834	17.236	896 8	15.539 ...	390 7	659 2	696 5	1.490 5	1.761 3	510 7	56.834	78.766
3.813	1.820	40	1.153	6.826	1.766 9	19.165 1	849 3	1.043 7	827 4	267 6	1.495 8	210 9	27.559	59.166
1.404	833	...	51	2.288	855 2	6.853 4	513 5	644 3	514 3	184 2	751 7	128 5	19.735	30.250
1.875	1.078	53	610	3.616	1.736 ...	17.779 2	1.072 7	1.257 7	297 4	299 4	1.600 1	1.787 ...	22.994	48.223
2.700	1.121	317	111	4.249	1.236 2	6.994 7	824 7	1.221 8	448 2	285 ...	838 3	225 2	14.399	26.397
1.456	1.344	17	12	2.829	475 4	3.577 5	358 5	692 1	778 ...	102 5	314 5	176 4	7.903	14.316
2.473	1.503	...	17	3.993	159 8	2.641 ...	23 8	64 8	170 2	10 1	92 7	31 2	3.805	6.999
6.306	8.547	214	469	15.536	1.577 ...	13.986 ...	560 ...	661 ...	1.087 ...	503 ...	1.947 ...	168 ...	13.095	32.982
31.326	24.384	1.894	10.745	68.349	10.315 4	100.693 2	4.967 9	6.206 5	5.334 9	4.055 2	9.584 ...	3.458 ...	214.779	359.710
BALASORE.														
2.602	7.535	423	3.330	13.890	443 ...	4.146 ...	118 ...	247 ...	1.646 ...	278 ...	591 ...	76 ...	18.963	26.508
14	7	...	...	21	10 ...	200 ...	... ...	... ...	30 ...	... ...	12 ...	1 ...	196	449
2.774	1.229	77	123	4.203	718 ...	982 ...	313 ...	520 ...	626 ...	130 ...	862 ...	93 ...	27.470	37.714
4.045	4.143	216	287	8.691	787 ...	7.178 ...	297 ...	935 ...	2.020 ...	551 ...	1.568 ...	259 ...	36.351	49.346
1.796	10.285	84	403	12.568	1.249 ...	5.558 ...	154 ...	233 ...	1.303 ...	375 ...	1.581 ...	147 ...	16.104	26.504
1.882	10.060	61	128	12.133	874 ...	5.512 ...	279 ...	488 ...	1.626 ...	245 ...	821 ...	95 ...	13.784	23.724
2.408	8.795	68	405	11.676	574 ...	3.813 ...	186 ...	334 ...	2.923 ...	167 ...	668 ...	42 ...	18.941	27.243
541	4.793	21	...	5.355	118 ...	789 ...	41 ...	13 ...	620 ...	58 ...	144 ...	38 ...	705	2.505
2.696	8.189	57	2.302	13.244	1.497 ...	6.897 ...	83 ...	163 ...	978 ...	800 ...	2.443 ...	163 ...	31.002	44.026
18.758	55.036	1.007	6.978	81.779	6.270 ...	41.074 ...	1.471 ...	2.333 ...	11.372 ...	2.584 ...	8.490 ...	914 ...	163.516	258.024
PURI EXCLUDING KHURDA.														
3.487	6.207	131	1.182	11.007	1.997 ...	15.180 ...	... ...	1.297 ...	5.254 ...	385 ...	1.691 ...	282 ...	41.277	67.324
2.598	1.716	51	1 547	5.912	1.688 ...	9 659 ...	... ...	632 ...	327 ...	767 ...	2.062 ...	221 ...	21.852	37.209
3.707	6.379	217	6.467	16.770	954 ...	8 207 ...	... ...	55 ...	447 ...	84 ...	1.694 ...	58 ...	41.306	52.803
9.792	14.302	399	9.196	33.689	4.639 ...	33.046 ...	... ...	1.984 ...	6.028 ...	1.236 ...	6.447 ...	521 ...	104.435	157.336
KHURDA.														
5.599	21.802	216	80.728	108.345	1.349 ...	7.434 ...	... ...	372 ...	316 ...	908 ...	2 363 ...	1.640 ...	62.820	77.202
1.790	17.938	20	37.070	56.218	477 ...	6.538 ...	... ...	93 ...	18.417 ...	435 ...	1.584 ...	657 ...	67.000	95.201
7.389	39.140	236	117.798	164.563	1.826 ...	13.972 ...	... ...	465 ...	18.733 ...	1.343 ...	3.947 ...	2.297 ...	129.820	172.403
67.265	132.862	3.536	144.717	348.380	29.050 ...	188.785 ...	6.438 ...	11.302 ...	41.467 ...	9.218 ...	28.468 ...	7.190 ...	612.550	927.479

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Serial Number in Thana	Name of Thana,	No. of Villages.	Cereals and Pulses.								Oilseeds.				Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.
			Rice			Wheat.	Barley.	Mandua.	China.	Other food grains including pulses.	Linseed.	Til	Castor Oil.	Others.		
			Early or Bieli.	Winter (or Sarad).	Spring (or Dalua).											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								CUTTACK								
1	Dharamsala ...	1,306	18,857	97,638	748	15	3	1,254	2	23,639	..	17	256	348	15	151
2	Cuttack ...	416	11,753	48,249	744	...	...	2,878	1	11,999	8	42	22	62	18	42
3	Jagatsingpur ...	794	18,605	125,452	194	6	9	7,645	131	26,803	2,898	429	284	1,031	90	158
4	Tirtol	817	6,790	58,554	16	...	2	2,651	5	9,624	...	32	53	65	...	13
5	Salepur... ...	699	22,700	91,561	119	...	8	7,799	25	29,670	165	36	157	193	20	134
6	Kendrapara ...	665	17,586	81,878	209	141	486	5,282	91	23,807	69	21	154	1,237	363	71
7	Patamundai ...	994	5,273	53,963	1,738	17	23	953	96	8,303	10	3	54	171	65	3
8	Aul	559	1,362	17,115	6,872	74	23	87	...	2,454	...	6	1	228	68	...
9	Jajpur	703	25,075	110,710	6,855	78	3	945	122	26,990	44	17	84	478	56	85
	Total ...	6,347	128,001	685,122	17,495	331	557	28,894	473	1,62,719	3,194	603	1,065	3,863	695	657
								BALASORE								
1	Basta	386	266	53,403	46	...	...	1	...	310	1	2	2	4	1	5
2	Jaleswar ...	16	49	786	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	...	...	...	...	4
3	Balipal	465	698	63,903	11	...	...	...	...	1,109	31	61	109	116	17	38
4	Balasore ...	563	2,158	76,764	...	...	...	...	...	1,383	82	13	32	10	7	29
5	Bhadrak ...	546	3,263	131,050	14	...	...	...	...	2,462	...	13	24	24	70	83
6	Dhamnagar ...	433	2,608	102,691	...	...	...	...	...	2,436	1	7	2	10	2	271
7	Basudebpur ...	247	73	78,750	1	...	...	...	...	96	...	2	...	...	...	15
8	Chandbally ...	67	19	17,132	352	...	...	2	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	Soro	884	38	183,935	...	...	...	11	...	284	...	...	...	2	27	25
	Total ...	3,607	9,166	708,369	424	...	...	14	...	8,131	168	98	169	166	124	471
								PURI EXCLUDING KHURDA.								
1	Puri	802	4,112	146,050	14,049	3	...	1,720	62	8,095	49	31	41	58	18	38
2	Pipli	794	17,732	130,356	350	...	...	2,029	...	31,728	48	34	102	25	1	224
3	Gope	614	6,855	89,165	1,923	3	...	5,014	22	10,309	41	11	353	297	8	301
	Total ...	2,210	28,699	365 571	16,322	6	...	50,132	84	50,132	138	76	496	380	27	563
								KHURDA.								
1	Khurda	867	1,276	167,416	2,055	...	...	1,294	...	9,740	2	288	62	73	4	28
2	Banpur	558	3	71,309	...	...	...	3,125	...	4,336	17	71	858	52	1	21
	Total ...	1,425	1,279	238,770	2,055	...	...	4,329	...	14,076	19	359	920	125	5	49
	Grand Total ...	13,589	167,145	1,997,833	36,296	337	557	42,000	557	235,058	3,519	1,136	2,650	4,534	851	1,740

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F.

by Thana.

Fibres.			Dyes.			Drugs and Narcotics.			Inkar grass.	Harvested Lands.	Fodder crops.	Garden produce and fruit bearing orchards.	Miscellaneous crops.				Total.	Area cropped more than once.	(35·36) Net area cropped.	Remarks.
													Food.							
Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Saffron.	Indigo.	Others	Pan	Tobacco.	Other.					Yam.	Brinjs	Others.	Non-food.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
CUTTACK.																				
27	53	52	5	...	...	13	197	...	1	6.521	...	2.179	12	36	509	3	152.548	19.168	139.385	
14	3	1	1	...	...	54	33	17	...	4.555	...	3.962	49	158	151	8	83.444	8.674	74.770	
525	15	15	...	...	10	61	1.939	9	...	8.453	...	3.234	...	82	157	64	198.289	22.550	175.739	
228	5	...	1	1	8	...	34	4	...	4.035	...	876	...	7	66	...	83.073	8.933	74.140	
617	63	16	1	8	79	31	85	23	2	10 114	...	5.189	4	76	166	14	199 075	27.700	141 375	
297	341	...	2	...	4	1	157	2	3	6.391	...	2.314	11	55	105	6	141.084	22.191	118.893	
21	...	...	...	...	...	1	265	2	...	2.388	...	583	...	93	42	3	73.840	5.837	68 033	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	...	...	793	...	106	...	12	24	1	29.267	1 313	27 954	
52	132	10	1	1	5	13	450	5	24	9 010	...	3.026	...	85	236	35	184.027	22.721	161-306	
1.782	612	94	11	10	107	174	3 200	62	30	52.059	...	20.666	76	544	1.456	134	1,114,627	139 052	975.575	
BALASORE.																				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,175	...	262	...	34	2	...	57.514	479	57.993	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	1	...	...	4	...	990	7	997	
...	88	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	5.492	...	508	17	6	93	2	72 319	791	73.111	
1	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5.764	...	854	...	170	6	1	87.323	174	87. 96	
52	5	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	14	7.159	1	2.766	...	672	...	2	147.690	2.166	145 616	
25	4	4	2	...	...	23	13	...	78	4.616	1	1.055	2	178	...	1	114.024	2.101	111.928	
13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.760	...	394	...	51	...	...	82.115	22	82 094	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	...	247	...	19	...	...	18.389	3	18.946	
19	9	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	12,111	...	1,686	2	198	...	...	198.365	12	198.354	
111	138	34	2	...	1	121	17	1	93	41.734	2	7.773	21	1.328	47	6	778.729	5.755	775.975 (a	
PURI EXCLUDING KHURDA.																				
15	15	...	5	...	1	77	23	2	...	3,792	...	9.180	25	417	408	28	188 912	6,216	182,097	
87	4	...	35	9	11	42	110	6	...	6,966	...	7.195	2	358	484	31	197.987	28,86	169 125	
179	2	...	...	4	59	55	16	...	...	4.948	...	2,368	2	185	16	17	121.550	8,020	113.530	
281	21	...	40	13	71	174	149	8	...	15.106	...	11.743	29	960	908	76	507-849	43.098	464.752	
KHURDA.																				
126	120	2	...	...	...	30	6	...	14	4.027	17.628	...	...	371	301	24	204.843	5.817	199.025	
15	42	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1.343	...	3.959	...	311	164	...	85.628	2,606	83.022	
141	162	2	...	...	...	30	8	...	14	5.370	17.628	3.959	...	682	465	24	290,471	8.423	282.047	
2.315	933	130	53	23	179	499	3.374	71	197	114,269	17.630	51.141	126	3.514	2,876	240	2.691.676	196.328	2.498.349	

(a) In Balasore the figures cannot be reconciled with the milan khasra owing to some anomalies in the entries in respect of twice cropped lands.

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APPENDIX G.

Lists of embankments in the Orissa Circle prepared in the Chief Engineer's Office, showing those it is proposed to retain after the new settlement, dated the 19th April 1894.

MAHANADI DIVISION—CLASS I.

Canal embankments which are intended to be above high flood level.

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision No.	Remarks.
48	...	Tulsipur	Cuttack ...	Mahanadi	Right	...	2,600				
49	...	Pullana				...	2,570				
50	...	North of burial-ground. Cuttack, and from Birunassy to cemetery.				1	1,300				
51	...	Cemetery to Fassidebar				...	1,070				
52	...	Fassidebar to Gurguria				...	1,900				
53	...	North of Cuttack town...				...	160				
54	...	Mustanghat to Jobra lockhead of Taldanda Canal.				1	125				
55	...	Jobra to Pilgrim Road, Pilgrim Road to Sukpyka.	Cuttack, Bakrabad and Kodindah.			9	...				
69	...	Pulloniagon to Taharpur	Balubisi ...			2	410				
		Total ...	...			15	175				
86	...	Sukpyka right, Aitpur to Aurrang.	Kodindah, Panidah, and Ballubisi.	Sukpyka	Right	15	...				
87	...	Sukpyka right, Aitpur Aurrang.				3	3,660				
		Total ...	...	...	...	18	3,660				
261	...	Daib embankment from 8 miles to 24 miles, passing through mauzas Patingang, Nakulang. Palso, Kodalo, Eksuda, Kalo Putsora, Aranga, Alipiningal, Kolar, Phular, Salgaon, Sainto, Khurua, Nuapari, Saidabad, Debidole, Goldari, Pakol, Anutpur, Panchpa, Alana, Changalo, Konsegea, Pakhamul, Bachala, Dhunadalon, Bitpara, Sikur.	Harihurpur, Saibir, Deogaon and Kata.	Daib ...	Left ...	16	570				
		Grand total ...		...	...	49	4,405				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Mahanadi ...	Right ...	15	175
Sukpyka ...	Do. ...	18	3,660
Daib ...	Left ...	16	570
Total ...	...	49	4,405

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MAHANADI DIVISION.—CLASS II.

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

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	1	Head to Hyedpore ...	Balubissi ...	Pyka ...	Right	5	3,205	1889-90	Fair ...	4	
	2	Sunksar	Jhunkur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2,700	Ditto	Do. ...		
	3	Derkuna	Amartak ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1,480	Ditto	Do. ...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	6	2,105				
	9	Patuali	Jhunkur ...	Patuali ...	Do. ...	1	99				
	47	Nuasahi to Talgur ...	Cuttack ...	Mahanadi	Do. ...	1	3,620	8990-	Good ...	2	
	90	Tulsipur	Cuttack and Bakrabad			5	5,247				
	91	Goparapatna ...				...	490				
	92	Mutgujpur ...				...	128				
	93	Ditto				...	2,130				
	94	Halsye				...	2,707				
	95	Rajhansa ...				...	2,300				
	96	Ditto				...	3,600				
	97	Ditto				...	833				
	98	Paramahansa ...				...	720				
	99	Ditto				...	1,700				
	100	Ditto				...	510				
	101	Raghunathpur ...				...	1,590				
	102	Ditto				...	1,300				
	103	Ditto				...	340		Fair ...	3	
	104	Ditto	Kodindah ...	Katjuri	Left	...	300	1889-90			
	105	Ditto				...	3,030				
	106	Ditto				...	170				
	107	Ditto				...	1,390				
	108	Ditto				...	1,210				
	109	Ditto				...	315				
	110	Ditto				...	660				
	111	Ditto				...	370				
	112	Ditto				...	420				
	113	Ditto				...	1,136				
	114	Ditto				...	40				
	115	Ditto				...	50				
	116	Ditto				...	1,325				
	117	Kaigunga ...				...	1,395				
	118	Utur Sasum ...	Kodindah and Huriharpur.			...	2,650				
	119	Barera	Huriharpur ...			...	2,430				
		Total ...	...	...	...	12	3,526				
	152	Naraje and Bidharpur ...	Patuali ...	Katjuri ...	Right ...	1	1,588	1889-90	Fair ...	2	
	261A	Daib embankment from 0 to 7 miles 4,710 feet, passing through Ballia, Bhowanipur. Ballia. Soda, Bhagalpur Burburpatna, Rambhadnipur, Jahanpur. Lochipur, Kantlow Bhukanji, Gharimul Mundilow, Patnigang	...	Daib ...	Left ...	7	4,710				
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	30	5,088				

Abstract.

River,	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Pyka ...	Right ...	6	2,105
Patuali ...	Do. ...	1	99
Mahanadi ...	Do. ...	1	3,620
Katjuri ...	Left ...	12	3,526
Ditto ...	Right ...	1	1,588
Daib ...	Left ...	7	4,710
Total ...	...	30	5,088

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MAHANADI 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. Miles.	LENGTH. Feet.	When last repaired	Condition.	Subdivision number.	REMARKS
	154	Jhinra	Bakrabad ...	Katjuri ...	Right	1	900	1889-90	Fair ...	3	
	155	Berhampore ...				...	1,370				
	156	Ditto ...				...	420				
	157	Monlbar				...	1,580				
	158	Ditto ...				...	1,500				
	159	Airybangh ...	Kodindah ...			...	1,077				
	160	Rotrapur ...				...	916				
	161	Katpara				...	1,440				
		Total ...	,,	...	...	1	4,023				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	LENGTH. Miles	LENGTH. Feet.
Katjuri ...	Right ...	2	4,023

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BRAHMINI-BYTURNI DIVISION.—Class I.

Canal embankments which are intended to be above high flood level.

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
1	...	Gopinathpur ...	Karimeral...	Mahanadi	Left	1	3,930	1889-90	Good ...	2	
2	...	Puschim kutch ...				...	4,320		Do.		
4	...	Pulkutch ...				...	5,150		Fair ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	2,840				
29	...	Patpore ...	Saraswati ...			...	1,460	1890-91	Very fair, requiring petty repairs in places.	2	
		Thirtole ...	Karimal ...			1	2,454	1888-89			
30	...	Raghabpur ...	Saraswati ...	Chittrotala	Left	...	268	1888-89			
31	...	Ditto ...				...	585				
32	...	Ditto ...				...	385				
33	...	Ditto ...				...	100				
34	...	Ditto ...				...	2,370	1890-91	Do.	2	
35	...	Ditto ...				...	2,350	1888-89			
		Rudpur ...				...	420				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	5,112				
65	...	Sadaknuggur ...	Serang ...	Nuna ...	Left	...	2,200	1892-93	Good ...	2	
		Barapara ...				...	413				
		Hanupur ...				...	1,298				
		Khunda sabi ...				...	4,475				
		Baliapada ...	Assuressur ...			...	1,100				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	4,206				
66	...	Baliapada ...	Assuressur...	Nuna ...	Left	...	3,720				
		Sankilow ...				...	685				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	4,405				
85	...	Jagatpur ...	Padampur ...	Beropa ...	Right	1	1,590	1889-90	Fair ...	2	
101½	...	Buktiarpur ...	Utikhan ...	Brahmini...	Do.	...	800	1888-89	Do. ...	3	
		Alba				...	3,200				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	4,000				
102	...	Damerpur ...	Demerpur ...	Brahmini...	Right	4	2,260	1889-90	Do. ...	3	
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	15	3,293				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Mahanadi ...	Left ...	3	2,840
Chittrotola ...	Do. ...	2	5,112
Beropa ...	Right ...	1	1,590
Brahmini ...	Do. ...	5	980
Nuna ...	Left ...	2	3,331
Total ...	.....	15	3,293

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BRAHMINI-BYTURNI DIVISION.—CLASS II.

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

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	5	Artang ...	Serang ...	Mahanadi	Left	...	3,980	1891-92	Good ...	2	
	7	Bahujung ...	Balibis ...			...	4,170	1891-92			
	8	Barimul ...	Do. ...			...	2,500	1889-90			
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	90				
		Daribil ...	Balibis ...	Kani ...	Left	...	1,120	1889-90	Pretty fair	2	
		Janatolong ...				...	1,200				
		Kisolo				...	950				
		Joyatalung ...				...	2,780				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	770				
	9	Bhagawanpur ...	Balibisi ...	Pyka ...	Left	...	1,300	1889-90	Do. ...	2	
		Tendakoda ...				...	1,200				
		Nayanpur ...				...	3,000				
		Magong Bhinda ...				...	2,000				
		Arabole ...				...	1,230				
		Basantpur ...				...	2,920				
		Naradu ...				...	4,670				
		Kusumpur ...				...	2,400				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	2,880				
		Palsuda ...	Balibisi ...	Pyka ...	Left	...	2,680	1891-92	Fair ...	2	
		Bali Debi ...				...	520				
		Lunkapara ...				...	1,500				
		Bhadilow ...				...	2,100				
		Pundilow ...				...	3,900				
		Surulpur ...				...	1,400				
	10	Tenthole ...				...	800				
		Sikole ...				...	1,300				
		Barana ...				...	1,500				
		Patsura ...				...	1,920				
		Bamrah ...				...	4,680				
		Satula				...	1,800				
		Ergari ...				...	1,715				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	4	4,695				
	11	Amben	Abartak ...	Pyka ...	Left	...	3,400	1889-90	Do. ...	2	
		Dhurby ...				...	400				
		Do. ...				...	300				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	4,100				
	12	Kesardah ...	Abartak ...	Pyka ...	Left	...	185	1889-90	Do. ...	2	
	13	Bilaspur ...				...	4,800	1889-90	Do. ...	...	
		Jagarnathpur ...				...	1,670				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	1,190				
	14	Uksye	Abartak ...	Pyka ...	Left	...	1,400	1889-90	Do. ...	2	
		Serasta ...				...	1,400				
		Tipri				...	4,300				
		Anupala ...				...	1,615				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	3,435				
	17	Manijung ...	Balibis ...	Chittrotola	Right	...	1,880	1889-90	In very fair order.	2	
	18	Gossamipur ...				—	1,940				
	19	Talakusuma ...				...	1,200	1888-89			
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	5,020				
	20	Garadpur, Huriram-pur, and Santapur.	Balibis ...	Chittrotola	Right	...	4,560	1889-90	In very fair order requiring petty repairs in places.	2	
		Nayandpur ...	Suknoi ...	Do. ...	Do.	...	2,000				
		Madhu				...	2,000				
		Raghunathpur and Kerapara. ...				...	800				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	4,080				

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Capital	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition,	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	21	Jagannathpur ...	Suknoi ...			...	1,110	1889-90	In very fair order requiring petty repairs in places.	2	
	22	Koran patna ...	Do. ...	Chittrotola	Right	...	130	1888-89			
	23	Pathura ...	Swang ...			...	2,580	1888-89	Ditto ...	2	
	24	Ditto ...	Do. ...			...	300	1889-90			
	25	Jugadalpur ...	Balibis ...			...	3,200				
		Kuthuly ...	Suknoi ...	Ditto ...	Do.	...	3,100	1889-90	Ditto ...	2	
		Bedary ...	Pohana ...			...	500				
		Salpat	Do. ...			...	1,860				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	3,380				
	26	Haridaspur ...	Pohana ...	Chittrotola	Right ...	...	2,140	9-	Ditto ...	2	
	27	Bichna... ...	Pohana ...	Ditto ...	Right	...	1,180	1889-90	In very fair order.	2	
		Sampal ...				...	640				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	1,820				
	28	Nuapara ...	Pohana ...	Chittrotola	Right	...	825	1888-89	Ditto ...	2	
		Ditto ...				...	325				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	1,150				
	36	Rudpore ...	Saraswati ...	Chittrotola	Left ...	...	420	1888-89	Ditto ...	2	
	43	Kantapara ...	Swang ...	Ditto ...	Do.	...	3,340	1891-92	Ditto ...	2	
		Nimalow ...				...	1,700				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	5,040				
	44	Mulswang ...	Swang ...	Chittrotola	Left	...	500	1889-90	Ditto ...	2	
		Ditto ...				...	2,740				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	3,240				
	45	Kisundaspur ...	Swang ...	Chittrotola	Left	...	500	1891-92	Ditta ...	2	
		Swantalow ...				...	2,200				
		Nagaspur ...				1	1,120				
		Berhampur, Patna ...				...	400				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	4,220				
	46	Naigwan ...	Balubis ...	Chittrotola	Left	...	3,015	1889-90	Ditto ...	2	
		Gopinathpur ...	Suknoi ...			...	600				
		Nahalpur ...	Do. ...			...	2,400				
		Benirampur ...	Balubis ...			...	700				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	1,435				
	47	Narendrapur ...	Suknoi ...	Chittrotola	Left	...	3,900	1889-90	Ditto ...	2	
		Chatro... ...				...	1,100				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	5,000				
	48	Madhu... ...	Suknoi ...			...	960	891-	In very fair order, requiring petty repairs in places.	2	
	49	Simla	Do. ...	Chittrotola	Left	...	960	1889-90	Ditto ...	2	
	50	Kudpatna ...	Do. ...			...	215				
	51	Urjunpur Bijpur ...	Do' ...			...	3,800				
	52	Ker	Talubis ...			...	4,440				
	53	Haripur ...	Do. ...			...	700	1891-92			
	54	Tiknapur ...	Suknoi ...			...	3,080				
	55	Ditto ...	Do. ...			...	825	1889-90			
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	3,920				
	56	Tikuapur ...	Suknoi ...	Chittrotola	Left	...	900	1891-92	Ditto ...	2	
		Rasulabad ...				...	1,600				
		Punchbiah ...				...	910				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	3,410				

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Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	57	Ram Chandrapur ...	Suknoi ...	Chittrotola	Left	1	120	1889-90			
		Bindu and Orissa ...				...	2,700				
		Abhoypur ...				...	2,600				
		Orang	Pahana ...			...	1,300				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	1,440		In very fair order, requiring petty repairs in places.	2	
	58	Akhna	Suknoi ...			...	1,800	1889-90			
	59	Mandia ...	Do. ...	Chittrotola		...	2,250	1889-90			
	60	Raghupur ...	Pahana ...			...	2,380	1889-90			
		Padua				...	1,600				
		Nursingpur ...				...	1,350				
		Total ...	.....	.....	Loft	1	50				
	61	Pinkarali ...				...	1,000	1889-90			
	67	Lokenathpur and Santapur. ...				...	1,625	...	...	2	
	68	Kaljangisalow, Pubhans, and Tentulessur and Bharigole.	Assuressur ...	Nuna ...		...	5,930	...	...	2	
	100	Alba	Utikhan ...	Brahmini ...	Right	...	1,550	1889-90	Fair ...	3	
		Kenthee ...				...	3,396				
		Dianpur ...				...	616				
		Nimopur ...				...	2,424				
		Susun				...	4,086				
		Malipur ...				1	200				
		Oodypur ...				...	2,075				
		Arajooree ...				1	3 535				
		Goontee ...				...	360				
		Arajooree ...				...	115				
		Goontee ...				...	4,695				
		Mudonpur ...				...	3,330				
		Tolal ...	.....	.....	...	6	5,262				
	106	Gopalpur ...	Killa Aul ...	Brahmini ...	Left	1	920	...	...	3	
		Patherpur ...				...	3,000				
		Ditto ...				...	2,280				
		Sarsoda ...				...	3,000				
		Mathsai ...				...	1,000				
		Syra				...	2,280				
		Dalnarta ...				...	3,000				
		Balliapura ...				1	...				
		Newapura ...				...	2,280				
		Ryle				...	3,000				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	5	4,920				
		Baluria up to Falpatna.	Killa Aul ...	Kani Nadi	Right	1	3,000				
	108	Rahasurpara ...	Ditto ...	Brahmini ...	Left ...	2	520	1889-90	Fair ...	3	
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	52	2,777				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles	Length. Feet.
Mahanadi ...	Left ...	2	90
Kadi ...	Do. ...	1	770
Do. ...	Right ...	1	3,000
Pyka ...	Left ...	12	645
Brahmini ...	Do. ...	8	160
Ditto ...	Right ...	6	5,262
Chittrotola ...	Do. ...	6	590
Ditto ...	Left ...	13	1,545
Nuna ...	Do. ...	1	1,275
Total ...	.....	...	2,777

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BRAHMINI-BYTURNI 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. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
		Mandari ...	Swang ...			...	2,200				
		Tilkona and Deco-monde.	Do. ...			1	520				
		Baliapada ...	Assuressur ...			1	1,010				
		Sahadebpur ...	Ditto ...			...	4,900				
	62	Damoodarpur ...	Ditto ...	Nuna ...	Right	...	1,305	1891-92	In very fair order, requiring petty repairs in places	2	It these embankments are breached. the breach must not be repaired: an escape is required.
		Kuntalow and Deoburah.	Ditto ...			...	4,500				
		Puharajpur Santpur Shabapur, Kaiternefi, and Taract.	Ditto ...			...	4,140				
		Kulujang ...	Ditto ...			...	1,950				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	5	4,085				
	63	Mandiow ...	Assuressur	Nuna ...	Right	...	3,260	1891-92	In very fair order requiring petty repairs in places.	2	
		Harinuk ...				...	2,400				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	380				
	64	Satilow ...	Assuressur ...	Nuna ...		...	3,510	1889-90	Ditto ...	2	
	88	Padhanpuri ...	Padhanpur ...	Beropa...	Right	1	4,602	1889-90	Fair ...	3	
	94	Polly	Damerpur ...	Do.		...	1,600	1889-90	Do. ...	3	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	922				
	95	Indpur ...	Chawda-kulut.	Brahmini	Right	1	1,220	1889-90	Do. ...	3	
	...	Kumarpur ...				...	150				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	1,370				
	96	Dhumat ...	Damerpur	Brahmini...	Right...	1	950	1889-90	Do. ...	3	
	97	Ghagra ...				...	1,090	1889-90	Do. ...	3	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	2,040				
		nd Total ...	.....	.....	...	13	977				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Beropa ...	Right ...	2	922
Brahmini ...	Do. ...	3	2,040
Nuna ...	Do. ...	7	3,295
Total ...	... ...	13	977

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AQUAPADA-JAJPUR DIVISION.—CLASS I.

Canal embankments which are intended to be above high flood level.

Capital.	Ordinary.	NAME.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	LENGTH. Miles.	LENGTH. Feet.	When last reqaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	REMARKS.
	107	Pingna ...	Killahs Chowsatpara, Dhenkanal, and Balarampur-Olas ...	B rahmini	Right	10	2,880	1890	Good ...	4	
	108	Kharsooa ...	Ditto ...	Left ...		...	...	1890	Do. ...	4	
			Pattia ...	Right ...		2	3,300				
	109	Kimiria ...	Alti, Durpan, and Madhupur.	Cimiria...	Do. ...	...	1,494	1890	Do. ...	4	
				B rahmini	Do. ...	9	...				
	110	Beropa embankment, section I.	K okuakhund	Beropa ...	Left	10	...	1890	Do. ...	4	
	111	Beropa embankment, section II.	K erwalkhund			2	1,780	1887	Do. ...	4	
	112	Beropa embankment, section III.	Ditto ...			3	860	1887	Do. ...	4	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	15	2,640				
	113	Beropa embankment, section IV.	Kerwalkhund and Jaipur.	Bura Gengutti.	Left ...	4	2,230	1887	Fair ...	4	
		No. 115 not entered, as it is the flood bank of the High level Canal, Range I.									
	116	Deoli	Madhupur ...	Brahmini...	Right ...	...	234	1890	Do. ...	4	
	117	Byturni, left embankment (above weir).	Keonghur and Sahso.	Byturni ...	Left ...	18	3,500	1891	Good ...	2	
	118	Byturni, right embankment (above weir).	Surgoda and Jajpur.	Ditto ...	Right ...	7	1,400	1891	Do. ...	2	
	119	Ginda Nala ...	Keonghur and Madhupur.	Ginda Nala	Left ...	1	3,090	1890	Do. ...	4	
	136	Byturni, right embankment (below weir),	Jajepur ...	Byturui ...	Right ...	13	300	Under construction in 1890-91 and 1892.	Do. ...	3	
	165	Salindi, right embankment.	Raudia Orgoda	Salindi ...		7	4,065	1891	...	2	
	168	Burah and Kursua, left embankment.	Jodha ...	Burah ...	Left ...	...	...	Under construction in 1891-92.	Good ...	3	
			Tisania ...	Khursua ...	Do. ...	16	...				
		GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	...	106	4,013				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	LENGTH. Miles.	LENGTH. Feet.
Brahmini ...	Right ...	10	3,114
Pattia ...	Do. ...	2	3,300
Kimiria ...	Do. ...	9	1,494
Beropa ...	Left ...	19	4,870
Byturni ...	Do. ...	18	3,500
Ditto ...	Right ...	20	1,700
Khursua ...	Do. ...	7	4,065
Salindi ...	Left ...	16	...
Ginda Nala ...	Do. ...	1	3,090
Total ...	.....	106	4,013

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AQUAPADA-JAJPUR DIVISION—CLASS II.

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

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	114	Chasapara	Toponkhund	Mahanadi		...	5,093	1890		4	
	120	Jagannathprosad ...	Sohso ...	Byturni	Left	...	4,691	1890	Good ...	2	
	121	Bhalipukhri ...	Do. ...	Do.		...	916	1890		2	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	327				
	122	Subadraghai ...	Maguri ...			...	2,775	1890	Do. ...	2	
	123	Kumaria ...	Do. ...			...	2,359	1890	Do. ...	2	
	124	Kurkhura ...	Jajepur ...			...	1,920	1890	Do. ...	2	
	155	Dubal	Dhamnugger	Genguti ...	Left	...	3,620	1890	Do. ...	2	
	156	Do.	Do. ...			...	2,300	1890	Do. ...	2	
	158	Sodo ...	Do. ...			...	870	1890	Do. ...	2	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	3,284				
	64	Kamarpur ...	Aheyas ...	Byturni ...	Right	1	1,620	1888	Fair ...	3	
	167	Palasahi ...	Jajpur ...	Do. ...	Do.	...	480	1888	Do. ...	3	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	2,100				
	170	Mulpara ...				...	1,680	1893	Good ...	2	
	173	Bahadurpur ...	Jodha ...			...	3,430	1891	Fair ...	2	
	174	Ahsurpur ...				...	2,564	1891	Good ...	2	
	175	Ditto ...				...	970	1890	Fair ...	2	
	186	Benjharpur to Samalpur.				3	1,360	1891	Good ...	3	
	187	Janadia ...		Khursua ...	Left	1	1,480	1883	Do. ...	3	
	189	Dharampur to Bachol				1	1,016	1890	Fair ...	3	
	191	Chundanpur ...	Tisania ...			...	1,027	1888	Good ...	3	
	192	Oil Chandanpur ...				...	1,585	1888	Do. ...	3	
	195	Singhpur ...				...	170	1889	Do. ...	3	
	196	Ditto ...				...	1,428	1889	Do. ...	3	
	197	Ditto ...				...	342	1889	Do. ...	3	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	7	4,812				
	209	Hatikhund ...	Bahara ...	Benga ...	Left	...	1,408				
	210	Abdulpur ...				...	3,844	1890	Fair ...	3	
								1890	Do. ...	3	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	5,252				
	211	Charpara to Deultara	Tisaniah and Bahara.			3	2,350	1890	Fair ...	3	
	213	Koithapal ...	Bahara ...	Khursua	Left	1	4,466	1889	Do. ...	3	
	214	Jhasipur ...	Do.			...	1,900	1889	Do. ...	3	
	215	Nirapara ...	Do. ...			...	180	1889	Do. ...	3	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	5	3,616				
	224	Andalpali ...		Chota Kopali		1	5,220	1891	Fair ...	2	
	231	Bhadruck ...	Randia Orgada.	Salindi	Right	...	1,750	Not known	Do. ...	2	
	232	Ditto ...		Do.		...	2,380	1890	Do. ...	2	
	233	Ditto ...		Do.		...	480	...	Do. ...	2	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	4,610				
	240	Gopalpur to Baligada	Olas & Berman	Brahmini ...	Left ...	4	4,478	1890	Fair ...	4	
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	28	3,512				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles	Length. Feet.
Mahanadi ...	Left ...	...	5,093
Byturni ...	Do. ...	1	327
Do. ...	Right ...	1	2,100
Khursua ...	Left ...	13	4,828
Chota Kopali ...	Right ...	1	5,220
Salindi ...	Do. ...	...	4,610
Benga ...	Left ...	...	5,252
Brahmini ...	Do. ...	4	4,478
Genguti ...	Do. ...	2	3,284
Total ...	.....	28	3,512

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AQUAPADA-JAJPUR 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. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision No.	Remarks.
	131	Salunpore ...	Jajpur ...	Genguti ...	Left	...	2,280	1891	Fair...	2	
	132	Do. ...				...	120	1888	Indifferent	2	
	135	Do. ...				...	150	1888	Good ...	2	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	2,500				
	176	Surpabad ...	Olas ...	Kharsua	Do.	...	2,170	1891	Do. ...	2	
	235	Surjopur ...	Byang ...	Bag Chika		...	1,900	1888	Do. ...	3	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...				
	238	Samilpara ...	Byang ...	Byturni ...		...	2,780	1887	Fair ...	3	
	242	Bagda	Kalamatia ...	Dudhai ...	Left	...	3,200	...	Do. ...	4	
	243	Burhi	Do. ...	Do. ...		...	550	1890	Do. ...	4	
	244	Chunder Shekharpur	Do. ...	Do. ...		...	3,350	1890	Do. ...	4	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	1,820				
	245	Mukundpur to Kaipada.	Kalamatia ...	Brahmini ...	Left	1	620	1890	Fair ...	4	
	246	Kaipad to Manirampur.				...	4,741	1889	Do, ...	4	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	81				
	247	Bondadihi ...	Kalamatia ...	Brahmini	Right	...	105	1890	Fair ...	4	
	248	Do. ...	Do. ...			...	1,375	1890	Do. ...	4	
	254	Sherpur ...	Alti			...	3,310	1890	Do. ...	4	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	4,790				
	260	Banksahi ...	Alti ...	Kimiria ...	Left	...	3,321	1890	Fair ...	4	
	261	Banksahi to Mohanpur.				1	3,820	1890	Do. ...	4	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	1,861				
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	8	2,062				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Brahmini. ...	Left ...	2	81
Do. ...	Right ...	...	4,790
Kimiria ...	Left ...	2	1,861
Dudhai ...	Do. ...	1	1,820
Byturni ...	Do. ...	...	2,780
Genguti ...	Do. ...	...	2,500
Bag Chirka ...	Right ...	...	1,900
Kharsua ...	Do. ...	...	2,170
Total ...	...	8	2,062

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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.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	Part of 90	Toolseepur and Cuttack.	Cuttack ...	Katjuri ...	Left ...	5	40	1891		2	
	153	Ootmapur ..	Bakrabad ...	Katjuri ...	Right	3	2,876	1891	Good	3	
	188 MB	Soorooah ..	Bakrabad... Kodindah...	Soorooah	Right	10	200	1891		3	
	251	Madhulebust ...	Kodhar ...	Daib ...	Right	...	2,900	1890	Good	3	
	252	Batoda ...				...	1,500				
	253	Pathurpucka ...				...	2,850				
	254	Do. ...				2	280				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	2,250				
	265	Toura to Nooniganj	Kattaye ...	Kundal ...	Left ...	3	2,654	1890	Good ...	3	
	287	Bindhum ...	Khodar ...	Bindhom...	Right	...	500	1890	Fair ...	3	
	288	Oostapur ...				...	1,340				
	289	Khondasai ...				...	800		Good ...		
	290	Do. to Assam				3	3,430				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	4	790				
	317	Kokye... ...	Bakrabad... Pattia ... Kotedes ...	Koakhye	Left	11	2,767	1891	Good ...	3	
	323	Balihanta ...	Kotedes ...	Kushbhadra	Left	...	3.180	1891	Good ...	3	
	338	Dhoobtahar ...			Righ	3	468	1891	Good ...	3	
	339	Bentpur and Hatterooderpur			Do.	3	947	1890	Fair ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	6	1,410				
	365	Poobamalisaye to Mullickabad	Bhargovi	Bhargovi	Right	7	4,035	1891	Good ...	3	
	366	Kanjaria rivers to Ghatcoori.	Kotrang and Kotedes Kotrang, Puschinduar, Rahang, and Choubiscood.			43	5,113				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	51	3,868				
	430	Shea Satpara ...	Bulbhadrapur	Chilka Lake	...	5	...	1891	Fair ...	3	
	431	Continuous ...	Daudimal, Koprang, Simbal, Serate, and Bulbhadrapur.	Dya ...	Left	32	958	1891	Good ...	3	
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	136	5,135				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Katjuri ...	Left ...	5	40
Do. ...	Right	3	2,876
Soorooah ...	Do. ...	10	200
Daib ...	Do. ...	3	2,250
Kundal ...	Left ...	3	2,654
Bindhum ...	Right ...	4	790
Kokhye ...	Left ...	11	2,767
Kushbhadra ...	Do. ...	...	3,180
Do, ...	Right ...	6	1,410
Bhargovi ...	Do, ...	51	3,868
Chilka Lake ...	.....	5	.....
Dya... ...	Left ...	32	958
Total ...	.....	136	5,153

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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. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	162	Korchora ...	Kodindah ...	Katjuri ...	Right	...	970	1890	Good ...	3	
	163	Gopalpur ...	Sylow ...			...	1,530				
	164	Teetapara ...				...	3,730				
	165	Sreesconderpur ...				...	3,220				
	166	Simuldah ...				...	480				
	167	Do.				...	2,640	1891			
	168	Gobindpur ...				...	1,180				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	3,190				
	188 HA	Soorooah ...	Berhampore and Kodindah.	Soorooah ...	Left ...	8	654	1891	Good ...	3	
	250	Amoora and Lehoorie	Kattaye ...	Daib ...	Right	3	5,204				
	291	Suttaboilpur ...	Deagong ...	Prachee ...	Left	...	760	1890	Fair ...	3	
	292	Arlow				...	2,820				
	293	Kapileswarpur ...				...	590				
	294	Ditto ...				...	1,630				
	295	Manickpur ...				...	1,360				
	297	Kantapara ...				...	970				
	298	Arlow	Kotedes ...			...	2,020				
	299	Anmacood ...	Do. ...			...	1,000				
		Total ...	.....	...	...	2	590				
	360A	Balkati to Dhasgobad	Kotedes ... Punchindal Rahang ...	Bhargovi	Left ...	22	...				Breach at mile 6 not to be repaired.
	361	Head of Kanchi Nadi to Singmapur.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	3	2,565				
	362	Head of East Kiana river to Teencooda.	Do. and Chow biscood.	Do.	Do. ...	6	4,923	1891	Good ...	3	
	363	Teencooda to Beej-Pur.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	2	2,509				
	364	Dakhinkanea Opdee	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	7	2,508				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	42	1,945				
Part of	381	Charserai to Ballia-ghye.	Oldhar ...	Surlake ...	...	5	2,126	1891	Do. ...	3	
	382	Dhasgoba ...	Rahang ...	Kanchi ...	Left	...	...	1891	Do. ...	3	
	383	Balleah ...				...	1,475				
	384	Juggernath Bullav ...				1	2,775				
	385	Purusotum ,, ...				...	2,985				
	386	Ootursurparah ...				...	3,885				
	387	Punchmunba ...				...	265				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	1,270				
	388	Jankadeipur to Dhowria.	Rahang ...	Kanchi ...	Right	1	4,365	1891	Do. ...	3	
	389	Dhowria and Hurri-Kristnapur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	3	4,550				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	5	3,635				
	390	Dhowria to Bhatgaon	Rahang ...	Dhowria ...	Left ...	2	1,585	1891	Do. ...	3	
	391	Mullickpatpur to Singnapur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Right	3	655				
	392	Tekurpara to Komerpara.	Do. ...	Attranalla	Left ...	2	795	1890	Do. ...	3	
	393	Albe Kiah... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Right	4	715	1890	Fair ...	3	
	394	Basdeopara to kaddypada.	Do. ...	East Kania	Do ...	4	3,273	1891	Do. ...	3	
	395	Kaddypada to Hurrichanderpatna.	Choubiscood	Seonamori	Do.	10	3,535	1891	Good ...	3	
	396	Hurrichanderpatna				...	1,300				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	10	4,835				
	397	Nya	Choubiscood	Nya ...	Left ...	2	4,675	1891	Do. ...	3	
	398	Tincuda ...			Right	2	1,060	1891	Do. ...	3	
	399	Pullunk ...				2	3,900				
	400	Patna ...				...	1,350				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	5	1,030				

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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. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	401	Athead ..	Choubiscood	South Kania	Left	3	650	1891	Good ...	3	
	402	Sauobundkeria ...				...	210				
	403	Do. ...				...	1,460				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	5,325				
	404	Head to Bromongiri	Choubiscood	South Kania	Right	4	2,790	1891	Do. ...	3	
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	121	5,273				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Katjuri ...	Right ...	2	3,190
Sooroah ...	Left ...	8	654
Daib ...	Right ...	3	5,204
Prachee ...	Left ...	2	590
Bhargovi ...	Do. ...	42	1,945
Surlake ...	.....	5	2,126
Kanchi ...	Left ...	3	1,270
Do. ...	Right ...	5	3,635
Dhowria ...	Left ...	2	1,585
Do. ...	Right ...	3	655
Attranalla ...	Left ...	2	795
Do. ...	Right ...	4	715
East Kania ...	Do. ...	4	3,273
Sonamori ...	Do. ...	10	4,835
Nya... ...	Left ...	2	4,675
Do.	Right ...	5	1,030
South Kania ...	Left ...	3	2,350
Do. ...	Right ...	4	2,790
Grand Total ...	.....	116	4,357

FINAL ABSTRACT.

Division.	Length. Class I. Miles.	Class I. Feet.	Class II. Miles.	Class II. Feet.	Class III. Miles.	Class III. Feet.	Total. Miles.	Total. Feet.
Mahanadi ...	49	4,405	30	5,088	2	4,023	83	2,956
Brahmini-Byturni	15	3,293	52	2,777	13	977	81	1,767
Aquapada-Jajpur	106	4,013	28	3,512	8	2,062	143	4,307
Puri ...	...	...	136	5,153	116	4,357	253	4,230
Total ...	172	1,151	249	690	141	859	562	2,700

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Lists of Embankments in the Orissa Circle prepared in the Chief Engineer's office showing those it is not proposed to retain after the new settlement dated the 19th April 1894.

MAHANADI 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. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last required	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	4	Balipatna ...				...	2 700				
	5	Raitara ...				...	1,660				
	6	Alikana ...	Amartak ...	Pyka ...	Right	...	1,645	1889-90	Fair ..	4	
	7	Kuttiapur ...				...	200				
	8	Gobardhanpur ...				...	3,680				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	4,605				
	24	Bishenpur ...	Balobisi ...			...	1,590				
	25	Karimul ...	Ditto ...			...	1,060				
	26	Narujang ...				...	2,640				
	27	Dailow ...				...	300				
	28	Do. ...				...	4,100				
	29	Harimul ...				...	50				
	30	Ditto ...				...	20				
	31	Ditto ...				...	60				
	32	Ditto ...	Jhunkur ...	Mahanadi	Left	...	1,470	1889-90	Fair ...	4	
	33	Tentalupada ...				...	100				
	34	Ditto ...				...	100				
	35	Ditto ...				...	135				
	36	Pasole ...				...	490				
	37	Aulgudda ...				...	1,690				
	38	Ditto ...				...	1,182				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	2	4,427				
	39	Aulgudda ...				...	700				
	40	Tirtole ...				...	95				
	41	Ditto ...	Jhunkur ...	Mahanadi	Left	...	270				
	42	Ditto ...				...	90	1889-90	Fair ...	4	
	43	Ditto ...				...	180				
	44	Juddye ...				...	530				
	45	Khosalpur ...	.....			...	235				
	46	Andalee ...	.....			...	2,480				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	4,580				
	56	Detached portion near head of Sukpyka.	Kodindah ...			...	2,200				
	57	Burdah ...	Panidah ...			...	1,830				
	58	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			...	400				
	59	Kaijunga ...	Ditto ...			...	3,000				
	60	Ditto ...	Kodindah ...			...	2,300				
	61	Ditto ...		Mahanadi	Right	...	100	1889-90	Good ...	4	
	62	Ramchunderpur ...				...	2,700				
	63	Kissennugger ...				...	3,100				
	64	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			...	2,000				
	65	Junpur ...				...	1,850				
	66	Berhampor ...				...	257				
	67	Ditto ...				...	765				
	68	Jarilow ...				...	100				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	4,762				
	72	Brahminibar ...	Kodindah ...			...	410				
	73	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			...	1,080				
	74	Basantpur ...				...	5,100				
	75	Ditto ...				...	1,660				
	76	Anrilow ...				...	1,100				
	77	Taldeah ...				...	1,960				
	78	Hassandiah ...		Sukpyka	Left	...	3,805	1889-90	Fair ...	4	
	79	Badepur ...	Panidah ...			...	4,220				
	80	Ditto ...				...	1,170				
	81	Ditto ...				...	1,580				
	82	Mahanga ...				...	1,070				
	83	Dukhin Sylo ...				...	2,510				
	94	Permanundpur ...				...	3,170				
	85	Sadasye ...				...	870				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	5	3,305				
	228	Gungadeb ...	Benhar ...	Gobri ...	Left	...	1,290	1889-90	Fair ...	4	
	229	Dhampada ...				1	2,283				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	3,573				
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	16	4,132				

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Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length.	
		Miles.	Feet.
Pyka	Right ...	1	4,605
Mahanadi ...	Left ...	3	3,727
Ditto ...	Right ...	3	4,762
Sukpyka ...	Left ...	5	3,305
Gobri ...	Do. ...	1	3,573
Total ...	.....	16	4,132

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MAHANADI DIVISION.—CLASS V.

Embankments already practically abandoned, mostly superseded by embankments of class 1.

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	70	Jaipur and Talpara	Jhunkur ...	Mahanadi	Right	10	1,703				
	71	Punkpal ...	Muhurubund			2	3,625				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	12	5,328				
	89	Punkpal ...	Burpalla ...	Punkpal	Left	2	4,108				
	88	Ditto	Burpalla and Tirun.		Right	6	4,588				
	120	Barira	Huriharpur...	Katjuri ...	Left	...	100				
	121	Do.				...	80				
	122	Do.				...	2,224				
	123	Konea Sassun ...				...	3,300				
	124	Madhya Sassun ...				...	540				
	125	Ditto				...	2,790				
	126	Ditto				...	300				
	127	Chanpur ...				...	50				
	128	Ditto				...	400				
	129	Ditto				...	80				
	130	Ditto				...	1,190				
	131	Ditto				...	1,830				
	132	Gopinathpur ...				...	1,900				
	133	Ditto				...	110				
	134	Ditto				...	100				
	135	Ditto				...	880				
	136	Ditto				...	900				
	137	Ditto				...	40				
	138	Ditto				...	20				
	139	Ditto				...	530				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	3	1,524				
						22	3,364				
	140	Kantapara ...	Huriharpur...	Katjuri ...	Left	2	2,645				
	141	Tahera ...				...	1,066				
	142	Noagaon ...				...	1,680				
	143	Banicood ...				...	3,240				
	144	Salijung D oly ...				...	350				
	145	Sadipur ...				...	2,520				
	146	Ditto				...	1,900				
	147	Weydhond ...				...	150				
	148	Ballia				...	280				
	149	Do.				...	1,605				
	150	Do.				...	2,000				
	151	Birakookur ...				...	3,331				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	9	1,171				
	179	Beerburpatna ...	Saibir ...	Katjuri ...	Right	...	1,670				
	180	Kosabonampatna ...				...	600				
	181	Kumpagaipur ...				...	2,360				
	182	Koolmonedhlow ...				...	2,700				
	183	Tarilow ...				...	2,800				
	184	Kundilow ...	Huriharpur...			...	850				
	185	Singarpur ...	Ditto ...			...	1,980				
	186	Patna and Sajeenugar	Hurharipur			...	360				
	187	Do. and Jajpur ...	and Jhunkur.			12	2,747				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	15	227				
	189	Singarpur ...	Huriharpur...	Olunka ...	Left	1	225				
	190	Poonang ...				...	151				
	191	Ditto ...				...	75				
	192	Mookoondpur ...				...	3,316				
	193	Taradaipur ...				...	130				
	194	Huriharpur ...				...	350				
	195	Jaypur and Pakenpur	Gunditto ...			2	2,873				
	196	Orisaa				...	2,867				
	197	Do.				...	1,618				
	198	Do.				...	371				
	199	Do.				...	283				
	200	Do.				...	310				
		Total. ...	.....	.....	.....	5	2,009				

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Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	Rivers.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	201	Orissa	Gunditto ...	Burra Olunka	Left	...	366				
	202	Do.	Ditto ...			..	724				
	203	Do.	Ditto ...			...	430				
	204	Do.	Ditto ...			...	450				
	205	Do.	Ditto ...			...	1,526				
	206	Do.	Ditto and Raibaree.			2	1,397				
	207	Paddumpur ...	Khoor n e a h Benahar ...			14	2,864				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	17	2,477				
	208	Kundalow ...	Saibir ...	Burra Olunka.	Rignt	...	2,462				
	209	Mudhoosoodanpur ...	Do. ...			...	1,940				
	210	Turtang and Bhariovo	Saibir, Gunditto. Daogang, Kurnew and Hariharpur.			18	364				
	211	Bharicoda and Tentura.	Benahar and Hurrishpur.			8	2,816				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	72	2,802				
	212	Bhariodah ...	Benhar	Chota Olunka.	Left	4	1,518				
	213	Mungalpur ...	Benhar and Huriharpur			...	2,140				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	4	3,658				
	214	Bhagooda and Jun-Grampur.	Benhar	Chota Olunka.	Right...	2	1,075				
	515	Kalada ...	Do.		Left ...	...	740				
	216	Machgong and Opendra.	Bardiah ...		Do ...	3	2,290				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3,030				
	217	Billuakhye ...	Saibir	Billuakhye	Left ...	4	4,065				
	218	Beroda ...		Sonakata ...	Do. ...	...	1,871				
	219	Bultampur and Urunga.		Tumpua ...	Do. ...	2	87				
	221	Puttura ...		Ditto ...	Right	...	3,114				
	230	Opendra and Basundra.	Sylow ...	Daib ...	Left ...	1	580				
	233	Koorooa ...	Hurrishpur	Do. ...	Do.	...	3,848				
	234	Machgong ...	Bardian			...	2,392				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	1	960				
	235	Baliapara ...	Bardiah ...	Daib ...	Left	...	3,263				
	236	Sreeumpur ...				...	167				
	237	Opendra ...				...	1,777				
	238	Ditto.				...	4,497				
	239	Ashonath ...				...	1,446				
	240	Paturah ...				...	3,803				
	241	Palearajpur ...				...	1,190				
	242	Missara ...				...	436				
	243	Olas				...	812				
	244	Do.				...	2,945				
	245	Untrol ...				...	1,560				
	246	Padowriba ...				...	2,485				
	247	Ditto				...	2,615				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	6	1,556				
	257	Burressum ...	Daogong	Gordoah ...	Left	...	4,495				
	258	Saldah ...		Kundah ...		...	2,905				
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....		24	1,526				
		Embankments remodelled to from the Daib left embankment.									
	220	Arona	Saibir ...	Tumpooa ...	Right	...	4,272				
	222	Butsoorah ...	Daogong ...	Godda ...	Left	1	566				
	223	Utgong-Balsylow ...				1	2,434				
	224	Kulsai Sunganugger				2	3,144.				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...••	5	864				
	232	Mundilow and Amarpara.	Saibir ...	Daib ...	Left	3	147				
	232	Koorooa and Sikini	Thattlye ...			10	3,190				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	19	3,193				

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Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length Miles.	Length Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
		Embankments removed owing to the closure of the cross Katjuri.									
	169	Sunkaripylle ...	Saibir	Katjuri	Right.	...	2,628				
	170	Ditto... ...				2	720				
	171	Ditto... ...				...	725				
	172	Mengoolee ...				...	1,210				
	173	Chassabund ...				...	1,870				
	174	Ditto... ...				...	1,550				
	175	Ditto... ...				...	4,550				
	176	Kamalpur ...				...	3,220				
	177	Bhagalpur ...				...	935				
	178	Ditto... ...				...	1,721				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	5	3,289				
	217	Billuakhye ...	Saibir ...	Billuakhye	Right.	1	1,275				
	260	Palada ...	Do. ...	Mudrung...	Left...	...	1,776				
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	7	1,060				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length Miles.	Length Feet.
Mahanadi ...	Right ...	12	5,228
Punkpal ...	Left ...	2	4,108
Do. ...	Right ...	6	4,588
Katjuri ...	Left ...	9	1,171
Do. ...	Right ...	15	227
Olunka ...	Left ...	5	2,009
Burra Olunka ...	Do. ...	17	2,477
Ditto ...	Right ...	27	2,802
Chota Olunka ...	Left ...	8	1,408
Ditto ...	Right ...	2	1,075
Biluakhye ...	Left ...	4	4,065
Sonakata ...	Do. ...	...	1,871
Tumpua ...	Do. ...	2	87
Do. ...	Right ...	.....	3,114
Daib ...	Left ...	7	2,136
Gordoah ...	Do. ...	.....	4,495
Kundah ...	Do. ...	.....	2,905
Total ...	.....	124	1,526
Remodelled to form the Daib left embankment.			
Tumpooa ...	Right ...	.....	4,272
Goddah ...	Left ...	5	864
Daib ...	Do. ...	13	3,337
Total ...	.....	19	3,193
Removed owing to closure of the cross Katjuri.			
Katjuri ...	Right ...	5	3,289
Billuakhye ...	Do. ...	1	1,275
Mudrung ...	Left ...	.....	1,776
Total ...	——	7	1,060

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BRAHMANI-BYTURNI 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. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
3	...	Madhya Kuch ...	Karimul ...	Mahanadi ...	Left ...	...	540	1889-90	Fair ...	2	
	15	Markundi ...	Sarasvati ...			...	4,000	1889-90	In very fair order, requiring petty repairs in places.	2	
	16	Puranipari ...	Sering ...	Chitrotola.	Right	...	2,570				
		Kalamipari ...				...	2,200				
		Bhugwanpur Natra ...				...	1,700				
		Total ...	.....	.....		1	5,190				
	78	Mundalow ...	Assessur...	Bhundaria	Right	...	1,460	1889-90	Good ...	2	
		Barimul ...									
		Bhale			Left ...	...	1,000		Do. ...		
	79	Bhole			Do. ...	...	1,825		Do. ...		
	80	Do.									
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	2,825				
	81	Hariank ...	Assessur...	Pathi ...	Right	1	2,100	1889-90	Do. ...	2	
		Indalow ...					2,188				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	4,288				
	82	Nuasassun ...	Assessur...	Pathi	Right	...	2,910	1889-90	Do. ...	2	
	83	Satilow ...			Left ...	...	2,300				
	84	Do.			Do. ...	...	1,000	1880	Very fair		
	88	Bhuirajpur ...	Pathimpur ...	Beropa ...	Right	...	350	1889-90	Fair ...	3	
		Sankamohun or Charpara.				...	3,046				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	3,396				
	93	Mongulpur ...	Dampur ..	Beropa ...	Right	1	1,000	1889-90	Do. ...	3	
	97	Jakrodia ...	Chandekelat	Brahmini ...	Do. ...	...	1,500	1889-90	Bad ...	3	
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	8	9				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Mahanadi ...	Left ...	...	540
Chitrotola ...	Right ...	1	5,190
Bhundaria ...	Do. ...	...	1,460
Ditto ...	Left ...	...	2,825
Pathi ...	Do. ...	...	3,300
Do. ...	Right ...	2	1,918
Beropa ...	Do. ...	1	4,396
Brahmini ...	Do. ...	...	1,500
Total ...	.....	8	9

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BRAHMINI-BYTURNI DIVISION.—CLASS V.

Embankments already practically abandoned, mostly superseded, by embankments of class I.

Capital	Ordinary.	NAME.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	LENGTH. Miles.	LENGTH. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition	Subdivision number.	REMARK
	6	Kuarpur ...	Sirang ...	Mahanadi...	Left ...	...	2,500				
	37	Batesswar ...	Saraswati ...	Chitiotola	Left	...	1,760				
	38	Do.				...	236				
	39	Do.				...	950				
	40	Kolanpur ...				...	840				
	41	Bachra ...	Sengra ...			...	1,000				
	42	Do.				...	357				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	5,143				
	69	Swallow ...	Assrueswar	Nuna ...	Left ...	...	950				
	70	Tarat		Bhagni ...	Right	...	2,320	...	Bad	2	2
		Crita				...	420	...	Do.		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	2,740				
	71	Behala and Tikunpur	Suknoi ...	Bhagni ...	Right	...	5,230	...	Do.		
	72	Jokia Bontang ...	Tohana ...			1	255	...	Do.		
	73	Bowtang ...				...	875	...	Do.		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	1,080				
	74	Kulugong ...	Assureswar...	Bhagni ...	Left	...	1,000	...	Do.		
	75	Torat				...	4,920				
	76	Jamrah ...				...	2,930				
	77	Nadiabari ...	Suknoi ...			...	2,500				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	790				
	86	Khaira, Bhairpur, Sonakhalla ...	Padampur...			...	2,290				
	87	Itchapur-Goonipur ...				...	3,907				
		Ramesswar ...	Soongra ...	Berupa ...	Right	1	1,020				
	89	Lukhunpur ...				...	...				
		Do.				...	...				
	90	Khurgang ...				...	1,213				
		Do.				...	1,313				
		Noortang ...	Matkutnu ger.			...	1,400				
	91	Jaleswarpur ...				...	890				
		Bageswarpur ...				...	487				
	92	Kushpur ...				...	3,510				
		Tikiria ...	Alti ...			...	2,526				
		Dekuri ...				...	4,860				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	5	2,370				
	98	Dhakin ...	Chowdekelat...	Brahmini.	Right	...	3,480				
	99	Tombulo ...	Ditto ...			...	3,500				
		Nilkantopur ...	Damerpur ...			1	920				
		Luktiarpur ...	Ootikhan ...			...	3,130	...	...	3	
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	470				
		Chownee ...	Ootikhan ...	Chota Brahmini.	Left	...	720	Not repaired since the closure of the Chota Brahmini in 1882.	...	3	
		Mattia ...				...	1,600				
		Do.				...	100				
		Do.				...	3,030				
		Do.				...	2,800				
		Khokharoni ...				...	1,000				
		Ambia... ...				1	1,620				
		Nalbholia ...				...	2,500				
		Simlia				...	1,700				
		Do.				...	144				
		Do.				...	1,220				
	101	Haldurpur ...				...	3,050				
		Arharpali ...				...	2,950				
		Do.				...	3,250				
		Tigria... ...				...	500				
		Sowpara ...				...	300				
		Do.				...	610				
		Do.				...	2,942				
		Burpara ...				...	1,000				
		Do.				...	200				
		Do.				...	1,540				
		Khattiapara ...				...	1,700				
		Do. ...				...	2,230				
		Sujanpur ...				...	4,100				
		Carried over ...	.....	.....	...	...	...				

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Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Muttiapara ...	Ootikhan ...	Chota Brahmini.	Left	...	200	Not repaired since the closure of the Chota Brahmini in 1892.	...	3	
		Do. ...				...	380				
		Deolpore ...				...	1,130				
		Khodalsye ...				...	1,050				
		Do. ...				...	2,990				
		Bodo Rahama ...				...	1,80[illegible]				
		Do. ...				...	730				
	101	Do. ...				...	360				
		Tota ...	.....	.....	...	10	2,536				
		Sau Rahama ...	Utikhan ...	Baleorjore	Left	...	800				
		Do. ...				1	400				
		Sonkropa ...				...	4,400				
		Beri Rajpatua ...				...	700				
		Altang ...				...	920				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	1,940				
		Gulnaggar ...	Aul ...	Gobri ...	Left	...	1,750	Not repaired since 1880.	Fair ...	3	
		Gorapur ...	Do. ...			...	1,160				
	103	Kopileswar or Alijung ...	Tihon ...			...	4,710				
		Bareswarpur ...	Do. ...			...	740				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	3,080				
		Joypura ...	Tikon ...	Gobri ...	Right	...	3,800	...	...	3	
		Runpura ...				...	2,750				
	104	Khodiand ...				...	2,300				
		Sunailon ...				...	2,200				
		Nagpura ...				1	3,720				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	4,210				
		Niginpur ...	Alkhonta ...	Gundakia ...	Left	...	50	1888–89	...	3	
		Do. ...				...	4,940				
		Bhorajpur ...				...	2,700				
		Artho				...	3,200				
		Ultia				...	2,600				
	105	Deulpara ...				...	1,700				
		Bankhi Chanda ...				...	170				
		Amirabad ...				...	1,075				
		Chandiapoii ...				...	2,120				
						...	3,050				
						...	540				
						...	4,410				
						...	700				
						...	500				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	5	1,355				
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	38	2,764				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles	Length. Feet.
Mahanadi ...	Left ...	...	2,500
Chittratola ...	Do. ...	...	5,143
Nuna ...	Do. ...	...	950
Bhagni ...	Right ...	2	3,820
Do. ...	Left ...	2	790
Berupa ...	Right ...	5	2,370
Brahmini ...	Do. ...	3	470
Chota Brahmini ...	Left ...	10	2,536
Baleorjore ...	Do. ...	2	1,940
Gobri ...	Do. ...	1	3,080
Do. ...	Right ...	3	4,210
Gundakia ...	Left ...	5	1,355
Total ...	.....	38	2,764

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AQUAPADA-JAJPUR 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. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	129	Pansahi ...	Jajpur ... Dhamnugger	Denguti ...	Right	...	170	1889	Good ...	3	
	130	Balighai ...				...	2,100	1889	Do. ...		
	151	Paharpur ...				1	1,640	1890	Fair ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	3,940				
	152	Anandapur ...	Dhamnugger				130	1883	Good ...	3	
	153						210	1883	Bad ...		
	154						310	1888	Good ...		
	157	Missarpur ...	Jajpur ...	Byturni ...	Left ...	...	3,100	1890	Fair ...		
	159	Balipada ...	Ahiyas ...				1,060	1874	Good ...		
	160	Kuturia ...	Jajpur ...				120	1881	Fair ...		
	191	Do. ...					1,218	1888	Do. ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	868				
	166	Nadigaon ...	Byang ...	Kochilla ...	Left ...	1	1,217	1890	Fair ...	3	
	168	Phalpore ...		Bag Chirka	Do. ...	1	1,960	1890	Do. ...		
	169	Nadigaon ...		Do. ...	Right	...	2,767	1888	Good ...		
	171	Chintapoli ...	Jadha ...				246	1890	Fair ...	2	
	172	Do. ...	Do. ...				1,110	1890	Good ...		
	180	Kambhuka ...	Bernan ...				4,990	1885	Fair ...	3	
	184	Kantia and Raitra ...	Tisaniah ...	Kharsua ...	Right ...	1	4,820	1890	Do. ...	3	
	188	Jagannathpur ...	Do. ...				644	1888	Good ...		
	190	Sundarpur ...	Do. ...				2,427	1888	Fair ...		
	193	Deashai ...	Hatimunda ...				860	1889	Good ...		
	193½	Do. ...	Do. ...				2,022	1889	Do. ...		
	194	Khetrapal ...	Do. ...				1,663	1889	Do. ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	4	2,942				
	212	Palsahi ...	Raudia Orgada	Kopali ...	Left ...	...	1,100	1889	Fair ...	2	
	216	Tircona ...	Sahso ...	Do. ...	Right	...	770	Not known	Do. ...		
	217	Do. ...					700	Do.	Do. ...		
	218	Pariapada ...					820	Do.	Do. ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	2,290				
	219	Gahirapada ...	Sahso ...	Kopali ...	Left ...	...	1,360	Not known	Fair ...	2	
	220	Bingkpur ...	Randia, Orgada.	Do. ...	Across	...	970	1890	Bad ...		
	221	Gunijung ...			Do. ...	...	3,110	1890	Do. ...		
						...	4,080				
	222	Palu			Right	...	3,480	Not known	Bad ...	2	
	223	Do.			Do. ...	...	1,650	Do.	Do. ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	5,080				
	234	Loho	Byang ...	Bag Chirka	Right	1	1,824	1888	Good ...	3	
	236	Srigunga ...	Do. ...	Kopali ...	Across	...	940	Not known	Fair ...	2	
	237	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	550	Do....	Do. ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	1,490				
	239	Srigunga ...	Byang ...	Kopali ...	Left ...	...	1,320	Not known	Fair ...	2	
	241	Nagpara ...	Bernan ...	Brahmini ...	Do. ...	...	900	1879	Do. ...	4	
	250	Parhamburda ...	Alti ...	Do.	Right	...	740	1882	Do. ...		
	251	Chandpur ...					110	1890	Do. ...		
	252	Do.					70	1890	Do. ...		
	253	Bhagingund ...					300	1890	Good ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	1,220				
	255	Rakhi	Olas	Kimria ...	Left ...	1	1,195	1890	Good ...		
	256	Nahangapatna ...	Alti ...				440	1890	Fair ...		
	2 7	Nursingpur ...					3,770	1890	Do. ...		
	258	Alishapatna ...					520	1884	Do. ...		
	259	Mangalpore ...					1,710	1890	Do. ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	2,535				
		GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	...	16	5,003				

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Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length.	
		Miles.	Feet.
Denguti ...	Right ...	1	3,910
Byturni ...	Left ...	1	868
Kopali ...	Do. ...	...	3,780
Do. ...	Right ...	1	2,090
Do ...	Across ...	1	290
Kharsua ...	Right ...	4	2,942
Kimiria ...	Left ...	1	2,355
Brahmini ...	Do. ...	...	900
Do. ...	Right ...	...	1,220
Kochilla ...	Left ...	1	1,217
Bag Chirka ...	Do. ...	1	1,960
Ditto ...	Right ...	1	4,591
Total ...		16	5,003

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ACQUAPADA-JAJPUR DIVISION.—CLASS V.

Embankments already practically abandoned, mostly superseded by embankments of class I.

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	10M	Malpada and Kukhsli	Panikhund ...			...	1,240		Indifferent		
	12M	Nowapatna ...				...	1,272		Bad ...		
	15M	Debasahi ...				...	365		Do. ...		
	16M	Do. ...				...	270		Do. ...		
	17M	Simlibund ...	Tepponkhund			...	140		Indifferent		
	18M	Do. ...		Mahanadi	Left	...	1,520	1881	Fair ...		
	19M	Do. ...				...	1,920		Good ...		
	20M	Chasapara ...				...	362		Fair ...		
	21M	Mundapara ...	Cuttack ...			...	5,082		Do. ...		
	22M	Nursingpur ...				...	1,898		Do. ...		
	23M	Chitrasur ...				...	1,280				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	4,789				
	125	Sundarpur ...	Jajpur ...	Byturni ...	Right	...	1,270				
	126	Chainpur ...				...	1,175				
	127	Kamagarh ...				...	1,035				
	128	Do. ...	...	.....	...	...	735				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	...	4,215				
	134	Kodambypur to Rentiapur. ...	Jajpur ...	Kia Nalla	Left ...	...	3,552				
	135	Ranpur ...			Right...	...	1,275				
	143	Talmahara ...		Benga ...	Do....	...	1,900				
	144	Bamdebpur ...	Do.	Byturni	Right	...	300				
	145	Barapatra ...				...	1,240				
	146	Do. ...				...	720				
	147	Do. ...		Benga		...	1,100				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	...	3,060				
	148	Taliah... ...	Katia ...	Benga ...	Left	...	1,020				
	149	Palasahi ...				...	180				
	150	Do. ...				...	340				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	...	1,540				
	162	Dhobabil ...	Jajpur ...	Byturni ...	Right	1	4,660				
	163	Deulbad ...	Katia ...	Benga ...	Left	...	1,000				
	198	Chattrapara ...				...	1,810				
	199	Chattiapara ...				...	2,440				
	200	Chasakhund ...				...	3,000				
		Total ...	.....	...	...	1	2,970				
	201	Pritipur ...	Dolgram ...	Jonai ...	Left	...	1,700				
	202	Do. ...				...	510				
	203	Do. ...				...	100				
	204	Do. ...				...	120				
	205	Do. ...				...	130				
	206	Balvadrapur ...				...	1,088				
	207	Do. ...				...	600				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	...	4,248				
	208	Kopila ...	Dolgram ...	Tenta ...	Right	...	1,718				
	177	Digbaraj ...	Jajpur ...	Kia Nala...	Left	...	1,877				
	179	Kamaipur ...	Do. ...			...	2,316				
	181	Karuna ...	Tisania ...	Kharsua...	Do.	...	3,490				
	182	Gobo				...	3,795				
	183	Ballaghai ...				...	1,875				
	185	Bunkipal ...				...	5,050				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	676				
	225	Darda	Seneth ...	Chota Kopali.	Across	...	300				
	226	Do.				...	350				
	227	Do.				...	325				
	228	Do.				...	570				
	229	Do.				...	3,100				
	230	Do.				...	520				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	...	5,165				
		Grand Total ...	...	.....	...	14	4,985				

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Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition	Subdivisi o n number.	Remarks.
		Embankments remodelled to form the Byturni right embankment.									
	137	Banpur ...	Jajpur ...	Byturni	Right	...	450				
	138	Do. ...				...	90				
	139	Rajipur ...				...	50				
	140	Do. ...				...	400				
	141	Ganpatipur ...				...	1,636				
	142	Bamdebpur ...				...	4,020				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	1,366				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Superseded by the construction of other works.			
Byturni ...	Right ...	2	3,895
Kia Nalla ...	Left ...	1	149
Ditto ...	Right ...	...	1,275
Benga ...	Do. ...	...	4,960
Do. ...	Left ...	1	4,510
Jonai ...	Do. ...	...	4,248
Tenta ...	Right ...	...	1,718
Kharsua ...	Left ...	3	678
Chota Kopali ...	Across ...	...	5,165
Mahanadi ...	Left ...	2	4,789
Total ...	.....	14	4,985
Remodelled to form the Byturni right embankment.			
Byturni ...	Right ...	1	1 366

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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. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	255	Turrasai ...	Kodhar ...	Diab ...	Right	...	3,400	1891	Fair ...	3	
	256	Do. ...				...	3,000				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	1,620				
	259	Saldah... ...	Daogang ...	Kundal ...	Right	...	4,046	1891	Do. ...		
	266	Murro ...				...	750				
	267	Do.				...	2,050				
	268	Do.				...	5,100				
	269	Mohunpara ...				...	2,900				
	270	Passang ...				...	270				
	271	Do. ...				...	280				
	272	Do.				...	2,000				
	273	Dyjung ...				...	4,800				
	274	Cutleemsolta ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	...	1,458	...	...	...	
	275	Balava... ...				...	2,000				
	276	Bunkubatia ...				...	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 ...	Daogong ...	Kundal ...		...	1,650	1890	Good ...		
	318	Kalianpur to Boornoi	Pattia and Bakrabad'	Koakhye	Right	3	4,066			3	
	319	Boornai to Muncheswar.				1	3,150				
	320	Muncheswar ...				...	4,070	1891	Do. ...		
	321	Ditto and Bancooa.				3	5,470				
	322	Bulbhadrapur ...	Bakhrabad & Dandimul.			2	4,770				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	13	100				
	324	Bhimpur ...	Kotedes ...	Kushbhadra	Left	...	360				
	325	Ditto ...				...	875				
	326	Patna and Dooly Khusrahar.				2	3,813	1890	Good ...		
	327	Parrbeasundaipur...				...	1,515				
	328	Kantabaree				...	982				
	329	Besurpur and Giringa				2	2,620	1891	Fair ...	3	
	330	Mahakoondah ...				...	800				
	331	Do. ...				...	130	1890	Good ...		
	332	Do. ...				...	90				
	333	Do. ...				...	1,690				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	6	2,315				
	340	Barilon ...	Kotedes ...	Kushbhadra	Right	...	792	1890	Fair ...	3	
	341	Baharsai ...				...	61				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	853				
	360B	Balkati to Dhasgobad	Kotedes Punchindal Rahang.	Bhargovi	Left...	5	916	1891	Good ...	3	
	367	Ruttenchira river to Goalpara.	Rahang Chowbiscood. ...	Bhargovi	Right	4	3,410	1891	Good ...	3	
	370	Bengai ...			Left...	3	435	1891	Fair ...		
	371	Alsukah to Allupur	Rahang ...	Bengai	Right	1	4,290	Not known	Good ...	3	
	372	Pykrapur ...				...	800				
	373	Do.				...	50		Bad ...	...	
	374	Do.				...	650				
	375	Do. ...				...	120				
	376	Do. ...				...	928				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	1,558				
	377	Oothen Supada and kanchi.	Rahang ...	Surlake...	...	2	1,130	1891	Good ...	3	
	378	Soondhur ...	Oldhar ...			5	900				
	379	Sundhur and Gur-Mururesswarah.				...	1,845				
	380	Gurh Mururesswarah				...	2,382				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	8	977				

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Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	Part of 431	Gurh Mururessur to Balliaghye.	Oldhar ...	Surlake	...	2	...	1891			
	432	Singpur to Goalpara...	Dandimul ...	Dya ...	Right.	7	1,614	1891			
	433	Tigria	Kurdah ...			1	1,600				
		Total ...	...	...	...	8	3,214				
	434	Burrahgur ...	Serai ...	Monaguni	Left	...	1,510	1891	Good...	3	
	435	Do.				...	2,300				
	436	Burrahgur to Lukhunpur.				2	410				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	4,220				
	439	Burraghur ...	Serai ...	Monaguni.	Right.	1	4,648	1891			
	440	Burparrah ...	Serai and Bulbhadrapur.			5	1,749				
		Total ...	...	...	...	5	1,117				
	437	Attarabatti ...	Bulliha d r a-pur.	Monagoni	Left	...	4,490	1891			
	438	Pulbad				...	2,686				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1,490				
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	66	2,093				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Daib ...	Right ...	1	1,620
Kundal ...	Do. ...	7	2,504
Koakhye, Right ...	Do. ...	13	100
Kushbhadra ...	Left ...	6	2,315
Do. ...	Right ...	...	853
Bhargovi ...	Do. ...	4	3,410
Do. ...	Left ...	5	916
Bengai ...	Do. ...	3	435
Do. ...	Right ...	2	1,558
Surlake ...	...	10	977
Dya ...	Right ...	8	3,214
Monagoni ...	Left ...	4	430
Do. ...	Right ...	5	1,117
Total ...	...	71	3,609

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PURI DIVISION --CLASS V.

Embankment already practically abandoned, mostly superseded by embankments of class 1.

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	225	Parichowpari ...	Daogong ...	Godda ...	Right	...	843	1890	Good ...	3	
	226	Amarpara ...				...	1,954				
	227	Sassunpada ...				...	5,246				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	2,263				
	248	Majoorai... ...	Sylow ...	Daib ...	Right	...	4,419	1890	Do. ...	3	
	249	Batodo	Saibir ...			...	4,307				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	3,446				
	261	Pathurpucka ...	Doagong ...	Dobikhye	Right	...	4,335	1890	Fair ...	3	
				...	Left ...	...	4,575	1889			
	262	Cuttee Cutta ...	Do. ...	Old Daib	Right	...	2,000	1889			
	263	Bursan				...	3,200				
	264	Surdole									
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,200				
	284	Pookhuriaganj ...	Kattaye ...	Akhra ...	Left ...	1	1,380	1990	Good ...		
	285	Tourah	Do. and Daogong.	Tourah ...	Right	1	2,275	1890	Do. ...		
	286	Upendra	Berdeah ...	Muggra ...	Left ...	1	...	1891	Fair ...	3	
	299	Neagang... ...	Daogong ...	Prachee	Do.	...	700	Unknown	Bad ...		
	300	Karkore	Do. ...			...	100				
	301	Nayally	Do. ...			...	230				
	302	Balioorah ...	Khodar ...			...	920				
	303	Kathkutpur ...	Do. ...			...	600				
	304	Sarripur	Khoirto ...			...	130				
	305	Do.	Do. ...			...	40				
	306	Odaipur	Do. ...			...	70				
	307	Do.	Do. ...			...	610				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	3,400				
	308	Adhka	Khodar ...	Prachee ...	Right	...	520	Unknown	Do. ...	3	
	309	Kuntaboorne ...	Kharla ...	Kundia ...	Left	...	510	Unknown.	Do. ...		
	310	Do.				...	250				
	311	Oday Koome ...				...	200				
	312	Chinoon... ...				...	1,623				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,560				
	313	Kullun Kunea ...	Kharlow ...	Stream from Prachee to Bay of Bengal.	Right	...	1,720	Unknown	Bad ...	3	
	314	Kooneeah ...		Kodooa	Do....	...	730	Unknown.	Do. ...		
	315	Sandahar ...			Do....	...	670				
	316	Do.			Do....	...	1,000				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,400				
	334	Narsua	Uthais ...	Kush-bhadra.	Left	...	3,390	Unknown.	Do. ...	3	
	335	Pykesye	Do. ...			...	3,130				
	336	Narsua	Do. ...			1	20				
	337	Bangow	Mungulpatna			2	510				
		Total ...	...	...	...	4	1,770				
	342	Shaikhpatna ...	Kotedas ...	Kush-bhadra	Right	...	270	Unknown	Bad ...	3	
	343	Madgeghuriah ...	Do. ...			...	4,390	1890 ...	Fair ...		
	344	Nagpur	Poorubduar...			2	1,240	Unknown	Bad ...		
	345	Sujanagar ...	Matgutpatna			1	105	Do. ...	Do. ...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	4	725				
	346	Gooniah	Poorubduar	Moogai ...	Left	...	50	1891	Fair ...	3	
	347	Do.				...	130				
	348	Do.				...	8,810				
	349	Doobhar				1	1,020				
	350	Entracood ...				...	2,310				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	2,040				

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Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	351	Guhbadee ...	Poorubduar ...	Moogai ...	Right	...	4,216	1891	Fair ...	3	
	352	Numbai ...				...	1,560				
	353	Entracood ...				...	3,800				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	4,290				
	354	Doobhar ...	Poorubduar ...	Dhunooah ...	Left	...	915	1891	Do. ...	3	
	355	Kapor Kooncha ...				...	3,730				
	356	Do.				...	2,610				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	1,975				
	357	Sanroon ...	Poorubduar ...	Dhunooah ...	Right	...	3,285	1891	Do. ...	3	
	358	Orally to Chumrigoun				3	1,960				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	3	5,245				
	359	Bulbhadra ...	Dandimul ...	Bulbhadra ...	Right	2	3,025	Unknown	Do. ...	3	
	368	Kajalow to Soapur ...	Kotedas ...	Kimriadhar...	Left ...	1	4,120	Unknown	Bad ...		
	369	Gobindpur to Konsonpur.	Kotrang ...	Do. ...	Right	1	4.020				
	405	Near right bank of Bhargovi.	Kotedas ...	Ratanchira.	Right	...	2,178	Unknown.	Do. ...	3	
	406	Koolresaye ...				...	211				
	407	Ghursoondah ...				...	300				
	408	Salnah ...				...	2,000				
	409	Do.				...	2,925				
	410	Mudhoopoolothee ...				...	4,750				
	411	Bhagbutpur ...				...	1,000				
	412	Angung ...				...	3,300				
	413	Jassooapur ...				...	1,050				
	414	Poartoal to Dunrisunwah. ...	Rahang and Choubispur.			5	4,735				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	9	699				
	415	Chingiriah and Chutboorg.	Choubispur ...	Ratanchira	Left ...	2	...	Do. ...	Do. ...		
	416	Chingiriah	Rahang and Choubispur.	Chingiriah	Do. ...	1	4,500	Do. ...	Do. ...		
	417	Datiapara ...	Rahang ...	Nuna ...	Do.	...	1,500	Unknown.	Bad ...	3	
	418	Do.				...	2,300				
	419	Naggoen ...				...	2,350				
	420	Undaising ...				1	3,810				
	421	Kangoda and Mudharsing.				3	5,060				
	422	Do. and Parikud				2	1,159				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	9	339				
	423	Dellang ...	Simbah ...	Nuna ...	Right	...	540	Unknown.	Bad ...	3	
	424	Soodagha ...	Serame ...			...	1,420				
	425	Tipparee ...				...	1,140				
	426	Do.				...	4,096				
	427	Ebrooah and Jhauns				4	3,307				
	428	Jharas and Kumkurjan river.				6	1,044				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	12	987				
	429	Dhankera t a—N o o r river.	Rahang ...	Petye ...	Right	1	420	Unknown	Bad ...	3	
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	70	4,869				

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Abstract.

Name of river.	Bank.	Length.	
		Miles.	Feet.
Godda ...	Right ...	1	2,263
Daib	Do. ...	1	3,446
Old Daib ...	Left ...	...	4,575
Do. ...	Right ...	...	5,200
Akhra ...	Left ...	1	1,380
Tourah ...	Right ...	1	2,275
Muggra ...	Left ...	1	...
Prachee ...	Do. ...	...	3,400
Do. ...	Right ...	...	520
Kundia left ..	Left ...	...	2,760
Stream from Prachee to Bay of Bengal.	Right ...	...	1,720
Kodooa ...	Do. ...	...	2,400
Kushbhadra ...	Left ...	4	1,170
Do. ...	Right ...	4	725
Moogai ...	Left ...	2	2,040
Do. ...	Right, ...	1	4,290
Dhunooah ...	Left ...	1	1,075
Do. ...	Right ...	3	5,045
Bulbhadra ...	Do. ...	2	3,025
Kimriadhar ...	Left ...	2	4,120
Do. ...	Right ...	1	4,020
Ratanchira ...	Do. ...	9	699
Do. ...	Left. ...	2	...
Chingiriah ...	Do: ...	1	4,500
Nuna ...	Do. ...	9	339
Do. ...	Right ...	12	987
Petye ...	Do. ...	1	420
Dobikhye	Do. ...	...	4,335
Total ...	...	70	4,869

Final Abstract.

Division.	Length.					
	Class IV.		Class V.		Total.	
	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.
Mahanadi ...	16	4,132	124	1,526	141	378
Brahmini-Byturni	8	9	38	2,764	46	2,773
Aquapada-Jajpur	16	5,703	14	4,965	31	4,708
Puri... ...	71	3,609	70	4,869	142	3,198
Total ...	113	2,193	248	3,584	362	477

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List of the Orissa embankments in the Balasore Division, South-Western Circle, prepared in the Chief Engineer's Office, showing those it is proposed to retain after the new settlement dated the 19th April 1894.

CLASS II.

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

Register number.	Name.	Pargana.	River	Bank.	Length		When last repaired	Condition.	Subdivision.	Remarks.
					Miles.	Feet.				
1	Bhograi ...	Bhograi ...	Subarnarekha ...	Left ...	15	...	1891-92	Fair ...	No. 4 Contai.	
2	Jamounda ...	Satmolong ...	Do. ...	Right	2	640	Do.	Do.	No. 3,	
3	Boras ...	Satmolong and Bhograi	Do. ...	Do.	...	2,780	1889-90	Do.	Do.	
4	Nagoree ...	Satmolong ...	Sea	...	...	2,010	1891-92	Do. ...	Do.	
5	Panchpalee ...	Kourdachor ...	Subarnarekha ...	Right	3	1,850	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	
29	Mandary to Dasmally.	Ancora ...	Sea	...	15	9,925	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	
			Total ...		35	45				

Abstract.

River.	Bank.	Length.	
		Miles.	Feet.
Subarnarekha ...	Right ...	5	5,270
Ditto ...	Left ...	15	...
Sea	...	14	55
	Total ...	35	45

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List of the Orissa embankments in the Balasore Division, South-Western Circle, prepared in the Chief Engineer's Office, showing those it is not proposed to retain after the new settlement dated the 19th April 1894.

CLASS IV.

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

Register number.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
8	Darboree ...	Kismut Kontsai ...	Subarnarekha ...	Right	1	2,180	1891-92	Fair ...	No. 3	
9	Seolpatta ...	Channuah ...	Panchpara ...	Do.	1	2,970	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
10	Silda	Do ...	Do. ...	Do.	...	3,040	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
11	Channuah ...	Satmoiung ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	2,730	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
12	Charidea ...	Gurpoda ...	Across Panchpara river. ...	...	...	1,690	Do. ...	Do. ...	No. 2.	
13	Metasole ...	Fulsohung ...	Across Local Hollow. ...	...	...	1,240	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
14	Moodley ...	Gurpoda ...	Ditto ...	...	...	2,780	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
15	Doomda ...	Keondee ...	Burabullong ...	Left ...	1	1,510	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
17	Petra	Soonut ...	Below bridge on Trunk Road.	...	...	1,740	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
18	Burpoda ...	Do	Nasubookhal ...	Right ...	1	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
19	Khipur, Patna ...	Soro	Across Kanga ...	...	...	1,320	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
20	Huldipakri ...	Do-	Across Goydandee ...	...	...	530	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
21	Kallany ...	Do	Across Kansbans ...	...	...	800	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
23	Huldipore ...	Tapo Pasando ...	Across Andari nalla.	...	...	400	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
24	Haripore ...	Sasa	Ditto ...	...	...	2,200	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
25	Kupang or Kupari	Do.	Across Hadney ...	...	...	200	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
26	Shahapada ...	Baleckund ...	Across Kansbons ...	...	...	2,090	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
			Total ...	...	10	420	...	...	...	

Abstract.

River or Locality.	Bank	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.
Subarnarekha ...	Right ...	1	2,180
Phnchpara ...	Do. ...	1	2,860
Do. ...	Across ...	...	1,690
Burabullong ...	Left ...	1	1,510
Nasubookhal ...	Right ...	1	...
Kanga ...	Across ...	...	1,320
Goydandee ...	Do. ...	...	530
Kansbans ...	Do. ...	...	2,890
Andari ...	Do. ...	...	2,600
Hadney ...	Do. ...	...	200
Local hollows ...	Do. ...	...	4,020
Below bridge on Trunk Road ...	Do. ...	...	1,740
Total	.....	10	420

ORISSA EMBANKMENTS.

General Final Abstract.

Circle.	Division.	Length. To be retained. Class I. Miles.	Class I. Feet.	Class II. Miles.	Class II. Feet.	Class III. Miles.	Class III. Feet	Total. Miles.	Total. Feet.	Not to be retained. Class IV. Miles.	Class IV. Feet.	Class V. Miles.	Class V. Feet.	Total. Miles.	Total. Feet.	Grand Total. Miles.	Grand Total. Feet.
Orissa ...	Mahanadi ...	49	4,405	30	5,088	2	4,023	83	2,956	16	4,132	124	1,526	141	978	224	3,334
	Brahmini Baitarani ...	15	3,293	52	2,777	13	977	81	1,767	8	9	38	2,764	46	2,773	127	4,540
	Aquapada-Jajpur, ...	106	4,013	28	3,512	8	2,062	143	4,307	16	5,003	14	4,985	31	4,708	175	3,735
	Puri ...	...	...	136	5,153	116	4,387	253	4,230	71	3,609	70	4 869	142	3,198	396	2,148
	Total Orissa Circle ...	172	1,151	249	690	141	859	562	2,700	113	2,193	248	3,584	362	477	924	3,197
South-Western	Balasore	...	...	35	45	...	...	35	45	10	420	...	...	10	420	45	465
	Grand Total ...	172	1,151	284	735	141	859	597	2,745	123	2,613	248	3,584	372	897	969	3,662

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APPENDIX H.

ROADS IN CUTTACK.

(For Roads in other Districts see separate reports on Balasore and Puri Districts.)

No. of Road.	From.	To.	Length.			Class.
			Miles.	Fur.	Yds.	
1	TALDANDA LOOP ROAD—					
	No. 2 Taladanda Canal Bridge Chuttra Bazar.	3rd quarter of 2nd mile of Taladanda Road.	0	5	147	I A.
2	JOBRA PILGRIM ROAD—					
	Punchgachia Bazar on right bank of Mahanadi	No. 2 Taldanda Canal Bridge Chuttra Bazar.	1	5	6	I A.
3	Cuttack	Taladanda	44	0	0	
			13	4	0	I A.
			30	4	0	II A.
4	Kandurpur (11th mile of road No. 3).	Machgaon	32	2	23	
			2	0	0	I A.
			28	0	0	II A.
			2	2	23	II B.
5	Cuttack	Chandabali	63	1	90	
			5	0	0	I A.
			12	1	10	II A.
			46	0	0	II B.
6	PART OF CUTTACK-SONEPUR ROAD—					
	Mund Muhan.... ...	East Boundary of Killa Banki.	20	5	181	
			18	4	8	II B.
			2	1	173	VI.
7	Tanghi	Haripur, Dhenkanal boundary on way to Kopilas	12	3	88	
			2	0	0	I B.
			10	3	38	VI.
8	Phulnakra	Madhab	20	5	153	II B.
9	Jajpur	Kuakhia	9	3	216	II B.
10	Jagatsingpur	Sirloh	10	6	80	II B.
11	Jagatsingpur	Jajpur	8	3	173	II B.
12	Salepur	Mahanga	8	6	0	II B.
13	Ichapur (boundary of Kendrapara Municipality)	Marsaghai	8	6	0	II A.
14	Kendrapara	Jajpur	25	2	191	
			16	2	191	II B.
			9	0	0	VI.
15	Gogua	Tambalo	3	1	10	II A.
16	Kendrapara	Bospur	4	7	0	II B.
17	Jajpur	Kyanh	17	5	150	
			12	1	150	II B.
			5	4	0	VI.

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No. of Road.	From.	To.	Length.			Class.
			Miles.	Fur.	Yds.	
18	Rambagh	Chhatrapada ...	7	4	96	II B.
19	Nischint Koil	Kendupatna ...	9	2	0	II B.
20	Kendrapara	Golra Hat	6	6	30	II B.
21	Chandoe	Golra Hat	4	1	46	II B.
22	Baruan	Kalamatia	16	0	0	
			4	0	0	II B.
			12	0	0	IV.
23	Indropa	Srirampur	5	6	150	IV.
24	Jajpur	Balighai	1	7	48	II B.
25	Dharmsala	Kaema	2	4	16	II B.
26	Katia	Ahias	3	2	100	IV.
27	Patamundai	Indipur	11	0	116	II A.
28	Jajpur	Pachikot	19	0	0	IV.
29	Baruan	Balichandrapur ...	14	3	118	VI.
30	Kendrapara	Purusottumpur ...	4	7	0	II B.
31	Baideswar	Kala Pathar ...	4	2	176	VI.
32	Charchika	Tulsipur	5	1	163	VI.
33	Tikhri	Marshaghai ...	6	4	60	VI.
34	Mahanga	Chuttia	9	3	153	
			6	3	153	II A.
			3	0	0	II B.
35	Katikata	Jajpur	11	0	190	
			2	4	0	II A.
			8	4	190	IV.
36	Mantira	Sukinda	13	1	113	VI.

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APPENDIX I

List of Inspection Bungalows, Orissa.

Distance from Cuttack-I		Number.	Name.		Situation.
Canal.	Road.				
					MAHANADI DIVISION.
13	15	1	Barara	†	On 6th mile Machgaon Canal.
	,,	2	Balikuda	‖	,, *No.* 7 Distributary Machgaon Canal.
49½	,,	3	Bhutmundi	‖	,, 50th mile Taldnadah Canal Extension.
28	27	4	Jagatsingpur	$	,, 21st mile Machgaon Canal.
	,,	5	Katrahat	†	,, 7th mile No. 10 H Distributary Machgaon Canal.
23½	22½	6	Kulsai	‖	,, 24th mile Taldandah Canal.
	44	7	Machgaon	†	,, 37th mile Machgaon Canal.
	By river				
	17	8	Naraj	‡	At the Bifurcation of Mahanadi and Katjuri.
	32	9	Saura	†	On No. 10 Distributary main, Machgaon Canal.
	37	10	Sanksar	†	,, Pyka river Embankment.
19	19	11	Ballia	‖	,, 12th mile Machgaon Canal.
	37	12	Sugol	†	,, 5th mile No. 13 Distributary Machgaon Canal.
38	37	13	Nagpur	†	,, 37th mile Machgaon road.
	37	14	Panchpa	†	,, 20th mile Daib left Embankment.
	46	15	Garadmull	†	,, 2 miles from Panchpili.
	29	16	Alipingol	†	,, 12th mile Daib left Embankment.
20½	28½	17	Nuapara	‖	,, 30th mile Taldandah Canal.
,,	41½	18	Jaganathpur	$	,, 6 miles from Manijanga by road.
		19	Ersama	‖	About 8 miles from Manijanga across country.
					BRAH-BYTURNI DIVISION.
38	,,	1	Ambura	†	On No. 8 Distributary Pattamundi Canal.
59	,,	2	Arajuri	†	,, Utikan Embankment.
48	,,	3	Gandakia	†	,, Gobri Extension Canal.
31	,,	4	Gopalpur	†	,, 27th mile Pattamundi Canal.
47	,,	5	Goguah	†	,, Distributary No. 12 Pattamundi Canal along Chandbali Road, 43rd mile.
25	21	6	Gourpara	†	,, No. 6 Distributary Kendrapara Canal.
30	,,	7	Indor	*	,, No. 8 Distributary Do.
40	,,	8	Indpur	†	,, 36th mile Pattamundi Canal
,,	4	9	Jagatpur	†	,, Bank of Birupa River.
57	,,	10	Jumbu	†	,, Jumbu Island.
46	47	11	Koro	†	,, No. 12 Distributary Pattamundi Canal.
20	,,	12	Kuspur	*	,, No. 14 Distributary Kendrapara Canal.
60	,,	13	Khadalsai	†	,, Ootikum Embankment. On Babarjor left.
15	,,	14	Lakhanpore	*	,, 11th mile Pattamundi Canal.
43	,,	15	Marsaghai	*	,, 39th mile Kendrapara Canal.
,,	28	16	Narindrapore	*	,, Chitartola river Embankment.
20	,,	17	Nurtang	†	,, 17th mile Pattamundi Canal.
38½	,,	18	Pubhans	*	,, 23½ miles Kendrapara Canal.
38	,,	19	Pandalo	†	,, Chitartola river embankment.
30	,,	20	Sublang	*	,, No. 9 Distributary Kendrapara Canal.
,,	32½	21	Samsundarpore	*	,, No. 13 Do. Do.
28	,,	22	Hari Bhagatpore	†	,, Gobri river bank,
Distance from Acquapada.					ACQUAPADA-JAJPUR DIVISION.
39	,,	1	Bairi	†	On 11th mile 4,600 ft. H. L. Canal Range I.
18½	,,	2	Jenapur	‡	,, 33rd mile Left bank Do. Do.
22	,,	3	Kothpur	*	,, 9th mile Kimeria Embankment.
24½	,,	4	Buntha	*	,, 6 miles from Moraigaon Inspection Bungalow. On the Agarpara road.
20	,,	5	Chattrapara	*	,, 5th mile 1 D Distributary Jajpur Canal.
31	,,	6	Deoltara	†	,, Left bank of Khursoa river, between Embankments Nos. 211 and 213.
12½	,,	7	Jokodia	†	,, 1st mile right bank H. L. Canal Range II.
6½	,,	8	Jajpur	†	,, Right bank Baiturni river at Jajpur.
18½	,,	9	Moraigaon	†	,, End of Baiturni left Embankment.
18½	,,	10	Nadigaon	†	Left bank Kochila river, between Embankments No. 169 and 166.
19	,,	11	Saidpur	†	On left bank Kharsua river.
27	,,	12	Singpur	†	Do. Do.
34	,,	13	Biswanathpur	*	,, 10th mile No. 1 Main Distry. H. L. Canal Range I.
28	,,	14	Bajipura	†	,, 5½ mile No. 1 Distributary Extension Do.
14½	,,	15	Dhamnagar	†	,, 7th mile No. 3 Distry. H. L. Canal Range III.
17	,,	16	Kursa	†	,, 8th mile No. 5 Do. Do. Do.
24	,,	17	Indalva	†	,, 6½ miles Pingwa Embankment No. 107.
19	,,	18	Chandpur	*	,, Right bank Sunkra river between Embankments Nos. 252 and 253.
24	,,	19	Barri	†	,, Left bank Sunkra river close to Embankment No. 242.
,,	35	20	Tanghi	†	,, 11th mile Orissa Trunk Road.
,,	21	21	Barchana	†	,, 22nd Do. Do.
,,	15	22	Dharamsala	†	,, 31st Do. Do.
,,	9	23	Khandltar	†	,, 37th Do. Do.
,,	10½	24	Barikpur	†	,, 55½ Do. Do.
,,	17½	25	Bhadrak	†	,, 63rd Do. Do.

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Distance from Cuttack. Road.	Number.	Name.		Situation.
				PURI DIVISION.
	1	Tulsipur	†	On Cuttack and Puri Road.
10½	2	Fulnakra	†	Do.
21½	3	Sardaipur	†	Do.
31	4	Mukundpur	†	Do.
40½	5	Jaipur	†	Do.
52½	6	Puri	†	Do.
3½	7	Mundmohan	*	On Cuttack and Ganjam Road.
11¼	8	Chandka	†	Do.
20¾	9	Chatabar	†	Do.
28	10	Khordah	†	Do.
40½	11	Jankia	†	Do.
51½	12	Tanghi	†	Do.
61½	13	Sonakhalla	†	Do.
73	14	Burkul	†	Do.
46½	15	Marda	†	On Cuttack and Sonpur Road
51½	16	Kuntilo	†	Do.
63	17	Belpara	†	Do.
72	18	Chamundia	†	Do.
81¾	19	Kutri	†	Do.
90	20	Dimira	‡	Do.
98½	21	Harbhanga	‡	Do.
108½	22	Dholpur	‡	Do.
117½	23	Kardi	‡	Do.
125¼	24	Bod	‡	Do.
134	25	Telebund	‡	Do.
143½	26	Bagnadi	‡	Do.
151½	27	Basudebpali	‡	Do.
14	28	Daisara	†	On Cuttack and Sambalpur Road.
21¼	29	Sankarpur	†	Do.
31	30	Ghatipur	†	Do.
41½	31	Rasol	†	Do.
51½	32	Maidharpur	†	Do.
62½	33	Dhokta	†	Do.
73½	34	Kanjura	*	Do.
81¼	35	Katara	†	Do.
88¼	36	Lohamunda	*	Do.
96	37	Nackchi	*	Do.
104½	38	Bamur	*	Do.
				EMBANKMFNT BUNGALOWS.
31½	1	Kunti	*	11½ miles from head. On left bank Daya river.
41½	2	Gorodiah	*	21½ Do. Do.
47	3	Kannas	*	27 Do. Do.
57	4	Sahupara	*	11 Do. On left bank Nuna.
64	5	Rarmul	*	44 Do. On right bank Bhargovi.
54	6	Kerandipur	*	34 Do. Do.
44	7	Turaniah	*	24 Do. Do.
32	8	Sianso	*	12 Do. On left bank Bhargovi.
53	9	Balighai	*	15 Do. On left bank Sarlake.
29½	10	Balipatna	*	7 Do. On right bank Kusbhadra.
30½	11	Nimapara	*	18 Do. Do.
3½	12	Mokameswar	*	1 Do. On right bank Katjuri.
25	13	Pongah	*	12 Do. On right bank Kandal.
45	14	Jankadaipur	*	29 Do. On left bank Bhargovi.

N. B.—*One roomed Bungalow. †Two roomed Bungalow. ‡Three roomed Bungalow. ‖Four roomed Bungalow. $Five roomed Bungalow.

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District Board Inspection Bungalows in Cuttack.

No. of road.	Name of places.	REMARKS.
3.	Fakirpara	9th mile. Taldanda Road,
3.	Manpur	21st mile ditto.
3.	Taldanda	End of ditto.
5.	Sissua	15th mile of Chandbali Road.
5.	Sukurpara	25th ditto ditto.
5.	Kendrapara	36th ditto ditto.
5.	Patamundai	48th ditto ditto.
5.	Aul	55th ditto ditto.
8.	Kantapara	On Fulnakhra-Gope Road, 20 miles from Cuttack.
8.	Niali	On Fulnakhra-Gope Road, 30 miles from Cuttack.
9.	Baruan	9 miles south of Jajpur.
26.	Ahiyas	9 miles east of Jajpur.

APPENDIX K

Ferries in Cuttack.

Road No.	Names of ferries.	Yearly value.
5.	Ganja	600
5.	Gurgaria	720
5.	Chadbali	2,000
5.	Gopalpur	655
9.	Budha	80
9.	Kharshua Rajghat	300
...	Do. Khanditer	710
14.	Binjharpur	160
14.	Indipur	400
24.	Balighai	175
25.	Kaema	55
28.	Budha	12
29.	Chandpur	4
29.	Banksahi	15
29.	Araikana	62
29.	Birupa	10
34.	Birupa at Kuanpal	33
34.	Genguti at Jagannathpur	83
35.	Nuna	103
35.	Chitratola	16
35.	Mahanadi	21
35.	Paika	20
Village 11 road	Baisamauza	220
	Kuspur	40
...	Jagatpur	1,305
...	Kakher	455
...	Brahmini	825
...	Jhinkiria	180
...	Kazipatna	40
...	Chausathipara	30

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APPENDIX L.

Statement showing details of grazing and cremation lands.

District.	Thana.	Area of grazing land	Area of cremation ground.	Tanks and others.	Total.
Cuttack ...	Dharamsala	7,288	745	12	8,045
	Cuttack	4,868	724	25	5,617
	Jagatsingpur	9,249	1,217	64	10,530
	Tirtol	7,222	989	2	8,213
	Salepur	3,913	664	25	4,602
	Kendrapara	5,257	755	76	6,088
	Patamundai	2,149	231	132	2,512
	Aul	1,709	228	5	1,942
	Jajpur	7,153	627	...	7,780
	Total ...	48,808	6,180	341	55,329
Balasore ...	Chandbali	1,321	56	...	1,377*
	Basudebpur	2,899	70	...	2,969
	Bhadrak	5,917	335	3	6,255
	Dhamnagar	7,520	514	14	8,048
	Soro	6,037	141	94	6,272
	Jaleswar	36	1	...	37
	Basta	3,073	21	5	3,099
	Balasore	6,014	91	50	6,155
	Baliapal	3,201	60	...	3,261
	Total ...	36,018	1,289	166	37,473
Puri ...	Puri	5,927*	.....	284	6,211
	Pipli	8,229*	.....	423	8,652
	Gope	7,260*	.....	132	7,392
	Total ...	21,416	.....	839	22,255

*This area also includes lands reserved for cremation purposes.

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APPENDIX M.

Statement of lands held by Government for public purposes.

	AREA (IN ACRES) HELD BY—																			
	PUBLIC WORKS.		MILITARY.		POLICE.		POST OFFICE.		TELEGRAPH.		COLLECTORATE AND MISCELLANEOUS.		DISTRICT BOARD.		JAGANNATH ROAD.		RAILWAY.		SALT.		TOTAL.	
	Area.	No. of plots.	Area.	No. of plots.	Area.	No. of plots	Area.	No. of plots.	Area.	No. of plots.	Area.	No. of plots.	Area.	No. of plots	Area.	No. of plots.	Area.	No. of plots.	Area.	No. of plots.	Area.	No. of plots.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CUTTACK.																						
1. Dharmasala	2.098·19	2,019	...	...	0.57	4	...	...	...	...	28.71	143	223 62	471	27 65	469	1.031.90	2.005	...	...	3.591.64	5.111
2. Cuttack ...	2.151'84	5.015	36.74	73	155.03	117	1.15	5	4.42	29	61'69	270	263.28	447	187.98	417	1.416.80	3,236	...	...	4,278.93	9.609
3. Jagatsingpur	9.661.43	12,293	...	...	10.79	23	0.69	5	...	...	21.98	8	438.07	1.004	...	...	...	...	3 07	...	4.136,03	13.340
4. Tirtol ...	1.416'96	2,271	...	...	1.75	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	127.33	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.546.04	2.484
5. Salepur ...	4,013'92	10,360	...	...	3,60	26	0.98	13	...	...	...	...	347 91	1.060	68.08	96	...	...	...	...	4.434.49	11.555
6. Kendrapara	1.870'49	3.506	...	...	2.87	10	0,90	7	...	...	29.01	153	259.90	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.163 17	4.273
7 Patamundai	932.84	972	...	...	0.99	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.98	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.027.81	1.184
8. Aul ...	40.51	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.66	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.175	54
9. Jajpur ...	1,179 04	1,517	...	...	2.48	27	0.87	12	...	...	114.68	474	606.00	1.096	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.903.07	3.065
Total	17.356.22	38.002	36'74	73	178.08	219	4.59	42	4.42	29	256'07	1'048	2'360.75	5.033	473'71	982	2.448'70	5.241	3'07	...	23.122'35	50.675
BALASORE.																						
1. Bhadrak ...	6,349	...	...	...	77	...	3	...	...	...	3 629	...	2.898	...	...	...	570	...	25	...	13,551	...
2. Dhamnagar																						
3. Basudebpur ...																						
4. Chandbali ...																						
5. Soro ...																						
6. Balasore ...																						
7. Basta ...																						
8. Baliapal ...																						
9. Jaleswar ...																						
Total ...	6,349	...	...	...	77	...	3	...	...	...	3,629	...	2,898	...	...	...	570	...	25	...	13.551	...
PURI.																						
Puri ...	546'61	...	...	...	10'36	...	1'47	...	...	...	766'39	...	32'95	...	194'48	...	510'91	...	...	...	1.969'11	...
Pipli ...	634'35	...	...	...	2'41	...	0'32	...	...	...	...	...	229'62	...	273'01	...	521'18	...	...	...	1.654'89	...
Gope ...	113'03	...	...	...	2'26	...	0'77	...	...	...	...	...	212 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328'26	...
Total ...	1,293'99	...	...	...	15'03	...	2'56	...	...	...	766'39	...	468 75	...	367'45	...	1,032,09	...	...	...	3,946,26	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THREE DISTRICTS...	24,999'21	38,002	36'74	73	270'11	219	10'15	42	4'42	29	4 651'46	1.048	5'727'50	5.033	841 6	982	4,050.79	5,241	28'07	7	40,619'61	50.675

District Board includes Local Board and Collectorate and Miscellaneous includes—

(1) Magistracy.
(2) Municipality.
(3) Commissioner's office.
(4) Medical Department.
(5) School Department.
(6) Excise.
(7) Customs.
(8) Missions.

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APPENDIX N.

List of prices taken at Bhadrak on 1st June 1899.

Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically.	Corresponding English or Latin name.	Current price per maund.	Current price per seer.
	2	3	4	5
		(a) Cereals and pulses.		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Buta ...	Gram ...	2 14 0	
2	Biri Kala ...	Phasolus (black)...	2 5 0	
	„ Naa ...	„ (summer)	2 4 0	
3	Burguri ...	(Pea) Vigua Kotiang.	3 0 0	
4	China ...	Berdseed ...	...	0 1 9
5	Dhana (Mota) ...	Paddy, coarse ...	1 2 0	
	„ (saru) ...	„ fine ...	1 8 0	
	Chaula mota usna	Rice, coarse ...	2 4 0	
	„ su p e ri or husked.	.....	2 8 0	
	Chaula saru ...	.....	2 15 0	
	„ arua ...	.....	3 8 0	
6	Gaham ...	Wheat ...	3 0 0	
	Atta ...	Coarse flour ...	4 0 0	
	Maeda ...	Fine „ ...	4 8 0	
	Suji ...	Granula ...	6 0 0	
7	Harar ...	Cajanus Indicus Jamalpuri brought from Centrl Provinces.	2 6 0	
	Harar desi ...	Ditto Lower Provinces.	2 12 0	
	„ Kangu ...	Ditto North Western.	4 0 0	
8	Jao (grain) ...	Barley ...	3 0 0	
9	Kultha ...	Dolichose Biflorus	1 10 0	
10	Khesari and Chana,	Lathyrus Sativus	1 12 0	
11	Muga Kala ...	Mung ...	2 12 0	
	„ Thain ...	.....	2 8 0	
	„ Chaita ...			
	„ Methi ...	.....	4 12 0	
12	Masura ...	Ervum lens ...	3 0 0	
13	Mandia ...	Eleusine Corocana (rare).	.....	0 1 0
		(b) Oil and Ghi.		
1	Chooa ...	A preparation of resin and oil.	.....	0 6 0
2	Jara tela ...	Castor oil	11 0 0	0 4 6
3	Karanja tela ...	Guldupa oil ...	11 8 0	
4	Kerosine ...	Petroleum ...	3 14 0 per box of two tins of 48 quarts or 65 lbs.	0 2 3
5	Nadia tela ...	Cocoanut oil ...	15 8 0	0 6 6
6	Rasi ...	Gingelly „ ...	9 12 0	
	Tisi ...	Linseed „ ...	10 0 0	
7	Sarisa (Bengal) ...	Mustard „ ...	10 0 0	
	„ (local) ...	Ditto „ ...	10 8 0	
8	Ghi Gawa (local)	Clarified butter of cow	.....	1 0 0
	„ Maisa ...	Clarified ditto buffalow.	34 0 0	0 14 0
	Ghi Cuttack supply	.....	32 0 0	0 13 0
		(c) Sugar, etc.		
1	Chini ...	Refined white sugar	8 8 0	
	Gura ...	Molasses ...	4 12 0	

Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically.	Corresponding English or Latin name.	Current price per maund.	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5
		(c) Tugar, etc.—concld.		
			Rs, A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3	Kanda ...	Treacle ...	12 8 0	0 5 6
4	Michri ...	Crystallised sugar-candy.	11 0 0	0 6 0
5	Mahu ...	Honey (pure) not available.	.....	0 5 6
		(d) Salt and Acids.		
1	Ambula ...	Mango slices dried with salt, etc.	3 6 0	
2	Tentuli ...	Tamarind not cleaned.	1 2 0	
3	Nuna (Goda) ...	Karkach ...	3 10 0	
4	„ (Panga) ...	Liverpool ...	3 10 0	
		(e) Spices and Condiments.		
1	Alaicha ...	Cardamom ...	.....	0 10 0
	Ada ...	Ginger, raw ...	7 8 0	0 3 6
2	Bacha ...	Orris root ...	.....	0 6 0
3	Dalchini ...	Cinamon ...	.....	0 11 0
4	Dhania ...	Coriander ...	.....	0 2 3
5	Golmarieh ...	Pepper ...	28 0 0	0 12 0
6	Goa ...	Betel-nut ...	7 0 0	
7	Gujrati ...	.....	5 0 0	
8	Gandha Sunthi, a variety of dried ginger.	.....	.....	0 6 0
9	Gandhaka ...	Sulphur ...	.....	0 5 0
10	Gogala ...	Lig numaloes ...	.....	0 6 0
11	Haldi (desi) ...	Turmerica (local) ...	.....	0 3 6
	„ Dakhin.	Turmeric supplied from South.	7 0 0	0 3 0
12	Jaetri ...	Mace ...	.....	2 12 0
13	Jaifala ...	Nutmeg ...	.....	1 0 0
14	Jasti Madhu ...	Liquorice ...	.....	0 6 0
15	Jaba khar ...	Saltpetre ...	.....	0 5 0
16	Jira ...	Cummin ...	14 0 0	0 6 0
17	Jhuna ...	Resin ...	6 8 0	0 3 0
18	Kala Jira ...	Nigella Jodica ...	7 0 0	0 3 0
19	Kabab chini ...	Cubeli ...	.....	0 10 0
20	Karpurdana ...	.....	.....	0 8 0
21	Karpura ...	Camphor ...	.....	2 0 0
22	Khaera ...	Catechu ...	14 0 0	0 6 0
23	Lanka Marich (Dakhin),	Chilies from South	12 8 0	.....
	„ (desi) ...	Local ...	.....	0 3 0
24	Labanga ...	Clove ...	.....	0 9 0
25	Methi ...	Fenu Greek ...	4 8 0	0 2 0
26	Pan Mohuri ...	Aniseed ...	7 0 0	
27	Piaja ...	Onion ...	3 8 0	
28	Postakdana ...	Poppyheads ...	9 0 0	
29	Pippali ...	Long pepper ...	.....	0 7 0
30	Rasuna ...	Garlic ...	3 8 0	.....
31	Rai ...	(White mustard)...	4 12 0	0 2 0
32	Saupa ...	.....	.....	0 1 0
33	Saindhab ...	Rœk Salt ...	.....	0 3 0
34	Sunthi (luna) ...	Dried ginger ...	.....	0 5 0
35	Sindura ...	Vermilion ...	.....	5 0 0
36	Sora ...	Nitre ...	.....	0 5 0
37	Harira ...	.....	.....	0 2 0

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Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically.	Corresponding English or Latin name.	Current price per maund.	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5
	(f) Stimulants.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Aphima ...	Opium per tola ...	.....	0 7 6
2	Ganjai ...	Ganja ...	.....	0 3 6
3	Pati ...	„ leaves ...	.....	0 1 0
4	Sarap (Desi) ...	Country liquor per lb.	.....	1 8 0
5	Tadi ...	Date juice per seer	.....	0 1 0
6	Tamaku Dokta ...	Tobacco leaf ...	15 0 0	0 6 6
	Gurakhu ...	„ with molasses.	.....	0 6 0
7	Pan ...	Betel leaves per 1,000.	.....	1 0 0
	(g) Milkman's Stores.			
1	Chhena (Dudha) ...	Milk cream ...	.....	0 2 0
2	„ Dahi ...	Curd ...	.....	0 1 0
3	Dudha ...	Milk ...	.....	0 1 6
4	Dahi (Ghola) ...	Butter milk ...	.....	0 0 6
	„ (*Basa*) ...	Curd ...	.....	0 1 0
5	Makhan ...	Butter ...	.....	1 0 0
6	„ of curd ...	.....	.....	0 8 0
	(h) Confectioners Stores.			
1	Sweets ...	Made of Ghee ...	.....	0 8 0
	„ ...	Ordinary ...	.....	0 6 0
2	Tarts & pastry, &c	.....	.....	0 8 0
3	Specially ordered things ...	.....	.....	0 12 0
	„ ...	Superior ...	.....	1 0 0
4	Chura ...	Flattened rice ...	3 0 0	0 1 6
5	Huramba ...	Rice fried with sugar.	4 8 0	.....
6	Murhi ...	„ „ Salt ...	.....	0 1 3
7	Chhatu ...	....	.....	0 2 0
8	Ukhra ...	Sweetened fried rice	.....	0 4 0
	(i) Metals.			
1	Kala Suna ...	English standard coin ...	Per tola	25 0 0
	Patri „ ...	Leaf gold ...	„	26 0 0
	Jaipuri „ ...	Mohar „ ...	.....	24 0 0
2	Chandirupa ...	Pure Silver ...	Per tola	0 12 6
3	Tamba ...	Copper ...	per seer.	1 8 0
4	Kansa ...	Bell metals ...	„	1 2 0
5	Pital ...	Brass ...	„	0 15 0
6	Khapur ...	Antimony ...	„	0 6 0
7	Sinsa ...	Lead ...	„	0 5 0
8	Dasta ...	Zinc ...	„	0 5 0
9	Ranga ...	Paint ...	„	1 4 0
10	Loha ...	Iron ...	„	0 2 0
11	Para ...	Mercury ...	„	2 8 0

(j) Cost of manufactured of metals.

Per tola of gold ...		0 8 0 to 1 0 0
„ Silver		0 2 0 to 0 4 0
Per seer of brass... and bell metals.		0 6 0 to 0 8 0

Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically.	Corresponding English or Latin name.	Current price per Maund	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5
	(k) Vegitables.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Alu Bilati ...	potato ...	2 4 0	0 1 3
2	„ Desi ...	Yam ...	2 0 0	0 1 0
3	Baigana ...	Brinjal ...	.....	0 0 6
4	Baitalu ...	Pampkin (each of ordinary size) ...	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	
5	Bhendi ...	.....	.....	0 0 9
6	Chhachinda ...	.....	.....	0 0 9
7	Janhi ...	.....	.....	0 0 6
8	Kadali (bautal) ...	Carry plantain (bunch of ordinary size). ...	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	
9	Kandamula ...	Sweet Pptato ...	.....	0 0 6
10	Karala ...	.....	.....	0 0 9
11	Kabiphula ...	Colly-wer ...	0 1 6 to 0 3 0	
12	Mula ...	Radish ...	.....	0 1 3
13	Nao ...	Gourd ...	.....	
14	Panikakharu ...	Water Pampkin ...	.....	
15	Sajanachhum ...	.....	6 per	3 pies.
16	Simba ...	Bean ...	.....	
17	Saru ...	Arum ...	1 2 0	0 0 6
	(l) Fruits, etc.			
1	Amba ...	Mango ...	According to the season	yield.
2	Atta ...	Apple ...	2 per	3 pies.
3	Batabi ...	Penuels ...	1 0 0	
4	Bela ...	Wood apple ...	2 0 0	
5	Dalimba ...	Pomegranate ...	1 per	4 Annas.
6	Jamilo ...	Starapple ...	1 per	3 pies.
7	Jesti ...	Acid fruit ...	.....	
8	Kakuri ...	Cucumber ...	2 per	3 pies.
9	Karmanga ...	.....	„	„
10	Kaitha ...	.....	„	„
11	Kagaji nembu ...	Lemon ...	3 per	3 pies.
12	Kadali ...	Plaintain (round)	2 per	„
13	Kamala ...	Orange ...	.....	
14	Kendu ...	Embryopteris Ghilinifera ...	.....	
15	Maka ...	Maize ...	.....	
16	Mahula ...	.....	.....	
17	Nadia ...	Cocoanut ...	1 per	1 anna.
18	Narang ...	A kind of orange	.....	
19	Oau ...	.....	.....	
20	Panasa ...	Jack ...	1 per	8 annas,
21	Peora ...	Guava ...	.....	
22	Sapuri ...	Pineapple ...	1 per	1 anna.
23	Salma ...	.....	.....	
24	Tala ...	Palm ...	.....	
25	Tarbhuj ...	Watermilan ...	.....	

These others vary according to produce of the season.

(m) Yarn and Cotton piece goods.

1	Dhala Suta ...	White thread ...	.....	
	No. 40	Per rupee 8 moras	.....	2 seers.
	„ 20	„ 10 „	.....	2½ „
	„ 12	„ 7 „	.....	1¾ „
	Nal „ „	Red per rupee 5 Moras.	.....	1¼ „
	Nila „ „	Green, etc. per rupee 4 moras.	.....	1 seer.
2	Dhuti Bilati ...	Cloth 1 pair ...	1 8 0	10 Yards
		„ ...	1 12 0	„
		„ ...	2 0 0	„
		„ ...	2 4 0	„

(*m*) These vary according to the workmanship and make and size of the article.

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Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically.	Corresponding English or Latin name.	Current price per maund.	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5
	(m) Yarn and Cotton piece goods—concld.			
			Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
3	Sari Bilati ...	1 pair ...	2 0 0 2 8 0	10 yards. „
4	Lawn cloth ...	1 than of 40 yards	5 0 0	„
	White ...	.....	6 8 0 8 0 0 10 0 0	„ „ „
5	Markin ...	1 than of 39 yds. according to quality ...	3 to 6	„
6	Jute ...	.....	6 0 0	„
7	Tasar (Silk) ...	.....		5 0 0
	(n) Country made Coarse Cotton.			
1	Gamcha ...	Towel 6 cubits ...	0 5 0	.....
1	Dhoti ...	9 cubits ...	0 12 0	.....
1	Sari ...	10 „ ...	1 0 0	.....
	(o) Wood (Fuels).			
1	Jaleni ...	Fuel ...	0 9 0	0 0 3
2	Bamboo of middle size length 13 ins.	.....	8 pieces	1 0 0
3	Timber for posts 1 pair 6 inches girths and 8 cubits length ...	.....	10 to 14 annas.	.....
4	Amba ...	Mango tree ...	1 tree 3 to 7 rupees.	.....

Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically.	Corresponding English or Latin name.	Current price per maund.	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5
	(o) Wood (Fuels)—concld.			
			Rs. A. P,	
5	Bara ...	Banian ...	1 tree for 10 0 0	
	And other trees are sold in consideration of the quantity of fuels and average ...	.....	0 4 0 per maund	
	(p) Live stock, &c.			
1	Balada ordinary young.	Plough or pack bullocks and 5 ft height.	15 0 0 per head	
2	Gai ...	Milk cow ...	1 0 0 1 4 0 per chatak of mornings milk if day at half rate.	
3	Khasi ...	Goat ...	0 4 0 per seer of meat.	
4	Bhera ...	.....	0 2 6 per seer of mutton	
5	Batak ...	Duck goose ...	per head	0 6 0
6	Murgi ...	Fowl ...	„	0 4 0
7	Hansa ...	Goose ...	„	1 4 0
8	Anda Murgi ...	Fowl's egg ...	2 for 3 pies.	
	„ Batak ...	Duck's „ ...	„	
9	Beaf ...	.....	1 anna per seer.	
10	Fish (very rare)...	.....	4 annas Per seer.	

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APPENDIX O.

Details of Expenditure for the family of an Ordinary Raiyat ; three adult members and two children

	Rs.	A.	P.
Condiments per month			
Fresh fish and "Sukhua" (dried fish)	0	4	0
Salt	0	3	6
Oil (mustard and kerosine)	0	7	6
Chilis, tamarind, mustard, and spices	0	3	9
Betel and chewing materials...	0	7	6
Tobacco	0	3	9
Molasses	0	2	0
Turmeric	0	2	0
Total ...	2	2	0
Clothing Annual			
Two pair dhotis for each of 3 males @ 10 annas	3	12	0
Five gamcha at 6 annas	1	14	0
One sari, one dhoti, one gamcha for two females	2	7	0
One pair winter cloths	1	0	0
Total ...	9	1	0
Miscellaneous			
Village donations at the festivals of Dole Jatra, Durga Puja or at the time of cholera or small-pox.	0	2	0
Cash "Bidagi" to the Brahmans attending the house on special days ...	0	4	0
The village doctor for drugs...	0	4	0
For meeting and entertaining the relatives of the family	1	0	0
Vermillion for use by the females, excepting widows whoare prohibited ...	0	4	0
Total ...	1	14	0
Ornaments ofthe Females			
Two bell-metal bangles (½ seer)	1	6	0
Two do. anklets (¼ „)	1	0	0
Two do. armlets (¼ „)	0	8	0
One necklace of silver coins...	10	0	0
One gold nose ornaments	8	0	0
One silver finger ring	1	8	0
Do. topped hair pin	1	0	0
One pair shellac or brass "churis"	1	0	0
Total ...	19	6	0

Purchased once in 15 years ; annual outlay therefore Rs. 1-5-0.

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	Rs. A. P.
Utensils	
One bell metal plate	1 10 0
Two do. cups	0 12 0
One large brass "lota"	1 8 0
One small do.	1 0 0
One large bell metal cup	1 8 0
Earthen pots	0 4 0
Two cups of muguni store	0 6 0
One drinking tumbler	0 8 0
Total ...	7 8 0

Purchased once in 15 years ; annual outlay therefore Rs. 0-8-0.

Extraordinary Expenditure

BIRTH.—(The expense is largest at that of the first child.)

One new mat	0 5 0
One new cloth	1 0 0
One pair shellac churi	0 8 0
Cowries	0 0 3
Oil and turmeric for child	0 2 0
Purchase of fried rice and sweets on the 5th day	0 3 0
Purchase of cakes and palmleaf ceremony on the 6th day when the Goddess of Fate is asked to determine the child's future.	0 4 0
Remuneration of washerman and barber	0 2 0
Total ...	2 8 3

DEATH.

One new cloth for the corpse	0 5 0
Food and oil for the men who carry and burn the corpse	0 2 3
Wood for burning obtained from zamindars, where payment takes the shape of abwabs.	0 0 0
Food for the family, some Brahmans, the Washerman, Barbar and Chowkidar on the 10th and 11th day (Chura, Gur, Curds and Salt).	0 12 0
New earthenpots and cocoanut spoons (the old ones being thrown away on the burial ground).	0 1 0
Ghi (Ghiabhat is the name of the ceremony)	0 0 6
For feeding the kinsmen	0 9 0
Total ...	1 13 9

For a child the expense will be half that for an adult.

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Marriage

	Of a Son.	Of a Daughter.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) *On the day of contract, (Mohaprasad Nirbandha)*		
Betel-nuts, spices and food for those attending	0 4 0	0 4 0
Cash payment to the father of the bride at a rate which varies according to the supply demand, and is stated by some as high as Rs. 50 but may be taken on the averages ...	25 0 0	.....
(2) *On th eve of Marriage (Mangalan).*		
Three pieces new cloth	1 14 0	1 14 0
Expenses of "Khiri Pitha" or feeding relatives some 30 in number with a specially prepared meal of bhat, dal, pudding. curry, acid curry, fish, a little ghi, cakes and sweets	8 0 0	0 0
Expenses of feeding the Najimats, i.e., the attendance drummer, conchblower, barber, &c,	1 0 0	1 0 0
Necessaries for the bedi (marriage platform)...	1 0 0	1 0 0
(3) *On the Marriage daby.*		
Ghi for "hom" (the ceremony of sacrificing it by burning before a shrine)	1 0 0	.....
"Panchi" *i,e.*. a pair of cloths for bridegroom and a Sari for the bride	4 8 0	
Miscellaneous articles	1 0 0	
Three or four pairs of Gamcha	0 12 0	
Payments to Brahman	0 4 0	
Do, to Drummer	0 4 0	*Nil*
Do. to Conchblower	0 2 0	
Do. to Barber and his wife ...	0 2 0	
Bearers for carrying bride to bridegroom's house	1 0 0	
Food	4 0 0	
On the 4th and 7th day, Ghi for "hom" ...	0 6 0	.....
On the same occasion milk for pudding and other necessaries	0 10 0	1 0 0
Clothes sent by bride's family to bridegroom's	*Nil*	2 4 0
Payment to the matrimonial agent ...	1 0 0	*Nil.*
Bearers to carry bride to her father after the 8th day	*Nil*	1 0 0
Ornaments for the bride	*Nil*	12 0 0
Expenses of second ceremony	3 0 0	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous	1 0 0	1 0 0
Zamindar's Salami	4 0 0	2 0 0
Total	61 2 0	27 6 0

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APPENDIX P.

Alteration of rents during Settlement.

District.	Year.	No. of Rents settled.	Enhanced for excess area.	Reduced for less area.	Newly assessed.	Altered on other ground.	Retained.	Maintained exparte.	Altered exparte.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cuttack	1895-96	59,199	8,225	1,436	3,119	13,490	32 935	.....	.....
Puri	,,	20,677	2,922	138	930	3,709	12,378	.....	.....
Balasore	,,	97,912	18,372	2,274	4,082	26,689	46,495	.....	.....
Total	.....	177,188	29,519	3,842	8,131	43,888	91,808	.....	.....
Deduct—Nijchas ...	.....	4,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,755	.....	.....
Total	.....	172,433	29,519 17%	3,842 2%	8,131 5%	43 888 25%	87,053 50%	.....	.....
Cuttack ...	1896-97	364.583	40,808	10,149	23,019	79,722	210,885	.....	.....
Puri ...	,,	232,338	19,798	4,073	14,486	55,669	138,312	.....	.....
Balasore ...	,,	261,129	40 125	9,862	12,285	55,965	142,892	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	858,050	100,731	24,084	49,790	191,356	492,089	.....	.....
Deduct—Nijchas ...	.....	28,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,825	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	829,225	100,731 12%	24,084 3%	49,790 6%	191,356 23%	463,264 56%	.....	.....
Cuttack	1897-98	314,262	35,415	11,622	19,052	76,888	171,285	4,712	1,371
Puri	,,	6,276	298	83	547	1,503	3,795	11	.....
Balasore	,,	100,278	17,289	5,308	6,721	22,591	48,369	939	770
Total	.....	420,776	53,002	17,013	26,320	100,982	223,449	5,663	2,141
Deduct—Nijchas ...	.....	14,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,338	.....	.....
Total	.....	406,428	53,002 13%	17,013 4%	26,320 6%	100,982 25%	209,111 51%	5,663 1%	2,141
Cuttack	1898-99	30,000	3,160	1,253	2,129	7,803	15,592	349	60
Puri	,,	105	.....	.....	3	8	94	9	9
Balasore	,,	15,760	2,195	507	1,031	4,680	7,347	6	29
Total	.....	45,865	5,355	1,760	3,226	12,491	23,033	364	89
Deduct—Nijchas... ...	.....	1,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389	.....	.....
Total	.....	44,476	5,355 12%	1,760 4%	3,226 7%	12,491 28%	21,644 49%	364	89
Grand Total	.....	1,501,869	188,607	46,699	87,467	348,717	830,379	6,027	2,230
Deduct—Nijchas... ...	.....	49,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,307	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,452,562	183,607 13%	46,699 3%	87,467 6%	384,717 24%	781,072 54%	6,027	2,230

APPENDIX Q

Estates having lands in two Districts.

No. of Estates.	Total Area in acres.	Transferred to other District.	Area. Assessed.	Area. Unassessed.	Area. Total.	Assets.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
85	33,052	From Cuttack to Balasore	5,903	1,843	7,746	11,190
14	13,572	,, Cuttack to Puri ...	2,946	395	3,341	4,837
251	53,010	,, Balasore to Cuttack	16,900	4,003	20,903	40,500
31	11,390	,, Puri to Cuttack ...	3,196	178	3,374	5,494

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APPENDIX A. A.

Sadar Statement of Assets and Areas by classes of tenures for Cuttack District.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holdings.	AREA		RENTS or VALUATIONS.					INCIDENCE per acre.		
		At Last Settlement.	At present Settlement.	At Last Settlement.	At present Settlement.		Difference, + or —		At Last Settlement.	At present Settlement.	
					Existing.	Settled.	Past Existing	Existing Settled.		Existing.	Settled.
Tanki Bahal	100	500	300	100	100	100	...	...	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Kharida Jamabandi ...	22.600	26.900	30.100	28 600	23,000	45.300	—600	17 300	1 1 0	0 15 0	1 8 0
Kamil Baziafti	28,600	37 700	22.500	34,000	19,400	30,301	—14,600	+ 10,600	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 5 0
Nisfi Baziafti	98 807	87,200	94,800	95 200	35,700	1,03,200	—500	+ 67,500	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 1 0
Thani	25,800	133,700	41,700	3,78 700	1.14 000	1 20,900	—2.64.700	+ 6,900	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 14 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	20 200	...	84.200	...	2,13,800	2,25,300	+ 2,13 800	+ 11,500	...	2 9 0	2 11 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	364.700	268.900	419 200	5.13.500	11.40,400	11 95,700	+ 6,26 900	+ 55,300	1 15 0	2 11 0	2 14 0
Non-occupancy	10.100	...	8.100	...	17.700	20.900	+ 17 700	+ 3,200	...	2 3 0	2 9 0
Chandna	22.100	10.100	4.800	40 300	23,000	23,300	—17,300	300	3 15 0	4 15 0	5 14 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	7,300	...	10 200	...	...	25,400	...	+ 25,400	...	...	2 8 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	2,300	...	7.400	...	...	8.200	...	+ 8 200	...	...	2 5 0
Tenancies newly assessed	5.200	...	3.300	...	4.200	7.200	+ 4,200	+ 3 000	...	1 4 0	2 3 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue	16.000	...	13,100	...	11.300	27,500	+ 11 300	+ 16.200	...	0 14 0	2 2 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors.	26.800	42.300	85.800	75.400	2.23.200	2.23.200	+ 1.47.800	...	1 12 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Culturable	...	10,500	20	4,400	...	100	—4.000	+ 100	0 7 0	...	5 0 0
Biradaran Tanki ...	...	2,400	...	1,000	...	...	—1,000	...	0 6 0	...	...
Chakran Tanki ...	...	800	...	400	...	...	—40	...	0 8 0	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	9.400	16.600	16.600	+ 7,200	...	...	...	...
Total	650,600	621,000	822,500	11,21.000	18,47.400	20,72.900	+ 7,26.400	+ 2 25.500	1 14 0	2 4 0	2 8 0

APPENDIX A. B,

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block A of Cuttack District : containing—

(1) Killa Ragri. | (2) Killa Kantajhar. | (3) Killa Balarampur. | (4) Killa Chausathipara.

Tanki Bahal	62	509	260	94	94	94	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Kharida Jamabandi ...	3	28	34	10	10	26	16	0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	199	1.550	777	462	919	546	—149	- 227	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 11 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	663	2 064	2,011	570	328	1.240	—242	- 912	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
Thani	10	1,831	18	1 225	9	12	—1.216	3	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 11 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	2	...	14	...	16	16	+ 16	...	...	1 2 0	1 5 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	4,616	2.920	7.690	1.605	13,090	14.402	+ 11.445	- 1.552	0 9 0	1 11 0	2 14 0
Non-occupancy	374	...	322	...	403	528	403	125	...	1 4 0	2 10 0
Chandna	...	128	...	133	...	...	—133	...	1 1 0	...	...
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	89	...	216	...	...	334	...	+ 334	...	...	1 9 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	54	...	219	...	...	333	...	+ 333	...	...	1 8 0
Tenancies newly assessed	632	...	1.412	...	2.445	2.815	+ 2,445	+ 370	...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	3.449	...	7.088	..	1.358	12.089	+ 1.358	+ 10,731	...	0 5 0	1 11 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors. ...	66	261	370	154	799	799	+ 645	...	0 9 0	2 3 0	2 3 0
Culturable	...	473	...	92	...	...	+ 92	...	0 3 0	...	...
Biradaran Tanki ...	...	2.497	...	950	...	...	—950	...	0 6 0	...	...
Paikan and Chakran Tanki	...	676	...	277	...	...	—277	...	0 7 0	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	...	702	702	+ 702	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10 219	12,877	20.355	5,572	19,535	33.936	+ 13.961	+ 14.405	0 7 0	0 0	1 11 0

APPENDIX A. C.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block B of Cuttack District containing—

(1) Paragana Sargara. (4) Pargana Katia. (7) Pargana Sahebnagar.
(2) ,, Jajpur. (5) ,, Tisania. (8) ,, Manjuri.
(3) ,, Dolgram. (6) ,, Matkatabad. (9) ,, Ahias.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	6,566	7.746	8.407	8 642	8.475	13.508	—167	+ 5.033	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	4,452	8,464	5.600	5 808	2.662	4.273	—3.146	- 1,611	0 11 0	0 12 0	1 3 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	20 489	16.416	19.641	7.946	7.911	21.123	—365	+ 13.212	0 7 0	0 6 0	1 1 0
Thani	1 080	13,566	1.734	31.347	3.850	4.132	—27 497	- 282	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 6 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	3,539	...	13,915	...	30.950	32.901	+ 30.950	+ 1,951	...	2 4 0	2 6 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	65.644	46.356	68.756	76.131	1,66.745	1,75.847	+ 90.614	+ 9.102	1 15 0	2 7 0	2 9 0
Non-occupancy ...	1.939	...	804	...	1.707	1.851	+ 1.707	+ 144	...	2 2 0	2 5 0
Chandna	4.770	2,617	854	86.72	4.724	4.812	—3,948	88	3 0 0	5 8 0	5 10 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	1.072	...	1.738	...	...	3.496	...	+ 3.496	...	...	2 0 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	154	...	397	...	...	616	...	+ 616	...	...	1 9 0
Tenancies newly assessed	1.488	...	602	...	1.360	1.522	+ 1.360	+ 162	...	2 4 0	2 10 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	3.858	...	1.828	...	3,169	3,900	+ 3,169	+ 731	...	1 12 0	2 2 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors.	7,821	9,088	19,637	14.566	49,771	49.771	+ 35.205	...	1 10 0	2 9 0	2 9 0
Culturable	...	2.579	...	1.053	...	...	—1.053	...	0 7 0	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	1.010	660	660	350	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120.266	106.852	141.922	1,54.575	2.81.984	3.18.412	—1.27.409	+ 36.428	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0

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APPENDIX A. D.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block C of Cuttack containing—

(1) Pargana Bautarad. | (2) Pargana Kaima and Killa Kaima. | (3) Pargana Barba.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holdings.	AREA		RENTS or VALUATIONS.					INCIDENCE per acre.		
		At Last Settlement.	At present Settlement.	At Last Settlement.	At present Settlement.		Difference, + or —		At Last Settlement.	At present Settlement.	
					Existing.	Settled.	Past Existing	Existing Settled.		Existing.	Settled.
Kharida Jamabandi ...	981	694	709	502	487	766	—15	+ 279	0 11 0	0 11 0	1 1 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	293	572	351	500	213	306	—120	93	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 14 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	885	1,340	1,242	500	420	998	—80	578	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 13 0
Thani ...	54	2,538	232	4,593	544	564	—4,049	20	1 11 0	1 8 0	1 9 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	199	...	1,660	...	2,384	2,499	+ 2,384	+ 55	...	1 7 0	1 7 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	4,812	9,131	10 081	8,664	15,463	16,195	+ 6,799	+ 732	0 15 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Non-occupancy ...	98	...	190	...	183	264	183	- 81	...	0 15 0	1 6 0
Chandna	204	116	48	575	249	249	—326	...	5 0 0	5 3 0	5 3 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	80	...	146	...	...	218	...	+ 218	...	...	1 8 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	10	...	68	...	...	84	...	+ 84	...	...	1 4 0
Tenancies newly assessed	329	...	217	...	276	275	+ 276	—1	...	1 4 0	1 4 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue	85	...	40	...	66	66	+ 66	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors.	765	2,474	5,746	2 610	7,161	7,161	+ 4.551	...	1 1 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Culturable	...	147	...	97	...	...	—97	...	0 4 0	...	...
Sairat	...	..	...	57	134	134	97	...	...	...	...
Total	8,195	17,092	20,730	17.651	27,380	29,519	9.729	2 139	1 1 0	1 5 0	1 7 0

APPENDIX A. E,

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block D of Cuttack containing—

(1) Pargana Baruos.
(2) ,, Olas.
(3) ,, Jodh-
(4) ,, Hatimunda.

(5) Pargana Kalamatia.
(6) ,, Sultanabad.
(7) ,, Alti.

(8) Pargana Bargaon.
(9) ,, Kuhunda Jaipur.
(10) ,, Dehi Arakhpur

Kharida Jamabandi ...	3,441	4.578	4,779	3,756	3 755	6,691	—1	+ 2.936	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 6 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	3 758	4,578	5,160	5,574	2,839	4,261	—2,735	— 1,422	1 2 0	0 14 0	1 5 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	11,933	11 959	11,840	5,274	5,176	13,274	— 198	+ 8 098	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 2 0
Thani ...	2,762	20,254	3,071	57 727	7 445	8,281	—50 982	896	2 14 0	2 7 0	2 11 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	5,519	...	22,061	...	56,335	59,006	- 56,335	+ 2 671	...	2 9 0	2 13 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	52.516	37,599	64,497	76,662	1,76,399	1,84 212	- 99,737	+ 7.813	2 6 0	2 12 0	2 14 0
Non-occupancy ...	2.681	...	2,094	...	4,376	5 187	4,376	811	...	2 1 0	2 7 0
Chandna	2,894	1,598	579	6.770	2,699	2 703	—4,071	+ 4	4 5 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	982	...	2,106	...	...	4.895	...	+ 4,895	...	...	2 5 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	407	...	965	...	...	1,690	...	+ 1.690	...	...	1 12 0
Tenancies newly assessed	176	...	91	...	17	184	- 17	- 167	...	0 3 0	2 6 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue	2.596	...	1.671	..	2.521	4 109	+ 2.521	+ 1,588	...	1 8 0	2 7 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors.	3,285	4,368	10,445	7,923	27.957	27,957	+20.034	...	1 13 0	2 11 0	2 11 0
Paikan and Chakran Tanki ...	...	85	...	128	...	...	—128	...	1 8 0	...	...
Culturable ...	...	2,744	...	1 278	...	...	—1.278	...	0 8 0	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	1.888	3.975	3.976	2.088	...	...	...	...
Total ...	92 190	88,103	127.359	1.67 080	2,93,475	3,26,406	- 1,26 995	+ 32.931	1 14 0	2 5 0	2 9 0

APPENDIX A. F.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block E of Cuttack containing—

(1) Pargana Kerualkhand.
(2) ,, Kanchikhand.

(3) Pargana Kokuakhand.
(4) ,, Tapunkhand.

(5) Pargana Daliora.
(6) ,, Panikband.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	253	639	635	949	923	1.270	—26	347	1 8 0	1 7 0	2 0 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	414	637	357	745	412	600	—333	188	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 11 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	2.593	2.950	2.889	1.795	1.617	3.920	—178	+ 2.303	0 10 0	0 9 0	1 6 0
Thani ...	1 067	5.156	1.690	16.393	5.057	5.211	—11 561	+ 179	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 1 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	597	...	2.104	...	5.527	5.726	5.527	199	...	3 0 0	3 1 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	15.045	10.794	16.939	24.224	45.743	47.308	+ 21.519	+ 1.565	2 2 0	2 10 0	2 12 0
Non-occupancy ...	955	...	867	...	1.634	1.893	1.634	259	...	2 11 0	2 13 0
Chandna	1.158	302	207	1.733	1.029	1.096	—754	+ 7	5 14 0	1 14 0	2 3 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	294	...	467	...	...	1.222	...	+ 1.222	...	5 0 0	5 0 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	98	...	190	...	...	486	...	486	...	...	2 10 0
Tenancies newly assessed	68	...	16	...	7	35	7	28	...	...	2 9 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	632	...	170	...	363	441	+ 363	+ 78	...	0 7 0	2 3 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors.	556	729	2,161	1.331	5,501	5.501	+4.170	...	1 13 0	2 2 0	2 9 0
Culturable	...	1.192	...	387	...	...	387	...	...	2 9 0	2 9 0
Sairat	...	...	...	1.097	1.324	1.324	+ 227	...	0 5 0	...	...
Total ...	23.667	22.403	28.692	48.90.	69.112	75.973	20,206	6.861	2 3 0	2 6 0	2 10 0

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APPENDIX A. G.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block F of Cuttack containing—

(1) Pargana Saraswati.
(2) ,, Karimul.
(3) ,, Padampur.
(4) Pargana Sungra.
(5) ,, Assureswar
(6) ,, Matkatnagar.
(7) Pargana Tikan.
(8) ,, Chaudakulat.
(9) ,, Nahakhand.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holdings	AREA. At Last Settlement.	AREA. At Present Settlement.	RENTS or VALUATIONS At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.	Difference + or — Last Existing.	Difference + or — Existing Settled.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.
Kharida Jamabandi ...	2 654	3,247	3 474	3.362	3.298	6 011	—64	+2.716	1 1 0	0 15 0	1 12 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	5,239	6,449	4 078	6.492	4 207	6.370	—2 225	+2.163	1 0 0	1-0 0	1 9 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	14,746	11,088	13.025	3 990	4,960	14 475	370	10.115	0 6 0	0-5 0	1 2 0
Thani	7.784	20,937	12,662	69,587	38,793	40-811	—30 794	+2.018	3 5 0	3 1 0	3 5 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	1,772	...	7,565	...	21,497	22.291	+21.497	+794	...	2 13 0	2 15 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	58,092	49.945	63,005	94,028	2.05 501	2,12 062	+1.11.473	+6 561	2 2 0	3 4 0	3 5 0
Non-occupancy ...	1.010	...	683	...	2.210	2.295	+2.210	+85	...	3 4 0	3 6 0
Chandna	3,941	1.701	1.015	7.667	4.540	4.540	—3 160	+33	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 8 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed ...	1 273	...	1,685	...	...	5 033	...	+5 033	...	...	3 0 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	463	...	777	...	...	1 807	...	1.807	...	...	2 8 0
Tenancies newly assessed ...	745	...	901	...	8	630	8	+622	...	0 0 6	3 2 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue	1,976	...	920	...	1.564	3,129	+1 564	+1.565	...	1 11 6	3 6 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	3,174	3,647	10,034	7.719	31.505	31.505	+23 786	...	2 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0
Culturable	...	2,066	...	1 011	...	...	—1 011	...	0 8 0	...	...
Sairat	...	...	..	1.900	2.769	2 769	+869	...	...	...	...
Total ...	102,869	93.090	119,074	1.95 696	3,20.219	3,51 731	+1.24.523	+33,512	2 2 0	2 11 0	2 15 0

APPENDIX A. H.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block G of Cuttack containing—

(1) Pargana Utikan.
(2) ,, Neulbisi.
(3) ,, Atkhanta.
(4) Pargana Kutab Sahi.
(5) ,, Utihar.
(6) ,, Derabisi.
(7) Pargana Damarpur.
(8) ,, Chhedra.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	117	142	144	150	143	305	—7	+162	1 1 0	1 0 0	2 2 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	812	9.045	1.252	2.495	1 445	2.132	—1,050	+587	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 11 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	3.433	4,598	4.571	2 455	2,476	6.810	21	+4.334	0 9 0	0 9 0	1 8 0
Thani	782	14,218	1.710	27.610	3.054	3.597	2,444	+543	1 15 0	1 13 0	2 2 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	1,929	..	11 028	..	23 388	26.348	+23 388	+2.960	...	2 2 0	2 6 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	10.296	14,797	18.470	20.840	48.443	51 089	+27.603	2.650	1 7 0	2 10 0	2 12 0
Non-occupancy ...	765	...	882	...	3.467	3,480	3,467	+13	...	3 15 0	3 15 0
Chandna	415	239	86	1.250	487	487	—763	...	5 3 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed ...	213	...	294	...	...	775	...	775	...	...	2 10 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	40	...	276	...	...	623	...	+623	...	...	2 4 0
Tenancies newly assessed ...	99	...	24	...	...	92	...	+92	...	...	3 13 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue	279	...	257	...	88	634	88	546	...	0 5 0	2 7 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	276	499	3,989	688	11,702	11,702	+11.014	...	1 6 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
Culturable	...	314	...	100	...	...	—100	...	0 5 0	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	804	1.863	1.863	+1.059	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,454	36.852	42,983	56.492	96.656	1,09.931	+40.164	+13.275	1 8 0	2 4 0	2 9 0

APPENDIX A. I.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block H of Cuttack containing—

(1) Pargana Paina.
(2) ,, Abatak.
(3) ,, Anabatak.
(4) Pargana Barpalla.
(5) ,, Suknai.
(6) ,, Balubisi.
(7) Pargana Kusmandal.
(8) ,, Suhang.
(9) ,, Patnda.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	1.112	1.443	1.631	1 460	1 493	2.684	89	+1.191	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	4.918	4.041	2.951	3.913	2.220	5.831	—1,093	+1.611	0 13 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	11.149	2,178	10,190	3.320	3.369	10,172	+49	+6.803	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 0 0
Thani	1.887	12.510	3.216	45.710	9.894	10,418	—35 816	524	3 8 0	3 1 0	3 4 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	1 876	...	7 644	...	24.163	25.410	+24 163	+1.247	...	3 3 0	3 5 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	38 678	28,290	41.495	65,993	1 33.031	1,38,990	+67.038	5.959	2 5 0	3 3 0	3 5 0
Non-occupancy ...	947	...	227	...	424	582	+428	+154	...	1 14 0	1 8 0
Chandna	1.698	863	400	3.531	1,868	1,861	—1,667	—3	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 11 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed ...	780	...	886	...	...	2 546	...	2 546	...	...	2 14 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	369	...	340	...	...	697	...	+697	...	...	1 0 0
Tenancies newly assessed ...	51	...	19	...	18	34	+18	16	...	0 15 0	1 15 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue. ...	1.516	...	625	...	1,032	1.946	+1.032	+914	...	1 11 0	3 3 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	1.515	3,977	6,446	8.795	19,906	19,906	+11,111	...	2 3 0	3 1 1	3 1 0
Culturable	...	117	...	45	...	...	—45	...	0 6 0	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	567	1.377	1.377	+810	...	...	...	...
Total ...	65 893	60,419	76 070	1,90,734	1,98,795	2.20.454	+68 061	+21,659	2 3 0	2,10 0	2 14 0

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APPENDIX A. J.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block I of Cuttack containing:—

(1) Pargana Bakhrabad | (3) Pargana Baburupa. | (5) Pargana Motri.
(2) ,, Cuttack Haveli. | (4) ,, Kodinda.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holdings	AREA. At Last Settlement.	AREA. At Present Settlement.	RENTS or VALUATIONS At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.	Difference + or — Last Existing.	Difference + or — Existing Settled.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.
Kharida Jamabandi ...	1 195	1.597	2 957	1,645	1.562	2.468	—83	+906	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 13 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	494	594	456	506	312	642	—194	+335	0 14 0	0 11 0	1 0 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	2.596	2.672	2.579	1 498	1.494	4 380	—64	+ 2,946	0 9 0	0 9 0	1 11 0
Thani	2.398	7.923	3.936	17,862	8.226	8-227	—9 636	+1	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	847	...	2.046	...	4.779	4.860	+ 779	+81	...	2 5 0	2 6 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	17.338	9.389	18 227	17.229	43.967	45 806	+26.738	+1 839	1 13 0	2 7 0	2 8 0
Non-occupancy ...	662	...	429	...	804	908	+804	+104	...	1 14 0	2 2 0
Chandna	3,009	564	689	2.161	3.775	3,884	+ 1 614	+109	3 13 0	5 8 0	5 11 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed...	909	...	254	...	...	598	...	+598	...	...	2 6 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	262	...	256	...	...	363	...	+ 363	...	...	1 7 0
Tenancies newly assessed ...	330	...	134	...	72	228	72	+157	...	0 9 0	1 11 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue	268	...	60	...	174	174	+174	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	1,568	1,793	2,899	4.137	7,530	7.530	+ 3.393	...	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Culturable	...	738	14	365	...	108	—3,365	—108	0 8 0	...	7 11 0
Sairat	...	...	...	1.288	2.245	2 245	+957	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31,734	24.870 G. O. P.	34.320	46.691	74.880	82 426	+28.189	+7.546	1 14 0	2 3 0	2 6 0

APPENDIX A. K.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block J of Cuttack containing:—

(1) Pargana Harihargur. | (5) Pargana Jhankar. | (9) Pargana Anila
(2) ,, Sahabad. | (6) ,, Khandi | (10) ,, Jainabad.
(3) ,, Korania. | (7) ,, Benahar. | (11) ,, Sujabad.
(4) ,, Gandito. | (8) ,, Tiran.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	3.834	4.210	4.335	5 377	5,177	7,456	—200	+2,279	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 12 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	5.152	4.833	3.516	4,979	3,069	4,623	—1,910	+1,554	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 5 0
Nisfi Faziafti ...	22.016	18.236	18 877	6 062	6.210	19,129	+ 148	+ 12.919	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0
Thani	5 565	21.709	9.781	67.619	26.584	28.619	- 41.035	+2 035	3 2 0	2 12 0	2 15 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	2.686	...	8 906	...	26.068	26,859	+26.068	+791	...	2 15 0	3 1 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	57.726	42.709	61.510	83,345	7,83.492	1,91,319	+1.00.087	+ 7,887	1 15 0	3 0 0	3 2 0
Non-occupancy ...	849	...	706	...	1.195	1.520	1.195	+325	...	1 11 0	2 2 0
Chandna	2.633	1 270	646	5,331	2.800	2,795	—2,531	—5	4 3 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	1 387	...	1,340	...	...	3,720	...	+ 3 720	...	...	2 13 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	243	...	350	...	...	749	...	+749	...	...	2 2 0
Tenancies newly assessed ...	576	...	237	...	50	653	+ 50	+603	...	0..3 0	2 12 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue	1,000	...	290	...	767	779	+ 767	+ 12	...	2 10 0	2 14 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	3.477	8,605	9.607	14,992	27,635	27,635	+ 12.643	...	1 12 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Culturable	...	19	...	8	...	...	—8	...	...	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	466	958	958	+ 492	...	...	...	...
Total ...	107,144	101,314	120,101	1.88.179	2.83.945	3,16.814	+95.766	+32.869	1 14 0	2 6 0	2 10 0

APPENDIX A. L.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block K of Cuttack containing:—

(1) Pargana Bardiala. | (3) Pargana Deogaon. | (5) Pargana Sailo.
(2) ,, Kate | (4) ,, Saibir. | (6) ,, Sujanagar.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	3.030	2.552	3.036	2.702	2.632	4.149	—70	+ 1,517	1 1 0	0 14 0	1 6 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	2.897	3.499	2.047	3.952	1.579	2.389	—1,773	+810	0 15 0	0 12 0	1 2 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	8.258	6.683	7.933	2.317	2.389	7,714	+72	+ 5.325	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 2 0
Thani	2.915	15.676	4.268	40.988	10.773	11,191	—30 215	+418	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 10 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	1.519	...	7 282	...	18.703	19,425	+ 18.703	+722	...	2 9 0	2 10 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	41.894	23,088	48.357	44.788	1,08.681	1,18,514	+ 63.893	+ 9,833	1 15 0	2 4 0	2 7 0
Non-occupancy ...	1,090	...	885	...	1.285	2.429	+ 1 285	+1,144	...	1 7 0	2 12 0
Chandna	1,458	789	258	2.455	905	922	—1,550	17	3 1 0	3 8 0	3 9 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	863	...	1,114	...	...	2,503	...	+ 2,503	...	...	2 4 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	289	...	629	...	...	735	...	+ 735	...	...	1 5 0
Tenancies newly assessed	753	...	963	...	...	751	...	+ 751	...	...	2 1 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	298	...	119	...	164	241	+164	+ 77	...	1 6 0	2 1 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	4.309	6,879	14,433	12.522	33,714	33,714	+21,192	...	1 13 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Culturable	...	96	...	33	...	...	—33	...	0 5 0	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	299	587	587	+288	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69.501	57,262	90 944	1,09,456	1,81.412	2,05,254	+71.956	+23,842	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 4

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APPENDIX B. A.

Sadar statement of Assets and Areas by classes of tenures for Balasore District.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holdings.	AREA		RENTS or VALUATIONS.					INCIDENCE per acre.		
		At Last Settlement.	At present Settlement.	At Last Settlement.	At present Settlement.		Difference, or —		At Last Settlement.	At present Settlement.	
					Existing.	Settled.	Past Existing	Existing Settled.		Existing.	Settled.
Kharida Jamabandi ...	3,380	14,800	14,900	11,200	10,700	16,900	—500	6,200	0 12 1	0 11 6	1 2 2
Kamil Baziafti	15,680	37,180	25,100	28,100	14,800	23,300	—13,300	8,500	0 72 1	0 9 5	0 14 16
Nisfi Baziafti	48,300	76,800	78,200	24,200	22,900	68,000	—1,300	45,100	0 5 1	0 4 8	0 13 11
Thani	6,700	107,100	11,700	185,000	19,800	21,700	—1,65,200	1,900	1 11 8	1 11 1	1 13 8
Thani-pahi mixed ...	24,500	...	111,800	...	1,79,100	1,91,600	+1,79,100	12,500	...	1 9 8	1 11 5
Settled and Occupancy ...	221,200	219,100	356,900	259,300	6,04,600	6,59,400	+3,45,300	54,800	1 2 11	1 11 1	1 13 6
Non-occupancy ...	10,000	...	13,400	30,800	13,800	21,900	—13,800	8,800	...	1 0 7	1 10 2
Chandna	12,400	15,500	3,300	...	11,400	11,600	—11,400	200	1 15 9	3 7 3	3 8 8
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	2,500	...	7,200	...	...	12,400	...	12,400	...	...	1 11 7
Other Jagir resumed ...	1,770	...	6,300	...	...	5,900	...	5,900	...	...	0 15 0
Tenancies newly assessed	3,180	200	4,000	200	300	4,900	—100	+4,600	1 0 0	0 1 2	1 9 7
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	9,700	200	8,900	200	15,300	15,300	+15,100	...	1 0 0	1 11 6	1 11 6
Lands in the possession of proprietors.	10,600	20,400	46,600	25,100	81,100	81,100	+56,000	...	1 3 8	1 11 10	1 11 10
Other Tenure-holder ...	380	300	3,800	200	2,800	5,200	+2,600	+2,400	0 10 8	0 11 9	1 6 0
Culturable	...	1,700	...	600	...	...	—600	...	0 5 8	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	10,700	12,200	12,200	+1,500	...	...	...	...
Total	370,290	493,200	692,200	575,600	9,88,800	11,51,400	+4,13,200	+1,62,600	1 2 8	1 6 10	1 10 7

APPENDIX B. B,

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Balasore, Block No I containing—

(1) Pargana Nampachaur.
(2) ,, Bhograi.
(3) ,, Kaurdachaur.
(4) ,, Kismat Katisahi.
(5) ,, Satmalang.
(6) Pargana Shahabandar.
(7) ,, Katisahi.
(8) ,, Dararachaur,
(9) ,, Siari
(10) Paragana Muladachaur.
(11) ,, Nangalesuar.
(12) ,, Kamardachaur.
(13) ,, Bichitrapur.

Other tender holders ...	65	303	2,109	225	1,532	3,356	+1,307	+1,824	0 10 8	0 11 5	1 9 11
Kamil Baziafti ...	1,615	6,937	2,444	7,326	1,904	2,655	—5,422	+751	1 1 2	0 12 8	1 2 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	5,947	11,690	11,454	3,708	3,580	10,775	—128	+7,195	0 5 1	0 5 0	0 15 0
Thani ...	592	12,644	1,080	23,623	1,931	2,041	—2 1,692	+110	1 13 9	1 11 8	1 13 1
Thani-pahi mixed ...	1,912	...	7,723	...	14,191	15,325	+14,191	+1,134	...	1 13 6	1 15 10
Settled and Occupancy ...	36,472	24,889	56,354	34000	1 01,510	1,10,216	+67,510	+8,706	1 5 10	1 12 10	1 15 5
Non-occupancy ...	3,412	...	6,775	...	4,824	11,125	+4,824	+6,301	...	0 11 4	1 10 2
Chandna	1 749	4,177	870	5,636	1,789	1,877	—3,847	—88	1 5 4	2 0 0	2 1 9
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	296	...	935	...	...	1,372	...	+1,372	...	...	1 8 11
Other Jagirs resumed ...	1,086	...	3,598	...	...	3,674	...	+3,674	...	...	1 0 0
Tenancies newly assessed	307	...	503	...	9	484	9	—475	...	...	1 0 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	890	...	1,080	...	1 851	1,851	+1,851	...	...	1 11 8	1 11 8
Lands in the possession of proprietors. ...	1.131	1.848	5,135	2 890	9,101	9,101	+6,211	...	1 9 9	1 12 7	1 12 7
Sairat	...	...	...	5,555	2,300	2,300	—3,255	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55.781	62,488	1,00,060	82,963	144,522	1,76,152	+61,559	+31,630	1 5 9	1 7 1	1 12 2

APPENDIX B. C.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block No II Balasore containing—

(1) Pargana Basta.
(2) ,, Garpada.
(3) ,, Talasabang.
(4) ,, Sarthachaur.
(5) ,, Chhanua.
(6) ,, Rautra.
(7) Pargana Dasmalang.
(8) ,, Sunhat.
(9) ,, Kundi-
(10) ,, Pulpar.
(11) ,, Mukhura.
(12) ,, Mulgaon.
(13) Pargana Aramala.
(14) ,, Rebuna.
(15) ,, Nunkhand.
(16) ,, Khejuri,
(17) ,, Dehimuhan.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	999	5,401	5,413	2,917	2 800	4,749	—117	1,949	0 8 7	0 8 4	0 13 11
Other tenure holders ...	22	...	354	...	116	363	146	...	...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	3,733	9,114	6,109	6,932	3,546	5,399	—3,386	1,853	0 12 2	0 9 2	0 14 2
Nisfi Baziafti ...	8 190	18,934	14,168	183	4,116	10,661	—64	6,545	1 5 0	0 4 7	0 12 1
Thani	855	12,532	1,256	19,341	1,799	1,951	—17,542	152	1 8 8	1 6 2	1 8 7
Thani-pahi mixed ...	2,104	...	8,726	...	12,550	13,438	12,550	888	...	1 7 2	1 8 8
Settled and Occupancy ...	37,215	31,402	57,191	31,082	84,345	93,710	53,208	9,365	0 15 10	1 7 7	1 10 3
Non-occupancy ...	2,325	...	2,974	...	3,728	4,569	3,728	841	...	1 3 9	1 8 6
Chandna	4,203	5,346	955	9,165	3,715	3,762	—5,452	49	1 11 9	4 1 9	4 5 7
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	525	...	1,668	...	...	2,705	...	2,705	...	...	1 9 5
Other Jagirs resumed ...	510	...	1,617	...	...	1,217	...	1,217	...	...	0 12 0
Tenancies newly assessed	677	...	528	...	11	587	11	576	...	...	1 3 2
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	671	...	575	...	866	890	+866	24	...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors.	1,945	2,926	7,514	3,294	12,686	12,086	8,792	...	1 1 7	1 9 7	1 9 7
Sairat	...	...	...	1,146	2,466	2,466	1,320	...	...	...	...
Total ...	63.574	80,055	1,09,048	78,057	1,32,172	1,58,553	54,115	26,381	0 15 7	1 3 4	1 7 3

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APPENDIX B. D.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block No. III of Balasore containing—

(1) Pargana Sanchas Ogar.
(2) ,, Bisualkhand.
(3) ,, Arso.
(4) Pargana Panchmalang.
(5) ,, Killa Talamunda.
(6) Killa Patna.
(7) Pargana Mangalpur.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holdings.	AREA At Last Settlement.	AREA At present Settlement.	RENTS or VALUATIONS. At Last Settlement.	RENTS or VALUATIONS. At present Settlement. Existing.	RENTS or VALUATIONS. At present Settlement. Settled.	RENTS or VALUATIONS. Difference, + or — Past Existing	RENTS or VALUATIONS. Difference, + or — Existing Settled.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Last Settlement.	INCIDENCE per acre. At present Settlement. Existing.	INCIDENCE per acre. At present Settlement. Settled.
Kharida Jamabandi ...	79	1.945	1.919	972	965	1.505	—7	+ 540	0 8 5	0 8 5	0 12 8
Other Tenure-holder ...	141	...	683	...	643	845	- 643	202		0 13 9	1 2 2
Kamil Baziafti	2.377	9.455	5.945	6.150	3.155	4.772	—2.995	+ 1.617	3 10 5	0 9 6	0 14 3
Nisfi Baziafti	7.063	13.826	13.914	3.627	3.731	10.266	104	+ 6.535	0 4 2	0 4 3	0 11 10
Thani ...	1.769	31.164	3.958	41.822	5.157	5.713	—36.665	556	1 5 5	1 4 11	1 7 5
Thani-pahi mixed ...	6.809	...	31.774	...	43.992	46.815	—43.992	+ 2.823		1 6 2	1 7 7
Settled and Occupancy ...	20.921	24.290	43.177	21.083	60.696	65.686	+ 39.613	- 4.990	0 13 11	1 6 6	1 8 4
Non-occupancy ...	466	...	617	...	674	959	674	+ 285	...	1 2 8	1 10 8
Chandna	765	1.036	222	1.597	428	435	—1.109	7	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	149	...	562	...	...	856	...	856	...	...	1 8 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	40	...	386	...	...	244	...	+ 244	...	...	0 8 0
Tenancies newly assessed	472	...	494	...	...	638	...	+ 638	...	...	1 3 2
Tenancies valued for Revenue	1.228	...	1.567	...	2.328	2.327	+ 2.328	—1	...	1 8 6	1 8 6
Lands in the possession of proprietors.	1.276	6.556	7.759	5.740	11.870	11.870	+ 6.130	...	1 0 7	1 8 5	1 8 5
Sairat	...	...	...	575	1.173	1.173	+ 598	...	...	...	...
Total	43.615	87.272	112.377	81.506	1.34.812	1 54.104	+ 53.306	+ 19 292	1 4 11	1 3 2	1 5 11

APPENDIX B. E,

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block No IV Balasore containing—

(1) Pargana Ankura.
(2) ,, Bhera.
(3) ,, Senaut.
(4) Pargana Bayang.
(5) ,, Kaima.
(6) ,, Kodinda.
(7) Pargana Jalang.
(8) ,, Dhamnagar.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	2.526	5.573	5.639	6.144	5.563	8.255		+ 2.692	1 1 5	1 0 0	1 7 8
Other tennre holders ...	46	...	168	...	165	237	1	+ 72	...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	4.316	5.216	5.546	3.470	3.563	5.568	...	+ 2.005	0 10 9	0 10 3	1 0 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	13.667	16.097	17.412	6.151	5.859	17.105	—2	+ 11.246	0 6 2	0 5 5	0 15 9
Thani ...	2.577	27.457	4.175	61.53	9.064	9.674	—52.473	- 610	2 3 9	2 2 3	2 4 11
Thani-pahi mixed ...	7.020	...	32.824	...	61.967	65.723	- 61.967	- 3.756	...	1 14 3	2 0 1
Settled and Occupancy ...	79.107	85.999	118.431	1.17.518	2.30.843	2.51.933	+ 1.13.325	+ 21-090	1 5 10	1 15 2	2 2 0
Non-occupancy ...	1.591	...	1.619	...	2.62	2.854	2.628	226	...	1 10 0	1 13 0
Chandna	3.412	3.406	790	10.846	4.09	4.109	—6.747	+ 10	3 3 3	5 2 0	5 2 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	660	...	1.700	...	...	3.530	...	+ 3.530	...	...	2 0 11
Other Jagirs resumed ...	114	...	573	...	...	787	...	- 787	...	...	1 5 4
Tenancies newly assessed	362	229	939	220	244	1.245	+ 24	+ 1.001	1 0 0	0 3 7	1 5 4
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	3.607	...	2.484	...	4.964	4.964	+ 4.964	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors. ...	4.343	6.259	18.022	8 21	34.328	34.328	+ 26.110	...	1 4 10	1 14 6	1 14 6
Culturable ...	...	1.687	...	591	...	...	—591	...	0 5 0	...	...
Sairat ...	...	...	...	2.557	5.513	5.513	—2.956	...	...	...	...
Total ...	123.348	151.923	210.315	2.17.252	3.68.800	4.15.825	+ 1.51.548	+ 47.025	1 6 10	1 12 1	1 15 7

APPENDIX B. F.

Assets and areas by classes of tenures in Block No V Balasore containing—

(1) Pargana Sahebnagar
(2) ,, Jajpur.
(3) ,, Addarupaya.
(4) ,, Ambohata.
(5) Pargana Killa Ambohata.
(6) ,, Matkatabad.
(7) ,, Balikhanda.
(8) ,, Manjuri.
(9) Pargana Soso.
(10) ,, Raudia Orgara.
(11) ,, Killa Ambo.
(12) ,, Tape Mali Ancha.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	446	1.86	1.980	1.197	1.273	2.320	76	+ 1.047	0 10 1	0 5 5	1 3 2
Other tenure holders ...	62	...	406	...	306	546	- 306	240	...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	3.595	6.352	5.697	4.152	2.609	4.833	—1.543	- 2.224	0 10 3	0 7 4	0 13 6
Nisfi Baziafti ...	13.358	21.750	21.171	6.524	5.560	19.094	—964	+ 13.534	0 4 9	0 4 3	0 14 5
Thani	813	23.182	1.237	39.768	2.025	2.263	—36.743	238	1 10 9	1 10 8	1 14 8
Thani-pahi mixed ...	6.694	...	30.798	...	46.319	50.431	+ 46.319	+ 4.112	...	1 8 1	1 10 2
Settled and Occupancy ...	47.454	52.499	81.711	55.543	1.27.949	1.37.889	+ 71.806	+ 10.540	1 1 11	1 8 11	1 11 0
Non-occupacy ...	1.664	...	1.442	...	1.989	2.916	+ 1.989	+ 927	...	1 6 10	1 10 3
Chandna	2.243	1.641	535	3.565	1.379	1.435	—2.186	56	2 4 0	2 12 10	2 12 10
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	808	...	2.317	...	...	3.903	...	+ 3.903	...	...	1 11 2
Other Jagirs resumed ...	89	...	106	...	...	115	...	115	...	...	1 0 0
Tenancies newly assessed	1.277	...	1.594	...	97	1.955	+ 97	+ 1.858	...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	9.314	241	3.203	194	5.157	5.204	+ 4.963	+ 47	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors.	2.124	3.842	8.148	4.993	13.775	13.775	+ 8.782	...	1 5 1	1 10 11	1 10 11
Sairat	...	...	...	790	744	744	- 14	...	...	...	...
Total ...	89.885	111.969	160.395	1.15.666	2.08.582	2.46.823	+ 92.916	+ 38.241	1 0 7	1 4 10	1 8 8

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APPENDIX C. A.

Sadar statement of Assets and Areas by classes of tenures for Puri District.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holding	AREA. At Last Settlement.	AREA. At Present Settlement.	RENTS or VALUATIONS At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.	Difference + or — Past Existing.	Difference + or — Existing Settled.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.
Kharida Jamabandi ...	1,000	2,700	2,400	4,000	2,700	3,600	—1,300	+900	1 1 2	1 1 8	1 7 10
Kamil Baziafti ...	8,400	3,800	6,500	6,700	6,100	8,200	—600	+2,100	1 2 6	0 14 10	1 4 1
Nisfi Baziafti ...	36,400	57,300	59,400	35,200	33,100	67,300	—2,100	+34,200	0 9 10	0 8 11	1 2 2
Thani	22,400	96,900	35,200	2,01,600	64,600	68,800	—1,37,000	+4,200	2 1 4	1 13 4	1 15 3
Thani-pahi mixed ...	16,200	...	63,000	...	1,18,000	1,22,800	+1,18,000	+4,800	...	1 14 0	1 15 2
Settled and Occupancy ...	93,100	82,900	128,600	1,22,900	2,38,500	2,52,500	+1,15,600	+14,000	1 7 8	1 13 8	1 15 5
Non-occupancy ...	1,500	...	1,600	...	1,700	2,300	+1,700	+600	...	1 1 0	1 7 3
Chandna	7,300	1,900	1,000	6,900	6,600	6,800	300	+200	5 4 7	6 6 7	6 9 8
Chowkidari Jagir resumed...	2,300	...	2,800	...	...	5,200	...	+5,200	...	...	1 14 1
Other Jagirs resumed ...	500	...	1,800	...	...	2,600	...	+2,600	...	...	1 7 5
Tenancies newly assessed ...	200	500	900	400	200	700	—200	+500	1 1 2	0 4 4	0 13 4
Tenancies valued for Revenue	4,100	...	1,700	...	3,100	5,400	+3,100	+300	...	1 13 3	1 15 5
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	12,300	26,000	40,100	46,800	80,200	80,200	+33,400	...	1 12 9	0 7 11	0 7 11
Tanki	1,700	28,100	28,300	13,600	13,400	13,400	—200	...	0 7 9	0 7 6	0 7 6
Culturable	...	100	...	200	...	...	—200	...	2 6 0	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	3,300	5,500	5,500	+2,200	...	...	...	...
Total ...	204,400	302,400	373,300	4,41,600	5,73,700	6,45,300	+1,32,100	+69,600	1 7 4	1 8 7	1 11 7

APPENDIX C. B.

Areas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. I of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana Kuthdes. | (2) Pargana Antrodh.

Tanki Bahal	1	5	3	2	1	1	—1	...	0 6 5	0 5 4	0 5 4
Kharida Jamabandi ...	239	808	907	988	901	1,317	—87	+416	1 3 6	0 15 10	1 7 2
Kamil Baziafti ...	2,809	1,705	3,244	2,099	3,075	4,298	976	+1,223	1 3 8	0 15 2	1 6 2
Nisfi Baziafti ...	10,351	13,709	12,017	7,775	5,289	12,421	—2,486	+7,132	0 9 1	0 7 1	1 0 6
Thani	3,432	15,999	5,434	99,668	10,899	11,824	28,769	+925	2 7 8	2 0 1	2 2 10
Thani-pahi mixed ...	4,310	...	14,560	...	30,493	31,738	+30,493	+1,215	...	2 1 6	2 2 11
Settled and Occupancy ...	30,039	28,184	37,275	46,699	75,493	79,605	+28,754	+4,152	1 10 6	2 0 5	2 2 2
Non-occupancy ...	258	...	223	...	285	392	265	+127	...	1 5 0	1 12 2
Chandna	3,690	917	559	3,647	3,050	3,098	—597	+48	3 15 8	5 7 4	5 8 8
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	691	...	1,032	...	...	2,086	...	+2,086	...	...	2 0 4
Other Jagirs resumed ...	98	...	346	...	...	645	...	+645	...	...	1 13 10
Tenancies newly assessed ...	150	337	764	361	206	658	—155	+452	1 1 1	0 4 4	0 13 9
Tenancies valued for Revenue	1,842	...	747	...	1,523	1,523	+1,523	...	...	2 0 7	2 0 7
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	6,711	16,593	20,757	31,535	43,616	43,616	+12,081	...	1 14 5	2 1 7	2 1 7
Culturable	...	65	...	155	...	...	—155	...	2 6 2	...	...
Sairat	...	...	...	90	933	933	843	...	...	...	...
Total ...	64,621	78,322	97,868	1,33,019	1,75,704	1,96,155	+42,685	+18,451	1 11 11	1 12 9	1 15 9

APPENDIX C. C.

Areas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. II of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana Kodhar. | (2) Pargana Astrang. | (3) Pargana Kurilo and Tape Kanman.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	7	13	8	7	4	7	—3	+3	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 14 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	211	...	926	...	196	281	+196	+85	...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	1,352	1,831	1,986	788	616	1,428	—1,12	816	0 7 0	0 5 0	1 12 0
Thani	492	4,465	954	7,816	1,574	1,661	—6,242	+49	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 11 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	791	...	9,543	...	5,608	5,727	+5,608	119	...	1 9 0	1 10 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	3,833	4,009	6,843	4,736	10,327	10,912	+5,591	+605	1 3 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Non-occupancy ...	210	...	330	...	294	483	+294	+189	...	0 14 0	1 5 0
Chandna	180	...	60	...	107	107	+107	...	...	1 13 0	1 13 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	39	...	146	...	...	225	...	+225	...	...	1 9 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies newly assessed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	135	...	70	...	117	117	+117	...	...	1 11 0	1 11 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	298	1,256	1,668	1,795	2,631	2,691	+836	...	1 7 0	1 9 0	1 9 0
Sairat	...	...	...	52	47	47	—5	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,482	11,574	15,934	15,164	21,521	23,512	+6,357	+2,031	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 8 0

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APPENDIX C. D.

Areas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. III of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana East Athais, | (2) Pargana Damarkhand.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holding	AREA. At Last Settlement.	AREA. At Present Settlement.	RENTS or VALUATIONS At Last Settlement.	RENTS or VALUATIONS At Present Settlement. Existing.	RENTS or VALUATIONS At Present Settlement. Settled.	Difference + or — Past Existing.	Difference + or — Existing Settled.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Last Settlement.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Present Settlement. Existing.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Present Settlement. Settled.
Kharida Jamabandi ...	14	75	75	76	75	82	—1	+7	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 1
Kamil Baziafti ...	433	185	615	170	469	613	+299	+144	0 15 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	1,762	2,499	2,658	877	779	1,995	—98	+1,216	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 12 0
Thani	528	6,425	1,187	10,308	1,627	1,735	—8,681	+108	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 7 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	845	...	5,058	...	7,540	7,962	+7,540	+422	...	1 8 0	1 9 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	4,999	5,027	8,744	4,891	12,346	13,246	+7,455	+9.0	0 15 0	1 7 0	1 8 0
Non-occupancy ...	188	...	204	...	258	311	+258	+53	...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chandna	113	12	35	21	68	68	47	...	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed...	218	...	290	...	...	337	...	+337	...	...	1 7 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	1	...	0'15	...	...	0 7 0	...	+0 7 0	...	...	2 14 0
Tenancies newly assessed ...											
Tenancies valued for Revenue	1	...	0'18	...	...	0 7 0	...	+0 7 0	...	...	2 6 11
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	222	...	152	...	214	211	+211	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0
Sairat	188	1.074	1.331	1.499	2.213	2,213	+714	...	1 6 0	1 11 0	1 11 0
	...	...	...	27	20	20	—7	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,452	15,297	20.289	17,869	25.606	28.793	+7.737	+3,187	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 7 0

APPENDIX C E.

Areas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. IV of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana West Athais. | (2) Pargana Matkatpatna.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamil Baziafti ...	65	174	149	167	126	158	—41	+32	0 15 0	0 13 0	1 1 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	283	79 6	774	450	339	655	—111	+316	0 9 0	0 7 0	0 13 6
Thani	103	1,469	214	2.850	356	360	—2,494	+4	0 15 0	1 10 5	1 11 0
Thani-Pahi mixed ...	304	...	1,701	...	2,862	2,879	—2,862	+17	...	1 11 0	1 11 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	1,229	1,956	2,220	2,417	3,620	3,745	+1,203	+125	1 3 9	1 10 1	1 10 11
Non-occupancy ...	44	...	40	...	50	69	+50	+19	...	1 4 0	1 11 7
Chandna	63	3	18	7	35	35	+28	...	2 5 4	1 15 3	1 15 3
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	36	...	60	...	...	86	...	+86	...	...	1 7 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies newly assessed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	45	...	26	...	42	42	+42	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	37	313	424	514	761	761	+247	...	1 10 3	1 12 8	1 12 8
Sairat	...	...	...	2	26	26	+24	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,209	4,711	5.626	6,407	8,217	8.816	+1.810	+599	1 5 9	1 7 4	1 9 1

APPENDIX C. F.

Areas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. V of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana Lembai

Tanki Bahal	275	2.544	2.832	463	459	459	—4	...	0 2 11	0 2 8	0 2 8
Kharida Jamabandi ...	140	627	430	617	417	640	—200	+223	0 15 9	0 15 6	1 7 10
Kamil Baziafti ...	124	117	86	111	76	102	—35	—426	0 15 0	0 14 0	1 3 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	5,835	8.344	8.620	6.041	6,228	11,124	187	+4.996	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 5 0
Thani	7.182	18,231	9.432	34.517	16,668	—17,972	+17.849	+1,304	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 14 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	3,585	...	11.878	...	18,939	19 585	+18,330	1,949	...	1 9 0	1 10 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	8.630	4,687	8 383	7.432	12,966	14,588	+5.534	+1,622	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 12 0
Non-occupancy ...	362	...	200	...	120	271	120	+151	...	0 10 0	1 6 0
Chandna	689	101	58	604	496	496	—108	...	6 0 0	8 9 0	8 9 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	207	...	255	...	...	457	...	+457	...	...	1 13 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	100	...	545	...	...	628	...	+628	...	...	1 2 0
Tenancies newly assessed ...	6	...	14	...	2	14	+2	+12	...	0 2 0	1 0 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue ...	344	...	152	...	73	301	+73	+628	...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	617	480	1.442	1.525	3,031	3 031	1.525	...	3 3 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Sairat	...	...	...	359	620	620	261	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,096	35 131	44,327	51.669	59.495	70.391	+7.826	+10,896	1 8 0	1 5 0	1 9 0

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APPENDIX C.G.

Areas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. VI of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana Kotrahang.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holding	AREA. At Last Settlement.	AREA. At Present Settlement.	REETS or VALUATION At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.	Difference + or— Past Existing.	Difference + or— Existing Settled.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.
Tanki Bahal	7	31	48	7	9	9	+2	...	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 3 0
Kharida Jamabandhi ...	162	380	316	587	447	579	—140	+132	1 8 8	1 6 7	1 13 4
Kamil Baziafti ...	212	241	163	352	227	290	—125	+63	1 5 7	1 6 3	1 12 6
Nisfi Baziafti ...	2,273	2,472	2,397	1,802	1,631	3,604	—171	+1,973	0 11 8	0 10 11	1 8 1
Thani	1,567	7,478	1,498	20,884	3,562	3,959	—17,322	+388	2 12 8	2 6 1	2 10 2
Thani-pahi mixed ...	1,474	...	4,636	...	13,028	13,729	+13,028	+701	...	2 13 0	2 15 4
Settled and Occupancy ...	9,712	9,298	10,962	16,080	29,630	30,947	+13,550	+1,317	1 11 8	2 11 3	2 13 2
Non-occupancy ...	115	...	80	...	157	175	+157	+18	...	1 15 5	2 3 0
Chandna	561	44	61	730	694	694	—36	+342	16 9 5	11 6 0	11 6 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed...	193	...	136	...	...	342	...	+204	...	...	2 8 5
Other Jagirs resumed ...	53	...	85	...	...	204	...	...	...	...	2 6 5
Tenancies newly assessed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies valued for Revenue	443	...	126	...	310	315	+310	+5	...	2 7 4	2 8 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	895	41	2,797	86	6,540	6,540	+6,454	...	2 1 6	2 5 5	2 5 5
Sairat	...	...	...	903	536	536	—367	...	...		
Total ...	17,667	20,005	25,305	41,431	56 771	61.914	+15.340	+5,143	2 1 1	2 7 0	2 10 6

APPENDIX C. H.

Areas and assets by class of Tenures in Block No. VII of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana Paschimduai.

Tanki Bahal	...	4	...	1	...	...	—1	...	0 4 0	...	...
Kharida Jamabandi ...	145	109	149	259	304	321	+45	+17	2 6 0	2 1 0	2 2 0
Kamil Baziefti ...	172	185	134	277	189	251	—88	+62	1 8 0	1 7 0	1 14 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	1,263	1,298	1,365	809	794	1,948	—15	+1,154	0 10 0	0 9 0	1 7 0
Thani	721	3,186	745	8,593	1,548	1,736	—7,045	+188	2 11 0	2 1 0	2 9 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	732	...	2,514	...	6,553	7 052	+6,553	+499	...	2 10 0	2 13 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	3,429	9,469	4 512	6,679	13.917	14,727	+7,238	+810	1 15 0	3 1 0	3 4 0
Non-occupancy ...	8	...	7	...	16	18	...16	+2	...	2 5 0	2 9 0
Chandna	289	14	38	43	584	991	+341	+7	3 1 0	10 2 0	10 5 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed ...	82	...	69	...	...	212	...	+212	...	...	3 1 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	36	...	81	...	...	213	...	+213	...	...	2 10 0
Tenancies newly assessed ...	5	...	6	...	24	24	+24	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue	116	...	97	...	119	119	+119	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	251	270	684	391	1.910	1,910	+1.519	...	1 7 0	2 13 0	2 13 0
Sairat	...	...	...	443	247	247	—196	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,249	8.535	10,341	17.495	26.005	29.169	+8,510	+9,164	2 1 0	2 8 0	2 13 0

APPENDIX C. I.

Aaeas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. VIII of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana Oldhar.

(2) Pargana Purbadual.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	39	68	40	74	28	50	—46	—22	1 1 5	0 11 2	1 4 0
Kamil Baziafti ...	334	798	403	899	407	518	—486	+111	1 1 11	1 0 2	1 4 7
Nisfi Baziafti ...	1,628	2,950	3,120	1,481	1,417	3,509	—64	+2,092	0 8 0	0 7 8	1 2 0
Thani	795	4,050	1,464	9,503	2,786	3,122	—6,717	+336	2 5 6	1 14 5	2 2 1
Thani-pahi mixed ...	674	...	2,742	...	5,800	6 006	+5,800	+206	...	2 1 10	2 5 1
Settled and Occupancy ...	4,872	4,918	6,705	6.668	12,686	13,549	+6,018	+863	1 5 8	1 14 3	2 0 4
Non-occupancy ...	16	...	11	...	21	22	21	+1	...	1 14 7	2 0 0
Chandna	292	6	40	52	228	234	+176	×6	8 10 8	5 11 2	5 13 7
Chowkidari Jagirs resumed	159	...	177	...	...	362	...	+362	...	...	2 0 9
Other Jagirs resumed ...	38	...	70	...	...	124	...	+124	...	...	1 12 4
Tenancies newly assessed	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	+2	...	...	2 0 0
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	138	...	52	...	1002	101	×1	...	...	1 14 9	1 15 1
Lands in the possession or proprietors ...	170	319	1.773	519	3.297	3.297	+2.778	...	1 10 0	1 19 9	1 19 9
Sairat	...	...	...	367	338	338	—29	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9.351	13,109	16,597	19,557	27,108	31.234	+5.751	×4,126	1 7 10	1 10 2	1 14 1

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APPENDIX C. J.

Areas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. IX of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana Rahang.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holdings	AREA. At Last Settlement.	AREA. At Present Settlement.	RENTS or VALUATIONS At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.	Difference + or — Past Existing.	Difference + or — Existing Settled.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Present Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.
Tanki Bahal	2	19 862	20.165	10,909	10.923	10,923	+14	...	0 8 9	0 8 8	0 8 8
Kharida Jamabandi ...	39	36	38	85	86	92	+1	+6	2 5 9	2 4 2	2 6 9
Kamil Baziafti ...	268	798	584	1 212	333	387	—879	+54	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 6 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	5,462	12,624	14,077	9,588	9.542	18 465	—46	+8.923	0 12 0	0 11 0	1 5 0
Thani	2.947	5.781	3000	11,654	5.805	5 956	—5.849	+151	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	1.029	...	4 553	...	7.455	7.372	+7.465	—88	...	1 10 0	1 10 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	4,641	5.435	8.049	6,823	13.482	14,347	+6.659	+.865	1 5 0	1 11 0	1 13 0
Non-occupancy ...	49	...	88	...	44	107	+44	+63	...	0 8 0	1 3 0
Chandna	991	78	77	1.411	1,235	1,363	—176	+128	18 1 0	16 1 0	17 11 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed...	140	...	178	...	...	306	...	+306	...	...	1 12 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	112	...	223	...	...	285	...	+285	...	...	1 5 0
Tenancies newly assessed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies valued for Revenue	221	...	120	...	279	279	+279	...	...	2 5 0	2 5 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	1.748	3.486	3,748	5.454	6.996	6,996	+1.542	...	1 9 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Sairat	...	...	..	524	1,101	1,101	+577	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17,149	48,100	54,450	47,660	57.281	67.979	+9.621	+10,698	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 4 0

APPENDIX C. K.

Areas and asse:s by classes of tenures in Block No. X of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana Serai.

Tanki Bahal	1,047	3.662	3,641	1,180	1.127	1,127	—53	...	0 5 2	0 4 11	0 4 11
Kharida Jamabandi ...	...	527	...	420	...	...	—420	...	0 12 1	...	...
Kamil Baziafti ...	119	173	91	126	49	79	—77	+30	0 11 8	0 8 7	0 13 11
Nisfi Baziafti ...	1.341	2,983	3,489	1,503	1,997	3,034	+489	+1,037	0 8 1	0 9 2	0 13 11
Thani	3,340	13,445	6,712	22,965	10,935	11,276	—12,030	+341	1 11 4	1 10 11	1 10 11
Thani-pahi mixed ...	1,242	...	6.045	...	9.843	9 793	+9.843	—50	...	1 10 11	1 9 11
Settled and Occupancy ...	7,195	4,203	10,341	5.603	13,031	13,430	+7,428	+399	1 5 4	1 4 2	1 4 9
Non-occupancy ...	1	...	79	...	53	53	+53	...	...	0 12 1	0 12 1
Chandna	16	11	3	62	6	7	—56	+1	5 10 2	2 0 0	2 5 4
Chowkidari Jagirs resumed	88	...	130	...	...	182	...	+182	...	...	1 6 4
Other Jagirs resumed ...	89	...	362	...	...	398	...	+398	...	...	1 1 7
Tenancies newly assessed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	197	...	85	...	107	107	+107	...	...	1 4 2	1 4 2
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	82	394	415	635	451	451	—184	...	1 9 9	1 1 5	1 1 5
Sairat	...	...	...	165	387	387	+222	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14.757	25,398	31 381	32.664	37.9:6	40.324	+5.322	+2,328	1 4 7	1 3 4	1 4 7

APPENDIX C. L.

Areas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. XI of Puri containing—

(1) Pargana Chaubiskud.

Tanki Bahal	390	1.925	1.597	985	819	819	—166	...	0 8 2	0 8 2	0 8 2
Kharida Jamabandi ...	...	614	...	512	...	...	—512	...	0 13 4	...	...
Kamil Baziafti ...	342	676	726	670	673	866	+3	+193	0 15 10	0 14 10	1 3 1
Nisfi Baziafti ...	1,291	4.187	4.662	2.640	2.864	4,966	· 224	+2.102	0 10 1	0 9 7	1 1 3
Thani	1,257	11,903	3 387	23,506	6 698	6,893	—16.808	+195	1 15 7	1 15 8	2 0 7
Thani-pahi mixed ...	531	...	2.766	...	4 540	4 806	+4.540	+269	...	1 10 3	1 11 9
Settled and Occupancy ...	7.647	4,526	15 103	6,767	23,830	25,244	+ 17.063	+1,414	1 7 11	1 9 3	1 10 9
Non-occupancy ...	40	...	83	...	64	75	64	+11	...	0 12 4	0 14 5
Chandna	151	2	12	18	97	96	+79	—1	9 0 0	8 1 4	8 0 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed	78	...	119	...	...	203	...	+203	...	...	1 11 4
Other Jagirs resumed ...	13	...	65	...	...	97	...	+97	...	...	1 7 11
Tenancies newly assessed ...	1	...	58	...	...	25	...	+25	...	...	0 6 11
Tenancies valued for Revenue	97	...	39	...	58	58	+58	...	...	1 7 10	1 7 10
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	565	157	2.916	353	3.575	3 575	+3.222	...	2 4 0	1 8 8	1 8 8
Sairat	...	...	...	333	1.278	1.278	945	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12.403	23 990	30,873	35.784	44.496	49.001	+8.712	+4,505	1 7 10	1 7 1	1 9 5

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APPENDIX C.M.

Areas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. XII of Puri containing—

Pargana Banchas.

CLASS of TENANCY.	Number of Holdings	AREA. At Last Settlement.	AREA. At Present Settlement.	RENTS or VALUATIONS At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.	Difference + or — Past Existing.	Difference + or — Existing Settled.	INCIDENCE per acre. At Last Settlement.	At Present Settlement. Existing.	At Present Settlement. Settled.
Tanki Bahal	3	25	24	9	9	9	...	...	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 0
Kharida Jamabandi ...	...	5	...	12	...	...	—12	...	2 6 5	...	...
Kamil Baziafti ...	120	348	126	341	110	170	—231	+60	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 15 0
Nisfi Baziafti ...	1,374	1,476	1,615	740	733	1,776	—7	+1,043	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 2 0
Thani	445	2,787	766	6,464	1,501	1,608	—4,963	+107	2 5 0	1 15 0	2 1 0
Thani-pahi mixed ...	446	...	1 910	...	4,062	4,196	+4,062	+134	...	2 2 0	2 3 0
Settled and Occupancy ...	2,450	2,261	3,415	3,034	6,858	7,242	+3,824	+384	1 6 0	2 0 0	2 2 0
Non-occupancy ...	68	...	93	...	144	157	+144	+13	...	1 9 0	1 11 0
Chandna	159	54	34	155	94	98	—61	+4	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 14 0
Chowkidari Jagir resumed...	129	...	127	...	...	211	...	+211	...	...	1 11 0
Other Jagirs resumed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies newly assessed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies valued for Revenue	127	...	48	...	94	96	+94	+2	...	1 15 0	2 0 0
Lands in the possession of proprietors ...	213	862	1,036	1,552	2,065	2,065	+513	...	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Sairat	...	...	...	98	...	...	—83	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,534	7,818	9.194	12.345	15 670	17.628	+3.325	+1,958	1 9 1	1 11 0	1 15 0

APPENDIX C. N.

Aaeas and assets by classes of tenures in Block No. XIII of Puri containing—

Pargana Kalijori.
„ Saidabad.
Pargana Sultannagar.
„ Kothdes.
Prusotumpur Mouza.

Kharida Jamabandi ...	244	4 2	464	360	416	530	+56	+114	0 12 6	0 14 4	1 2 3
Kamil Baziafti ...	189	357	191	276	132	202	—144	+70	0 12 4	0 11 1	1 0 11
Nisfi Baziafti ...	2,002	2,157	2.683	763	858	2,238	+75	+1,380	0 5 10	0 5 1	0 13 4
Thani	233	1,695	434	2,930	658	704	—2,272	+46	1 11 8	1 8 3	1 9 11
Thani-pahi mixed ...	282	...	1,116	...	1 913	1,972	+1,913	+59	...	1 11 5	1 12 3
Settled and Occupancy ...	4,514	4,913	6,056	5,068	10,384	10 934	+5,316	+550	1 0 6	1 11 5	1 12 11
Non-occupancy ...	175	...	178	...	222	265	+222	+43	...	1 3 11	1 7 10
Chandna	102	56	29	111	71	74	—40	+3	1 15 9	2 7 2	2 8 10
Chowkidari Jagirs resumed	148	...	106	...	...	186	...	+186	...	...	1 12 1
Other Jagirs resumed ...	6	...	14	...	...	30	...	+30	...	...	2 2 3
Tenancies newly assessed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenancies valued for Revenue.	132	...	67	...	110	110	+110	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3
Lands in the possession or proprietors ...	488	811	1.705	1,001	3.090	3,090	+2.089	...	1 4 0	1 13 0	1 13 0
Sairat	...	...	...	9	5	5	— 4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8.515	10,451	13.043	10,538	17,859	20.340	+7.321	+2,481	1 0 2	1 5 11	1 8 11

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APPENDIX D. A.

Parganawar Statement of Assets. Areas and Revenues for Cuttack District.

Serial Number	Name of Pargana.	Area						Mofasal Jama.			Sadar Jama				Remarks.
		Last settlement.			Present settlement.			Last Settlement.	Existing	Settled.	Last settlement.		Present settlement.		
		Assessed	Unassessed.	Total	assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.				P. C.	Amount	P .C.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							BLOCK No. I.								
1	Chausathipara ...	2,969	2,516	5,485	2,618	1,714	4,332	996	3,955	4,720	13	133	3	133	
2	Balrampur ...	3,803	13,350	17,153	6,084	9,658	15,742	2,004	2,254	9,778	19	380	4	380	
3	Ragri ...	2,539	10,048	12.587	5,534	6,224	11,758	1,036	6,638	10.625	32	326	3	326	
4	Kantajhar ...	3,566	7,269	10,835	6,119	5,482	11,601	1,536	6,686	8,814	58	890	44	3,905	
	Total ...	12,877	33,183	46,060	20,355	23,078	43,433	5,572	19,533	33,938	31	1,729	14	4,744	
							BLOCK No. II								
1	Ahyas ...	14,546	5,084	19,630	17,286	3,980	21,266	21,941	30,130	34,716	62	13,694	55	18,969	
2	Jajpur ...	27,533	15,390	42,923	32,920	9,232	42,152	46,384	76,956	85,357	64	29,616	53	45,643	
3	Katia ...	9,757	5,022	14,779	13,592	2,629	16,221	15,233	26,893	31,423	66	10,033	52	16,336	
4	Matkatabad ...	4,862	4,470	9,332	6,874	2,570	9,444	6,377	11,974	13,845	53	4,041	53	7,309	
5	Sahebnagar ...	2,536	753	3,289	2,984	382	3,366	3,188	5,548	6,582	70	2,234	53	3,510	
6	Manjuri ...	4	14	18	13	3	16	5	30	30	80	4	50	15	
7	Tisania ...	11,192	7,630	18,822	15,003	4,050	19,058	16,289	33,202	36,865	65	10,608	51	18,942	
8	Dolgram ...	14,457	10,098	24,555	22,516	4,092	26,608	18,575	52,320	56,946	65	12,076	51	29,096	
9	Sargara ...	21,945	21,255	43,200	30,729	12,563	43,292	26,583	44.931	52,548	65	17,294	55	28,780	
	Total ...	106,832	69,716	176,548	144,952	39,501	181,423	1,54,575	2,81,984	3,18,412	64	99,600	53	1,68,600	

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BLOCK No. III.

1	Barah ...	8,638	8,144	16,782	11,058	5,427	16,485	7,819	14,269	15,059	62	4,854	53	7,907
2	Kaima ...	5,773	3,654	9,427	6,754	2,914	9,668	7,192	9,340	9,956	64	4,576	53	5,308
3	Bautara ...	2,621	881	3,502	2,918	618	3,536	2,640	3,771	4,504	65	1,712	55	2,496
	Total ...	17,032	12,679	29,711	20,730	8,959	29,689	17,651	27,380	29,519	63	11,142	53	15,711

BLOCK No. IV

1	Bargaon ...	4,175	5,712	9,887	7,225	2,445	9,670	7,892	12,123	13,650	66	5,174	54	7,409
2	Hatimunda ...	5,377	4,593	9,970	8,552	1,541	10,093	8,430	20,752	22,291	65	5,464	50	11,195
3	Jodha ...	5,986	3,143	9,129	6,870	2,213	9,083	9,277	16,961	18,924	66	6,155	54	10,131
4	Kalamatia ...	13,031	12,751	25,782	20,437	5,249	25,686	21,415	42,256	46,761	61	13,109	52	24,406
5	Sultanabad ...	1,883	1,224	3,107	2,805	316	3,121	1,766	4,446	5,315	71	1,247	50	2,683
6	Baruan ...	16,025	12,584	28,609	21,811	7,548	29,359	32,642	49.377	54,081	68	22,326	53	29,869
7	Dihi Arakpur	1,909	1,987	3,896	3,134	770	3,904	5,696	7,782	9,318	63	3,615	56	5,250
8	Olas ...	10,584	7,908	18,492	13,964	4,782	18,746	22,761	32,409	35,359	61	13,973	56	19,579
9	Kuhunda Jaipur	7,383	5,051	12,436	9,987	2,327	12,314	15,414	23,366	26,570	66	10,125	53	14,145
10	Alti ...	21,748	23,996	45,744	32,574	13,589	46,163	41,787	84,003	94,137	64	26,624	50	47,495
	Total ...	88,103	78,949	167,052	127,359	40,780	168,139	1,67,080	2,93,475	3,26,406	64	1,07,812	...	1,72,162

BLOCK No. V.

1	Dalijora ...	7,305	54,413	61,718	10,279	37,866	48,145	14,107	22,092	24,838	63	8,841	54	13,377
2	Kanchikhand...	1,217	1,482	2,639	1,324	1,035	2,359	2,424	3,168	3,618	68	1,645	61	2,195
3	Kerualkhand...	2,892	3,070	5,962	3,813	3,813	2,006	7,963	10,691	11,888	66	5,286	57	6,730
4	Kokakhand ...	8,909	6,407	15,316	9,769	4,573	14,342	19,309	25,519	28,028	66	12,652	55	15,538
5	Tapankhand ...	1,626	7,200	8,826	2,688	6,319	9,007	4,011	5,877	5,844	69	2,766	56	3,269
6	Panikhand ...	454	701	1,155	819	477	1,296	1,090	1,765	1,757	59	638	55	971
	Total ...	22,403	73,273	95,676	28,692	52,276	80,968	48,904	69,112	75,973	65	31,828	56	42,080

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Serial Number	Name of Pargana.	Area: Last settlement. Assessed	Area: Last settlement. Unassessed.	Area: Last settlement. Total	Area: Present setlement. assessed.	Area: Present setlement. Unassessed.	Area: Present setlement. Total.	Mofasal Jama. Last Settlement.	Mofasal Jama. Existing	Mofasal Jama. Settled.	Sadar Jama. Last settlement. P. C.	Sadar Jama. Last settlement. Cmount	Sadar Jama. Present settlement. P. C.	Sadar Jama. Present settlement. Amount.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	BLOCK No. VI														
1	Chaudakulat ...	4,934	2,452	7,386	6,155	1,330	7,485	9,648	18,098	19,647	64	6,146	55	10, 902	
2	Matkatnagar ...	10,587	5,610	16,197	13,923	3,202	17,125	24,943	40,022	45,389	64	15,973	53	24, 201	
3	Nahakhani ...	52,594	3,288	8,882	7,170	1,863	9,033	13,724	20,174	21,362	63	8,641	55	11, 847	
4	Sarswati ...	2,956	2,554	5,510	3,727	1,842	5,569	7,027	10,442	11,881	65	4,540	56	6, 668	
5	Tikan ...	16,578	11,878	28,456	22,844	5,483	28,327	22,373	56,893	62,343	64	14,271	51	32, 016	
6	Karimul ...	6,422	10,347	16,769	8,397	8,482	16,879	12,403	20,173	22,466	58	7,244	54	12, 085	
7	Padampur ...	7,950	7,004	14,954	9,208	4,557	13,765	18,278	24,906	27,739	66	12,134	56	15, 460	
8	Assureswar ...	22,735	10,925	33,720	28,082	6,368	34,450	48,963	73,897	81,349	62	30,476	53	43, 428	
9	Sungra ...	15,244	8,095	23,300	19,568	4,243	23,811	38,337	55,614	61,555	62	23,838	54	35, 519	
	Total ...	93,030	62,153	155,183	119,074	37,370	156,444	1,95,696	3,20,219	3,53731	63	1,23,263	54	1,90,121	
	BLOCK No. VII														
1	Athkhanta ...	1,994	1,227	3,121	2,376	766	3,142	2,385	4,329	4,949	61	1,464	54	2,659	
2	Chhedra ...	25	1	26	22	...	22	44	107	109	52	23	49	53	
3	Derabisi ...	46	...	46	52	...	52	60	168	168	60	36	49	83	
4	Kutabsahi ...	209	54	263	241	24	265	217	542	570	60	131	50	245	
5	Neulbisi ...	1,628	606	2,234	1,729	576	2,305	1,879	3,061	3,470	63	1,192	55	1,900	
6	Utikan ...	26,608	9,360	35,968	30,250	7,576	37,826	39,423	68,344	78,755	9	27,050	55	43,399	
7	Ghagradamapur	5,861	3,911	9,772	7,701	1,969	9,670	11,634	19,155	20,927	64	7,489	55	11,437	
8	Utihar ...	581	109	690	612	211	823	850	950	983	65	554	60	590	
	Total ...	36,852	15,268	52,120	42,983	11,122	54,105	56,492	96,656	1,09,931	67	37,939	55	60,406	

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BLOCK No VIII.

1	Abartak	...	2,663	2.318	4.981	3,161	1,987	5,148	8,068	10.785	11,602	63	5,122	55	6,427
2	Anabartak	...	992	1,287	2,279	1,403	1,009	2,412	1,419	2.897	3.430	61	865	50	1.710
3	Kusmandal	...	3,625	4,604	4,629	4,348	616	4,964	8,468	11,403	12,655	65	5,722	55	7,026
4	Painda	...	12,233	10,833	23,055	14,614	8,153	22,767	19.820	30,952	33,933	66	13,[illegible]	55	19,172
5	Subang	...	5,[illegible]2	4,466	9,868	6.727	3,259	9,986	11,131	17,383	18,454	63	7,[illegible]	52	9,630
6	Pain[illegible]	...	2,216	3,739	5,555	4,214	1,476	5,6[illegible]0	6,646	10,[illegible]2	12,007	61	4,[illegible]0	55	6,550
7	Sukuai	...	10,597	6,356	16,893	14,005	4,003	18,008	23,209	37,282	42,522	64	14,817	55	23,195
8	Barubisi	...	19,[illegible]7	14,292	33,639	23,587	10,814	34 041	46,840	69,087	75,[illegible]26	63	29,[illegible]3	54	41,620
9	Barpala	...	3,[illegible]5	2.030	5,375	4,011	1,398	5,409	4,933	8,458	9,662	61	3,[illegible]4	53	5,137
	Total	...	60,419	45,855	106.274	76,070	32,715	108,785	1,30.[illegible]	1,98,795	2,20,454	63	83,032	54	1,19,869

BLOCK No IX.

1	Kodinda	...	9,543	10,743	20,286	12,341	7,426	19,767	21,222	31,681	32.687	64	13,687	54	17,781
2	Bakharabad	...	12.819	17,752	30,571	17,070	11,801	28,871	20.779	34,[illegible]3	38,[illegible]5	67	14,[illegible]7	54	21,431
3	Motri	...	854	8,253	9,122	1,724	6,120	7,844	1.531	4,087	4,439	70	1,0[illegible]0	5[illegible]	2,441
4	Pahurupa	...	491	593	1,084	596	308	904	751	983	1,067	70	535	6[illegible]	6[illegible]0
5	Katak Haveli	...	1,153	6,315	7,468	2,589	5,369	7,958	2,393	4,116	4,235	68	1,527	54	2,312
	[illegible]	...	2[illegible]5	14,951	58,531	34,320	31,024	65,344	45,691	74,[illegible]	82,[illegible]3	66	30,[illegible]6	54	44,605

BLOCK No. X

1	Apila	...	1,864	1.102	2,966	2,268	827	3,095	3,239	4,381	4,591	60	1,955	54	2,501
2	Jhankar	...	17.572	13,848	31,420	20.878	11,202	32.080	42.160	53,819	57,375	65	27,34[illegible]	57	32,871
3	Korunia	...	2,606	1,321	3,927	3,030	882	3,912	4,227	6,667	7,829	63	2,65[illegible]	55	4,523
4	Sahabad	...	1.393	523	1.916	1,780	209	1,982	1,650	3,[illegible]3	3,741	65	1,077	54	2,007
5	Sujabad	...	1,300	783	2,083	1.710	323	2.033	1,966	4,574	4,[illegible]3	61	1,207	52	2,534
6	Tiran	...	14,739	9,566	24,305	18,371	6,826	25,197	30,653	45,500	50,797	60	13,4[illegible]	55	28,[illegible]9
7	Haribarpur	...	24,420	10,856	35,276	28,216	7,121	35,337	39,805	63,820	74,[illegible]54	62	24,61[illegible]	55	40,567
8	Gandiko	...	5, 49	2,021	7,370	6,153	1,508	7,666	9,167	13,227	15,[illegible]38	60	5,501	55	8.473
9	Khandi	...	11,649	4,749	16,398	12,763	3.949	16,712	26,581	33,235	36,143	64	17,[illegible]3	56	20,285
10	Benahar	...	16,634	10,155	2[illegible],789	20,582	7,595	28,177	24,[illegible]	47,[illegible]5	52,578	61	14,7[illegible]	51	26,846
11	Jainabad	...	3,788	679	4,467	4,345	229	4,574	4,[illegible]3	7,814	9,165	51	2,701	50	4,539
	Total	...	103,314	55,603	156,917	120,101	40,671	1,60,772	1,88,179	2,83,945	3,16,814	62	1,17,291	55	1,72,929

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Serial Number.	Name of Pargana	AREA.						Moffasal Jama.			SADARJAMA.				Remarks.
		List settlement.			Present settlement.			Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled.	Last settlement.		Present. settlement		
		Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Assessed.	Uuassessed.	Total.				P. C.	Amount.	P. C.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						BLOCK No. XI.									
1	Bardial ...	1,416	2,762	4,178	2,088	2,175	4,263	2,121	5,295	5,772	60	1,282	50	2,911	
2	Kate ...	14,498	20,571	37,069	26,474	11,584	38,058	28,181	50,132	56,397	62	17,389	51	28.902	
3	Deogaon ...	13,671	14,984	28,655	21,750	7,384	29,134	28,138	44,256	49,679	60	16,928	53	26,307	
4	Saibiri ...	9,692	8,758	18,446	14,928	3,966	18,894	24,418	36,825	41,602	70	17,083	55	22,992	
5	Sailo ...	10,724	11,658	22,382	17,665	5,449	23,114	20,029	32,121	36,559	62	12,443	52	19,119	
6	Sujanagar ...	5,261	4,816	10,077	8,039	2,159	10,198	6,569	12,783	15,245	66	4,377	51	7,847	
	Total ...	57,262	63,545	120,807	90,944	32,717	1,23,661	1,09,456	1,81,412	2,05,254	63	69,507	53	1,08,078	
	Total for the District.	621,000	553,900	11,74,900	822,600	350,200	1,172,800	11,21,000	18,47,400	20,72,900	64	7,14,100	53	10,99,300	

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APPENDIX D. B.

Parganawar Statement of Assets, areas and Revenues, District Balasore.

Serial Number.	Name of Pargana.	Area.						Moffasal Jama.			Sadarjama.				Remarks.
		Last settlement.			Present settlement.			Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled.	Last settlement		Present settlement.		
		Assessed.	Unassessed	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.				P.C.	Amount.	P.C.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	BLOCK No. I.														
1	Nampochora ...	406	388	794	676	197	873	1,057	1,503	1,778	66	695	55	978	
2	Bhogarai ...	7,856	19,829	27,685	17,390	5,783	23,173	17,284	27,512	35,901	63	10,820	50	18,119	
3	Kaurdachar ...	7,859	4,567	12,426	10,094	2,390	12,484	4,871	11,552	13,979	67	3,243	51	7,063	
4	Kismat Katisahi ...	1,765	1,433	3,198	2,526	640	3,166	3,865	4,831	5,312	64	2,489	56	2,983	
5	Satamalang ...	7,587	34,453	42,040	16,920	33,843	50,763	6,460	18,082	23,148	66	4,253	52	12,052	
6	Sahabandar ...	2,287	4,392	6,679	4,209	1,965	6,174	6,817	10,711	11,514	64	4,375	52	5,949	
7	Katisahi ...	4,299	3,959	8,258	5,495	2,237	7,732	4,739	7,206	8,452	67	3,161	55	4,680	
8	Dararachar ...	8,094	4,325	12,419	8,904	3,013	11,917	5,861	11,230	13,607	64	3,734	54	7,380	
9	Siari ...	597	1,182	1,779	1,297	455	1,752	1,457	2,419	2,641	60	874	55	1,465	
10	Muldachar ...	2,127	1,577	3,704	3,112	649	3,761	1,545	3,577	4,352	65	1,008	54	2,336	
11	Nangaleswar ...	6,170	2,317	8,487	7,699	1,172	8,871	4,355	8,320	10,151	73	3,161	55	5,539	
12	Kamardachaur ...	13,441	9,279	22,720	19,472	3,378	22,850	24,652	36,160	40,643	61	16,032	52	21,114	
13	Bichitrapur Ph. Sahabandar ...	...	2,630	2,630	2,267	1,281	3,548	...	1,419	46,714	...	...	70	3,250	P. S. Estate
	Total ...	62,488	90,331	152,819	100,061	57,003	157,064	82,963	1,44,522	1,76,152	65	53,850	53	92,913	

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Serial Number.	Name of Pargana.	Area.						Moffasal Jama.			Sadarjama.				Remarks.
		Last settlement.			Present settlement.						Last settlement		Present settlement.		
		Assessed.	Unassessed	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled.	P.C.	Amount.	P.C.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	BLOCK No. II.														
1	Basta ...	4,296	3,852	8,188	5,947	1,937	7,884	4,144	6,052	7,583	65	2,697	55	4,200	
2	Garapada ...	4,987	4,717	9,704	7,184	2,656	9,840	2,425	6,712	8,727	62	1.492	52	4 601	
3	Talasabang ...	8,557	6,076	14,633	11,698	2,328	14,626	9,800	15,312	18,153	62	6,040	53	9,694	
4	Sarthachour ...	1,350	886	2,236	1,801	431	2,232	905	1,755	2,217	68	611	51	1,127	
5	Chhenua ...	2,891	3,345	6,236	3,561	2,511	6,072	1,285	3 638	4,353	60	757	51	2.241	
6	Dasamalang ...	5,519	25,592	31,111	8,717	21,083	29,805	5,002	11,162	12,696	65	3,248	52	6.586	
7	Debimuhan ...	...	1,142	1,142	0·3	620	620	78	198	198	55	43	40	79	
8	Kundi ...	1,733	2,156	3,889	3,186	1,122	4,308	1,345	3,746	5,170	60	804	50	2,601	
9	Mulgan ...	3,744	3.041	6,785	5,239	1,803	7,042	4,362	7,108	8,874	64	2,801	54	4,806	
10	Fulewar ...	853	1,496	2,349	1,594	670	2,264	1,531	3,652	3,353	73	1,115	54	1,822	
11	Mukhara ...	3,859	4,073	7,932	5,424	2,481	7,905	4,303	7,296	8,495	67	2,874	56	4,783	
12	Remuna ...	8,037	4,139	12,176	9,402	3,164	12,566	7,534	9,969	12,599	71	5,385	56	7,021	
13	Rautra ...	2,624	3 449	6,073	4,372	2,775	7,147	2,630	5,259	6,327	62	1,622	53	3,341	
14	Khejuri ...	8,230	5,322	13.552	10,745	2,983	13,728	7,690	12,248	14,848	64	4,959	55	8,133	
15	Aramala ...	3,215	1,519	4,734	4,427	1,068	5,495	3,081	4,219	5,141	67	2,063	56	2,889	
16	Nunkhand ...	9,388	7,150	16,538	11,493	4,388	15,881	7,662	12,482	14,921	66	9,081	55	8,180	
17	Sunhat ...	10,772	9,051	19,823	14,258	5,159	19,417	14,280	22,364	24,898	62	8,803	54	13,417	
	Total ...	80,055	87,046	167,101	109,048	57,184	166,232	78,057	1,32,172	1,58,553	65	50,395	54	85,521	
	BLOCK No. III.														
1	Banchasogar ...	75,074	45,528	120,602	96,689	22,442	119,131	69,992	1,14,702	1,32,050	61	42,670	58	72,451	
2	Bisal Khand	50	6	56	56	2	58	42	65	76	52	22	51	39	
3	Arso ...	734	165	899	778	122	900	711	745	791	66	466	60	475	

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4	Panchmaleng ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	3	5	100	3	60	3	
5	Killa Talmunda ...	6,063	3,491	9,554	7,804	2,819	10,623	6,350	9,756	10,733	65	3,846	55	5,922	
6	Killa Patana ...	2,014	2,360	4,374	2,784	1,655	4,439	1,546	4,229	4,798	31	477	50	2,406	
7	Mangalapur P.S, estate ...	3,334	2,988	6,322	4,263	2,105	6,368	2,862	5,312	5,651	36	1.035	18	1,035	
	Total ...	87,272	54,538	141,810	112,377	29,145	141,522	81,506	1,34,812	1,54,104	60	48,519	54	85,331	
							BLOCK No. IV.								
1	Ankura ...	3,334	49,466	80,800	48,604	28,044	76,648	40,833	80,402	89,563	64	26,068	55	49,417	
2	Bhera ...	22,085	12,847	34,932	26,878	7,314	34,189	26,860	37,737	41,743	65	17,535	57	23.735	
3	Senaut ...	41,088	17,903	58,991	52,367	10,277	62,644	63,900	1,08,901	1,22,343	81	56,920	65	79,235	
4	Bayang ...	25,673	21,395	47,058	40,294	13,931	54,225	35,790	67,412	78,340	62	22,895	47	36,822	
5	Kaima ...	14,338	8,713	23,051	17,182	6,116	23,298	17,635	24,533	27,672	62	10,831	55	15,229	
6	Kodinda ...	19	11	30	22	4	26	20	63	67	65	13	50	33	
7	Jalang ...	64	18	82	84	8	92	54	105	112	67	36	54	61	
8	Dhamnagar ...	17,322	13,654	30,976	24,884	6,934	31,818	26,110	49,292	55,845	63	16,402	52	29,183	
	Total ...	151,923	124,007	275,930	210,315	72,625	282,940	2,17,252	3,68,800	4,15,335	69	1,50,768	55	2,33,715	
							BLOCK NO. V.								
1	Sahebnagar ...	1,181.	391	1,572	1,235	327	1,562	1,665	2,569	2,810	63	1,055	54	1,530	
2	Jaipur ...	2,522	1,617	4,139	3,391	1,025	4,416	3,585	6,309	7,454	71	2,532	55	4,080	
3	Adarupia ...	5,874	4,551	10,424	8,612	1,832	10,494	4.395	8,436	10,442	63	2,751	55	5,769	
4	Ambahata ...	2,263	1,799	4,062	3,349	808	4,157	1,881	3,233	4.147	58	1,073	56	2,313	
5	Killa Ambahata	5.275	10,460	15,735	9,511	7,971	17,432	3,640	8,678	10,994	58	2,128	56	6,102	
6	Matakatabad ...	532	435	967	691	204	895	521	1,221	1,406	64	334	51	719	
7	Balikhand ...	19,040	19,153	38,193	32,292	6,663	38,955	18,265	30,762	38,057	65	11,881	58	21,696	
8	Manjuri ...	3,339	2,493	5,832	3,895	1,574	5,469	5,114	7,610	8,714	65	3,333	55	4,778	
9	Soso ...	38,918	28,913	67,831	50,982	17,327	68,309	45,525	76,994	8:,627	65	69,365	55	48,747	
10	Randhiaorgora ...	24,992	20,805	4 ,797	37,493	10,3 6	47,849	25,617	52,915	62,882	64	16,390	54	33,868	
11	Tapa Maliancha	5,198	2,962	8,160	6,270	1,847	8,117	4,572	6,846	8,271	59	2,702	54	4,507	
12	Killa Ambo ...	2,236	1,385	3,621	2,514	1,049	3,663	884	2,518	2,989	24	213	7	213	P.S.E.
	Total	111,369	94,964	206,333	160,335	51,033	211,368	1,15,666	2,05,582	2,46,823	64	73,758	55	1,34,595	
	Total for Balasore District ...	493.107	450,883	943,993	692,136	266,990	959.126	5,75,444	9,88,838	11,51,457	...	3,77,2?0	...	6,20,07	

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APPENDIX D. C.

Parganawar Statement of Areas, Assets and Revenue, District Puri.

Serial Number.	Name of Pargana	Area.						Mofussal Jama.			Sadarjama.				Remarks.
		Last settlement.			Present settlement.			Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled.	Last settlement.		Present settlement		
		Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.				P. C.	Amount.	P. C.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	BLOCK No. I.														
1	Kothdes ...	77,105	42,604	119,709	96,361	25,249	121,610	1,31,734	1,73,492	1,91,605	66	86,371	59	1,12,778	
2	Antrodh ...	1,217	399	1,616	1,507	132	1,639	1,235	2,212	2,550	65	844	53	1,364	
	Total ...	73,322	43,003	121,325	97,868	25,431	123,249	1,33,019	1,75,704	1,94,155	66	87,215	59	1,14,142	
	BLOCK No. II.														
1	Kodhar ...	4,391	4,053	8,444	5,969	2,512	8,481	5,903	8,459	8,955	84	4,951	68	6,046	
2	Astrang ...	1,464	2,802	4,266	2,253	1,890	4,143	2,464	3,160	3,537	61	1,512	55	1,977	
3	Kurilo ...	3,457	5,376	8,833	5,061	3,787	8,843	3,970	6,471	7,336	63	2,435	55	4,046	
4	Tape Kanaman ...	2,262	2,091	4,353	2,651	1,823	4,479	2,327	3,431	3,674	65	1,851	58	2,122	
	Total ...	11,574	14,322	25,896	15,934	10,017	25,951	15,164	21,521	23,552	71	10,799	60	14,191	
	BLOCK No. III.														
1	Est Athais ...	6,863	13,970	20,833	10,166	14,469	24,635	8,348	12,309	13,617	65	5,420	56	7,637	
2	Damarkhand ...	8,434	5,705	14,139	10,123	4,197	14,320	9,521	13,297	15,176	65	6,158	55	8,357	
	Total ...	15,297	19,675	34,972	20,289	18,666	38,955	17,869	25,606	28,793	65	11,578	56	15,994	

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BLOCK No. IV.

1	West Athais ...	3,532	7,235	10,767	4,002	6,794	10,796	4,674	5,940	6,369	64	2,968	58	3,715
2	Matkatpatna ...	1,179	4,852	6,031	1,624	4,356	5,980	1,733	2,277	2,447	58	1,012	55	1,352
	Total ...	4,711	12,087	16,798	5,626	11,150	16,776	6,407	8,217	8,816	62	3,980	58	5,067

BLOCK No. V.

1	Lembai ...	35,131	19,794	54,925	44,327	8,796	53,123	51,669	59,495	70,391	67	34,466	49	44,513

BLOCK No. VI.

1	Kotrahang ...	20,005	7,627	27,632	23,305	4,736	28,041	41,431	56,771	61,914	70	28,849	60	37,224

BLOCK No. VII.

1	Paschimduai ...	8,535	3,515	12,050	10,341	2,162	12,503	17,495	26,005	29,16	71	12,465	59	17,130

BLOCK No. VIII.

1	Oldhar ...	5,483	13,975	19,458	7,051	11,941	18,992	7,836	11,426	12,877	75	5,849	57	7,282
2	Purbaduai ...	7,626	4,484	12,110	9,546	3,133	12,679	11,721	15,682	18,357	68	7,956	56	10,195
	Total ...	13,109	18,459	31,568	16,597	15,074	31,671	19,557	27,108	31,234	75	13,805	56	17,477

BLOCK No. IX.

1	Rahang ...	48,100	14,115	62,215	54,540	14,254	68,764	47,660	57,281	67,979	62	29,598	60	40,766

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APPENDIX D. C.

Parganawar Statement of Assets, areas and Revenues, District Puri.

Serial Number.	Name of Pargana.	AREA.						Moffasal Jama.			Sadarjama.				Remarks.
		Last settlement.			Present settlement.			Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled.	Last settlement		Present settlement.		
		Assessed.	Unassessed	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.				P.C.	Amount.	P.C.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						BLOCK No. X.									
1	Sirai ...	25,398	16,255	41,653	31,384	8,926	40,310	32,664	37,986	40,324	67	21,812	56	22,385	
						BLOCK No. XI.									
1	Chaubiskud ...	23,990	19,355	43,345	30,873	25,697	56,570	35,784	44,496	49,001	65	23,396	55	27,157	
						BLOCK No. XII.									
1	Banchas ...	7,818	4,759	12,577	9,194	3,548	12,742	12,345	15,670	17,628	66	8,133	58	10,168	
						BLOCK No. XIII.									
1	Kalijori ...	237	81	318	368	37	405	308	628	738	88	270	55	408	
2	Saidabad ...	7,837	3,154	10,981	9,931	1,255	11,186	7,658	12,351	14,193	63	4,823	52	7,391	
3	Sultannagar ...	2,349	522	2,871	2,712	223	2,935	2,523	4,827	5,331	63	1,592	50	2,685	
4	Kothdes ...	28	1	29	32	...	32	49	63	78	49	24	55	53	
	Total ...	10,451	3,748	14,199	13,043	1,515	14,558	10,538	17,859	20,340	64	6,709	52	10,527	
	Total of District	302,400	196,700	499,100	373,300	150,000	523,300	4,41,600	5,73,700	6,43,300	66	2,92,808	58	3,76,700	

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APPENDIX E. A.

Incidences of rent past and present in Cuttack.

Serial Number.	Name of Pargana.	Percentage of area irrigated.	Percentage of area assessed at last Settlement.	Percentage of area assessed at Present settlement.	INCIDENCE. Last Settlement. Mofasil Jama.	Revenue.	Thani.	Palki.	Present Settlement. Mofasil Jama.	Revenue.	Thani.	Palki.	Remarks.
	BLOCK No. I.				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	Chausatipara ...	14	54	60	0 6 1	0 0 10	0 10 6	0 7 10	1 12 10	1 0 0	...	2 15 0	
2	Balrampur. ...	...	20	39	0 8 5	0 1 7	0 12 0	0 10 5	1 9 8	0 6 5	...	1 15 11	
3	Ragree ...	...	20	47	0 6 6	0 2 1	0 10 11	0 8 8	1 14 9	1 0 11	...	2 7 4	
4	Kuntajhar ...	...	33	53	0 6 11	0 4 0	0 9 11	0 8 8	1 7 1	0 10 3	0 10 8	1 9 6	
	BLOCK No. II.												
1	Ahyas ...	8	74	81	1 8 2	0 15 1	2 8 5	1 11 0	2 0 2	1 1 6	2 2 10	2 5 10	
2	Jajpur ...	23	64	78	1 10 11	1 1 3	2 8 0	1 14 7	2 9 6	1 6 2	2 13 7	2 14 1	
3	Katia ...	4	66	84	1 9 0	1 0 5	2 10 1	1 10 5	2 5 0	1 3 2	2 10 6	2 12 0	
4	Matkatabad ...	6	52	73	1 5 0	0 13 5	2 5 2	1 9 4	2 0 3	1 1 0	2 2 11	2 5 11	
5	Sahebnagar ...	9	77	89	1 4 11	0 14 1	2 6 7	1 8 8	2 3 10	1 2 10	2 5 4	2 1 4	
6	Manjuri ...	...	22	81	1 4 0	1 0 0	...	1 4 0	2 4 11	1 2 6	...	...	
7	Tisania ...	10	59	79	1 7 3	0 15 2	2 3 5	1 12 9	2 5 2	1 4 2	2 6 10	2 14 2	
8	Dolgram ...	46	59	85	1 4 7	0 13 4	2 4 9	1 8 3	2 8 6	1 4 8	2 4 10	2 15 11	
9	Saragara ...	...	51	71	1 3 5	0 12 8	2 0 10	1 4 8	1 11 4	0 15 0	1 13 7	1 15 10	
	BLOCK No. III												
1	Barah ...	...	51	67	0 14 3	0 8 11	1 9 5	0 13 8	1 5 9	0 11 5	1 7 1	1 9 6	
2	Kaima ...	1	61	70	1 3 8	0 12 8	1 12 10	1 1 2	1 7 7	0 12 7	1 11 7	1 9 4	
3	Bautara ...	2	75	83	1 0 1	0 10 5	3 2 11	1 2 0	1 9 0	0 13 8	3 8 0	1 11 10	
	BLOCK No. IV.												
1	Bergan ...	...	42	75	1 14 2	1 3 9	2 6 4	1 11 11	1 14 1	1 0 5	2 1 2	1 14 4	
2	Hatimunda ...	...	54	85	1 9 1	1 0 3	3 1 3	1 7 3	2 9 9	1 4 11	2 15 3	2 15 8	
3	Jodha ...	15	66	71	1 8 9	1 0 6	2 7 4	1 13 9	2 12 0	1 7 6	2 11 0	3 2 3	
4	Kalamatia ...	3	51	80	1 10 4	1 0 1	2 6 4	1 9 11	2 4 7	1 3 1	2 2 7	2 6 4	
5	Sultanabad ...	...	61	90	1 0 5	0 10 7	1 14 10	1 5 0	1 14 3	0 15 3	2 9 7	2 5 11	
6	Baruan ...	1	56	74	2 0 7	1 0 3	3 13 7	2 4 8	2 7 8	1 5 10	2 13 2	2 12 0	
7	Dahisrakhpur ...	1	49	80	2 15 9	1 14 4	3 1 7	2 8 2	2 15 4	1 10 10	3 5 10	3 6 6	
8	Olas ...	1	57	75	2 2 5	1 5 1	3 4 4	2 7 7	2 8 6	1 6 5	2 5 8	2 11 10	
9	Kutundajoypur ...	4	59	81	1 6 0	1 3 2	3 2 2	1 8 3	2 10 7	1 6 8	2 14 3	2 15 14	
0	Alati ...	9	48	71	1 14 9	1 3 7	2 15 1	1 15 10	2 14 3	1 7 4	2 13 1	3 4 3	
	BLOCK No. V.												
1	Daliiora ...	7	12	21	1 14 9	1 3 4	2 11 9	1 15 6	2 6 8	1 4 9	2 3 3	2 8 1	
2	Kanchikhand ...	79	45	56	1 15 10	1 5 7	3 7 3	1 14 11	2 11 9	1 10 6	3 5 3	2 15 6	
3	Keruakhand ...	26	42	66	2 12 0	1 13 3	4 5 10	3 1 1	3 11 11	1 12 5	3 11 1	3 6 2	
4	Kckukhand ...	57	58	68	2 2 2 8	1 6 9	3 9 6	2 4 3	2 14 0	1 9 0	3 4 8	3 2 2	
5	Tapankhand ...	9	18	30	2 7 6	1 11 3	3 4 8	2 2 0	2 2 9	1 3 4	2 6 3	2 2 4	
6	Panikhand ...	...	39	63	2 6 5	1 6 6	2 6 4	2 2 0	2 2 4	1 3 0	2 4 3	2 2 0 4	
	BLOCK No. VI.												
1	Chaudkulat ...	29	67	82	1 15 3	1 3 11	2 14 7	1 11 6	3 3 1	1 12 4	3 6 6	3 6 7	
2	Matkatnagar ...	38	65	81	2 5 8	1 8 2	3 14 1	2 10 5	3 4 2	1 11 10	3 9 5	3 11 3	
3	Nahakhand ...	15	63	79	2 2 5	1 8 9	3 6 5	2 0 5	2 15 8	1 10 5	3 3 5	3 3 9	
4	Saraswati ...	53	67	74	2 6 0	1 8 6	3 6 2	2 0 2	3 0 2	1 12 6	3 3 5	3 8 1	
5	Tikan ...	11	58	80	1 5 6	0 13 9	2 7 10	1 4 5	2 11 8	1 6 4	2 7 10	3 4 0	
6	Karimul ...	56	58	50	1 14 10	1 2 0	2 12 11	2 0 1	2 10 10	1 7 0	2 10 8	2 15 9	
7	Padampur ...	46	59	67	2 4 9	1 8 5	3 14 8	2 0 2	3 0 2	1 10 10	3 0 5	3 9 2	
8	Asurcswar ...	35	68	82	2 3 8	1 8 5	3 12 6	2 2 5	2 14 4	1 8 9	3 7 10	3 9 2	
9	Sungra ...	51	65	82	2 2 8 4	1 9 1	3 14 2	2 7 9	3 2 4	1 11 5	3 7 11	3 6 2	
	BLOCK No. VII.												
1	Athakhananta ...	7	61	76	1 4 1	0 12 4	1 11 3	1 2 11	2 1 4	1 1 11	1 14 3	2 6 9	
2	Chhedra ...	10	96	100	1 12 2	0 14 9	...	1 12 2	4 15 3	2 6 7		4 12 11	
3	Derabisi ...	21	100	100	1 4 10	0 12 5	...	0 3 2	3 3 8	1 9 6		3 0 0	
4	Kutabsahi ...	...	79	90	1 0 7	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 0 1	2 5 10	1 2 11	1 12 10	2 6 0	
5	Neulbisi ...	...	73	75	1 2 7	0 11 9	1 14 9	1 4 3	2 2 0	1 1 6	1 14 6	2 1 9	
6	Utikan ...	5	80	98	1 7 8	1 0 8	1 18 9	1 5 9	2 7 6	1 6 11	2 2 3	2 12 11	
7	Ghagradamarpur. ...	18	60	79	1 15 9	1 4 5	2 7 11	1 13 2	2 11 5	1 8 5	2 9 3	2 8 8	
8	Utihar ...	19	84	74	1 7 5	0 15 3	1 10 0	1 4 6	1 9 8	0 15 5	1 9 10	1 8 1	
	BLOCK No. VIII.												
1	Abartak ...	...	53	61	2 0 5	1 14 9	4 13 0	3 2 9	3 10 9	2 0 6	4 7 3	4 0 11	
2	Ansbartak ...	...	43	58	1 6 11	0 14 0	2 9 6	2 1 5	2 6 9	1 3 6	2 5 4	2 10 7	
3	Kusmandal ...	...	65	88	2 12 9	1 7 10	3 11 10	2 13 10	2 14 8	1 9 10	3 0 3	3 2 0	
4	Painda ...	4	63	64	1 9 11	1 1 0	2 15 6	1 14 11	2 6 3	1 4 10	2 11 8	3 1 5	
5	Subang ...	...	56	67	2 0 11	1 4 7	3 6 1	2 0 9	2 10 12	1 6 10	3 3 5	3 0 11	
6	Paina ...	...	51	74	2 6 10	1 7 10	3 8 2	2 7 6	2 13 7	1 8 10	3 5 6	3 0 8	
7	Suknai ...	1	62	78	2 3 3	1 6 6	3 2 2	2 3 8	3 0 4	1 10 5	3 2 13	3 3 7	
8	Balubisi ...	5	58	69	2 6 7	1 8 3	4 1 4	2 8 11	3 5 2	1 11 10	3 12 5	3 10 4	
9	Barpalia ...	...	62	74	1 7 7	0 14 4	2 7 11	1 7 4	2 6 6	1 4 6	2 10 6	2 14 11	

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Serial Number.	Name of Pargana.	Percentage of area irrigated.	Percentage of area assessed at last Settlement.	Percentage of area assessed at Present settlement.	INCIDENCE. Last settlement. Mofasil Jama.	Revenue.	Thani.	Pahi.	Present Settlement. Mofasil Jama.	Revenue.	Thani.	Pahi.	Remarks.
					BLOCK No. IX.								
					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	Kodinda ...	18	46	62	2 3 7	1 6 11	3 0 8	2 4 10	2 10 5	1 7 1	2 12 6	2 15 8	
2	Bakharabad ...	0·03	42	59	1 9 11	1 1 6	2 0 1	1 6 5	2 5 5	1 4 1	2 1 2	2 4 4	
3	Motri ...	...	22	31	1 12 4	1 4 0	1 6 2	1 11 6	2 9 2	1 6 7	1 12 0	2 7 0	
4	Bahurupa	45	66	81	1 8 9	1 1 5	2 0 2	1 9 2	1 12 7	1 1 2	1 15 10	1 11 3	
5	Cuttackbabeli ...	15	33	47	6 1 3	1 6 7	2 7 8	2 2 9	1 10 6	0 14 3	2 8 2	2 2 8	
					BLOCK No. X.								
1	Apila... ...	...	63	73	1 11 10	1 0 9	2 12 10	1 7 9	2 0 4	1 1 8	2 11 2	1 15 11	
2	Jhankar ...	47	56	65	2 6 4	1 8 10	3 7 0	2 7 3	2 12 0	1 10 1	3 0 4	3 0 9	
3	Karunia ...	11	66	77	1 9 11	1 0 3	2 9 8	1 15 3	2 9 4	1 6 10	2 12 9	3 3 3	
4	Sahabad ...	0	73	89	1 2 11	0 12 4	2 13 2	1 7 0	2 1 7	1 2 1	2 11 7	2 9 11	
5	†Sujabad ...	...	62	84	1 8 2	0 14 10	2 11 3	1 3 8	2 13 8	1 7 8	2 10 4	3 0 6	
6	Tiran ...	...	61	72	2 1 3	1 4 0	3 3 19	2 4 1	2 12 2	1 8 4	2 15 8	3 4 3	
7	†Hariharpur ...	54	69	80	1 10 1	1 0 2	2 15 10	1 15 11	2 10 1	1 7 0	2 13 10	3 4 11	
8	Gandito ...	34	73	80	1 11 5	1 0 5	3 3 6	2 1 2	2 8 1	1 6 0	3 1 0	3 4 3	
9	Khandi ...	21	·74	77	2 4 6	1 4 6	3 13 0	2 7 11	2 14 1	1 6 1	3 7 7	3 6 9	
10	Benahar ...	11	62	73	1 3 4	0 14 2	2 7 8	1 6 11	2 8 10	1 4 10	2 7 4	2 13 11	
11	Jainabad ...	...	85	95	1 2 8	0 11 5	2 3 3	1 3 9	2 1 9	1 0 9	2 3 6	2 7 8	
					BLOCK No. XI.								
1	*Bardialla ...	...	34	49	1·7 11	0 14 5	2 0 1	1 6 2	2 12 3	1 6 4	2 7 6	3 0 5	
2	*Kate ...	2	45	61	1 11 3	1 0 10	2 1 0	1 13 0	2 2 1	1 0 10	2 5 6	2 6 2	
3	*Deogaon ...	...	48	75	2 0 10	1 3 4	3 8 3	1 15 5	2 4 7	1 2 10	3 3 5	2 6 8	
4	Saibir ...	14	53	79	2 8 4	1 12 2	3 8 9	2 12 10	2 12 7	1 8 8	2 13 11	3·0 1	
5	Sailo... ...	...	48	76	1 13 11	0 10 8	2 10 3	1 12 6	2 1 1	1 1 4	2 1 0	2·2 11	
6	S[illegible]janagar ...	...	52	79	1 4 0	0 13 4	2 3 6	1 3 1	1 14 4	0 15 4	2 2 5	2·1 9	

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APPENDIX E. B.

Parganawar Statement of Incidences Past and present, District Balasore.

Serial Number.	Name of Pargana.	Percentage of area irrigated.	Percentage of area assessed at last settlement.	Percentage of area assessed at present settlement.	INCIDENCE. Last Settlement. Mofusil Jama.	Revenue.	Thani.	Pahi.	Present Settlement. Mofusil Jama.	Revenue.	Thani.	Pahi.	Remarks.
					BLOCK NO. I.								
					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	Nampehore		51	78	2 9 8	1 11 5	3 3 3	2 9 7	2 10 1	1 7 2	...	2 13 6	
2	Bhograi		75	75	0 3 2	1 6 0	0 15 1	2 11 7	1 6 2	1 0 8	2 10 3	2 5 8	
3	Kaurdachore		63	81	0 9 11	0 6 7	0 13 9	0 11 0	1 6 2	0 11 2	1 2 8	1 8 11	
4	Kismat Katisahi		55	80	2 3 0	1 6 7	2 6 0	2 7 5	2 1 8	1 2 11	2 7 6	2 3 10	
5	Satmalang		18	33	0 13 7	0 9 0	1 5 5	0 12 4	1 5 11	0 11 5	1 7 5	1 8 0	
6	Sahabandar.		54	68	2 15 8	1 14 7	2 15 1	2 13 6	2 11 9	1 6 8	...	1 11 1	
7	Katisahi		52	71	1 1 8	0 11 9	2 5 7	1 4 0	1 8 7	0 13 8	1 4 0	1 11 5	
8	Dararachore		65	75	0 11 7	0 7 5	1 1 2	0 11 11	1 8 5	0 13 3	1 6 10	1 12 10	
9	Siari		94	74	2 7 1	1 7 3	2 14 7	2 4 1	2 0 7	1 2 1	3 0 7	1 15 11	
10	Mullidachore		57	83	0 11 2	0 7 0	0 6 1	0 11 8	1 6 4	0 12 0	...	1 8 7	
11	Nangalesewar		73	87	0 11 4	0 8 2	1 0 0	0 10 11	1 5 1	0 11 6	1 7 4	1 9 4	
12	Kamardachore		59	85	1 13 4	1 3 1	2 6 0	1 13 10	2 1 5	1 1 4	2 5 11	2 3 4	
13	Bichitrapur		...	64	...	...	...	...	2 1 0	1 6 11	...	2 6 0	
					BLOCK No. II.								
1	Basta		52	75	0 15 5	0 10 1	0 7 4	0 14 6	1 4 5	0 11 4	...	1 6 6	
2	Talsabung		58	83	1 2 4	0 11 4	1 10 10	1 2 0	1 8 10	0 13 3	1 12 8	1 11 3	
3	Sarathachore		60	80	0 10 9	0 7 3	1 3 2	0 11 8	1 3 8	0 10 0	1 3 2	1 12 8	
4	Chhenua		46	59	0 7 1	0 4 2	0 15 11	0 6 1	1 3 7	0 10 1	1 1 7	1 7 1	
5	Rautra		43	61	1 0 0	0 9 11	1 14 7	1 0 2	1 7 5	0 12 3	0 5 4	1 8 9	
6	Dasanmalang		18	29	0 14 6	0 9 5	1 1 6 7	1 0 2	1 7 4	0 12 1	1 7 8	1 9 5	
7	Sunhaut		54	73	1 5 3	0 13 10	1 11 9	1 2 9	1 11 11	0 15 1	1 14 1	1 0 8	
8	Kundi		74	45	0 12 5	0 7 5	1 2 8	0 12 10	1 9 11	0 13 1	1 5 2	1 14 6	
9	Fulwar		56	70	1 12 9	1 4 11	2 4 5	1 5 8	2 1 8	1 2 3	2 4 8	2 1 10	
10	Mulgan		55	74	1 2 8	0 12 0	1 15 9	1 3 8	1 11 1	0 14 8	1 12 5	1 14 2	
11	Mukhara		49	69	1 1 10	0 11 10	1 9 9	1 4 8	1 9 1	0 14 1	1 0 3	1 12 4	
12	Armala		68	80	1 3 4	0 10 3	1 8 9	0 15 9	1 2 7	0 10 5	1 8 0	1 3 11	
13	Remuna		66	75	0 15 0	0 10 9	1 7 11	1 1	1 5 5	0 11 11	2 13 1	1 13 3	
14	Nankhand		57	72	0 13 1	0 8 8	1 6 4	0 12 6	1 4 9	0 11 5	1 7 6	1 9 8	
15	Khejuri		61	78	0 14 11	0 9 8	1 7 3	0 13 3	1 6 1	0 12 1	1 8 5	1 7 11	
16	Dehimuhan		...	...	0 1 1	0 0 8	...	...	0 5 2	0 2 1	...	...	
17	Gadpada		51	73	0 7 9	0 4 9	1 0 0	0 9 2	1 3 5	0 10 3	1 8 0	1 7 1	
					BLOCK No. III.								
1	Banchasoger		62	81	0 14 11	0 9 2	1 5 9	0 14 4	1 5 10	0 12 9	1 7 7	1 8 6	
2	Biswal Khand		90	97	0 13 5	0 7 0	...	10 11 0	1 5 9	0 11 2	...	1 5 9	
3	Arso		82	86	0 15 6	0 10 2	...	0 13 4	1 0 3	0 9 9	1 3 4	1 1 6	
4	Pnncha Malang		...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	1 10 8	1 0 0	...	1 10 8	
5	Killa Talmunda		63	74	1 10 9	0 10 1	1 5 4	0 11 8	1 6 9	0 12 2	1 5 9	1 8 3	
6	,, Patana		46	63	0 12 3	0 5 9	1 1 1	0 9 8	1 11 7	0 13 10	...	1 11 3	
7	,, Mangalpur		53	67	0 13 9	0 5 0	1 1 9	0 12 2	1 5 3	0 11 8	...	1 5 1	
					BLOCK NO IV.								
1	Ankura		39	63	1 4 3	0 13 4	2 3 3	1 2 11	1 13 11	1 0 3	1 14 9	1 14 5	
2	Bhera		60	79	1 3 6	0 12 9	1 15 10	1 1 2	1 8 11	0 14 2	1 12 1	1 9 10	
3	Sensaut		70	84	1 10 10	1 6 9	2 2 11	1 10 1	2 5 5	2 8 3	2 10 0	2 8 6	
4	Bayang		55	74	1 6 11	0 14 3	2 5 10	1 6 8	1 15 2	0 14 7	2 7 1	2 2 4	
5	Kaima		62	74	1 3 9	0 12 2	2 4 3	1 0 4	1 9 8	0 14 2	2 0 11	1 9 6	
6	Kodinda		63	85	1 0 10	0 10 11	...	1 1 2	3 0 9	1 8 0	...	2 13 0	
7	Jalang		91	78	1 10 0	0 9 0	1 6 0	0 11 2	2 6 9	0 11 7	...	2 1 3	
8	Dhamanagar		56	78	1 8 1	0 15 2	2 6 0	1 10 4	2 3 11	1 2 9	2 6 4	2 7 4	
					BLOCK No. V.								
1	Sahebnagar		75	79	1 6 7	0 14 4	2 6 8	1 6 4	2 4 5	1 3 9	2 3 0	2 8 3	
2	Jaipur		77	77	1 6 9	1 0 1	2 15 5	1 8 8	2 3 4	1 3 3	2 8 7	2 6 7	
3	Adharupia		56	82	0 12 0	0 7 6	1 1 3	0 13 7	1 3 6	0 10 0	1 5 2	1 9 9	
4	Ambhata		81	81	0 13 4	0 7 7	1 1 8	0 14 11	1 5 10	1 7 2	1 8 0	1 4 11	
5	Killa Ambhata		34	54	0 11 0	0 6 5	1 15 6	0 13 3	1 2 6	0 10 3	1 12 8	1 5 4	
6	Matkatabad		55	77	0 15 8	0 10 1	1 15 0	1 2 0	2 0 7	1 0 8	...	2 4 4	
7	Balikhand		80	85	0 15 4	0 9 11	1 8 5	0 14 2	2 2 10	0 10 11	1 11 8	1 3 11	
8	Manjhuri		57	71	1 8 6	0 15 11	2 6 7	1 15 6	2 5 10	1 3 7	2 8 7	2 8 10	
9	Soso		75	75	1 2 9	0 12 1	1 12 9	1 3 6	1 11 10	0 15 3	1 15 4	1 15 1	
10	Randiaorgara		55	78	1 0 5	0 10 6	1 9 5	1 0 11	1 10 10	0 14 8	1 10 4	1 14 2	
11	Tapa Maliaancha		64	77	0 14 1	0 8 3	1 7 9	0 13 2	1 5 1	0 11 10	1 5 10	1 6 7	
12	Killa Ambo		62	71	0 6 9	0 1 6	0 11 9	0 7 2	1 2 4	0 10 2	...	1 11 8	

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APPENDIX E. C.

Parganawar Statement of Incidences Past and present, District Puri.

Serial Number.	Name of Pargana.	Percentage of area irrigated.	Percentage of area assessed at last settlement.	Percentage of area assessed at present settlement.	INCIDENCE. Last Settlement. Mofasil Jama.	Revenue.	Thani.	Pahi.	Present Settlement. Mofasil Jama.	Revenue.	Thani.	Pahi.	Remarks.
					BLOCK No. I.								
					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 ...	...	64	79	1 11 4	1 1 11	2 8 0	1 11 3	1 15 10	1 2 8	2 2 11	2 2 2	
2	Antrodh ...	...	75	89	1 0 11	0 11 1	1 10 0	0 13 10	1 11 1	0 14 6	1 11 9	2 1 5	
					BLOCK No. II.								
1	Kodhar ...	...	52	70	1 5 6	1 2 0	1 13 2	1 2 8	1 8 0	1 0 3	1 14 1	1 8 7	
2	Astrang ...	...	54	54	1 10 11	1 0 7	2 3 0	1 10 4	1 9 6	0 14 0	1 12 7	1 11 11	
3	Kurilo ...	...	59	59	1 2 4	0 11 6	1 9 5	1 2 1	1 7 2	0 12 9	1 8 6	1 10 7	
4	Tape Kanman ...	...	52	59	1 4 0	0 13 1	1 10 11	1 0 0	1 6 2	0 12 9	1 8 6	1 7 9	
					BLOCK No. III.								
1	East Athais ...	...	33	41	1 3 5	0 12 8	1 7 9	1 3 9	1 5 5	0 12 1	1 4 11	1 7 6	
2	Damarkhand ...	...	60	71	1 2 1	0 11 8	0 12 2	0 13 10	1 8 0	0 13 3	1 9 0	1 9 2	
					BLOCK No. IV.								
1	West Athais ...	...	33	37	1 5 2	0 13 5	2 0 1	1 1 9	1 9 6	0 14 10	1 0 10	1 11 5	
2	Matkat patna ...	...	20	27	1 7 6	0 15 1	1 11 11	1 10 6	1 8 1	0 13 4	1 11 10	1 10 1	
					BLOCL No. V.								
1	Lembai ...	...	64	83	1 7 6	0 15 8	1 14 4	1 9 4	1 9 5	1 0 1	1 14 6	1 11 10	
					BLOCK No. VI.								
1	Kotrahang ...	...	72	83	2 1 2	1 7 1	2 12 8	1 11 8	2 10 6	1 9 7	2 10 2	2 13 2	
					BLOCK No. VII.								
1	Paschimduai ...	...	71	83	2 0 10	1 7 4	2 11 1	1 14 10	2 13 2	1 10 6	2 5 3	3 0 8	
					BLOCK No. VIII.								
1	Oldbar ...	...	28	37	1 6 10	1 1 1	2 2 5	1 2 10	1 13 2	1 0 6	2 0 9	1 15 1	
2	Purboduai ...	...	63	75	1 8 7	1 0 8	2 8 4	1 8 2	1 14 9	1 1 2	2 5 3	2 1 2	
					BLOCK No. IX.								
1	Rahang ...	...	77	79	0 15 10	0 9 10	2 0 3	1 4 1	1 3 11	0 11 11	1 15 9	1 12 6	
					BLOCK No. X.								
1	Sirai	...	61	78	1 4 7	0 13 9	1 11 4	1 5 4	1 4 7	0 13 10	1 10 11	1 4 9	
					BLOCK No. XI.								
1	Choubiskud ...	...	55	55	1 7 10	0 15 7	1 15 7	1 7 11	1 9 5	0 14 1	2 0 7	1 10 9	
					BLOCK No. XII								
1	Banchas ...	...	62	72	1 9 3	1 0 8	2 5 2	1 5 5	1 14 8	1 1 8	2 1 7	2 1 11	
					BLOCK No. XIII.								
1	Kalijori ...	...	74	91	1 4 10	1 2 2	2 4 7	1 5 10	2 0 1	1 1 9	2 0 0	2 4 4	
2	Seidabad ...	...	71	90	0 15 8	0 9 10	1 11 6	1 0 1	1 6 10	0 14 11	1 9 5	1 10 11	
3	Sultanagar ...	...	82	90	1 1 2	0 10 10	1 11 8	1 0 10	1 15 6	0 15 10	1 19 0	2 0 8	
4	Kothdes ...	...	97	100	1 12 0	0 13 9	...	...	2 7 0	1 9 6	...	2 7 0	

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APPENDIX F. A.

Total of Revenue Roll of Temporarily-settled estates, Cuttack.

Year (Wilaiti).	Revenue excluding Killajat and Khasmahals.		Killajats (old revenue.)	Khasmahals.	Total.	Remarks.
	1st Kist.	2nd Kist.				
1305	1,38,120 (2,84,158)	3,04,775 (1,62,904)	839	51	8,90,847	The figures in brakets show the revenue paid by estates not at the time resettled.
1306	47,24,107 (22,150)	5,17,431	839	140	10,12,967	
1307	5,09,948	5,21,760	839	140	10,32,687	
1308	5,16,639	5,28,549	839	140	10,46,167	
1309	5,19,209	5,30,962	839	140	10,51,150	
1310	5,34,701	5,47,237	839	140	10,82,917	
1311	5,35,040	5,47,618	839	140	10,83,637	
1312	5,35,261	5,47,841	839	140	10,84,081	
1313	5,35,404	5,47,988	839	140	10,84,371	
1314	5,35,502	5,48,086	839	140	10,84,567	
1315&c.	5,42,793	5,55,533	839	140	10,99,305	

APPENDIX F. B.

Totals of revenue Roll of Temporarily-settled Estates, Balasore District.

1305	42,505 (1,47,256)	1,70,813 (69,693)	1,248	34,632	4,66,097
1306	2,66,182	2,71,551	1,248	35,371	5,74,352
1307	2,68,029	2,75,351	1,248	35,371	5,79,999
1308	2,71,084	2,78,572	1,248	35,371	5,86,275
1309	2,72,822	2,80,566	1,248	35,371	5,90,007
1310	2,83,751	2,92,146	1,248	35,371	6,12,516
1311	2,84,025	2,92,700	1,248	35,371	6,13,344
1312	2,84,204	2,92,879	1,248	35,371	6,13,702
1313	2,84,243	2,92,919	1,248	35,371	6,13,781
1314	2,84,256	2,92,933	1,248	35,371	6,13,808
1315&c.	2,91,826	3,00,630	1,248	35,371	6,29,075

APPFNDIX F. C.

Totals of Revenue Roll of Temporarily-settled Estates, Puri District,

1305	70,391 (86,696)	1,29,529 (36,971)	...	5,366	3,28,953
1306	1,73,538 (1,757)	1,79,660	... ...	5,378	3,60,333
1307	1,81,426	1,83,575	...	5,378	3,70,379
1308	1,82,311	1,84,478	...	5,378	3,72,167
1309	1,82,503	1,84,670	...	5,378	3,72,551
1310	1,83,185	1,85,463	...	5,378	3,74,026
1811	1,84,586	1,86,874	...	5,378	3,76,838
1312	1,84,586	1,86,874	...	5,378	3,76,838
1313	1,84,586	1,86,874	...	5,378	3,76,838
1314	1,84,586	1,86,874	...	5,378	3,76,838
1315&c.	1,84,776	1,87,082	...	5,378	3,77,236

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APPENDIX G. A.

Assessment of Proprietary Tenures in the Cuttack District.

Description of Tenure.	No. of Tenure.	Mofasal Jama.			Jama payable to Zamindars.							Remarks.
		Last settlement.	Existing.	Settled.	Last settlement.	1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.	1309.	1310,& c.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muqadami	593	78,950	1,31,566	1,47,063	62,170	69,961	89,684	90,819	95,281	95,800	97,455	
Sarbarakari	281	43,813	62,597	80,818	36,397	47,008	53,882	54,532	56,496	57,243	58,010	
Shikmi Zamindari ...	166	4,187	7,040	7,384	2,912	2,944	4,125	4,125	4,471	4,527	4,527	
Pursethi	18	107	387	426	96	139	270	273	278	292	298	
Tanki	3	623	1,212	1,423	437	786	786	786	786	786	874	
Padhani	2	252	652	685	195	195	318	318	392	392	392	
Koth Kharida	16	437	728	833	361	361	500	500	539	539	539	
Kharidajamabandi ...	1	240	252	273	173	189	189	189	189	189	189	
Total ...	1,080	1,28,609	2,04,434	2,38,902	1,02,741	1,21,583	1,49,754	1,51,542	1,58,432	1,59,768	1,62,284	

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APPENDIX G. B.

Assessment of Proprietary Tenures in the Balasore District.

Description of Mourasi Tenure.	No. of Mauza.	Mofasal Jama.			Jama payable of Zamindars.							Remarks.
		Last settlement.	Existing.	Settled.	Last settlement.	1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.	1309.	1310.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muqadami	113	20,220	31,726	36,442	16,081	21,678	23,346	24,098	25,570	25,972	25,972	
Sarbarakari	731	42,383	68,864	78,319	35,971	45,511	51,965	52,008	54,791	56,652	56,677	
Shikmi Zamindari ...	2	336	631	779	217	217	294	294	294	311	429	
Kharidadar	36	1,991	2,197	3,539	1,662	1,551	2,458	2,458	2,484	2,484	2,484	
Pursethi	3	184	314	356	129	129	214	214	242	242	242	
Total ...	885	65,114	1,03,732	1,19,435	54,060	69,286	78,777	79,072	83,381	85,661	85,804	

APPENDIX G. C.

Assessment of Proprietary Tenures in the Puri District.

Muqadami	486	1,08,904	1,44,320	1,56,924	87,469	1,09,850	1,11,374	1,15,980	1,16,419	1,16,419	1,16,462	
Sarbarakari	211	28,866	37,017	41,313	24,583	28,193	31,155	31,878	32,457	32,467	32,478	
Shikimi Zamindari ...	5	1,384	1,789	2,169	967	1,394	1,394	1,429	1,429	1,429	1,429	
Tanki	1	...	...	34	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	
Padhani	259	72,163	84,062	92,090	57,837	66,673	71,665	72,342	73,585	73,585	73,585	
Total ...	962	2,11,617	2,67,188	2,92,530	1,70,856	2,06,137	2,15,615	2,21,656	2,23,917	2,23,927	2,23,981	

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APPENDIX

Parganawar list of Proprietary Tenure in

Name of Pargana.	No. of mahals.	Last settlement.													
		Muqadami.		Sarbarakari.		Pursethi.		Shikimi Zamidari.		Tanki.		Padhani.		Istamurari.	
		No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jajpur ...	6	10	4	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanbad ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tisania ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padampur ...	4	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saraswati ...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerualkhand ...	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suhang ...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suknai ...	4	8	11	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sungra ...	6	11	10	...	...	...	...	162	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alti ...	2	11	19	32	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balubisi ...	4	15	22	24	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asureswar ...	7	14	23	42	76	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karimul ...	1	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuhundajaypur...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalamatia ...	3	2	4	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalijora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abartak ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paina ...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tikan ...	3	5	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jodha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anabartak ...	1	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matkatnagar ...	4	5	12	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tapankhand ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahibnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nahakhand ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sujabad ...	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athkanta ...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghagaradamapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kodinda ...	4	9	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barpala ...	3	11	7	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katak Haveli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hariharpur ...	6	14	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gandito ...	3	5	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandi ...	8	52	45	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhankar ...	5	15	15	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiran ...	7	8	7	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painda ...	5	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deogan ...	7	31	40	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korania ...	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soibir ...	1	...	...	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahabad ...	1	12	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apilla ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolegram ...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailo ...	13	41	56	2	2	...	...	56	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sujanagar ...	9	62	96	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Jainabad ...	1	1	1	46	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benahar ...	11	28	31	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakhrabad ...	4	17	108	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kate ...	13	95	109	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahyas ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utikan ...	1	1	2	49	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sargada ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	62	...	...	...	...
Olas ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...
Neulbis ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katia ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kokakhand ...	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baragaon ...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	183	537	791	339	420	11	24	241	109	7	69	1	1	...	...

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H. A.
Cuttack District.

PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

No. of Mahals.	Muqadami.		Sarbarakari.		Pursethi.		Shikim zamindari.		Tanki.		Padhani.		Koth kharida.		Kharida Jamabandi.		REMARKS.
	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	No. of Tenure.	No. of Tenure-holder.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
14	13	81	12	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	10	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	3	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	5	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	13	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	7	97	...	...	...	...	38	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	14	109	33	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	16	137	23	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	51	387	47	290	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	3	54	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	7	9	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	
1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	6	72	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	11	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	6	64	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	2	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	4	69	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	12	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	5	53	6	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	
10	15	87	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	10	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	48	247	11	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	
13	17	101	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	6	36	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	...	...	
6	11	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	25	716	1	15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	4	79	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	11	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	11	91	4	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	59	883	1	1	...	...	120	859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	60	557	3	68	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	53	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	28	247	11	46	...	...	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	19	169	...	...	11	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	99	1838	22	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
341	593	6850	281	2314	18	86	166	1283	3	15	2	8	16	21	1	10	

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APPENDIX H. B.

Parganauar list of Proprietary Tenures in the Balasore District.

Names of Parganas.	No. of Mahals.	Makadmi.		Sarbarakari		Sikimi-zamindary.		Kharidadar.		Pursethi.		Remarks.
		No. of mouzas.	No. of persons.	No. of Mouzas.	No. of persons.	No. of Mouzas.	No. of persons.	No. of Mouzas.	No. of persons.	No. of Mouzas.	No. of persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Randia Orgada ...	2	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Senaut ...	7	...	...	480	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Soso ...	6	...	...	13	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhamnagar ...	4	9	97	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bayang ...	2	1	2	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Balikhand ...	1	...	...	9	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Banchas ...	7	93	638	191	718	...	...	14	86	...	...	
Bhera ...	4	...	...	6	48	1	8	1	5	...	...	
Nukhand ...	2	2	15	6	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khejuri ...	3	1	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	3	7	
Korai ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ankura ...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chanua ...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Routara ...	1	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mukhra ...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jajpur ...	1	2	45	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malgaon ...	1	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Remana ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	90	...	...	
Kundi ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	
Muldachour ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sahebnagar ...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Talsabang ...	2	...	...	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	60	113	826	731	2,625	2	15	36	181	3	7	

APPENDIX H. C.

Parganawar list of Proprietary Tenures in the Puri District.

Name of Parganas.	No. of Mahals.	Makadami.		Sarbarakari		Sikimi-zamindary		Tanki		Padhani.		Remarks
		No. of Mouzas.	No. of persons.	No. of Mouzas.	No. of persons.	No. of Mouzas.	No. of persons.	No. of Mouzas.	No. of persons.	No. of Mouzas.	No. of persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pashimduai ...	3	3	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lembai ...	1	5	117	25	101	...	...	1	1	89	1,047	
Chabiskud ...	5	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	98	1,525	
Kodhar ...	1	10	106	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurilo ...	3	3	14	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Astrang ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Damarkhand ...	4	7	52	3	30	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Athaisi ...	4	4	67	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	
Antrodh ...	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rahang ...	1	2	21	24	88	...	...	...	...	24	170	
Banchas ...	16	11	36	23	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saidabad ...	5	42	415	10	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sultannagar ...	2	14	29	9	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sirai ...	3	...	...	11	30	...	...	...	...	48	766	
Purbaduai ...	4	1	3	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kotrahang ...	7	25	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kothdes ...	2	356	5,376	89	596	3	18	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	62	486	6,850	211	1,184	5	27	1	1	259	3,507	

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APPENDIX K. A.

Non-Mahal Tenants in the Temporarily-settled Parganas of Cuttack.

Name of thana.	Bahaldar's Raiyat.				Nij-jot raiyat.		Tenure-holders settled raiyat.		Sikim raiyat of kisfi baziafti sthitiban.		Other Sikim.		Remarks.
	No. of Bahaldar's raiyats.	Area.			No. of tenants.	Area.	No. of tenants.	Area.	No. of tenants.	Area.	No. of tenants.	Area.	
		Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Jajpur	10,720	6,830	150	6,980	1,100	720	20,290	9,620	2,130	1,020	3,070	1,540	
2. Salepur	20,320	11,630	120	11,750	930	560	10,470	5,320	6,090	2,760	3,150	1,390	
3. Kendrapara	11,900	7,550	100	7,650	280	150	5,570	3,150	4,560	2,000	2,400	1,150	
4. Patamundai	5,140	4,090	20	4,110	30	40	1,490	970	1,660	1,090	1,210	850	
5. Tirtol	6,610	3,880	30	3,910	1,300	660	8,100	4,560	530	170	1,190	550	
6. Aul	920	770	10	780	150	130	950	700	190	50	320	240	
7. Dharamsala	5,540	3,350	10	3,360	600	570	7,780	5,970	2,330	1,170	7,310	5,030	
8. Cuttack	9,000	6,790	180	6,970	210	130	4,200	1,990	2,250	870	2,630	1,080	
9. Jagatsingpur	13,950	8,780	150	8,930	2,360	1,110	15,200	6,930	2,170	919	2,850	1,420	
TOTAL ...	84,100	53,670	770	54,440	6,900	4,070	74,050	39,210	21,910	10,049	24,130	13,250	

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APPENDIX K. B.

Number, Areas and Rents of Non- Mahal tenancies in the Balasore District.

Class.	MAHAL TENURE-HOLDERS.				HOLDINGS OF RAIYATS PAYING TO TENURE-HOLDERS.										HOLDINGS OF UNDER-RAIYATS PAYING TO RAIYATS AND OF UNDER-RAIYATS OF NIJ-JOTS.										
	Number.	Total Area.	Area in Nij possession.	Area in possession of raiyats.	Nishar area.	Number paying rent.	Area paying rent.	Amount of money rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number paying sanja rent.	Area paying sanja rent.	Number paying dhulibhag rent.	Area paying dhulibhag rent.	Total number of holdings.	Estimated number of holdings.	Total area in possession of under-raiyats.	Nishar area.	Number paying money rent.	Area paying money rent.	Amount of money rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number paying sanja rent.	Area paying sanja rent.	Number paying dhulibhag rent.	Area paying dhulibhag rent.	Total number of holdings.	Estimated number of holdings.
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
								Rs.	Rs. A. P.											Rs.	Rs. A. P.						
Kharida Jamabandi and Sikim-kharida tenures	9,400	15,100	6,650	8,450	90	9,380	8,140	15,630	1 14 8	...	...	300	220	9,680	9,320	360	Nil	610	320	545	1 11 3	Nil	Nil	60	40	670	600
Other Tenure-holders	400	3,700	1,740	1,960	20	1,550	1,700	2,960	1 11 10	10	10	180	230	1,740	1,690	85	Nil	70	15	23	1 8 6	Nil	Nil	70	70	140	130
Baziafti Tenure-holders	33,400	74,230	27,130	47,100	1,510	57,190	41,620	70,510	1 11 1	240	280	5,180	3,690	62,610	60,120	1,310	5	1,625	990	1,641	1 10 7	5	5	460	310	2,090	1,870
Total ...	37,200	93,030	35,520	57,510	1,620	68,120	51,460	89,100	1 11 8	250	290	5,660	4,140	74,030	71,130	1,755	5	2,305	1,325	2,209	1 10 8	5	5	590	420	2,900	2,600

Total number of holdings of non-mahal raiyats from C.Schedule.	No.	Area.	Average size of holding.
	105,553	79,233	0·75

REMARKS.

1. The figure exhibits the total on Non-Mahal raiyats. Details are given for some of the most important only. See Report. Paragraph 163.
2. Estimated number of holdings calculated as shown in Report, Paragraph 163.

Mahal raiyats.

Class.	No.	Total area	Area in Nij possession.											
Baziafti raiyats ...	28,500	29,470	29,360	110	5	110	90	140	1 8 11	...	...	20	15	130	125
Thani and Pahi raiyats. ...	251,100	481,100	467,980	13,120	130	16,230	9,500	18,630	1 15 5	20	20	4,940	3,470	21,190	20,990
Non-occupancy raiyats.	10,000	13,400	13,320	80	...	70	40	70	1 12 0	...	...	20	40	90	85
			Total...	13,310	135	16,410	9,630	18,840	1 15 4	20	20	4,980	3,525	21,410	21,200
Nij jote ...	...	...	...	4,070	200	4,220	3,170	5,374	1 11 1	10	5	890	695	5,120	4,900
			Grand Total...	19,135	340	22,935	14,125	26,423	1 14 0	35	30	6,460	4,640	29,430	28,780

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APPENDIX L. A.

Confirmed Revenue free lands in Cuttack.

Serial No.	Pargana.	No. of villages.	No. of entries in Mauzawar register	Area at last settlement.	Area at present settlement.						Remarks.
					Devotar.	Pirotar.	Brahmotar.	Amruta Monohi.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tikan	112	2,812	5,217·352	2,035·003	223·581	2,231·594	256·335	491·250	5,237·863	
2	Nahakhand	16	1,127	2,[illegible]·750	978·99	75·[illegible]	770·015	22·76	149·44	1,996·843	
3	Killa Dalijora	100	329	4,190·07	2,595·59	21·3·3	117·339	874·097	503·00	4,111·338	
4	Suknai	91	1,759	1,844·041	842·455	41·92	726·598	90·763	205·93	1,908·666	
5	Kodinda	69	2,120	3,321·335	1,359·773	251·709	991·144	111·639	438·889	3,213·124	
6	Dihi Arakhpur	19	53	54·347	30·277	19·47	.....	2·22	.....	51·967	
7	Matkatnagar	98	3,182	4,2[illegible]·359	1,305·553	305·431	1,593·005	93·131	1,043·251	4,343·276	
8	Utikan	121	1,541	4,874·705	2,27[illegible]·375	1·05	1,843·477	15·285	333·737	4,525·925	
9	Atkhanta	12	396	496·590	87·932	9·162	233·942	49·17	99·655	479·851	
10	Balubisi	143	3,777	3,884·406	1,152·816	137·245	1,433·171	125·697	1,045·967	3,899·397	
11	Neulbisi	13	271	293·247	99·768	9·01	99·989	1·275	7·766	289·702	
12	Barpalla	13	730	528·33	86·36	6·74	369·24	1·15	82·31	545·800	
13	Anabartak	12	319	204·560	56·70	7·17	121·01	.....	25·92	211,800	
14	Kusmandal	33	530	567·470	198·29	1·07	273·36	1·13	117·57	591·420	
15	Asureswar	192	6,127	9,258·140	3,990·526	374·798	2,544·668	881·076	952·937	8,744·025	
16	Jaipur	50	919	1,355·063	343·994	47·623	507·47	8·45	284·273	1,291·810	
17	Abartak	35	865	613·092	163·01	13·85	257·43	.....	164·43	628·760	
18	Paena	27	566	518·830	178·679	7·28	233·51	17·30	100·126	536·595	
19	Hatimundu	26	227	421·170	239·335	14·30	99·207	.....	68·078	420·921	
20	Alti	114	1,949	4,047·720	2,209·325	227·351	1,033·139	23·59	744·11	4,237·515	
21	Killa Ragri	25	38	69·018	68·848	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	68·848	
22	Kanchikhand	14	109	316·85	122·01	3·44	129·81	3.15	38·19	296·60	
23	Kerualkhand	25	289	316·615	123·34	.....	162·37	.....	43·08	328·79	
24	Chaudakulat	18	557	1,046·961	467·112	52.162	154·719	1·55	210·482	886 025	
25	Saraswati	25	854	1,478·749	706·742	167·997	280·891	24·847	277·828	1,467·305	
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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APPENDIX L. A.—*concld.*

Confirmed Revenue-free lands in Cuttack.—concld.

Serial No.	Pargana.	No. of villages.	No. of entries in Mauzawar register.	Area at last settlement.	Area at present settlement.						Remarks.
					Devotar.	Pirotar.	Brahmotar.	Amruta Monohi.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Brought forward ...										
26	Padampur	40	757	1,402·198	708·313	19·235	404·835	14·078	232·895	1,379·356	
27	Jhankar	161	3,151	3,768·100	1,048·172	151·492	1,496·263	61·507	1,126·726	3,884·140	
28	Karimul	28	713	1,292·338	523·360	51·451	329·416	7[illegible]·451	322·013	1,297·691	
29	Kokuakhand	78	751	3,462·43	914·93	41·46	391·39	33[illegible]·05	1,163·84	2,809·67	
30	Sungra	112	3,278	4,708·488	1,825·650	831·540	1,058·387	141·869	1,955·417	5,812·863	
31	Painda	80	1,110	2,413·436	744·058	43·302	1,048·158	167·692	360·056	2,363·266	
32	Sujabad	7	54	67·702	39·611	1·41	13·344	.....	11·347	65·712	
33	Ghagra Damarpur	25	374	1,120·159	606·996	11·836	401·257	.....	79·624	1,099·713	
34	Killa Chhedra	1	8	10·755	9·971	.....	4·324	.....	.....	14·295	
35	Kaima	19	361	800·580	607·02	.....	45·309	105·548	36·349	794·226	
36	Barrah	31	237	463·163	262·169	5·237	118·656	45·979	21·918	453·959	
37	Utihar	13	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
38	Apilla	10	146	238·290	196·86	.....	27·355	.....	25·70	249·915	
39	Tiran	122	1,496	2,655·162	1,541·53	21·30	788·515	150·93	241·95	2,744·225	
40	Saibar	61	788	2,752·740	874·17	7·78	1,786·37	92·42	281·91	3,042·650	
41	Kate	142	2,494	6,605·749	4,457·562	73·857	1,216·408	44·549	677·392	6,479·768	
42	Sargara	142	724	3,653·302	1,588·839	113·969	1,073·24	20·19	877·128	3,673·366	
43	Killa Kaima	4	80	288·729	189·001	4·02	55·10	22·57	26·45	287·141	
44	Khandi	126	2,516	2,579·414	785·204	103·609	1,238·312	55·977	445·519	2,628·621	
45	Olas	91	466	1,041·416	596·218	45·56	283·436	3·22	107·071	1,035·505	
46	Kurnia	15	563	783·91	295·33	.....	194·99	57·72	250·95	798·990	
47	Hariharpur	149	3,640	5,027·591	2,163·878	73·250	1,826·203	128·206	783·403	4,974·940	
48	Tappankhand	17	133	458·01	283,21	11·73	44·61	.....	11·76	450·31	
49	Bardialla	14	75	111·51	50·19	.....	52·12	.....	10·07	112·38	
50	Cuttack Havili	16	47	532·6534	395·5678	0·1247	12·8631	8·0570	79·9033	496·5159	
51	Matkatabad	48	96	266·810	162·099	.....	44·508	1·26	47·284	255·151	

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52	Gandito	...	...	37	1,174	1,699·545	533·790	1·10	896·395	28·099	301·669	1.761·053
53	Deogaon	...	...	130	2,417	4,564·49	1,575·12	61·03	1,549·00	660·06	804·85	4,650·06
54	Benahar	...	...	139	2,015	2,201·686	1,170·476	35·14	600·624	64·94	363·328	2,234·508
55	Sailo ...	...	...	121	3,245	3,629·56	1,607·95	184·64	1,724·23	134·96	513·49	3.765·27
56	Suang ...	...	...	59	1,248	2,039·005	997·728	4·91	647·456	99·434	446·823	2,096·351
57	Panikhand	...	...	7	11	6·51	5·91	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·91
58	Bakhrabad	...	...	65	622	2,723·5651	1,167·2112	643·0535	205·5798	258·4332	201·3332	2.475·6108
59	Manjuri	...	...	1	32	56·00	26·04	.....	70·05	.....	0·41	96·50
60	Jodh ...	...	...	45	297	669·742	343·835	0·36	141·078	.....	202·823	688·096
61	Kalamatia	...	...	40	857	2,620·487	1,144,779	23·401	724·864	17·090	667·796	2,577 930
62	Jaipur ...	...	...	238	2,500	6,307·296	2,856·10	53·913	2,488·177	133·184	574·265	6,105·639
63	Ahyas ...	...	...	30	321	1,131·645	757·75	24·843	263·228	109·62	28·443	1,183·884
64	Bautara	...	...	2	49	80·26	69·827	.....	6·008	.....	2·962	78·797
65	Sahebnagar	...	...	9	45	86·18	55·415	.....	32·10	.....	0·48	87·995
66	Bargaon	...	...	25	144	363·888	157·590	.....	159·918	3·38	47·906	368·794
67	Dolgram	...	...	60	715	1,551·73	1,159·246	48·41	408·32	21·09	80·201	1,617·267
68	Baruan	...	...	135	1,052	2,723·484	1.679·174	23·38	833·977	38·31	235·392	2,810·233
69	Katia ...	...	...	53	556	1,186·135	860·29	32·28	212·17	13·41	34·72	1,152·870
70	Tissania	...	...	59	1,105	2,026·588	1,332·282	24·30	399·237	96·652	170·68	2,023·131
71	Derabisi	...	...	24	...	.....	2·206	.....	4·746	.....	0·409	7·361
72	Madhupur	...	...	4	...	.....	1·18	.....	.....	.....	0·64	1·82
	GRAND TOTAL		...	4,248	72.909	134,442·9215	59.598.5460	4,910·3662	41,671·5649	5,801·2412	21,366·4035	133.348·1268

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APPENDIX L. B.

Lakhiraj bahal lands in Balasore.

Class.	Area in acre. At Last Settlement.	Area in acre. At present Settlement.	Difference (in acre) +or—	Total number of Lakhiraj baha l properties.	Lakhiraj bahal area (in acre) at present settlement. Cultivated.	Lakhiraj bahal area (in acre) at present settlement. Uncultivated.	Area (in acre) in Nij possession of bahaldars. Cultivated.	Area (in acre) in Nij possession of bahaldars. Uncultivated.	Area (in acre) in possession of raiyats of bahaldars.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Debattar	58,340	60,032	+1,692							
Brahamattar	33,010	34,041	+1,031							
Khairat	7,485	7,316	—169							
Pirottar	7,400	4,720	+320							
Mahatran	2,110	2,250	+140							
Others	670	677	+7							
Total ...	106,015	109,036	+3,021	54,315	100,374	8,662	41,356	7,791	59,889	

(*b*) Excess Lakhiraj bahal lands resumed at this settlement.

1 Area in acre.	2 No of holdings.	3 Estimated Rental assessed.	4 Remarks.
1.220	3.260	2,000	

(*c*) Raiyats of Bahaldars.

Total No. of raiyati holdings.	Raiyati area in acre. Cultivated.	Raiyati area in acre. Uncultivated.	Raiyati area in acre. Total.	Area-paying money rent.	Amount of money rent	Incidence of rent per acre	Area-paying Dhulibag rent.	Area paying Sanja rent.	Valuation of Sanja-rent.	Incidence of valuation of Sanja rent per acre.	Niskar or rent-free area held by raiyats.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	
64,413	59,018	871	59,882	51,405	96,440	1-14-0	5,251	226	1,110 *	4-14-7	3,007	

* Sanja valuation.

Paddy 949 mds.	value Rs.	1,068
Rice 9 mds. 32 Seers	" "	24
Ghee 3 Seers	" "	10-4
Muga 45 "	" "	5-10
Brihi 94 "	" "	2-2
Total	Rs.	1,110

@	Re. 1-2 per maund.
@	Rs. 2-8 " "
@	" 45 " "
@	" 5 " "
@	" 2-8 " "

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APPENDIX L.C.

Confirmed Revenue-free lands in Puri.

Serial No.	Pargana.	No. of villages.	Number of entries and Mauzawar Register.	Area at last settlement.	Area at present settlement.						Total General Numbers.	Remarks.
					Devoter.	Pirotar.	Brahmoter.	Amruta Monohi.	Others.	Total.		
				A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.		
1	Antarodh	155	2,197	5,056·32	1,362·49	49·73	939·21	1,912·03	798·70	5,062·16	439	
2	Astaraag	16	180	255·38	231·50	1,055·90	63·14	51·98	62·15	1,464·67	128	
3	Athais	60	920	2,004·72	776·56	14·47	517·80	471·99	223·36	2,004·08	665	
4	Banchas	58	1,754	4,971,38	1,485·87	27·77	722·21	2,407·21	433·68	5,076·14	1,147	
5	Chaubisku	119	368	8,687·11	2,244·01	213·98	2,074·67	3,249·17	524·58	8,306·41	221	
	Damarkan	169	1,422	1,821·94	538·76	35·55	632·75	485·97	123·32	1,866·35	21	
7	Kodhar	41	784	1,039·83	353·95	7·37	539·77	10·82	152·67	1,064·57	455	
8	Kanman Tappe	18	132	189·05	68·82	...	62·07	23·56	36·57	91·02	78	
9	Rurulo	50	830	1,333·19	547·03	1·19	143·52	435·88	247·09	1,374·71	504	
10	Kotdesh	328	6,758	12,607·46	4579·19	421·91	2,378·69	4,366·59	744·53	12,490·91	4	
11	Kotrahang	158	1,404	3,306·01	2,415·83	45·48	348·46	694·98	104·72	3,608·47	691	
12	Lembai	136	362	3,114·59	1,896·89	9·12	5·42	927·63	109·04	2948·10	267	
13	Matkatpatna	8	165	360·28	208·68	0·81	78·36	33·32	45·89	367·06	149	
14	Oldhar	43	688	6,680·12	1,532·25	1·76	269·15	3,542·11	1,200·79	6,546·07	574	
15	Purbaduai	73	1,849	7,360·95	1,294·22	84·38	1,536·39	3,064·94	1,664·88	7,644·81	1,245	
16	Paschimduai	56	886	4,342·52	2,690·92	0·39	229·23	1,884·92	57·39	4,862·86	439	
17	Rahang	183	3,707	24,144·75	3,994·99	...	741·14	19.890·5	1,050·49	25,677·20	607	
18	Serai ...	69	177	2,054·15	819·13	...	35·72	1,201·15	23·82	2,070·82	166	
	Total ...	1,740	24,583	90,635·75	27,079·99	1,970·81	11,317·70	44,654·84	7,603·67	92.627·01	14,124	

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APPENDIX M. A.

Nationality and Residence of Zamindars of Orissa

District	Recorded proprietors according to Nationality.																Residence.							
	No. of recorded sharers at last settlement.	No. of recorded sharers at present settlement.	Percentage of increase.	Bengalies.				Uriyas.				Musalmans.				Others.				Resident.				Non-resident.			
				At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.	At last settlement.	Percentage.	At present settlement.	Percentage.
Balasore ...	1,509	7,481	396	174	12	885	12	1,181	78	6,090	81	153	10	505	70	1	...	1	...	1,439	95	7,210	96	70	5	270	4
Cuttack ...	5,434	31,947	488	804	15	1,282	4	4,259	78	28,891	90	368	7	1,639	5	2	0·05	135	0·4	...	...	31,824	99·6	...	...	123	0·4
Puri ...	...	3,058	...	...	...	62	2	...	...	2,924	95	...	...	61	2	...	...	20	1	...	...	3,038	99	...	...	20	1

APPENDIX M. B.

Recorded proprietors according to caste, District Balasore.

	Brahmins.	Karans.	Khandaits.	Telis.	Kayasthas.	Suryasis and Baishnab.	Golas.	Khetrias.	Tamilis.	Banias.	Tantis.	Lala Kayasthas.	Keutas.	Musalmans.	Barbers.	Goalas.	Barbis.	Washermen.	Blacksmith.	Marhattas.	Dogras.	Patras.	Agris.	Sundis.	Kavilas.	Carpenters.
At last settlement ... —	363	363	304	14	84	40	11	39	52	16	2	19	..	153	...	18	4	...	12	...	1	2	1	1	...	5
Percentage	24%	24%	20%	1%	6%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%	...	1%	...	10%	...	1%	...	...	1%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At present settlement	1,991	1,333	2,095	417	289	91	35	58	370	52	34	37	4	505	10	95	6	2	18	2	13	...	5	14	16	9
Percentage.	27%	18%	28%	6%	4%	1%	...	1%	5%	1%	...	...	..	7%	...	1%	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...

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APPENDIX M. C.

Recorded proprietors according to profession, District Balasore.

	Mahajans and Zamindars.	Pleaders and Mukhtars	Old Revenue Officers.	Government Officers.	Village Jagirdars.	Zamindar's Servants.	Cultivators.	Merchants.	Other Professions.	Zamindars of no profession.	
At last settlement ...	121	1	70	27	25	94	155	26	56	924	
Percentage	9%	...	5%	2%	2%	6%	10%	2%	4%	61%	
At present settlement	1,148	61	123	73	55	447	1,789	91	428	3,206	
Percentage ...	15%	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%	24%	1%	6%	44%	

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APPENDIX N. A,

The Principal Zamindars of Cuttack.

Serial No.	Name of Family.	No. of Estates held.	Deduced Government Revenue.	Caste and Nationality.	Resident or Non-resident.	Occupation.	Name of Pargana in which principal Estates are situated.	Remarks.
1	Chaudhris of Bhinjarpur, including Babu Kritibas Das Chaudhri.	100	56,200	Uriya Brahmin.	Resident ...	Zamindari and Mahajani.	Saibir Asureswar. Sailo, etc.	The early history of the family is shrouded in obscurity, but their wealth gives them a good social position. The muquadami interest of Bhinjharpur was probably the only landed property that they originally had. They have acquired most of the states (except some in parganas Sailo, Katkand, Taluk Gopalpur in Pargana Asureswar since the last settlement.) They acquired Saibir, the biggest estate that they have in the district, in 1847. The late Lokenath Das was a very able man and successfully combined with his zamindari a large money and grain lending business. He managed his estates well and succeeded in acquiring the mukuadami interest in many maurasi villages. Owing to family dissensions the business has now been very much curtailed. The estates are now held by 16 recorded sharers. Management is extremely bad. The proprietors tried to get their estates placed under the Court of Words, or in the alternative to have a common manager appointed. The first application was rejected, and the sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act, relating to the appointment of common managers not having been extended to Orissa, the second was equally unsuccessful.
2	Ray Monmotha Nath Mittra Bahadur & Brothers.	1	42,800	Bengali Kayastha.	Non-Resident	Zamindari and Mahajani.	Utikan ...	They are wealthy residents of Calcutta. They hold the biggest estate in the district. Raja Digamber Mitra, C.S.I., the grandfather of the present Zamindars, bought the estate in 1865 in a Civil Court sale. It is probably the best managed estate in the district. The Naib is a well-educated Bengali gentleman of vast zamindari experience.
3	Babu Nogendra Nath Rai Chaudhri.	28 & a fraction.	94,300	Bengali Brahmin.	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Tikan and Hariharpur.	His great grandfather Parbati Charan Rai Chaudhri came to Orissa immediately after the conquest (1803) as Diwan. His brother Durga Charan Rai Chaudhri, grandfather of Baboo Lakhi Narayan Rai Chaudhri, came as Treasurer. The brothers and their sons managed to build a fortune in less than 30 years. They acquired all their estates prior to the last settlement. Baboo Nagendra Nath Rai Chaudhri for the most part of the year lives in Calcutta, and the management suffered much for want of supervision until 1897 when Mr. Price undertook the management, and did a great deal towards putting the collections and accounts on a proper footing.

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4	Maharsi Debendra Nath Tagore.	4	31,500	Bengali Brahmin of Bramha faith.	Non-Resident	Zamindari ...	Tiran Hariharpur.	All these estates were acquired by the distinguished Bengali Prince Dwarkanath Tagore, father of the present proprietor before 1825. Prince Dwarkanath Tagore bought in 1811 Taluk Paidua (now revenue Rs. 20,400) at a private sale for Rs. 10,000. Maharsi Debendra Nath Tagore is a most enlightened Zamindar of Bengal. Has got extensive zamindaris in Pabna, Nadia and other districts in Bengal. His son Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Bengali Covenanted Civilian His eldest daughter's son is a Covenanted Civilian of Bombay. His estates are very well managed. He is the leader of the Adi Brahma Samaj, the first theistic church in India.
5	Srimati Annapurna Debya...	4	30,200	Bengali Brahmin.	Non-Resident.	Zamindari ...	Asureswar Pargan & Sukanai.	A wealthy lady of Calcutta. Her father-in-law bought the estate in 1814-1820 at sales held at Calcutta by the Board of Revenue for arrears. There is a change of *nasb* in almost every alternate year, consequently management is bad. There is not a single last settlement paper in the zemindar's *sherista*. It is hoped that the copies of the present settlement papers that she has now obtained will enable her to reform her office.
6	Babu Lakhmi Narayan Jagadeb.	12	26,100	Uriya Khandait.	Resident ...	Zamindar ...	Kalmatia Tikan and alti	Is in rather involved circumstances management is left a good deal to ordinary gumastas and varies accordingly, but he gave more assistance to the Settlement Department than any other big zamindar of the neighbourhood. Has no son. Belongs to a very old family for the history of which see next entry.
7	Babu Bolaram Bhramabar Rai and Brothers.	9½	5,000	Uriya Khandait.	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Tikan, Alti and Jodh.	Members of an old family. They acquired some of their estates before British conquest. but most of them were bought by Radha Shyam Narendra, grandfather of the present proprietors about 1830 to 1840. He was an able and influential man, but his son and his grandsons are not as *wise* as he was. The present proprietors are now deeply involved in debts up to last year, the brothers were quarrelling over the *debotar* property. The differences which threatened their complete ruin have now fortunately been amicably settled and there is now a good chance of the family escaping the ruin which appeared imminent. They lay claim to the Khatriya caste, and are now connected by marriage with certain families who describe themselves as Kshatriyas, *viz.* the Gumsar Bhanjas, &c.
8	Babu Lakhmi Narayan Rai Chaudhri.	9	19,100	Bengali Brahmin.	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Balubisi and Tikan.	His father Durga Charan Rai came immediately after the conquest as Treasurer under the British Government (see remarks against Baboo Nagendra Nath Roy Chaudhri.) Baboo Lakhmi Narayan Rai Chaudhri is an old highly respected resident of Cuttack town. His eldest son is the Land Acquisition Officer of the district. He is now rather involved in debts. Sometime ago he tried to make over the management of the estate to the Court of Wards, but could not obtain sanction of the Board of Revenue. His second son is now managing the estates and managing them well.

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Serial No.	Name of family or Zamindars.	No. of Estates held.	Declared Government Revenue.	Caste or Nationality.	Resident or Non-resident.	Occupation.	Name of Pargana in which principal Estates are situated.	Remarks.
9	Bibi Wazidun Nisa Khatun and others.	9½	15,900	Bengali Musulman.	Non-resident	Zamindari ...	Dalijora Nahakhand and Kusmandal.	Belongs to a rich Musalman family of Faridpur. Their ancestors acquired the Estates a few years after the British conquest. The estates are tolerably well managed.
10	Baba Bewari Lall Pandit ...	9	14,600	Kashmiri Brahmin.	Resident ...	Zamindari and Mahajani.	Olas Bakhirabad and Saile.	His uncle came here as a pleader. His father was a Mahajan. He is now the richest Mahajan in Cuttack. He has acquired all his Estates since the last settlement. Manages his estates by Gumastas. Management is not very good, and he has given no help to the Settlement Department.
11	Raja — Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur and Brothers.	3 3/16	13,400	Bengali Tamali.	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Kalamatia ...	Only one estate was acquired by their ancestors in 1815. Other estates have been purchased since last settlement. Wealthy resident of Balasore. Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur was for sometime Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He himself manages the estates and of course manages them well; but is on very bad terms with his tenants in some Estates.
12	Govind Chandra Das and Brothers.	25	11,200	Karan ...	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Benahar ...	A very old family. At the time of the British conquest they were found in possession of their estates. The management of the estates is carried on in the usual Uriya fashion. The Zamindars do not seem to take any intelligent interest in the management.
13	Nanda Lall Bose... ...	160	9,500	Kaistha ...	Resident ...	Zamindari and Mahajani.	Saiswati Pasada and Kodinda.	A very wealthy money-lender of pargana Padampur with the exception of a few Estates which were purchased by his great grandfather at the time of the last settlement, all these estates were purchased by his grandfather after the last settlement. His grandfather died last year leaving him his sole heir. The estates are not very well managed now, but his father-in-law Baboo Jagat Balabh Ghose, the Sheristadar of the Judge's Court, is now taking an interest in the management, and it is hoped that he will improve the management.
14	Umesh Chandra Mandal ...	1	6,000	Bengali Subarna Banik.	Non-resident	Zamindari ...	Dalijora ...	They belong to a respectable Subarna Banik family of Chinsurah. The family acquired the property after the last settlement and have also considerable Estates in Balasore. The Estate is managed tolerably well.
15	Chaudhri Gopabandhu Das ...	9 12/16	5,700	Karan.	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Kate ...	Comes of a very respectable Karan family known as the Chaudhuris of Gajrajpur. They are a big family and leave most of the management to their Gumastas. Recently a division of the estates and villages has been made among the different members. Are also Muqadams of many villages.

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16	Bama Sundari Dibya and others.	1	5,600	Bengali Brahmin.	Non-resident ...	...	Aswaneswar ...	Their ancestors purchased the property in 1816 at a sale held in Calcutta for arrears of revenue. The Estate is tolerably well managed by an Uriya Naib. The Zemindars do not seem to take much interest in the management of the Estate.
17	Kedar Nath Malik ...	4	56,000	Kaistha Bengali.	Non-resident ...	...	Baruan and Kusmandal,	A distant relation of the present proprietor bought the estates in 1833-1839, and after a prolonged civil suit the present proprietor's father obtained possession. The estate is managed by gumasthas.
18	Rai Hariballab Bose Bahadur.	3½	5,600	Kaistha Bengali.	Non-resident ...	...	Jhankar ...	He is the Government Pleader of Cuttack. Belongs to an old Zemindar family. He and other members of his family hold many large estates in the Bhadrak Subdivision of Balasore. The estates are well managed. Last year he bought a large estate in Jhankar at a revenue sale,
19	Raja Baidya Nath Pandit ...	4	4,800	Kashmir Brahmin.	Non resident ...	...	Apila. ...	Raja Baidyanath Pandit Bahadur and Babu Behary Lal Pandit belong to the same family. The Raja's father came to Orissa as a Pleader. The Raja is also a Zemindar of Killa Darpan, a permanently settled estate. His father acquired all these estates after the last settlement.
20	Lakshmidhar Patnayak ...	4½	4,300	Karan ...	resident ...	...	Balubisi ...	The estates have been in the uninterrupted possession of the family since we can trace their history. The law of primogeniture is observed in the family. Management is conducted in the usual conservative fashion by gumasthas.
21	Lala Braja Kumar Ray ...	0½	3,600	Lala Kaiyasta of Behar.	Resident ...	...	Jainabad ...	Comes of a very old family. His ancestor, who first came and settled in Orissa, was a Dewan under the Marhattas. He made a large number of Talukdars assign scattered plots of lands for the maintenance of his sister Jaini Bibi. The estate was named Jainabad comprised in the estate lie in 285 villages and about ¼ of the estate has been recently sold to liquidate his debts.
22	Gopinath Kanungo and Brothers.	1	3,200	Karan ...	Resident ...	...	Asureshwar ...	A very old and respectable Karan family. They were found in possession of the estate at the time of British conquest. The property went out of their hands for some years as they fell in arrears. But they soon repurchased the estate. The estate is tolerably well managed.
23	Hara Mohan Ray Churamani and Brothers.	2	2,900	Bengali Kaiyasta.	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Bardiala ...	Acquired these Estates after the last settlement. They had other Estate which were acquired prior to the last settlement, but were sold by the family immediately after the last settlement or at the time of the last settlement. The property is well managed.
24	Sri Charan Kanungo and Brothers.	1½	2,400	Karan ...	Resident ...	...	Assureswar ...	A very old family. Were the 16 annas proprietors of the Estate Chakrada in Asureswar. A big law suit ruined the family. Now they are in poor circumstances.

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APPENDIX N. C.

The Principal Zamindars of Puri.

Serial No.	Name of Zamindar or Family.	No. of Estates held.	Deduced new Government Revenue.	Caste and Nationality.	Resident or Non-resident.	Occupation.	Name of Parganas in which principal Estates are situated.	Remarks.
1	Kumar Srish Chandra Singh	3	67,716	Bengali Kayastha.	Non-Resident	Zamindar ...	Rahang Serai, and Chaubiskud.	Belongs to a very wealthy zamindar family of Culcutta known as the Paikpara Rajas. They have got extensive zamindaries in Noakhali, Murshidabad and other Districts in Bengal. The ancestor of the present Zamindar Krishna Chandra Singh, who bought the estates, was the Collector's Dewan. He bought the estates for Rs. 1,07,000 in 1809. At the revision of settlement in 1812 the zamindar became recusant. Since 1812 up to the present settlement the estates were under Khas management. The Zamindar's receiver has executed Kabuliyat at the present settlement and the estates have been restored to him.
2	Chaudhari's of Bhinjarpur ...	19½	48,112	Uriya Brahmin.	Resident ...	Zamindar and Mahajan.	Kotdes ...	(See Cuttack Report.) They bought five annas interest of Kotdes Estate in 1896; before that they only owned some small tenures.
3	Balaram Bhagat. ...	7/16	45,642	Behari Sundi	Resident ...	Zamindar and Mahajan.	Kotdes ...	His father bought seven annas interest of the Kotdes Estates in 1896 in Revenue sale. His father was one of the mortgagees of the Estate. He is a Mahajan and has only recently bought a few Estates in Cuttack which belonged to his debtors.
4	Maharaja Mukunda Deb of Puri.	5	45,453	Uriya Khathtriyas.	Resident ...	Zamindar and Pensioner. Government	Lembai ...	His ancestors were Rajas of Khurda. In 1804 the Rajah of Khurda headed a rebellion and his territory was confiscated. The Raja receives a pension of Rs. 21,000 per mensem from Government. He is in charge of the Temple of Jagannath. His position as hereditary guardian of Jagannath makes him very highly respected by the Hindu Princes throughout India. His principal Estate Taluk Delang was held Khas by Government up to 1807 when it was restored to his ancestor. The management of his estates is not good. Since last year an attempt is being made to improve management.
5	Mahant Raghunandan Ramanuj Das.	5 9/16	29,895	Up-country Brahmin.	Resident ...	Zamindar and Mahajan.	Kotdes ...	He bought four annas interest of Kotdes in 1896. The Mahanta is an excellent landlord. Mr. Hugh Macpherson, I.C.S., writes of him: 'The raiyats find a better friend in such landlords as the Mahant of the Imar Math than in effete and

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									degenerate descendants of old families. The Mahant raises and maintains bundhs, helps his raiyats in time of calamity with loans of seed grains, feeds them when starving in years of scarcity and generally seeks to secure his revenue by securing his rents. This can be said of few landlords in the district, either past or present."
6	Lokenath khuntia ...	8½	9,678	Uriya Kandait	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Kotrahang ...		Was a wealthy landlord and merchant of Puri town. Acquired some of the Estates previous to last settlement. Is now very much involved in debts.
7	Srimati Bidhu mukhi Debya	1	7,321	Bengali Brahmin.	Non-resident	Zamindari ...	Do. ...		The estate was purchased by her ancestor Radha Madhav Banerjea in 1813 at sale for arrear of revenue held at Calcutta by the Sudder Board. She is a wealthy resident of Calcutta.
8	Chaudhuri Sriram Das and Brothers.	3	6,647	Uriya Brahmin.	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Do. ...		The family acquired the estates previous to last settlement. They are wealthy residents of Puri. Grants loans of grain to his tenants. The management is left to Gomastas.
9	Nagendra Nath Rai Chaudhuri.	1	4,778	Bengali Brahmin.	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Chabis Kud ...		The estate was purchased by his father after the last settlement (for the history of the family see Cuttack report).
10	Narayan Bidhyadhar Mahapatra.	1	4,153	Uriya Khetriya.	Resident	Zamindari ...	Chabis Kud ...		Belongs to a very old and respectable family known as the *Bukshis* of Rorang. The estate has been in the possession of the family for over a century. The present zamindar was a Word of Government. He has now attained majority, but the estate is still managed by Government at the special request of the Zamindar, who is prosecuting his studies in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
11	Krishna Chandra Harichandan.	1	2,471	Uriya khetariya.	Resident ...	Zamindari ...	Kotdes ...		Belongs to a very old family. The estate was originally a Khandait Jagir and was resumed at the time of the British conquest. The family has been in possession of the estate for over a century. Law of primogeniture is observed in the family.
12	Haris Chandra Ghose ...	1	2,278	Bengali Kayastha.	Resident ...	Pleader ...	Oldhar ...		Is the leading pleader of the Puri Bar. Has recently acquired the estate.
13	Bihari Lal Pandit ...	1 1/16	2,092	Cashmiri Brahmin.	Resident ...	Zamindar and Mahajan	Athais East and Damakhand.		Has acquired the estate since the last settlement. (For history of the family, see Cuttack Report.)
14	Raitsings of Andia ...	3½	1,444	Uriya Kshetriya.	Resident ...	Zamindar ...	Kotdes ...		The biggest estate. (Kotdes New Revenue Rs. 1,04,700) in the province belonged to this family. The present Zamindars owing to their extravagance and mismanagement have not only lost Kotdes, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to retain the remnant of the property which is still in their possession.

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APPENDIX O. A.

NOTE ON THE AMLI AND VILAITI ERAS IN ORISSA AND ON THE CALCULATION OF THE SUNIA" DAY.

1. The Amli era according to lunar months is the era current in Orissa, but is liable to considerable variation and is regulated by the solar Vilayati year which commences on the lst Asin.

2. The lunar Amli year in Orissa commences on the 12 th day of the second half of the lunar month Bhadra, the anniversary of the birth of Indradyamua, an ancient king of Orissa, which is called the *"Sunia"* day; and the object of this note is to show how the Lunar Amli year is kept in corresponednce with the solar Vilayati year, and within what limits of the solar year the *"Sunia"* day can fall.

3. The lunar Amli year consists of 12 months bearing the same names in the same order as the Vilayati year; but twelve lunar months are $10\frac{53}{60}$ days less than the solar year, and to keep the lunar year in correspondence therewith one month is repeated in every three years. It is a natural phenomenon that once in every three years between the months of Chaitra and Assin, inclusive, in the Vilayati era two new moons fall in one solar month, *i. e.*, on the first and last days thereof; the lunar month which would in the ordinary course bear the same name as this solar month is on this occasion given the same name as the preceding month (repeated) and is called *"mala"* or inauspicious, the year in which this occurs being also called a *"mala"* year.

4. Now the lunar months being shorter than the solar months it is clear that any given date in the lunar year must as time goes on after any *"mala"* month occurs correspond to an earlier date in the solar year; and thus the 12th day of the lunar month of Bhadra (the *Sunia* day) must be furthest advanced in the solar year when the *"mala"* month is the nearest possible preceding it; that is when the new moon fall on the first and last day of solar Bhadra, and the lunar month which usually would be called Bhadra is called *"mala* Sraban," the next lunar month being called Bhadra. A lunar month begins immediately after full moon and the last day of solar Bhadra being the new moon day is thus the last day of the first half of lunar Bhadra ; and the 12th day of the second half of lunar Bhadra [the *"Sunia* day] is the 12th day of solar Assin. This is the latest possible date.

5. It might at first glance be thought that the date could be still later if Assin were the solar month in which the two new moons fell, and this mala Bhadra was the *mala* month ; but in this case as the *mala* month is inauspicious the *Sunia* would fall in the first lunar Bhadra which would then be as far behind solar Bhadra as possible.

6. Next as to the earliest date. It must be a date in solar Bhadra, because the lunar months can only fall less than 33 days at most behind the point at which they are furthest advanced in relation to the solar months, and the lunar months are furthest advanced as already shown when the first day of the second half of lunar Bhadra corresponds to the first day of solar Assin ; the 12th day of the second half of lunar Bhadra must therefore fall within the last 21 days of solar Bhadra at the earliest. It is, I think, fairly obvious than the earliest date will be when the lst day of solar Bhadra is the day before new moon *i. e.*, when the new moon (the last day of the first half of lunar Bhadra) falls on the 2nd day of solar Bhadra, that is when the *Sunia* (the 12th day after the new moon in lunar Bhadra) falls on the 14th day of solar Bhadra. For if the new moon falls on the lst day of solar Bhadra *mala* Sraban takes the place of Bhadra in the lunar year, and it has already been shown that in the case the *Sunia* occurs on the latest possible date ; and if it falls on any later date than the 2nd day of solar-Bhadra the *Sunia*, which falls 12 days after new moon, must be accordingly later. Thus the earliest possible date for the *Sunia* is the 14th day of solar Bhadra.

7. It is thus ascertained that the *Sunia* day must fall between the 14th Bhadra and the 12th Assin, inclusive, of solar Amli years. These dates vary between 27th August and 26th September of the English year.

8. The lunar Amli era is followed in Orissa for the performance of all religious ceremonies and the *Sunia* day is strictly observed as the first day of the year from which rents are due, and as the date from which arrears of rent for any year become barred by limitation, and was the year by which instalments of revenue were due according to the proclamation of the Board of Commissioners for Orissa in September 1804; but in Regulation XII of 1805 the Government deliberately adopted the Vilayati year [*i.e.*, the solar Amli year] commencing on the 1st of Assin as the year by which instalments of revenue should fall due, and this has since remained unrepealed, though practically superseded by the use of English dates for instalments of revenue which has grown up in later correspondence.

9. It only remains to add that in the later Regulations [VI of 1808, I of 1813, III of 1815, VI of 1816, XIII of 1818, and VII of 1822] the word "Vilayati" has been disused and the word "Amli" has been used to denote the solar era (formerly referred to as Vilayati) by which the lunar Amli era is regulated and which is referred to as the solar Amli year in paragraphs 1 to 7 of this note.

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10, The Amli months are as follows:—

1. Assin.	7. Chaitra.
2. Kartik.	8. Baisakh.
3. Agrahan.	9. Jaistha.
4 Pus.	10. Asarh.
5. Magha.	11 Sraban.
6. Phalgun.	12. Bhadra.

11. I am indebted for nearly all the information contained in this note to Babu Jamini Mohan Dass, Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer of Orissa, who has taken great pains to collect the information after I had made several unsuccessful attempts to solve the difficulty.

H. D.DEM. CAREY,
Officiating Collector of Cuttack.

CUTTACK, *31st July. 1899*

APPENDIX P. A.

NOTE ON SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE OF TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES IN CUTTAK.

1. By the proclamation of the Board of Commissioners for Orissa in September 1804, instalments of revenue were due according to months of the lunar Amli year which commences on the 12th day of the second half of the lunar month of Bhadra. a date that varies betwern the 14th Bhadra and 12th Assin of the solar Amli year. By Regulation XII of 1805, however, this solar year, called "Vilayati," commencing on the 1st Assin, was adopted as the era for instalments of revenue, and in all subsequent regulations the same solar era was followed but was referred to as the Amli era. These remain unrepealed. Under Regulation X of 1818, whenever instalments were not paid up within the month in which they were due according to the settlement list of instalments for each estate, the Collector could issue a certificate called talab chitti or dustuk to the defaulter, and proceed to attach and sell his estates to realize the overdue sums mentioned in the certificate, if the whole was not paid up before the date fixed for sale. It became the invariable practice in Cuttack for all classes of estates to hold only two sales in the year, one on account of 8 annas of the revenue in June and one on account of 16 annas of the Revenue in December, and although most of the Revenue was actually due before June estates were only sold up for default of 8 annas of the demand up to the sale day in June. This it is important, to bear to mind.

2. Regulation XI of 1822 did away with the necessity for issue of dustuk and attachment of estates before sale, and provided for sale after due notification of the arrears for which an estate was to be sold.

3. It will be noted that hitherto no provision had been made in the law for periodical sales no fixed dates in districts or divisions, but nevertheless the old system of periodical sales continued in Cuttack, and in fact no advantage was taken of the provisions of Regulation XI of 1882 and dustuks continued to be issued as formerly.

4. In their Circular No. 55 of the 26th November 1836 the Board directed that for estates paying not over Rs. 10 there should be only one kist, for estates paying not over Rs. 50 only two kists, and for estates paying not over Rs. 100 only three kists. The Commissioner of the Orissa and Midnapur Division made various elaborate proposals for entirely remodelling the kists, but, no definite orders were given to carry them out and in his No. 2506, dated 5/9/39 to the Board he reported that the Collector of Cuttack had only observed the orders conveyed in the Board's Circular quoted above. The kistbandi for Cuttack framed in accordance with that circular had probably existed from before and is given in paragraph 9 below.

5. The Sale Act I of 1845 first defined an arrear (Section 2) as any portion of the kists of one month remaining unpaid on the first day of the next month, and also provided that the Board should determine "upon what dates all arrears of Revenue shall be paid up in default of which the estates shall be sold." Still however no notice was taken in Cuttack of the new law and the old system of a biennial issue of dustuks and sale for 8 annas and 16 annas of the demand went on until 1853 when the Government of Bengal directed the Board to order the discontinuance of dustuks and to fix "the number of yearly sales" (Bengal No. 881, dated 24-10-53). The Board remarked that there was no provision in the law for "fixing periodical dates for sales" but that there was nothing to prevent it and that as the Lieutenant-Governor stated he would recommend the Government of India to modify the law so as to provide for this in future, the Board proceeded to fix dates subject to the proviso, that until the new law came into force the arrear lists in each case must come up to the Board for formal sanction.

6. After much discussion these dates were fixed as the latest days for payment of 8 annas and 16 annas of the Revenue demand and the dustuk system was abolished with effect from the 1st Janury 1854.

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7. The dates fixed were the 28th April and 8th November. Those first proposed were lst May and lst November and the object was (as clearly appears from Commissioner's No.—of 11-11-53 to the Board, though this has been lost sight of in more recent correspondence) not to disturb the existing arrangement by which sales were held in June and December; the date lst May was put back to 28th April in order to realize as much as possible of the Revenue within the official year which then closed on the 30th April; the cause of the slight modification of lst to 8th November I have not been able to discover.

8. The verification of the foregoing history will be found in the following correspondence:—

Commissioner's No.40, dated 11/11/53, forwarding to the Collector of Cuttack—
(1) Board's No. 193, d. 4/11/53, to Commissioner.
(2) Bengal No. 881, d. 24/10/53, to Board.
Commissioner's No.—,d. 11/11/53, to Board.
Commissioner's No. 55, d. 22/11/53, to Collector of Cuttack, forwarding—
(1) Board's No. 200, d. 18/11/53, to Commissioner.
(2) Memo. by Mr. Ricketts.

9. Meanwhile the general settlement of Orissa had taken place, and though no list of instalments was as a rule entered in the kabuliyats, it seems to have been generally accepted that an old kistbandi existed; this was as follows, (it will be remembered that the local year begins in September) for estates paying Revenue:—

I. Not over Rs. 10.

16 annas due in	Chaitra / April

II. Over Rs. 10 and not over Rs. 50.

10 as. 8 pies due in	Magha / February
5 as. 4 pies due in	Baisakh / May

III. Over Rs. 50 and not over Rs. 100.

4 as. due in	Agrahan / December
8 as. due in	Chaitra / April
4 as. due in	Baisakh / May

IV. Over Rs. 100.

2 as. due in	Assin / October
1 as. due in	Kartik / November
2 as. due in	Agrahan / December
3 as. due in	Pous / January
3 as. due in	Magha / February
2 as. due in	Phalgun / March
1 anna due in	Chaitra / April
1 anna due in	Baisakh / May
1 anna due in	Jaistha / June

10. Now whatever may have been the old instalments in former Settlement agreements it is beyond all doubt clear, that (except in the case of estates paying revenue under Rs. 10 the whole revenue of which was due at one time) estates had always been liable to sale for any unpaid portion of only 8 annas in June and of 16 annas in December. Estates paying revenue under 10/-have never in fact been sold except at the latter sales, and years later in Board's Cir. No. 7 of 1885, paragraph 2, this practice was formally recognized, see also paragraph 19 of this Note.

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11. As regards estates in Class II and Class IV 10 annas 8 pies and 14 [or 13 annas according as the instalment list was by vernacular or English months] was due in months previous to that in which the 28th April falls and estates might have been declared by the Board liable to sale for the whole amount of such arrears on that date ; this was fully recognized (*vide* Mr. Ricketts' Memo. sent with Commissioner's No. 55, d. 22/11/ 53 to the Collector of Cuttack) and the orders deliberately determined that the sale should be for arrears of only 8 annas of the demand nevertheless.

12. As regards Class III, the month of Chaitra ends about the middle of April, so that if the settlement list of instalments was by vernacular months 12 annas of the demand were always arrears if unpaid before the 28th April, but if it went by the English months 4 annas only would be arrears and the Board's orders fixing a sale for 8 annas would have been illegal. The Settlement era is and always has been the solar Amli era, and whenever it was that the English names of months were first used the fact that the clerical change to English months might render illegal, the ancient established custom of the country in this instance was never brought to light, and the legality of the orders was never questioned. A careful search has been made through all last settlement kabuliyats and in only 3 estates has any kistbundi been found. These are all big estates, and the kistbundi sets forth in each case that the settlement is made for a period of the Amli era, but the months in which each kist is due are named by the names of English months as given for Class IV, of estates in para. 9 of this note. In all other kabuliyats only the total revenue and the period (or the Amli era) for which settlement is made is stated. It appears, thus, that the old kistbundi was deliberately omitted from the last Settlement kabuliyats. It is from old Appendix B at page 163 Ch. VI. of Board's Rules of 1878, since cancelled, that I gather that kistbundis by English and by native months existed side by side, but the same shows clearly that both were by the Amli era.

13. To resume the thread of the argument up to the end of para. 7. The Board's orders fixing the latest day of payment for 8 annas of the demand for all estates as the 28th April and for 16 annas on the 5th November were given effect to from the 1st January 1854. In 1859 came the new sale law which left sections 2 and 3 of Act I, 1845, unaltered as to the definition of an arrear and the direction to the Board as to determining latest days.

14. Now this section 3, both in Act I of 1845 and Act XI of 1859, can obviously bear either of two distinct meanings:—

(*a*) That the Board is to fix the latest days of payment for all arrears of revenue, and that every estate shall be sold if all those arrears are not paid up by those days.

(*b*) That the Board are to fix the latest days of payments, and the amount of arrears for which estates are to be sold, if all such arrears are not paid up by those latest days.

I am not aware if any legal opinion has been given on this point. Except in Orissa the Board only did fix latest dates, but in Orissa it fixed both the dates and the amount of arrears for which the estate could be sold on each date, and fixed them, as already said, with the full knowledge that these were not the full sum of arrears outstanding before those latest days, and there can I think be no doubt that the Board then read the second meaning into section 3 of these Acts. In any case estates continued to be sold after 28th April only if 8 annas was not paid in full by that date, and only for that 8 annas of the demand and not for all the sums that were arrears under section 2 of the Acts on the 28th April according to the old kistbundi, and the determination under section 3 of the Acts that estates were only liable to sale for 8 annas on the 28th April and 16 annas on the 8th November continued to be entered in the table of latest day in the Board's rules in the editions published from time to time until after 1892.

15. I now come to the explanation of how the Board's rules came to be altered to what they now are in the 1896 edition, page 210 ; and to make my object clear I will first explain how that rule stands.

16. In the table of latest dates the old dates and amounts due have been cancelled, and instead the words "*vide* the next rule" have been put in. The next rule purports to show the instalments in which the revenue of Orissa *is paid,* but what it actually does show for temporarily settled estates is :—

(*a*) For the classes of estates paying revenue not over Rs. 100 the total amounts which would be arrears under section 2, Act XI of 1859, on each latest day of payment if the settlement list of instalments were by English months.

(*b*) For estates paying revenue over Rs. 100 only so much of those arrears as were determined by the Board under section 3, Act I of 1845, to be arrears for which estates are liable to sale.

This rule has in practice been taken to mean that estates are now to be sold not for the proportions of arrears for which they have been sold from time immemorial, but for the proportions shown in col. 2 of the table in the said rule 2, p. 211 of the 1896 edition of the Board's rules. The change was effected merely on a reference regarding the routine of the Tauzi Department and the propriety of such a change has never been discussed with this office.

17. To resume the history of how this change was effected, I think if the sequence of orders be traced it will be very clear.

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18. In 1873 the Board issued a memorandum of Revenue Administration in which a special account of Orissa was given, and in sections 80 and 81, pp. 56 to 59 (in connection with financial questions which I avoid as they add terrible confusion to the terms regarding years, instalments, and arrears) a brief summary of the history I have given in paras. 1 to 8 will be found. In section 81 of this memo. it is again distinctly repeated that only 8 annas of the demand is realizable by sale, although more than 8 annas is due according to the Settlement list of instalments in months previous to the sale month. The Settlement list of instalments are then quoted in English [section 81 will show that difficulties had already arisen owing to their quoting the months in English instead of the vernacular, the whole matter is arranged by English months of the financial year and a confusion of ideas was started thereby, which will die a very hard death.]

19. The next step was in 1885 when the Board in their circular No. 7 of April 1885, para. 2, made a simple correction in the list of latest days for Orissa mentioned in paras. 6 and 7 above, *viz.*, to recognize that estates paying revenue under Rs. 0 were only sold at the 2nd latest day for any arrears of the whole demand (*c.f.* para. 10 above). As a matter of interest the Board in *para.* 3 of the same circular also added to their rules a para. (extracted probably from para. 81 of the memo. of 1873 quoted above) stating that the Revenue of Orissa is *paid* in the following instalments :—

	As.	p.		
Estates paying revenue—				
Not over Rs. 10	16	0	...	8th November
,, Rs. 50	10	8	...	28th April
	5	4	...	8th November
,, Rs. 100	4	0	...	28th April
	12	0	...	8th November
Over Rs. 100	8	0	...	28th April
	8	0	...	8th November

20. Now in the first place it is quite obvious that this was never meant to supplant the Board's table of latest days of payment determined under section 3, Act 1 of 1859, because that table is modified by para, 2 of the circular which would have been quite superfluous if such was the intention of para. 3, and because any such alteration would have needed a formal gazetted order under section 3 of the Act, and because from the wording of the circular it is clear that it merely means to state a fact.

21. The fact, however, that revenue was so paid was incorrectly stated. In the first place revenue had then for some time been only paid on account of the amounts for which an estate could be sold at each latest day, and no accounts of instalments according to the settlement kistbandi were kept in the Tauzi Department, but all sums were credited to the "8 anna kist" of the "16 anna kist". Again, as already pointed out in para. 12 in the case of estates paying revenue over Rs. 50, but not over Rs. 100, the amount shown against the latest day 28th April is only four annas of the demand, and this is the amount which would be an arrear under the definition in section 2, Act XI of 1859, before the 2 th April (*i.e.*, on the 1st April) if the settlement list of instalments were by English months. As a matter of fact the Settlement year is and always has been the solar Amli year, commencing on the 1st Assin about the middle of September, and this makes a serious difference, for in estates paying between Rs. 50 and 100 the instalment due in Chaitra, which is an arrear on the 1st Magha (about the middle of April) is therefore an arrear before the 28th April, and had in the old days always been considered as due before that date, though only 8 annas thereof was treated as realizable by sale. Had this not been so the Board's orders as to the amount of arrears realizable on each latest day would have been illegal and the immemorial practice incomprehensible.

22. In estates over Rs. 100, the fact stated no doubt is true, that "the revenue of estates in Orissa is paid in two instalments of 8 annas and 8 annas," but this is nothing to do with the settlement list of instalments by which (see para. 11 above) 14 annas (if revenue is due by vernacular months, and 13 annas if it is due by the English months) is an arrear before the 28th April.

23. The object of this circular No. 7 of 1885 seems to have been due to a desire to make clear, that as a matter of fact revenue was due in Orissa in instalments which differed widely from the proportion in which arrears could be realized by sale ; the mistake in the 2nd class of estates Rs. 50 to 100 was due to the papers before the Board being in English and the mistake in the case of estates over Rs. 100 must I think have been due to a confusion of ideas arising out of a half recognition of the fact that the settlement list of instalments was a dead-letter. But why this was not equally recognised for all classes of estates I cannot conjecture. However the main point is that it purported merely to state an interesting fact, and not to be a formal alteration of the Board's orders under section 3 of the Sale Act.

23. The practice in the Tauzi Department in Orissa, however, which has been formerly recognized in the Tauzi Manual is as stated in para. 21 that the demand for each kist in the Tauzi accounts is the amount of arrears for which an estate can be sold, and no payments have

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ever been credited otherwise than on account of such proportion of arrears. The Tauzi Department, therefore, took this circular to direct that, in future payments were to be made in a different manner and thereupon the Collector of Cuttack's letter No. 960, dated the 26th August 1885, to the Commissioner (drafted by a clerk and passed without comment) was issued saying that the change effected by this circular meant an enormous amount of re-writing tauzi accounts and asking permission to postpone the introduction of the "alterations in the proportions of kists of revenue in the estates in Orissa" till next year. Permission to do so was given by the Officiating Secretary to the Board in his No. 248-A., dated the 28th September, and this was accepted in the Tauzi Department of this district as an authority to alter the immemorial custom of sale for 8 annas in April and for 16 annas in November, and to sell for the amount of arrears noted in col. 2 of the table in para. 3 of Board' s circular No. 7 of April 1885.

24. No further report however was sent up, and in 1888 a new volume of Board's rules was issued in which the table of latest days remained the same as in former days with the simple modification made by para. 2 of Cir. 7 of 1885, and the additional para. added by para. 3 of the same circular remained as merely an appendix.

25. In 1891 the Government took up the question of altering the latest days of payment for Bengal and in Bengal Governments No. 891 L. R., dated 11th July 1891, the old orders for sale on account of 8 annas and 16 annas on 28th April and 8th November were quoted as still in force. This para. was marked in this office as evidently a subject for consideration, but I can find no letter in which the statement was challenged. The Commissioner, however, had much correspondence with the Settlement Department, and I presume that in consequence of a report as to the now existing practice which had been put in force since 1886 it was reported that estates were sold for the arrears mentioned in para. 3 of Cir. No. 7 of April 1885 and in December 1892 the Board sent a correction slip to cut out from the table of latest days of payment all the entries for Orissa and substitute the words *"vide the next rule"*

26. The effect of this has been to retain the ancient practice for estates paying revenue over Rs. 100, in spite of the fact that a much larger sum is arrears under section 2, Act I of 1859, before the 28 th April, and to sell up estate paying revenue not over Rs. 100 for the sums which would be arrears before April 28th under section 2 of the Act, if the last Settlement kistbandi were by the English months shown in the table instead of the vernacular months shown in para. 9 of this Note against each, and the general effect of this has been to sell estates paying revenue between Rs. 10 and 50 for default of a larger proportion than in the past, and of estates paying revenue form Rs. 50 to 100 for default of less sums than in the past.

27. Matters have however been still further complicated by Board's circular No 12 of February 1896, which was considered to direct that all partitioned estates should be classed not according to the revenue which they pay, but according to the revenue which the last Settlement Mahal from which it has been partitioned originally paid, and this has necessitated a further general revision of Tauzi accounts.

28. In conclusion then it seems to me to be desirable—

(*a*) That Board's circular No. 16 of December 1892 should be cancelled and the original table of latest days of payment for Orissa should stand as modified only by para. 2, circular No. 7 of April 1885.

(*b*) That para. 3, circular No. 7 of April 1885, be cancelled.

(*c*) That in view of the re-settlement of Orissa and the probability of a fresh order under section 3, Act XI of 1859, it be authoritatively declared that section is intended to give the Bourd the power not only to fix the latest days for payment of arrears as defined under section 2, but to limit the proportion of such arrears for which if not paid in full before the said latest day the estate is liable to sale; or that a revised kistbandi be made so that exactly 8 annas of the demand becomes an arrear before 28th April in all estates paying over Rs. 10.

H. D. DEM. CAREY,

The 17th June, 1899. *Officiating Collector of Cuttack.*

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FINAL REPORT.

BALASORE DISTRICT.

1899.

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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

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PART I

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Boundaries and area.

1. **Sir William Hunter** in the statistical account contained in the second volume of his History of Orissa has given so complete a description of the District that very little need here be said regarding its physical aspects. I shall, therefore, pass rapidly over those physical conditions in which the lapse of 30 years has brought about little change, and deal more fully with such subjects as canals, population, village, markets and ports, upon which supplementary information is now available. A further account of matters closely connected with fiscal conditions is also given in the description of local areas to be found in Part IV of this report.

The District consists of an alluvial tract lying along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, about 90 miles in length and varying in width from 30 miles at the north-eastern extremity to 10 at the narrowest or central portion and 40 in the south. The District of Midnapore bounds the north east, the wooded hills of the Tributary States of Mohurbhanj, Nilgiri, and Keunjhar lie along the northern and western flank and in the south the River Baitarani marks the boundary of Cuttack.

Area.—The following statement will show particulars of the area under settlement of rents:—

Area of lakhraj bahal lands (1)...	...	..	..	...	109,000
Area of temporarily settled estates (2)	...	...	...	...	959,100
Area of Government lands (3) ...	...	...	...	...	13,600
			Total	...	1,081.700
Deduct lands of Balasore Estates in Cuttack District		...	...	...	7,700
			Balance	...	1,074,000
Add lands of Cuttack Estates in Balasore District		...	...	...	20,900
Total area under settlement of rents in this District or 1,710½ square miles.		...	...	...	1,094,900

The total area according to appendix A, which is compiled by villages amounts, however, to 1,095,778 acres, and the difference of 900 acres is due to the fact that the campilation was made before the Gurjat boundary disputes were dicided.

Adding to the area shown in the appendix referred to, *viz.*	...	...	1,095,778
The area of permanently settled estates ...	...	...	121,376
And of the Ward's Estates of Kanika within this District		...	111,923
We have a total area of ... ... acres or 2076·68 square miles.		...	1,329,077

The Baitarani has now been made the boundary between this District and cuttack, and 577 acres on the south side of the river were thus transferred to Cuttack, while 579 acres on the north side were transferred to Balasore. The total gain was therefore 2 acres.

Cuttack Estates to the number of 295 have an area of 20,906 acres situated in this District, while 7,746 acres belonging to Balasore Estates are situated in Cuttack.

The area of Government lands includes 3,424 acres recorded as under the Collectorate. These are beds of certain navigable rivers and other miscellaneous items. Under the Public Works Department are 6,349 acres including canals, embankments, roads and bungalows. The District Board holds 2,400 and Local Boards 498 acres. The area of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway north of the river Burabalang is 570 acres. South of the Burabalang, with the exception of some lands in thana Soro, mutation was not made in favour of the Railway, as the lands were not acquired till after final publication of the records. Smaller areas are held by the municipality, Police and other Departments.

NORTHERN RIVERES (5)

2. I shall here note the principal rivers of the District, having a more particular account where requisite to part IV.

Proceeding from north to south the first is the *Subarnarekha* which rises in Chota Nagpur and pursues a winding course of some 60 miles in this District. It communicates with the coast canal at Jamkunda lock and is largely used by country boats from Calcutta. This river carried the earliest European trade in India to and from the ancient port of Pipli originally occupied by the Portuguese and subsequently by the English in 1635, and abandoned in the early part of the next century owing to the silting up of the river. It is tidal up to a point above the ferry of Kalikapur, 15 miles from the mouth and 25 miles further up it course is spanned by the Railway bridge as Rajghat near the ferry on the Grand Trunk Road. The

(1) Appendix Q.

(2) Appendix R. The area there shown differs by 300 acres; in this paragraph revised figures have been given.

(3) Appendix B.

(4) Appendix C and trace.

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floods, which are frequent, penetrate to a greatest distance of 12 miles and to an average distance of four miles from either bank, and those most destructive during the latter half of the century occurred in the years 1868, 1883, 1888 and 1896.

The next river is the Haskura, a hill stream which rises in Mohurbhanj and flowing across the Irish-Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road below Rajghat passes south over the Basta-Baliapal Road to Tapa Bulang, where it communicates through an inlet with the coast canal. This stream contains very little water during the hot season, but has been known to cause considerable damage in the rains, when it carries away a great portion of the Subarnarekha flood.

The river Sartha runs a parallel course a few miles to the south and passing under the Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road at Basta, runs into the sea at the mouth of the Panchpara. It is tidal up to the coast canal.

The *Panchpara* is formed by the confluence of several hill streams from Mohurbhanj, one of which is tidal so far as a spot to the north of Haldipada on the Grand Trunk Road. to which country boats can penetrate during the rains.

The Burabalang, on which Balasore town is situated at a distance from the mouth of 7 miles as the crow flies but 15 by river, runs a course of 35 miles through the District. The name signifies "The old twister," and bears reference to the winding nature of the course.

The river has silted considerably, a process which had commenced before last century and there is a difficult bar at the mouth. The Indian General Steam Navigation and Co., runs, however, a weekly service of a steamer between Calcutta and Balasore. The area commanded by the floods of the Burabalang is not extensive and lies to the north and noth-west of the Town.

Southern Rivers (6).

3. Passing over the Paga and Nembu Rivers, the next of consequence is the Kansbans which is formed by the confluence of a number of small hill streams. Rising in the Tributary states from Ambahata north-eastwards for a length of 20 miles these drain a large area of country, and after heavy rainfall in the hills, rush down with great violence and in considerable volume. The sudden floods sometimes cover a considerable area, but seldom do much. damage as the water quickly subsides. The Kansbans itself passes under the triple bridge in the Grand Trunk Road below Soro and is then joined by two confluents, eventually reaching the sea by two mouths, the lower of which is called the Gamai. Owing partially to the construction of the Coast Canal, the latter has rapidly silted up, and the passage to the sea is now almost closed. On the Gamai three miles from its mouth is situated the old port of Churamon, once an important centre of the export trade in rice and salt, but now an insignificant village.

A great volume of the flood water of the Gamai runs south-westwards along the old Churamon or Ricketts canal into the Matai, which drains the country east of Bhadrak and has a course of 40 miles. This river attains considerable volume at Charbatia where it is joined by the Coast Canal ; it runs thence into the Dhamra by which communication is made with the port of Chandbali. The Matai is tidal as far as Ruknadeipur eight miles east of Bhadrak, to which point it is navigated by numerous country boats which carry traffic to and from Chandbali.

The river Salandi, rising as the name implies in the Sal forests of the Mohurbhanj hills flows across the south of the District past the town of Bhadrak and into the Baitarini a few miles above the Chandbali. In the rains it is navigable along its entire course of 50 miles through the District. It brings down a considerable flood which seldom causes damage. The Rebo and its tributary the Kapali run a parallel course to the south and with the Genguti discharge in to the Baitarni. Neither the Salandi nor the rivers subsequently noted carry any water in the hot season above their tidal reaches about the village of Kampura half way between Bhadrak and chandbali. Country boats ply between Kampur and Chandbali at every season of the year.

The Baitarani (7).

4. The last river to be mentioned is the Baitarani which forms the southern boundary of the District. Though this carries very little water in the hot season it passess an enormous volume in the rains. Down to Akoypada the left bank is protected by an embankment, but below this the whole country side is exposed, while the embankment, on the right of Cuttack side prevents discharge of the water in that direction. The flood travels inland to a greatest distance of eight and an average distance of four miles, and in the rains the country from Dhamnagar to Chandbali is one expense of water.

Owing to this and other causes which will be subsequently noted (8) a great portion of the south of the District is subjected to almost annual flood, and the effects are much more disastrous than in the north, where serious floods are of less frequent occurrence. Both the Baitarani and Subarnarekha cause damage by deposit of sand, and the latter also by erosion, since it frequently changes its course. The Baitarani deposits very little silt and the Subarnarekha a great quantity. The Baitarani has few pal (9) lands upon its banks, while on the higher banks of the Subarnarekha there is a large area of such lands, growing very valuable crops though chiefly in permanently settled tracts.

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(6) Appendix C and trace.
(7) Appendix C and trace.
(8) Part IV.
(9) Or silt enriched.

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FERRIES (10).

5. A list of these with the letting value for 1898-1899 will be found amongst the appendices, and they are also shown upon the trace. The ferries number eighteen and they are under the control of the District Board, the leases being disposed of annually by auction. The sale of the leases for the current year realised Rs. 6,458, and the value of those upon the trunk road at Phulwar and Rajghat at the crossings of the Burabalang and Subarnarekha respectively was for a time somewhat deprecated owing to foot passengers making use of the neighbouring Railway bridges. The practice, however, was discouraged by placing a chawkidar on guard, and since the line has opened for traffic the use of the bridges for this purpose has been disallowed. The most important ferries are those first mentioned, the Rajghat lease realising Rs. 1,300 and the Phulwar, a few miles north of Balasore town, Rs. 1,190. All the Grand Trunk Road traffic crosses at these ferries, and at the latter is the branching of the high road to Mohurbhanj. The Subarnarekha at Rajghat is not fordable and the fact that the Phulwar ferry, which is easily fordable for seven months in the year realises almost as much is due to the greater traffic at the latter. Coolies, pack-bullocks and an aboriginal type of Sonthali carts with solid wheels, come down in great numbers from Mohurbhanj bringing faggots, charcoal, Sal timber and paddy for disposal in Balasore town. With the diminution of traffic upon the trunk road following the opening of the Railway, the receipts from Phulwar and Rajghat, as well as from the Salandi ferry at Bhadrak which realised Rs 380, will to some extent fall off. The latter plies only during the rains, the Salandi bed being quite dry in the hot weather.

Other ferries of importance include that of south Baliapal over the Matai, which sold for Rs. 860, and that of Balighat over the Burabalang opposite Balasore town; the lease of the latter realised Rs. 722. At the former passes all the rice from the Ankura pargana and some of Killa Kanika on its way to Chandbali, and the passage being here fordable at no time of the year the receipts are necessarily large. On the Subarnarekha at the crossing of the Baliapal-Kamarda Road is the ferry of Kalikapur which is also unfordable the river being tidal to beyond this point.

ROADS.

THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

7. The Grand Trunk Road which runs for a length of 93 miles from end to end of the District affords communication with Midnapur and Calcutta on the north and with Cuttack Puri and Ganjam upon the south. It was built by Captain Sackville between 1812 and 1820 the portion in Balasore being opened in the latter year. Complaints regarding obstruction of drainage were common, and were put forward by the zamindars even as late as at last settlement. According to Mr. Toynbee the raiyats in the neighbourhood of Bhadrak commonly indulged in the practice of cutting the roads in order to allow escape to the water. No doubt there was considerable lodgement of flood water near the rivers Kapali and Rebo, and especially at Bhadrak itself where an Irish bridge now admits free passage to the overflow of the Salandi. The waterway generally allowed is certainly sufficient and at such spots as the triple bridge over the Kansbans would seem excessive to one who had not seen this river in flood. In the north of the district a few miles south of Rajghat, the road was breached in June last year by flood of the Subarnarekha discharging along the line of the river Haskura and breaches have occurred at the same spot on previous occasions. The waterway provided here must, therefore have been insufficient, and damage has no doubt been caused on many occasions by lodgement of water. This has now been obviated by the construction of an Irish bridge. The metalling of the road was not completed for forty years and the soling appears to have been insufficient. Owing to this fact and the cutting down of the budget provision for maintenance of the road, it has rapidly fallen in to disrepair and between Balasore and Soro where the traffic is heaviest it is in places almost impassable for carts during the rains. With the advent of the railway which closely follows the course of the road, the latter will naturally fall in to some disuse, and the policy of neglecting it may therefore be a wise one.

THE TRUNK ROAD IN EARLY YEARS.

8. There existed originally along the side of the road a number of fine brick culverts also apparently built by the Military Department and leading over the road-side "nalas" to the neighbouring villages These have all been allowed to fall into decay, and scarcely any are now standing. The only route to Puri from northern and north-western India this road during the early and middle parts of the century exhibited a constant stream of passenger traffic. Some of the pilgrims from the Central Provinces found their way down through the jungles of the Tributary States as they had been accustomed to do before the road was built, but their number was comparatively small. Sarais existed at Rajghat, Basta, Balasore, Bhadrak and Akhoypada along the line of the Trunk Road. They were built in 1827 at the expense of a wealthy Bengali Hindu, who also provided for many of the bridges which bear inscriptions recording his name and munificense* (1). It is curious that these are almost the only works of public benefit, the outcome of private charity, to be found in this District, and it is significant that they are due to the generosity of a foreigner. It is not always perhaps that such generosity takes so useful a shape, for the construction of these sarais and bridges

(10) Appendix D.

*(1) Mr. Toynbee's History.

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must have done much to alleviate the distress and misery of the wayfarers from Jagannath when all the evils of the rainy season, swollen and impassable rivers, cholera and starvation combined to render desperate the position of the wretched pilgrims, their constitutions exhausted, enfeebled by long months of travel and by the rancid "mahaprasad" of the holy city. The sarais have long since been abandoned, and all have disappeared; at Basta only is still to be seen a row of dilapidated buildings surrounding a square courtyard overgrown with jungle.

With the inauguration of the steamer services between Calcutta and Cuttack in the sixties the Trunk Road lost its importance as a pilgrim route, and of late years only a small number have travelled by it. Now that the railway is open, scarcely any are to be seen except an occasional fakir measuring his length along the road upon his toilsome journey southwards.

THE TRUNK ROAD AT PRESENT.

2. The chief traffic of the road lies between Soro and Balasore. The former place is the central market of the Banchas Ogar Parganas; here the paddy is collected for transmission by cart to Balasore, and hither come imports in the shape of oil and salt for distribution at the bazar and in the neighbouring markets. Pack bullocks and occasional carts on their way to Balasore from Ambahatta and neighbourhood join the road a mile south of Soro. Upon the road as whole, however, the local traffic is inconsiderable. Each branch road and country foot way supplies a small quota of carts, or more usually of pack-bullocks on their way to Balasore or Bhadrak. In the north of the District are to be seen many Santhali carts and coolies from the Tributary States to Balasore with loads of timber, faggots, paddy, charcoal and bazar commodities such as horn (2), honey, fowls and hides and returning with oil, salt and cloths.

But the more considerable body of traffic is to or from places at a distance. Thus from Bhadrak large herds of cattle (3) starts upon their way to the Calcutta market, and trains of carts carry hides to the same town as well as to Midnapur. From Midnapur the carts return with mats nanufactured in that neighbourhood to Bhadrak and Cuttack.

DISTRICT BOARD ROADS (4).

10. Roads to the number of 38 with a total length of 309 miles are maintained by the District Board. With the exception of some 40 miles these are unmetalled, and many of them are fair weather roads impassable for cart traffic during the rains. In the north of the District especially they are subject to damage by each high flood of the Subarnarekha, and in June of last year the Kamarda-Baliapal, Baliapal-Basta, Kamarda-Jaleswar and Singla-Nangleswar Roads, though constructed to allow great water-way, were breached in numerous places, many of the bridges being carried away and others so scoured out as to be rendered unsafe for traffic. The roads above mentioned are the most important in the north of the District, since they connect the local markets with the Trunk Road; they are chiefly used by pack-bullocks.

South of these may be mentioned the Panchpara-Haldipada Road, and at Balasore the road to Mitrapur in Nilgiri which passes through the important bazar of Remna. The centre of a considerable trade in brass utensils. From this neighbourhood Balasore town draws its supply of vegetables. Further south there is a short branch road leading to Nilgiri and at the 16th mile of the Trunk Road below Balasore branches the road to Talpada on the coast canal. At Soro four roads converge, one from Gopinathpur on the borders of Nilgiri, another from Anantapur on the east, a third stretching to the south-west and passing through Ambahata to Bhadrak, and the fourth, a short road running through Soro Bazar and joining the Trunk Road five miles lower down from Jamjhari market at the 29th mile below Balasore, branches the road to Basudebpur on the coast canal, meeting here the old Salt Road from Balasore now extended as far as Bhadrak. It was by means of this road that Balasore used to derive its supply of the salt manufactured in the arangs of the south-east. At a point midway between Jamjhari and Bhadrak a road runs westwards to Kopari market in Ambahata. At Bhadrak in addition to those from Basudebpur and Ambahata two other roads converge that from Keonjhar on the west and that from Chandbali on the east. A few miles south runs the road to Dhamnagar, and near the point where the Grand Trunk Road crosses the cannal a new road has just been constructed to Jajpur.

Perhaps the most important trade route is that between Bhadrak and Chandbali. The surplus produce of the south-east of the District finds its way to Bhadrak, whence most of it is sent for export to Chandbali, either *via* Ruknadeipur on the Basudebpur Road whence it is carried in boats down the Matai and up the Dhamra, or *via* Kanpura on the Chandbali Road whence it travels by the Salandi. The traffic is, therefore, very heavy along these portions of Basudebpur and Chandbali Road and they should certainly be metalled, the former to Ruknadeipur and the latter to Tihirihat as they are extremly difficult for cart traffic after heavy rain. The produce of the south-east goes direct to Chandbali along the country roads and tidal creeks, and the next collecting centre is Soro whence as already noted the produce is carried to Balasore. In the north of the District there is no main centre, but produce gathers at the local markets and for export at the various part subsequently noted (5).

(2) Of buffalo, bison and deer.
(3) Para. 32.
(4) Trace.
(5) Para. 34.

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The necessity for the construction of feeder roads to the Railway is now obvious, and two at least are already being built and will connect Khantapara-Markona stations with the Grand Trunk Road.

In addition to District Board Roads there are 67 village roads with a total length of 200 miles under the Suddar and Bhadrak Local Boards. These are nearly all fair weather roads occasionally banked, but generally consisting of more cart tracts across the fields.

BUNGALOWS.

11. In 1830 the only public bungalows existing were those at Balasore and Baripada. The latter was a dak station and the half-way house for travellers between Cuttack and Balasore, being about 50 miles distant from each. A portion of the Baripada bungalow survived until 1898, when it was condemned and destroyed, and another has now been erected in its place.

At the present day the District contains no less than 34 inspection bungalows including the road and canal bungalows maintained by the Public Works Department and those under the District Board.

CANALS.

CHURAMON CANAL.

12. The first canal built in the District was that known as the Churaman or Ricketts' Canal, though why it received the latter appellation I do not khow, for according to Mr. Toynbee's History it was apparently finished in 1826, the year before Mr. Ricketts came to the District. The canal connected Churamon with the Matai River, and was intended for the transport of salt from the arangs in the south to the port of Churamon, whence it was shipped by sloops to Calcutta.

The route lay through the jhil lands of Pargana Ankura, which the canal served in some measure to drain. It was, however, never entirely completed and soon fell into disrepair.

COAST CANAL.

13. The Coast Canal, which connects the Hooghli at Geonkhali with the River Matai at Charbatia, has a length of 71 miles in this District and runs along the sea-face at a distance varying between two and ten miles from the coast.

It contains 8 locks and is divided into four ranges, the first of which is fed from the Subarnarekha, the second from the Sartha, the third from the Panchpara and the fourth or lowest from the Kansbans. The last three ranges have inlets and escapes to allow of the admission and exit of flood water which thus passes across the canal to the sea.

The canal was partially opened on the 15th July 1885 and entirely in September 1887 the work having commenced in the year 1880. The cost was originally estimated at 36 lakhs, but this sum was considerably exceeded and by 1894 nearly 45 lakhs, had been spent, and minor works connected with the canals were still under construction.

REVENUE OF THE COAST CANAL.

14. Looking at the figures for the last three years the cost of maintenance was Rs. 70,000 in 1895-96, Rs.88,000 in 1896-97 and Rs 61,000 in 1897-98, Expensive protection works are now in hand near Nalkul lock, and the cost of maintenance is likely to show a considerable increase this year. The total receipts or gross revenue amounted to Rs. 88,000 in 1895-96, giving a profit of Rs. 8,000; Rs.86,000 in 1896-97, giving a loss of Rs. 2,000; and Rs.85, 000 in 1897-98, giving a profit of Rs. 24,000. The years 1895-96 and 1897-98 are in fact the only ones which have ever shown a profit, and in no othe year did the gross revenue cover the working expenses. Up to the close of 1898 the capital outlay reaches a total of Rs. 45,17,000 exclusive of interest charges of which no account is kept, while the net revenue obtained by deducting the working expenses from the gross receipts showed a total deficit of Rs.1,17,000 Of the rececipts of last year Rs 66,000 were tolls paid almost entirely by country boats, Rs 17,000 tollage of the steamer service of two companies, and Rs 1,000 for hire of the Government steamer. The number of passengers carried by the steamer service has decreased from 104,000 in 1893-94 to 41,000 in 1897-98, and the receipts in tollage from this source also show a steady decline. The reason given by one of the companies for the decrease in number of passengers (6) was that the sea service to Chandbali had been made more frequent and was also cheaper. With the opening of the railway in March of this year passengers ceased altogether to use this route to Cuttack, and the service between Balasore and Chandbali has accordingly been stopped. The margin of profit of the companies has for some time scarcely sufficed to provide for repairs and depreciation, and there is little doubt but that the service will soon be altogether closed. If this be the case the receipts of the canal will so far decline as to render any margin of profit over expenditure on maintenance extremely problematical in future years. Regarded as a commercial enterprise it must in fact be pronounced a failure, and it is interesting to note in the early literature (7)

(6) Who are mostly booked through between Calcutta and Cuttack.

(7) Report of Mr. C. L vinge, Chief Engineer to Government of Bengal, dated 15th February 1879, miscellaneous correspondence consisting of enclosures to Government of Bengal's No. 1069-I, dated the 22nd March 1878, to Government of India.

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dealing with the canal as projected, that almost the entire export and import trade of Orissa was expected to be carried upon it. The revenue anticipated was Rs. 2,60,000, whereas cost of maintenance and interest on capital were estimated at Rs. 2,11,000. It was supposed, therefore, that a profit would be yielded after payment of all charges, whereas, in fact so far from drefraying interest on capital expenditure, the canal has not even paid for working expenses.

I do not lose sight of the fact that its use as a famine protection scheme was one of the motives for its construction. This was strongly insisted on by the Government of Bengal (8). But it was as strongly urged that the project would prove remunerative, and the Lieutenant Governor was so satisfied on this point that he was "prepared to guarantee the interest on the outlay." The Commissioner of Orissa, Mr. Beames, appears indeed to have been the only local official who entertained any doubts, though these were shared by the Government of India which declined at first to sanction the scheme. In any case there is no longer any use for the canal as a famine protective work and as it is likely to pay in future years even less towards the cost of maintainance than it does at present, the time appears to have come for considering whether it should be abandoned.

Physical effect of Coast Canal,

15. The canal being fed tidal waters is of no use for purposes of irrigation and was not constructed with that intention. It does not, therefore, benefit agriculture, and indeed it is a common complaint of landlords and raiyats that its effect has been deleterious. It is difficult for one who is not a Civil Engineer to arrive at any conclusion upon this point, but I may at least state an opinion that the embankment of the Coast Canal prevents free egress of the Subarnarekha flood, and thus raises its depth on the west side from Pargana Kamardachour as far souh as Sartha, and that a similar effect is produced in Pargana Ankura (9). On the other hand it might be supposed that the canal bank would afford protection against cyclonic irruptions of the sea, but I find that this is not the case, for in 1887 the water passed over the embankment and approached to within two miles of Balasore town. If the zamindars are sincere in their objections on these points, it is to be supposed that they would welcome the abandonment of the canal which might then be cut at the points where it it is alleged to cause demage.

High Level Canel.

16. This canal has a range of 19 of miles in this District between Bhadrak and Akhoypada whence it runs to cuttack. It is fed from the River Baitarani at Akhoypada, and it appears that at one time it was proposed to prolong the canal to balasore, a project which had to be abandoned because it was found that there were no rivers of sufficient size to afford an adequate supply of water. Range III which is that contained in this District was constructed between 1871 and 1891 at a cost of Rs. 8,26,000 or 9 87,000 including the cost of distributaries. The average annual cost of maintenance is under Rs. 5,000, and the gross receipts may be estimated for 1897-98 at Rs. 8,000 for transport service, Rs. 1,000 for tollage and Rs. 41,000 for irrigation, making a total Rs. 50,000. The net revenue was accordingly Rs. 45,000 or 4 per cent. on the capital expenditure exclusive of interest charges. The interest charges on the Orissa canals amount, however, at the present day to almost as much as the capital outlay, and adding a deduced interest charge of Rs. 9,00,000 to the capital expenditure we should find that the range of the canal yielded in 1897-98 a profit of 2 per cent. Circumstances were, however, particularly favourable last year, for traffic was large and the area under assessment for irrigation greater than it had ever been before.

The canal is available both for irrigation and traffic. It is little used by country boats, but there is a bi-weekly steamer transport service between Bhadrak and Cuttack under control of the Public Works Department. This was largely used by passengers until the railway opened, and continues to carry a small quantity of goods. Turmeric, chilis, cocoanuts and betel are imported from Cuttack; and rice, tobacco, tamerind, resin and mats, the latter from Midnapur, are sent in exchange. The transport service is carried on at a profit. The total receipt on the whole canal were Rs. 47,000 in 1897-98, while the working expenses were Rs, 18,000 and the net profit was, therefore, Rs. 29,000. There was an increase in traffic due to the construction of the railway. some of the material for which was transported by canal.

The tollage receipts from country boats on the portion of the canal within this District were something over Rs. 1,000 for the past year, and these included receipts for railway material, a source of profit which is now cut off. On the whole tollage revenue shows a considerable decline during last five years. When the railway is finally opened through to Cuttack in the approaching cold season, the transport service will probably be closed. The passenger traffic which has hitherto been responsible for the greater portion of the receipts will desert the canal and the quantity of goods traffic is not nearly sufficient to enable the service to be run at a profit. In that case it is likely that some of the goods traffic will be transferred to the country boats,and the tollage revenue may, therefore, show some improvement, provided the cost of carriage remains cheaper than by rail.

(g) Government of Bengal's No. 1069-I already referred to.

(6) For further details see paras. 183, 188, 189 and 191.

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IRRIGATION FROM THE HIGH LEVEL CANAL (1).

17. This is the only irrigation system in the District. The area theoretically commanded by the canal, and its seven distributaries is 57,500 acres, of which 44,000 acres are actually provided with means for irrigation. The distributaries have a total length of 50 miles. 20,350 acres were under irrigation in 1895-96, 26,556 acres in 1896-97, 29 193 in 1897-98 and 29,537 in 1898-99 The latter figure includes 28,856 acres assessed at Rs. 41,470 under long lease, 171 acres assessed at Rs. 255 under season lease and 510 acres under sugarcane lease assessed at Rs. 2,551. The total assessment is, therefore, Rs. 44,276 for the present year. The long leases are granted for a term of years, generally severe for the supply of water from June till March, and are charged at Re. 1-8-0 or 8 annas per acre according to the height of the lands, the low lying fields which do not ordinarily require irrigation being rated at the lower figure. Season leases are for cotton, muga, cucumber, pumpkin and dalua rice, and the rate paid is Re. 1-8-0 per acre. For sugarcane leases Rs. 5 per acre is charged, and the increase in the area irrigated for this crop during the last three years is remarkable. In 1895-96 there were only 282 acres, in 1896-97 about the same amount, in 1897-98 the average advanced to 425 and now stands at 510. This is to be ascribed to the fear that such crops would be specially assessed. During the few years preceding settlement of rents the zamindars discouraged the growing of special crops like sugarcane, tobacco, cotton and jute and the raiyats were also disinclined to run the risk of imposition of additional rents. After rents had been settled, however a new impetus was given to this description of cultivation. Rents were settled in the neighbourhood of the canal by the early part of 1897, and the next year found a considerable increase in the sugarcane area. The new water-rate rules lately introduced afford some facilities to raiyats for the execution of dalua leases. This crop is always largely grown after a failure of the winter rice, but the normal area under it is very small. In the present year no season leases at all appear to have been executed for dalua cultivation, although in 1896 after the short "sarad" crop of the preceding season, no less than 1,993 acres were under irrigation chiefly in Pargana Bayang.

The area irrigated for cotton remains stationary at 16 acres, while the average of "muga" is 130, of pumpkin 19, of cucumber 5, and of brinjal 1. For the four latter species of crop no leases appear to have been taken out in 1896.

RENTS IN IRRIGATED AREA.

18. Exhaustive enquiries on this subject were made in 1896 and a report was prepared by Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjee, Assistant Settlement Officer. The general conclusion was that rents were not higher in irrigated than in unirrigated areas. There was no evidence tending to show that any enhancement of rent had been made on account of irrigation, or that rents were higher in irrigable than in unirrigable villages. It may be safely said that collections are better in irrigated villages, because the crop is more secure, and also that irrigation renders possible the cultivation of special crops which pay a higher rent, but this is the sum of the advantage derived by the zamindar. I am not disposed to think that the raiyat reaps a considerable profit after payment of the water-rate, except in the case of particular crops like sugarcane. Irrigation of rice lands is usually resorted to for the added security which it affords. It is a method of insurance which minimises the risk of loss. If the crop experiments made by the Public Works Department be examined, and some which are clearly inaccurate be excluded, it will be found that the difference in the yield of irrigated and unirrigated lands is seldom more than two or three maunds which in itself is scarcely sufficient to compensate the raiyat for the expense and trouble of taking out a lease.

RAILWAY.

19. This is a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the construction was commenced in 1895. The line will connect Madras with Calcutta and *via* Sini with the Central Provinces and the Punjab. In February of this year the line was opened temporarily for traffic, though connection between Sini and Madras being made available. A portion of the line between Kola on the Rupnarayan River and Calcutta being still under construction, the connection is made by steamer service. The line will now remain open as far south as Bhadrak, but will be closed during the rains of this year between Bhadrak and Cuttack where the bridges are still incomplete. A daily steamer service on the High Level Canal is however, proposed to be maintained between these two places.

As regards the physical effect of the constructions of this line, it is still early to form any estimate. The waterway allowed appears to be sufficient, and has in several cases been much increased since the original plans were formed. I believe if any lodgement of water is caused on the west of the bank it will be in the neighbourhood of the River Kansbans, the flood of which is both high and sudden. But this stream rapidly subsides, and the water is not likely to stand sufficiently long to damage the crops. Individual fields must necessarily suffer here and there, while others will be correspondingly benefited, but no general effect is anticipated. Scarcely any complaints were made by raiyats on this score at the time of assessment, and if any grievance had existed it would assuredly have been brought forward. When the Grand Trunk Road was constructed zamindars and raiyats alike were up in arms, and I believe their complaints were in some instances substantial. Moreover, very liberal compensation has been paid as to which more will be said under the heading Land Acquisition (2)

(1) See trace. (2) Para, 218.

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PHYSICAL ASPECTS SUMMED UP.

20. These are subsequently more particularly described with reference to separate local areas (3) but may be briefly noted here.

Considering first the area lying between Coast Canal and the sea, we have here extending upwards from the River Gamai to the Burabalang a great plain of grass lands, the grazing ground of herds of cattle and buffalo, with occasional sparse patches of cultivation and low somb jungle upon the sand ridges and near the tidal streams. South of the Gamai between the protective embankment and the sea, the aspect is the same. Between the Burabalang and Hanskura there is a little cultivation immediately on the east of the canal, and beyond this a net work of tidal creeks fringed with heavy jungle. From the Hanskura to the Subarnarekha there is cultivation inside the wooded sand hills which run in parallel ridges along the coast At the mouth of the latter river and along the tidal creeks sprea is impenetrable jungle, and upon the north side the coast-line is marked with sand ridges which protect the cultivated lands extending to the canal.

On the west of the District where the boundary approaches the hills and the lands are higher, the aspect is of a reddish rocky soil partially broken up to yield a scanty crop and exhibiting patches of jungle including a little sal which rarely attains to any size. Yet in other places where the hills run precipitously to the arable lands these are often of considerable fertility. lacking no supply of rain water which brings with it the vegetable sediments drained from the higher riches.

The remainder of the District is a plain of arable lands varying in level from pats or low lands, as the Talhati in Bayang, the Ankura pat and Baharia jhil in Kamardachour to the stretch of higher lands in the centre running from pargana Balikhand upwards and widening towards the town of Balasore.

CLIMATE.

21. The average temperature varies from 47° to 94° during the months of December, January and February, from 62° to 109° in March to May, from 66° to 94° during the rains and from 56° to 92° in October and November. 116° in the month of May is the highest temperature and 44° in the month of the December the lowest recorded in recent years.

A sea-breeze, reported unhealthy by the native population, rises after midday and penetrates eight or ten miles inland during the cold and hot seasons. From March to August the general set of the wind according to the matutinal readings is from the south-west and from September to February from the north-west.

The rainfall averages 60 inches, of which nearly 6 inches fall from November to April and 5 inches in May propitious to the labour of ploughing. Nine inches fall in June, 12 in July, 11 in August, 11 in Septmber and 5 in October in normal years. In April and May the District is visited by severe thunder-storms which gather in the hills and descend upon the adjacent plains.

Of endemic diseases that known as elephantiasis arabum, but more properly in the light of recent researches as 'filaria sanguinis homisus' is the most common and attacks nearly 30 per cent. of the population. Fever and chill are common sicknesses in the cold weather, but the country is singularly free from malaria, saving only in Jaleswar thana where a severe type of this disease is prevalent and retards the growth of population. Of epidemic cholera makes its appearances immediately before and after the rains chiefly in the towns. It seldom spreads to any extent and causes no great mortality, though there were severe visitations in 1853 and during the famine year of 1866.

During the last 60 years the District has not, comparatively speaking, suffered from the violent cyclonic storms and irruptions of the sea, which caused so much loss of life and property during the early years of the century. Some description of the cyclone of 1882 is given subsequently (4). In July 1872 occurred the most violent storm of late years. It was accompanied with tidal irruption all along the sea coast, and some lives and great numbers of cattle were lost. Cyclones have occurred on several other occasions in 1849, 1858, 1863, 1866, 1882, 1886 and 1887, but do not appear to have been attended with loss of life. They generally cause inundation, however, and in 1887 the sea swept over the coast canal embankment and penetrated to within two miles of Balasore town.

Of flood the highest within living memory was that of 1863, which occurred after a fortnight's heavy rain. The month was June and therefore, little damage was done to crops, though nearly every river in the District overflowed.

Of inferior height but more serious in results were the floods of 1892 and 1896, and in the latter year there was gaeat loss of crops in the south of the District. Other years are 1855, 1866 (5), 1872, 1883, 1886 1888, 1894, 1897 and 1898.

No part of the District, except the irrigated area in the south-west, is secure from drought in seasons of abnormally short rainfall. Drought, however, most commonly occurs, though not often in an aggravated form, on the upland stretching from Balikhand to Balasore town, at which point it widens across the District. Even here and there is a good quantity of low lying land so that the effect is not commonly severe. The worst droughts since last

(3) Paras. 183, 189, 189 and 191. (4) Para. 54,

(5) Following the famine, see Para. 61.

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settlement were those of 1852 in Pargana Bayang and Dhamnagar and of 1875 in Soro both in the south, while in 1836, 1839, 1840 and 1865 the loss of crops was common to the greater part of the District and in the latter year culminated in the great famine.

EMBANKMENTS (6).

There is no comprehensive system of protective embankments in this District. In 1853 it was stated (7) that the embankments measured 91 miles. Many of these were small agricultural embankments erected sometimes for irrigation purposes across the beds of streams and sometimes to guard against flood. In a few cases zamindars were at last settlement allowed expenses for maintenance, but the more important embankments were understood to be under the control of Government, and Mr. Mills (8) stated that in "estimating the assets regard had been had to the continuance of the embankments." It was subsequently found by the Public Works Department that many of the old zamindari or agricultural embankments were either useless or actually harmful in their effects. These are known as class IV and have for many years been neglected with the intention of abandoning them at this settlement. Accordingly there are now only three embankments of this nature which the Public Works Department proposes to maintain. The remainder have been surrendered to the zamindars on the understanding that Government should have nothing further to do with them. The total existing mileage under control of this Department is 84, of which a length of 74 miles is under Classes I and II, and situated on the Rivers Subarnarekha and Suma in the north, tke Baitarani, Salandi and Genguty in the south and along the sea face in Pargana Ankura. More will be said on this subject in another portion of the report (9).

(6) Appendix E and trace.
(7) Sir Henry Rickett's report on the eistrict of Balasore.
(8) Mr. Mill's Mimute of 1851.
(9) Paras 183, 191, 195.

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PART I.

CHAPTER II.

INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL DESCRIPION.

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CHAPTER II.

PARGANAS.

22. In considering the fiscal divisions of the District, it will be convenient to notice the parganas first. These are the old fiscal divisions known as "Bisi" or "Khand" under the Hindu kings (1) and placed under the charge of Revenue officials who were responsible for the collections. Under the Moguls these divisions were known as parganas, but the original designations still survive in some of the names, as in Nun-Khand, Derabisi. As the pargana became sub-divided into an increasing number of taluks it still remained a centre of the collection system, and when owing to alienations and combination of the lands of various taluks, many estates became possessed of areas outside the border of their proper pragana, those areas were *de facto* included within that pargana. Hence the existence of those numerous "tahsil-alahidas" which are such a perplexing feature of the present pargana. It has been the custom to regard any village the greater part of which belonged to an estate in another pargana, as a tahsil-alahida village of that pargana and the same confusion has been imported into the designation of small portions of villages which belonged to an estate holding a neighbouring village, these being regarded as tahsil-alahidas of that village and named accordingly.

The pargana divisions bear little reference to physical or other facts and considered as local divisions, they are confusing and troublesome. As exhibiting, however, a combination of a number of neighbouring estates they have some use for statistical purposes. The number of parganas (2) now existing in this District, so for as the temporarily settled portions are concerned amounts to 67.

THANAS (3).

23. I may now turn to the subject of thanas which will naturally lead to, that of villages, houses and population.

I propose to deal with those figures in the appendix which include temporarily settled and lakhraj lands and exclude permanently settled tracts and the Kanika ward's estates. My remarks will therefore not have reference to the latter except when expressly included.

The District contains two subdivisions, of which the sadar includes the five thanas, Basta, Jaleswar, Baliapal, Balasore and Soro with an area of 962 square miles, while the Bhadrak or southern subdivision includes four thanas, Bhadrak, Dhamnagar, Chandbali and Basudebpur. with an area of 750 square miles.

ORIGIN OF THANA.

24. The thanas were constituted in 1806 as convenient local divisions for Police administration, and the boundaries of parganas being known and familiar to the people, the thanas were as far as possible constituted of whole parganas. From the date mentioned the District was divided into four thanas, Basta containing 551 villages, Balasore 536, Soro 622 and Bhadrak 949. In 1853 the number was 6, and it is now 9. That of Basudebpur, then known as Churamani, was subsequently separated from Soro, and those of Dhamanagar and Chandbali from Bhadrak. The thanas of Baliapal and Jaleswar in the north were included at the revision of the District boundary in 1868. Basta and Baliapal thanas contain a considerable number of permanently settled estates and Jaleswar is almost entirely permanently settled, while Chandbali contains the Kanika ward's estate. Of other thanas Soro in the centre of the District is far the largest, containing an area of 399 square miles, 884 villages and a population of 210,000. Thanas Chandbali, Bhadrak and Dhamnagar are the most thickly populated, the density in the former reaching, the figure of 647 to the square mile.

VILLAGES (4).

25. The total number is 3,607 of which 3,044 are inhabited and 563 "*becchapari*" (5) on the average there are something over two villages to the square mile, and in the north of the District villages are smaller and more numerous, while in the south they are larger and fewer. *Becchapari* villages are most common in thanas Balasore and Basta, and this is due not to the fact that there is less ground suitable for village sites but apparently to some eccentricity of survey. The average size of a village is 304 acres and varies form 489 acres in thana Basudebpur, where the coast side *becchapari* villages are very large, to about 250 acres in the north of the District. The villages in Jaleswar are chiefly small "Dian chack" "or tahsil-alahidas" contained in permanently settled villages. Villages generally are larger and in consequence "*becchapari*" villages fewer in the south.

The average population of inhabited villages is 298, and varies from 383 in the south to 249, in the north. Inhabited villages in the south are generally half again as large as in the north. I do not further deal with the figures in the appendix, but they will be found to contain all the statistics ascertainable on the subject.

(1) Para. 45.
(2) Appendix S. and trace.
(3) Appendix A and trace.
(4) Appendix A.
(5) Literally "without roof."

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HOUSES (6).

26. The total number of houses including cowsheds, stores and other such buildings 182,450 and of these 134,534 are dwelling houses. The latter figure excludes, however, the dwelling houses in the towns of Balasore and Bhadrak which may amount to about 6,000. This gives an average of between six and seven Persons to each dwelling house. The number may seem large, but it is to be remembered that a dwelling house often of considerable extent containing two or even three joint families, and further that the well-to-do raiyats frequently keep a servant who resides on his master's premises and has no house of his own.

The number used not, therefore, affect the estimate of the average number of persons in a family, which including resident servants it generally taken as between five and six. The average number of dwelling houses in inhabited villages in the south is 57 and in the north 37, it has already been said that these villages are larger in the south, and they are also more thickly populated. Throughout the temporarily settled portion of the District each inhabited village contains an average of 44 dwelling houses to a population of 298 souls.

POPULATION (7).

27. According to a rough census made in 1840 at the time of survey the population amounted to 651,000. In 1865 before the famine,* the figure was 732,280, and after the famine it was estimated at 485,113. If the estimate of mortality was correct the population certainly recovered with extreme rapidity during the subsequent six years, for in 1872 it had reached the figure of 770,232. During the next nine years the increase was 22 per cent. and in 1881 the population numbered 945,280. By 1891 it was 994,625, an increase of 5 per. cent., and adding 3 per cent. for the last eight years the present population may be estimated at 1,024,463.

The fact that since the famine of 1865-66 the population of the District has increased from 485,000 to one million marks an extraordinary power of recuperation. Taking the increase between 1865 and 1872, from 1872 to 1881 and from 1881 to 1891, we find that the percentages are 59,22 and 5, respectively, and it is not unnatural to draw the conclusion that at the present day the population has almost reached the limit which the land is capable of supporting. The 59 per cent. increase in six years, though a small portion of it is due to the return of emigrant raiyats, exhibits the rate at which, under circumstances admitting of free expansion, population may be expected to develop. But if the rate of increase from 1881 to 1891 was only 5 per cent., it becomes necessary to consider to what cause the decrease is due. It is obvious in the first place that after a large mortality and abandonment of cultivation, the facility in obtaining land, and the reduction in the size of families, by rendering subsistence a matter of much greater ease encourage corresponding increase in population. As circumstances change and subsistence becomes more difficult, there is a natural check to population, so long as the standard of comfort is not abandoned. But these reasons in themselves appear insufficient to account for the lesser rate of increase, and as methods improperly called "malthusian" are never resorted to by any except the educated classes, undoubtedly the further explanation required is found in the habit of emigration largely prevailing in the District. This method of disposal of the surplus population is subsequently noted (8), and need not therefore be dwelt on here.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION.

28. Some note as to the composition of the population at the census of 1891 may be of interest :—

Total population of 1891.	Males.	Females.	HINDUS.		MUSALMANS.		BUDDIST, CHRISTIAN AND OTHERS.		Remarks.
			Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
994,625	481,638	512.987	969,211	97	24,250	2	1,164	1	

Of the first six castes, Brahman, Baidya, Karan, Kayastha, Kshatriya, Khandait which rank as high only three are numerous :—

Brahmans	... 119,289	... 12% of the total population.
Karans	... 24,773	... 2% " " "
Khandaits	... 185,852	... 18% " " "

(6) Appendix A.
(7) Appendix A.
(8) Para. 207.

*Note :—See Chapter on "Materjal condition" in the Orissa Report. The total mortality in the whole Province probably did not exceed 80,000.

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of the intervening castes, most of which rank as *Hatua* the following are most numerous :—

Goura	...	...	...	73,463
Bhandari	...	...	...	17,087
Guria	...	...	...	13,190
Raju	...	...	...	40,757
Chasa	...	...	...	20,672
Teli	...	...	...	46,890
Tanti	...	...	...	56,767
Goala	...	...	...	33,820
Kamar	...	...	...	11,194
Kumhar	...	...	...	11,248
Dhoba	...	...	...	22,625
Rarhi	...	...	...	24,848
Keuta	...	...	...	26,110

Amongst the low castes may be mentioned :—

Gokha	...	...	...	27,147
Pan	...	...	...	54,319
Kadma	...	...	...	33,593

According to the census report the agricultural population numbered 750,607 or 75 per cent. of the total, and of those 299,000 were set down as actual cultivators. I propose elsewhere (9) to say something on the subject of the connection of caste and agriculture.

Density of population (10).

29. The present estimated population of the district is 1,024,463 of which 908,733 are resident in the 1,712 square miles now under settlement. The largest thana Soro contains the largest population *viz.*, 212,000 while the smallest Jalasore including its permanently settled area contains 55,000. The density arise in thanas entirely temporarily settled from 635 to the square mile in Bhadrak to 404 in Basudebpur. The average density in the south is 572, in the north 499, and throughout the entire District 531.

That the density of population should have attained in one thana to the figure of 635 to the square mile or one to the acre, may seem alarming. It is clear that under such circumstances the subsistence limit has been nearly reached. In 1793 the density in well-peopled districts of Bengal including Bengal, Behar and what was then called Orrissa but is now Midnapur was estimated at 200 (1) and the total population at 25,000,000. This had risen by 1882 to 60,000,000 and the density throughout Bengal rose therefore to 480, which is little less than the average for this District.

Towns.

30. The only towns worthy of the name are Balasore and Bhadrak, the former with a population of 21,000 and the latter of 16,000.

Balasore (2) though it includes an extensive bazar is in effect a collection of hamlets, and the area included within Municipal limits is no less than 3,404 acres or 5 square miles surveyed in 28 villages. The town lies upon the right bank of the river Burabalang about 15 miles from the mouth, though only 6 miles in a direct line from the sea. This was one of the earliest European settlements in India, and its history presents some features of considerable interest. Popular tradition ascribes the derivations of the name to the Mahadeb Baneswar, whose temple still stands in Purana Balasore. It is said that in the Dwapara Juga or third of the Hindu ages a demon king named Banasura dwelt in the portion of the town now known as Sunahat (3). He established and named after himself the shrine of Baneswar, and it was his custom every morning to repair to this and to four other temples, Gargareswar at Remna, Khejureswar near Sergarh, Bakreswar in the village of Bankeswar and Mani Nageswar in Bardhampur, and after performance of his devotion to return to his palace by midday. Incredible as the performance of this daily journey of some 40 miles or as the very existence of the demon may appear, the survival of two great tanks lying near the site of the supposed palace of Banasura and the remains of the moat rouud the dwelling of his daughter Usa whose name still survives in that of the village Usamerha (4) may be some way to convince the modern antiquarian of the authenticity of this mythological legend. However this may be, Balasore remained an insignificant village inhabited by fishermen and milkmen until the year 1642 when the British factory was established.

As early as 1514 the Portugeese had effected a settlement at the ancient port of Pipli on the Subarnarekha, 30 miles north of Balasore. The site is now lost and the only trace of European colonisation is found in the name of the Pargana Shabander (5). In the beginning of the 17th century the Portugeese settlement was deserted and in 1635 the first British factory in Bengal was established on its ruins under a Firman of the Mogal Emperor Shajahan. Five years later the patriotism of Dr. Broughton secured permission for the erection of a factory at Balasore, and the location of Pipli having proved inconvenient owing to the silting

(9) Paras. 205, 130.
(10) Appendix A.
(1) Colebrooke's Husbandry of Bengal written in 1794.
(2) Compiled mainly from information submitted by Babu Abhoy Prosad Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, a resident of the town.
(3) Properly 'Sonita' the bloody, so called after the fight between Baneswar's men and his daughter's lover Pradyumna, the son of Krishna.
(4) More properly Ushabash or the dwelling place of Usa.
(5) Saheb-Bunber, the Sahib's port.

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of the Subarnarekha, the little Colony removed its quarters to what is now known as the village Barbati on the right bank of the Burabalang, a mile below the site of the modern town of Balasore. The factory was protected on one side by the river and upon the other three by a deep moat, and a native village inhabited by the artisans and weavers who worked for the Company sprang up rapidly around it. The trade at this time was in "satran", a kind of coarse long cloth, and in muslin, for the manufacture of which Orissa had early been famous. Though surrounded by strife and dangers the Colony continued its peaceful existence for upwards of a hundred and thirty years, and the only occasion when its security appeared to have been menaced was in 1688. In that year, on the outbreak of hostilities between the British and the Mogul Emperor when the Company's servants removed in a body from the Hugli to Balasore. The Governor of the town seized two factors as hostages, whereupon Captain Heath burned and plundered the town. But as early as the year 1700 the Burabalang, like all Orissa rivers, had commenced to silt at the mouth and the passage of the bar gradually became more difficult. From 1751 the decline of the factory set in, and it appears to have been ultimately abandoned before 1786. It was found in ruins when the British entered Balasore in 1803. The only traces of it now existing are the graveyard and a house in Barbati said to occupy the site of the old factory building. This house is now the residence of one Baidyanath Kar and was at one time the Collector's kachhari built by Mr. W. Blunt as Commissioner. The cemetery contains 33 graves with dates from 1684 to 1886, the latter being that of the tomb of Sir Henry Ricketts, Collector of the District, from 1827 to 1836, whose body was sent here for burial from England. Little remains to be said as to the town itself. The residents include some of the leading Zamindars, such as Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, Babu Raj Narayan Das and the Mondal family whose incomes may vary from thirty to fifty thousand rupees, and a considerable trading community the importance and wealth of which is rapidly on the increase. Some of the merchants are Urias and Bengalis, but the majority are Musalmans, Madrasis and men of Bombay. The Telis in particular are acquiring considerable local influence as large money lenders.

The town is the head-quarters of the District and the Administration includes a District Magistrate and Collector with three or four Deputies an Executive Engineer, a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, who is also Health Officer of the town, a Munsiff, three benches of Honorary Magistrates and a Sub-Registrar. A Proof Range under control of an officer of the Royal Artillery has lately been established at Chandipur near the mouth of the Burabalang, and an office and other buildings in connection with it are in process of erection in the town. There is a Jail, a General Hospital, Charitable Dispensary, a Roman Catholic Mission with a school and orphanage and a settlement of Free Will Baptists from new Hempshire W. S. Just outside Municipal limits to the west are the quarters of a District and Assistant Railway Engineer together with the new station buildings which are now approaching completion. The railway bridge over the Burabalang was opened on the 9th May of the current year, and though in regard to size it does not compare with those of the Brahmani and Mahanadi in Cuttack, yet it has an importance of its own as an imposing structure, as the only bridge in the province constructed in tidal water, and as the visible sign of the commencement of what may prove a new era in the trade and material circumstances of the District.

The climate of the town is healthy, and with the exception of cholera outbreaks before and after the rains there is little sickness. The rainfall is large and averaged 70 inches during the last five years. Opium eating is properly described as the curse of the town, which has earned for itself an unenviable reputation for the abnormal quality of the drug consumed. The lower classes especially regard it as a preventive of chill and fever, and men, women and children alike look upon it as an item of their daily food.

It remains to notice Balasore as a port. At the commencement of the century it was the only one of which Orissa could boast, and through after the abandonment of the old settlement trade stagnated until the British entered the Province in 1803, the circumstances of the port subsequently rapidly improved. In 1853 the sloops numbered 167, although 44 had been lost in the gale of 1851 and the trade was rapidly increasing. Between 1848 and 1852 the annual value of the imports rose from Rs. 83,000 to Rs. 1,01,000 and of the export from Rs. 12,600 to Rs. 1,99,000 nearly the whole of the latter being rice and paddy. The highest export figure was reached in 1850 when the amount was Rs. 3,49,000 and the subsequent falling off was attributable to the loss of shipping in the storm. The manufacture of salt gave the chief fillip to the trade, and with its abandonment there was a considerable decline. It is not necessary to deal further with the present trade than to note that in 1897-98 the total value of the exports was Rs. 12,96,350 and of the imports Rs. 16,25,561 (x) and that since 1850, a new and valuable export trade has arisen in stonewar 'of nuguni' (y) quarried chiefly in Nilgiri.

Foreign Settlements at Balasore.

31. The British was not the only factory at Balasore, for the French, Dutch and Danes also possessed settlements. The two latter known as Ulansahi and Denamardanga were ceded to us in 1846 and are now held as khasmahals and leased on *"ijara"* to Raja Baikuntha Nath De. The area of each is 7 acres. The most round the Dutch factory known as

(x) For particulars see Appendix D D and paras. 208 and 209.

(y) See para. 211.

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Ulannala, and the graveyard containing two old fashioned monuments are still in existence. The French settlement was never ceded and remains the territory of that nation. It is under the authority of the Administrator General at Chandernagar. I cannot ascertain whether this factory, now known as Frasdanga, was ever captured by the British, but the French certainly ceased to occupy it, and under the treaty of 1783 it was restored to them with their other factories, the restoration being actually made in 1786. The area at this time appears to have been 64 acres, which according to the map of last settlement had diminished to 43 acres. At this settlement an area of 169 acres was claimed as French territory, and Mr. Maddox was directed to enquire into the matter. He held the claim to be untenable, and his recommendation that the area should be limited to 38 acres of which the French were actually in possession was accepted by Government.

The lease of this French territory is disposed of annually by auction, and generally fetches a considerable sum, the profits to the lessee from the Abkari revenue alone being Rs. 250 per annum. The lease realised as much as Rs. 925 in 1878 when it was purchased by the Mondol family who were anxious to control the Frasdanga blacksmith's trade, so as to hold a monopoly of it in their neighbouring bazar. In the following year again it realised Rs 462, the purchaser being desirous of establishing a monopoly in the liquor business of the town. The former lessee Raghunath Mahapatra made the position of both his successors so uncomfortable that neither afterwards came forward and he purchased the lease himself in 1880 for Rs. 100. It has since passed into the hands of Raja Baikuntha Nath De.

The existence of Frasdanga has been a fruitful source of trouble to the authorities. Resort was at one time habitually made there for the purpose of disposing of stolen goods and for other criminal purposes, and in 1893 a criminal case which attracted some notoriety was brought by Raghunath Mahapatra against the lessee on the charge of kidnapping him out of British India. All these settlements were centres for the illicit traffic in opium during the early part of the century, and the drug was smuggled into British territory in large quantities.

BHADRAK (*a*).

32. This is the contre of the southern subdivision and lies on the bank of the Salandi at the 43rd mile of the Trunk Road below Balasore. It consists of a group of hamlets covering an area of some three square miles and contains a population of 16,000 of which 75% are Musalmans. The town contains two quarters, the Naya Bazar on the right bank of the Salandi and the Purana Bazar on the left. The former is situated near the Trunk Road and contains numerous lodging houses for travellers, for suitors in the courts and for the clerks and mohurirs in Government employ.

Provisions are the chief commodities sold in this bazar, though a short time ago some Bengali merchants opened shops for the sale of tobacco and piece goods. The real centre of trade is however, the Purana Bazar, where the Musalman element is strongest. The mahajans, zamindars, and merchants reside here, and Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company have a store for the sale of Liverpool salt and petroleum. Another business for the sale of Madras salt has lately been opened up by a company for which Messrs. McNeil and Company are the local agents.

In addition to the stores and shops there are two markets held weekly upon Wednesdays and Saturdays. Some description of these will be found under that heading (*b*), but it may be noted here that the Wednesday market is the most important in the District, and sales of cattle, timber and fuel take place there to a large extent.

The following are the principle articles of trade *rice*, and *paddy* very rarely are purchased during the five months following the sarad harvest by Bombay *Nakoda* merchants either from the local rice dealers or through agents who visit the smaller market.

Salt. imported by merchants to a small extent from Calcutta. The chief business is done by Turner Morrison and Company, who in the year ending March 1899 sold 35,191 maunds, value one and a quarter lakhs of rupees at Rs. 3-10-6 per maund. I believe the Company is likely to be supplemented by the new agency already referred to since the Madras salt can be put on the market at a cheaper rate than the Liverpool articles.

Kerosineoil. The sales of the smaller merchants amount to and annual total of Rs. 5,000. The largest importers are, however. Turner Morrison and Company who sold last year 7,536 cases at Rs, 3 11-0 per case. total value Rs. 27,600.

Cotton. There are four merchants who import English piece cottons from Calcutta to the total value of one and-a-quarter lakhs of rupees annually.

Cattle. Sheikh Iman and some five other Musalman merchants purchase cattle at the local markets of Bhadrak, Dhusuri, Ramchandrapur and Dubel to the amount of about Rs. 9,000 annually. Taking Rs. 10 as the average value, the trade amounts to Rs 90,000. The cattle are sent by the Trunk Road to Midnapur, where some of them are purchased as plough oxen but most go to Calcutta and further north where they supply the meat markets.

Hides Golab Khan and half a dozen others control the trade, and the value of the export is about Rs 72,000 per annum. The hides are sent to Calcutta a few by Balasore but most by Chandbali.

(*a*) From information supplied by Babu Harakrishna Mahanti, Assistant Settlement Officer.

(*b*) Para. 33.

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Yarns. English and Bengal twist for the manufacture of local cloth is imported to the annual value of Rs. 23,000.

Turmeric, chilis, sugar and *cocoanuts* are imported by steamer from Cuttack by three Marwaris and othor local traders, The sugar is in the form of molasses and " kand ". The same merchants export rasin and tamerind to Cuttack.

Betelnut, sices, wheaten-flour, refined sugar, potatoes and *plantains* are imported to the annual value of Rs. 10,000 from Calcutta *via* Chandbali by Sankar Sahu and others. A small quantity of potatoes and betelnuts also comes from Cuttack.

Ghee is brought from the grazing grounds of Pargana Ankura and some exported to Calcutta and Midnapur.

Though living in the town is dear and a proverbial saying runs that fuels costs a pice for half-a-seer, the town peoples are prosperous, and even the beggars have lands (7). There are many respectable resident Musalman families, and they are careful to maintain a position and social observances which distinguish them from the ordinary Mahomedan community in the mufasal. The climate is considered superior to that of Balasore, but there are severe outbreaks of cholera in the season preceding the rains.

MARKETS (8).

33. The number of markets in the temporarily settled portion of the District is 59, and particulars of area, position, assessment and of the commodities ordinarily sold at each will be found in the appendix referred to. Many of the markets are situated on Bahal and the most important of all that of Bhadrak, on bazyafti land. The total assessment imposed on the zamindar in whose estates markets lie amounts to Rs. 783, and was fixed as a ground rent varying from Rs. 1-3-0 to Rs. 210 per acre.

Though with a few exceptions, they are not of great size, they are well distributed for the supply of local wants and as centres where grain collects for export. It is likely that in the course of the next new years markets of considerable size will spring up in proximity to the railway stations, and some that now exist in less convenient situations will decline. The commodities ordinarily exibited for sale include cottons of local and English manufacture, brass and *kansa* (9) utensils and ornaments, kerosine oil, provisions of all sorts such as paddy, rice, salt, spices, molasses, dried fish, vegetables, dal, fruits, fresh-fish, castor and mustard oil, gram, confectionery, fried rice, milk and pan for chewing, earthen-ware pottery, blacksmiths'-ware, mats, brooms, fuel, cheap finery, hair oil, mirrors, combs, soap, needles, pins, tobacco, sal leaves, scrap, iron, cotton thread, string, rope and small utensils and lamps made of tin.

At markets of a larger size there is often a trade in special articles including cattle, timber, charcoal, yarn, tamarind, resin, drugs (opium, bhang and ganja), medicines, ghee, tari and Uria books and tracts sold by Missionaries. In the cold season Kabuli-pedlars sell warm cloths of various descriptions. The regular shop-keepers do a lucrative trade and make a profit from 50 to 100 per cent.

From noon till 9 o'clock at night the Uria market presents a busy scene. The traders set out their wares each in his appointed place. The drummer and flute blower make music at every shop in turn and recive a few pies or small article exposed for sale. The sweeper collects a similar contribution. The village postman attends to deliver letters, and the zamindar's peons press the raiyats for their rents. People, women predominating, flock in with rice or fish for sale and to make purchases for the family wants. The dandidar or weigher appointed to supervise the market goes round to receive his commissions on the sales or to give his opinion on the rates to prevail for the day. The Gomasta of the zamindar or the ijaradar who has taken a lease of the market, collects his " tola " in kind or cash or sometimes a stipulated annual rent from every shop. The money-changer exhibits piles of small coins and cowries and a shop-keeper may be seen bartering his goods in exchange for some articles of domestic requirements.

In the north of the District the three markets of most importance are Singla in Nangleswar, Deula in Bhograi and Shahaji in Remna near Balasore. The average attendance at these is probably seven or eight hundred, and people come to them from a distance of ten or twelve miles.

The two daily markets of Balasore town are entitled to some notice. The most important is that in the centre of the town, belonging jointly to the zamindars the Mondal family, Babu Rasik Charan De and Babu Dolgobind Ghose. The markets contain some brick buildings erected by the Mondals, and these are occupied by the fish and vegetable sellers. The Mondals are proprietors of the fishery estate (10) in the River Burabalang and have shown some enterprise and business capacity in providing the fishermen with means for disposing of their catch.

(7) One of these professional beggars on receiving a dole of rice from an Assistant Settlement Officer in the town proceeded to urge some grievance with reference to the assessment of his thani holding.
(8) Appendix F.
(9) Bell metal.
(10) Para. 94.

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Vegetables from Remna and the villages near the town, sea-fish from Chandipur on the coast, seasonable fruits including pineapples, guavas, plantains and a species of orange from the Gurjats are daily brought for sale, and at the bi-weekly market there is a trade in brass and *Kansa* ornaments and utensils, and in cloth which is largely purchased by Santhali women from the Gurjats. At the approach of the rains *chamars* bring umbrellas, hats and *pakhias* of palm leaf and bamboo. The markets are let out to contractors, who collect "tola," generally half a pice per day, from the sellers. The shops are paid for at from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 a month. The lessee of the vegetable market pays a rent of Rs. 25 per month, and Rs. 15 a month are paid by the *ijardar* of the fish market. The market is capable of improvement and requires a supply of drinking water. It is under the control of the Municipality which levies a quarterly tax of Rs. 35.

The other market is situated on the Trunk Road and was constituted as a *sarai* for travellers. The trade is in provisions only. It is let out annually by the Municipality by acution and the rent now realised is Rs. 106. It contains lodgings for travellers and suitors in the Courts, but with the advent of the railway its importance as a *sarai* for travellers is declining. The lodgings are now occupied by railway contractors and coolies.

In the south may be mentioned Chandbali, Jamjhari on the Trunk Roard between Soro and Bhadrak and Turigaria in Mangalpur. But the most important of all is that of Bhadrak known as Esafpur. This consists in fact of two markets, one of which is situated on bazyafti land and the other on that of Babu Radhakanta Rai Mahasay, zamindar. This has lately been established and has attracted much of the trade of the old market.

The specialities of the old market are timber and cattle, and of the latter the yearly sales average 6,500 value Rs. 39,000, which gives a price of Rs. 6 per head. Each purchaser pays to the *ijaradars*, a fee of 3 pies per rupee, while the sellers pay a similar amount per head of cattle, and the total fees derived are Rs. 700. Various portions of the markets are let out annually to *ijaradars* the leases being disposed of by auction. The fees levied on the sale of timber varies from 1½ to 6 pies according to size, and the annual amount paid by *ijaradar* of this portion was found to be Rs. 120. The income derived from shops is Rs. 700. The total annual sum realised by the *bazyaftidar* after deductions of the *ijaradars*, profits on cattle and miscellaneous shops, probably does not fall short of Rs. 1,000 (11).

PORTS.

34. The tendency of Balasore rivers to silt at the mouths has been fatal to the stability of almost every port in the District. It was on this account that Pipli was abandoned in 1642 and the same cause led to the decay of Balasore last century. In the year 1871 there were said to be seven principal ports, Subarnarekha, Sartha, Chhauna, Balasore, Laichanpur, Churamon and Dhamra (including Chandbali). Owing to the silting of the river mouths, to the constructure of the east-canal, which facilitated the silting while it also provided a new waterway, and to the abandonment of salt manufacture, some of these have ceased to exist, while the position of others has been changed. Thus Subarnarekha is now represented by Batanga and Mandhata on the Coast Canal and Barbatia on the Gochida River, Panchpara has taken the place of Sartha, Chhauna, Laichanpur and Churaman (1) have ceased to exist, a new port has formed at Baliapal on the Matai River and Chandbali has absorbed the trade of the old port of Dhamra situated 15 miles lower down the river at the confluence of the Matai Some account may now be given of the seven existing ports in the orders of their importance, with the exception of Balasore, which has been already treated of as a town. Particulars of the imports and exports both of Balasore and Chandbali will be found under that heading (2).

CHANDBALI.

The establishment of this port is due to the enterprise of Captain McNeil, who 30 years ago sailed up Dhamra with Mr. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, with the intention of his discovering a suitable site. Chandbali, which was then a small village occupied by a few fishermen's huts was found to combine the advantages of high position, free from all risks of innundation, and sufficient depth of water in immediate proximity to the river bank. Captain McNeil immediately obtained a lease of a small area of land by arrangement with the zamindar, subsequently government, recognising the advantage of the site, acquired an area of 179 acres, which now forms the Chandbali khasmahal and includes the land leased by Captain McNeil. These eventually passed into the hands of the I. G. S. N. Co. and Messrs. McNeil & Co. to whom the first leases were granted by government in 1877. The area held by the two companies now amounts to 12 acres, and besides offices and ware-houses contains a flourishing bazar which occupies one-third of the area. The tenants of the companies pay rents amounting to Rs. 2,500 and the rents payable by the companies under the leases lately granted amount to Rs. 168.

Chandbali lies on the north bank of the Baitarani River some eight miles west of its confluence with the the Brahmani and 20 miles from the mouth. It is connected with the interior by the River Matai the Bhadrak Road and various tidal creeks. The river-frontage area is small and contains chiefly the companies ware-houses, bazar and lodging houses. At the

(11) Particulars obtained from an enquiry by babu Prasanna Coomer Banerjee, Assistant Settlement Officer.
(1) Once a centre of salt and rice export. The zamindars levied in 1832 a tax of Rs. 678 on the export of rice alone.
(2) Paras. 208 and 209.

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divergence of the Bhadrak Road there is a second bazar and a flourishing market. Particulars of the trade of the port will be found under the heading imports and exports (3).

Mandhata is situated on the Coast-Canal, a short distance above the crossing of the River Haskura. This port has been in existence but a few years and is of growing importance. A bazar including a number of stores has been established, and rice and paddy together with a small quantity of "Birhi" from Singla market are collected by the merchant for export to Calcutta in country boats by the canal. The total value of the exports amounts to about Rs. 90,000. The imports include the usual items, English cloths, English and Bengali yarn, betel-nut, spices, kerosine oil, potatoes and turmeric and the total value amounts to Rs. 70,000.

Baliapal on the River Matai near Karanjaria bungalow affords a trade centre for Pargana Ankura and part of Killa Kanika. The chief export is rice which to the annual value of a lakh of rupees is despatched in sloops to Calcutta, Madras, and the Lacadives and Maladives.

Barbatia on the Gochida River, a tributary of the Subarnarekha exports rice, paddy and mats to Calcutta in country boats by the canal and also in small sloops by sea The value of the exports amounts to less than a lakh, and the imports include the customary articles but are chiefly oil and cloths.

Batanga is situated on the Coast Canal some six miles north of Bhograi lock and not far from Doula market. Some Bombay merchants have established stores here and export rice to the value of about half-a-lakh of rupees *via* the Coast Canal to Calcutta, whence it is sent to Bombay.

Other centres from which a small export trade is carried on, but hardly worthy the name of ports are Talpada, Inchuri and other places along the Coast Canal where perhaps a single trader has established himself. At Churakhai on a tidal creek communicating with the Panchpara River and adjoining the Trunk Road 12 miles north of Balasore is a warehouse belonging to a Contai merchant, whence country boats loaded with rice travel down into the Coast Canal and so to Calcutta returning with oil and other commodities.

A similar centre is Panchrekhi on a tidal creek connecting with the Subarnarekha near Jamkunda. There are two stores here and rice is exported to Calcutta.

SOILS.

35. Lands are ordinarily of three classes:—

(1) "Jala" or rice lands.

(2) "Pal" or river side lands enriched with silt deposit. These grow tobacco, cotton, rabi crops and the best paddy.

(3) "Kala" the high lands of the homestead, which generally grow vegetables. These are constantly enriched by manure and refuse of all kinds and are locally known "harfasal" or capable of growing every description of crop. Soils are further distinguished as:—

"Matial", soil including a large proportion of clay, grows biali, sarad. sugarcane, kulthi and other rabi crops.

"Dorasa", a mixture of clay and sand, grows biali, sarad, sugarcane, kulthi and other rabi crops.

"Baliara" sandy, soil grows, sarad.

"Chikta matial", adhesive clay, grows sarad. Two further classifications under which all lands fall are :—

"Dangar" upland soil grows, sarad.

"Gahir" low land soil grows, sarad and balua lands growing sarad are generally classed according to their situation. The first class or "aul" includes all soils which retain moisture up to the time when the ear is fully ripe. Homestead and Alluvial lands also rank under this class on account of their special fertility.

The second class or "doem" includes the medium level soils which retain moisture up to September. Inferior and sandy soil rank under the third class or "soem"

There also exists a fourth class and sometimes a fifth and sixth.

CROPS (4)

36. Babu N. N. Banerjee in his report on the agriculture of Cuttack has given on his subject a quantity of information which is equally applicable to this District and I shall, therefore, treat the subject as shortly as possible. Paddy is the principal crop and includes three distant classes "sarad". "biali" and "dalua."

Of the 776,000 acres of cropped land in the area under settlement of rents no less than 708,800 or 91 per cent. are under sarad rice. Three descriptions are recognised "ashu" grown on high lands, "kanda" grown on land of mean level and "garu", grown on low lands. On the higher level the crop is sown broadcaste but in the low lands especially in parganas Ankura, Bhera, Kaima, and Bayang; it is transplanted because in such parts the water gather more quickly would wash away the seeds or drawn the early seedlings. But

(3) Paras. 208 and 209. (4) Appndices I and J.

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transplantation is also resorted to for a better crop since only the strongest seedlings are planted and the better class of raiyats possess "Talhatis" plots good high land generally within their "baris" and especially reserved for growing the paddy for transplantation. A quarter of an acre of Talhatti suffices for the transplantation of four times that area. The transplanted crop is expected to yield from one to five maunds in excess of that shown broadcast.

The sowing is the work of May or June according as the rain is early or late "asu" is reaped in August or September, "khanda" in September and October and "garo" from November to January. The yield is from 10 maunds of paddy to the acre in the unfertile tracts such as Ambohatta to 30 maunds in the best river side lands on the Burabalang below Balasore on the virgin soil of the reclaimed lands by the Subarnarekha and in some parts of Ankura. The greater part of the District yields an average of 18 maunds in fair seasons, but taking good and bad lands alike and with due regard to the floods and drought to which the country is periodically subjected the average outturn is to be estimated at very little more than 15 maunds.

Excluding experiments not worthy of credit, on the jail lands in the Balasore town and excluding also those of the Public Works Department which are taken on one twenty-fifth of an acre, and that the best portion of the best field found experimental cuttings show an average of 20 maunds of paddy and 22 maunds of straw per acre.

Particulars of 146 locally recognised description of "sarad" rice grouped under the heads of fine, medium and common, with particulars of the soil upon which they are grown will be found in Appendix H.

Biali rice is not grown in quantities but in almost every part of the District. The average under this corp is 5,400 or not hundredth part of that under sarad. It is sown upon high lands in the month of May and reaped in August and September. Being, thus an early crop, although the cost of raising it is high and 50 seers of seed are requisite for an acre, it is grown on a portion of this holding by the tenant who has no store of rice or who is being pressed by his landlord for payment of rent. The yield is 10 or 12 maunds of paddy to the acre and the various descriptions are noted in the appendix to which reference has been made.

"Dalua." The area shown under this crop is 800 acres only, but varies considerably from year to year. There is little ground suitable for its cultivation, for it requires a low level and facilities for irrigation. Sown or more commonly transplanted in December and January, it is harvested in April and May and the yield is from 8 to 12 maunds. The crop is scarcely grown except in Dhamnagar, Bayang, Senaut and Bhera in the south of the District, and though the normal area under it is small it is largely sown after a failure of the "saradh" rice This, after the year of 1895 when the Sarad crop was destroyed, no less than 2,000 acres were put under irrigation from the high level canal and the area irrigated from other sources was probably as great.

Other food grains.

37. Other food grains grown include "mug," "birhi" "kulthi" "chana," "arhar (5)" "maka (6)" and "Barguri (7)." The total area under these crops is only 8,000 acres, they are generally grown on twice cropped lands and are named in the order of their importance.

Mug is of three kinds, "dhala," "kala," and "jai," the latter being in the greatest demand on account of its superior flavour. It is sown broadcast in August and September and reaped in December and January, the average outturn being from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds. It is eaten as *dal*.

Birhi is similar to 'mug' and is sown broadcast during the rains.

Kulthi grown chiefly in Senaut, Randiaorgara and Dhamnagar is sown in November and cut in February. It is the cheapest of the "rabi" crops and is commonly eaten as "dal" by the poorer classes.

Chana is sown in August and September rnd reaped in December. It is eaten as *dal*.

Arhar is sown in June on *Kala* lands and reaped in December. The plants grow to a considerable height.

Maka is a crop grown in "baris" only. It is sown in July and in September the cobs are plucked and eaten fried. It is chiefly produced in Senaut, Kundi and Sahabandar.

Barguri is very similar to "chana". It is eaten as *dal* and also used for the preparation of sweetmeats.

Oil seeds.

38. Oil seeds include "mustard (8)," "gaba" (9), "linseed (10), and til (1), and the area covered by these crops is 600 acres.

Mustard is sown broadcast on *pal* lands and "baris" during October and November and reaped in February. It is grown chiefly in Senaut, Sahabandar, Bhograi, Kundi, Phulwar and Sunhat. Generally a tenant puts only a few gunts (2) under this crop, and the yield is about 10 seers per gunt. Mustard oil is used for cooking purposes and by the better classes for anointing the body before bathing. Four seers of seeds yield one of oil.

(5) These five grains are pulses.
(6) Maize.
(7) This is a description of bean, but may rank as pulse.
(8) 'Sarisa or rai.'
(9) Castor oil.
(10) Tisi.
(1) Sesamum.
(2) One twenty-fifth of an acre.

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The *castor oil* plant is grown in a similar fashion. It prefers a dry soil and requires water only when the fruit is ripening. The yield is about 3 maunds per acre and a maund of seed will yield 10 seers of oil. The oil is cheaper than that of mustard and is used by the poorer classes for the same purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

39. Spices including *dhania* (3), *joani* (4) and *panmauri* 5) cover an area of about 100 acres and are grown on *pal* lands or in *baris*, being sown broadcast in November and reaped in February.

Sugarcane.—The area is recorded as less than 500 acres, but this figure does not represent actual facts. The crop is chiefly grown in Dhamnagar under irrigation from the high level canal, and no less than 500 acres are irrigated this year in the pargana named. The acreage now under sugarcane may be estimated at 700 acres. The two varieties are "Kantari" and "Bansia," and the former gives a better yield. The crop needs careful attention and a plentiful supply of water. The cutting are planted in rows during January and February and the crop is reaped in October and November. The cane is crushed in wooden mills worked by oxen and the process of extracting the "gur" is a wasteful one. At Bhadrak there are also some 15 or 20 mills of a more modern make, which are hired out to the cultivation. The yield of "gur" is from 25 to 60 maunds per acre, value Rs. 125 to Rs. 300 at Rs. 5 per maund but the cost of cultivation (6) is 60 or 70 rupees per acre, and the crop is therefore not to be grown except by well-to-do raiyats who can afford the expenditure of capital. Morever, the crop is thought to exhaust the soil and the same land is not put under cane for more than two consecutive years, after which it lies another year fallow.

Cotton and *jute* cover 200 acres. The latter is grown in small quantities throughout the District, and generally in "bari" lands. In the north it is found most frequently on the banks of the Subarnarekha. Of cotton the two varieties are "bara" and "chota" kapa. The former is grown in the homestead land and attains a height of 7 or 8 feet, yielding a crop for several years. The latter is grown on river-side lands, the seeds being mixed with cowdung and sown broadcast during November. The harvest is taken during April and yield to the acre is about a maund of cleaned cotton which may sell for Rs. 20.

Tobacco is grown upon some 20 acres of river-side lands in Dhamnagar and Senaut and the yield is said to be 8 maunds which may be valued at Rs. 160. The cost of cultivation does not exceed Rs. 60 per acre.

Pan or betel leaf is grown on 120 acres chiefly in Bhograi where, however, the area has decreased since last settlement. One Village Kalyani produces the crop in the centre of the district, and some is grown in the neighbourhood of Bhadrak. The plan is a creeper grown on a raised garden one or two "gunts" in size, carefully fenced in and covered with a thatched roof. About 6,000 plants grown on a garden of two gunts and the leaves are thrown out in pairs at regular intervals, about four being plucked from each stem every month. The leaves sell at an average price of 1,500 per rupee, and the value of the yearly outturn is Rs. 190. The expenditure is Rs. 50(7) and the profit is therefore Rs. 140. The average life of a garden is 18 years. The cultivation is in the hands of a special caste, the Baraji or Barui of Bengal.

Inkar covers an area of 100 acres. This is a reed generally found growing on wet lands in the vicinity of pan gardens and is used in thatching the outer fence and as a support for the plant.

Miscellaneous vegetables are largely grown on the homestead lands which cover an area of 41,700 acres. An area of 1,300 acres is shown under brinjal, and other vegetables include pumpkin (8), cucumber (9) and melon (10).

These are grown most largely in Remna, Phulwar and Kemdi for the supply of the Balasore market and in Randia-orgara, Senaut and Dhamnagar for that of Bhadrak.

(3) Corriander seed.
(4) I do not know what the name is.
(5) Aniseed.
(6) Appendix K.
(7) Appendix L.
(8 Boitala.
(9) "Phuti and Kakuri."
(10) "Tarbuj"

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PART II.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Para. 40.—General outline.
,, 41.—Boundary disputes and attestation.
,, 42.—Fair rent work.
,, 43.—Other branches of the work.
,, 44.—Cost.

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PART II.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT PROCEEDINGS.

40. *General outline.*— I propose to go very briefly into this matter, making only some note of the officers employed, the period occupied by the various stages of the work and the cost incurred. It is not proposed to give any account of points relating to procedure. This was in no way peculiar to the District and the subject is, therefore, left for mention in the Provincial Report.

The area under survey and settlement was 1733·11 square miles. The area in which settlement of rent was made amounted to 1669·32 square miles, and that under settlement of revenue to 1499·08 square miles. (1)

The survey proceedings were completed between 1891-92 and 1894-95 at a total cost of Rs. 2,97,069.

Khanapuri commenced in 1891 in the south of the District and by the end of September 1894 this work was complete, and 934 villages containing 775·375 plots had been attested. The following Officers were employed between these dates :—

Mr. S. L. Maddox.
" C. A. Radice.
" B. C. Mitra.
" J. G. Cumming.
" W. B. Thomson.
" J. Taylor.
Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji.
" Ramesh Chander Das.
" Girish Chander Dutt.
" Raj Kishore Das.
" Hara Krishna Mohanty.
" Chaku Lal Sarkar.

In October 1894 the District was constituted a separate charge under Mr. S. L. Maddox as Settlement officer and by September 1895, five-sixths of the attestation work was completed. The Officers employed during this year were as follows :—

Mr. W. B. Thomson.
Babu Srigopal Bhattacharji.
" Chandi Charan Chatterji.
" Abhoy Prosad Das.
" Girish Chander Dutt.
" Hara Krishna Mahanty.
" Chaku Lal Sarkar.
" Prasanna Kumar Banerji.
" Ramesh Chander Das.
" Jogneswar Biswas.
" Jogannath Dutt.

All except Babus Prassana Kumar Banerji and Jagannath Dutt reverted during recess.

On the 18th February 1896 Mr. S. L. Maddox was appointed Settlement Officer of Orissa in lieu of Mr. W. Maude and in the succeeding March Mr. W. B. Thomson was placed as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of this District. In the Middle of February 1897 he was relieved by Mr. D. H. Kingsford who has remained in charge since that date.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES AND ATTESTATION.

41. The following statements exhibit the progress made in disposal of boundary disputes and attestation :—

Boundary Disputes.				Rs.
Up to 30th September 1894	...	...	...	1,154
September 1894 to September 1895		...	...	407
Do. 1895	do. 1896	...	...	210
Do. 1896	do. 1897	...	...	36
	Total		...	1,807

Attestation		Villages.		Plots.
Up to 30th September 1894		934	...	775,375
Do.	1894—1895	1,962	...	1,204,215
Do.	1895—1896	686	...	232,765
Do.	1896—1897	10	...	14,756
Do.	1897—1898	14	...	2,654
Do.	1898—1899	1	...	7
	Total	3,607		2,229,772

This work was thus practically completed by the end of 1896.

(1) These figures were recorded before the areas were finally revised.

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FAIR RENT WORK.

42. The progress in fair rent work was as follows :—

Years.	Villages.	Tenants.	Existing assets Rs.	Settled assets. Rs.	Enhancement. per cent	REMARKS.
1895-96	804	97,912	1,73,700	2,24,000	30	The work was chiefly in the south-western parganas.
1896-97	1,598	261 109	5,94 000	6 87,000	16	In the centre and south-east
1897-98	1,074	96,132	1,71,000	2,13,000	25	In the north.
1898-99	107	15,760	39,000	45,000	16	In pargana Kamardachor only.
Total ...	3,583	470.933	9.77.000	11.69.000(1)	20	

NOTE:—These figures have been corrected and revised in the Provincial Report. The figures for 1895-96 are misleading because certain valuations included in the settled assets have not also been included in existing assets.

Thus most of the settlement of rents was accomplished between 1895 and 1898 and more than half in a single year 1896-97.

The variations in the percentage of enhancement require some explanation. In the first year work was for the most part carried on in backward areas and there was also a large amount of new cultivation. The enhancement of 1897-98 is due chiefly to the latter cause.

The following statement exhibit the fair rent work performed by the individual officers employed :—

NAME OF OFFICERS.	Total No. of Villages.	Total No of Tenants.	No. of days spent in camp	
Mr. W. B. Thomson	11	1,882	...	
Babu Srigopal Bhattacharji	372	49,638	531	
,, Rames Chunder Dass	237	29,915	273	
,, Prasanna Kumar Banerji	303	39,903	287	
,, Jagneswar Biswas	447	42,079	473	
,, Girish Chander Dutt	18	2,663	67	
,, Abhoy Prosad Dass	454	58,310	835	
,, Hari Krishna Mahanty	176	49,981	587	
,, Kunja Behari Goswami	142	16,215	170	
,, Jagabandhu Ghose	2: 4	42,802	371	
,, Debendra Nath Bose	377	52,169	535	
,, Saradanand Dass	157	19,519	199	
,, Surendra Nath Sarkar	268	32,562	281	
,, Ishan Chandra Das	145	10,845	210	
Mr. Sorab S. Day	191	22,450	297	
Total ...	3,502	470,933	5,116	

N. B.—The number of villages dealt with in 1895-1896 has been revised, hence the discrepancy between the previous list (taken from the returns) and this list.

Up to 1895 field work was not done between May and September, but since 1896 it has proceeded throughout the year.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE WORK.

43. The following statement exhibits the various branches of the work.

Years.	Number of Assistant settlement Officers employed in each year including Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	Total number of months' work of all Assistant Settlement Officers in each year.	No. of villages attested.	No. of plots attested.	No. of villages assessed to rent.	No. of Villages draft published.	No. of villages finally published.	No. of objections disposed of under Sec. 105.	No. of objections disposed of under Sec. 106.	No. of objections disposed of under Secs. 103A & 104E.	No. of estate of which final report submitted.	No. of estate for which kabuliyats were executed.
Up to the end of September 1894.	...	...	934	775,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894-95	13	58	1,962	1.204.215	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...
1895-96	8	74½	686	232.765	804	707	...	251	91	...	...	...
1896-97	15	99½	10	14.756	1.598	1,618	1,076	9.162	509	...	378	...
1897-98	11	103	14	2.654	1.074	1,148	2.281	7 353	2,441	...	692	160
1898-99	8	46	1	7	107	134	250	2,870	42	1,376	345	1.237
Total ...	...	381	3.607	22,29.772	3.583	3.607	3,607	19.636	3.095	1,376	1.415	(2) 1.397

(1) The figures are compiled from the annual returns and will not agree with the actual assets as shown in appendix U.

(2) One proprietor is recusent, 19 estates are khasmahal.

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The case work was specially heavy in this District. In addition to 19,636 objections under section 105, B. T. Act, no less than 5,095 cases under section 106 were disposed of. This large number of cases was ascribed to the work of touts in the mofassal. No fees were chargeable on petitions, and nearly all were field through the post. Almost all the objections raised had already been disposed of under section 105. There were 42 appeals to the Special Judge from dicisions under section 106, and in 12 cases the orders were reversed in 2 modified and in 19 upheld 1,376 objections filed subsequently to November 1898 were disposed of under sections 103 A and 104 E, of the amended Act.

In addition to the above 5,118 objections of a miscellaneous nature were disposed of by the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.

The submission of final report occupied two years from May 1897 to May 1899, and the total number of estates reported on was 1,415. Nearly all kabuliyats were executed between March 1898 and April 1899 and with the exception of a few small estates the whole of the new revenue was introduced for the April kist of this year.

The total number of Officers employed from first to last was 55, and the total number of months' work done by all Officers was 381 up to the 31st May 1899 :—

Cost (3).

44. The following statement will exhibit particulars of the cost up to November 1894 when Balasore was constituted a separate charge, and for subsequent years until 31st March 1899 :—

Year	Amount Rs.
1889-1894	67,540
1894-1895	83,635
1895-1896	90,099
1896-1897	1,21,487
1897-1899	1,06,505
1898-1899 March	38,775
Total ...	5,08,041

Adding the expenditure incurred up to the 31st May of this year, *viz.*, Rs. 12857 and the estimated expenditure up to 1st September 1899 when the work is expected to close, *viz.*, Rs. 12,000, the total expenditure will amount to Rs.5,32,898, or adding the cost of survey to Rs. 8.29,967.

The cost per acre of settlement only is thus Re. 0-7-9, and of survey and settlement combined Re. 0-10-10.

Note.—Added by the Settlement Officer—For a more correct estimate of the cost reference should be made to the Provincial Report. A portion of the cost of the pay of the Settlement Officer and of his establishment (except between November 1894 and February 1896 when Balasore was a separate charge) must a so be included.

(3) For cost of the settlement of 1837-45 see para 58.

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PART III.

CHAPTER I.

FISCAL HISTORY.

EARLY REVENUE HISTORY AND BRITISH SETTLEMENT BEFORE 1837.

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CHAPTER I.

EARLY REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Hindu Administration.

45. The history of Balasore as a separate District commeneces from the year 1828, up to which time it had formed a portion of the Province of Cuttack, under the administration of a single Collector. There are, therefore, no District records previous to that year, a fact which renders the compilation of comparative figures a difficult and laborious task. Such information as is available regarding the revenue history under the Hindu kings, the Moguls and the Mahrattas exhibits few details specially applicable to this District. However, before coming to some account of the early British settlements it may be well to glance cursorily at the earlier revenue rystems.

Adverting to the fact that from the 12th century onwards the revenue of the Province of Orissa has in fact value remained practically stationary while in purchase power it has enormously declined, Sri William Hunter somewhere compares the wealth and magnificence of the administration under the Hindu kings with the extreme povety of our own.

With the splendour of the Hindu Court, the proportions of its standing army and the magnificent expenditure on public works, the system of revenue administration was certainly in-keeping. It presents a thorough and complete organisation, with which the Moguls saw little reason for interference, and which was so permanently and firmly established that it afforded to the Mahrattas complete and easy means for the practice of extortion during a period of 50 years.

In each khand and bisi (the parganas of the Moguls) there were two classes of officials, the first charged with the general management including the control of the police and the second more particularly with the collections of the revenue. In addition there were jagirdars (1), the most important of whom were the military holders charged with the protection of the borders, while others were miscellaneous servants and officials. The first two classes held hereditary office, and in this they appear to have been confirmed by Todar Mall, the Mogal Ganeral, who in 1568 annexed the Province after it had been overrun and plundered by the Afghans at intervals during some 50 years. Henceforward the general managers were known as Chowdhuri and the revenue managers as vilayati kanungo, but in the course of time the orginal distinction between their duties disappeared, and both became revenue officials, having also certain miscellaneous duties including control of the Police. The portions of each pargana under the authority of each now become known as taluks and the officials themselves as talukdars.

MOGUL ADMINISTRATION.

46. Of Todar Mall himself it may be said that he consolidated the Mogul rule in Orissa, and one of his first acts as administrator was a detailed survey and settlement in the year 1580. This settlement included the three Divisions, or Sarkars, Cuttack, Bhadrak and Jalasore which then constituted the Province. Although Mogul rule in Orissa was a military occupation and land tenures and cultivation were by this fact necessarily rendered insecure, the conquerors cannot be accused of having neglected the civil administration. The revenue system was maintained almost in tact, and neither officials nor peasants were subjected to plunder or extortion (2). Raja Man Singh, who like Todar Mall was of Hindu stock, continued the wise policy of the latter, and had it not been for the constant outbreaks by the Afghans, who had settled largely in Balasore District, the country would have enjoyed a large measure of rest and contentment under the Mogul dynasty. Though exterminated as a nation in 1611 and broken up into small families, many of which were given lands for their support and sometimes acquired the headship of the village, the Orissa Afghans again united and rebelled towards the close of the century and were not finally destroyed until 1698. From that time they almost entirely disappeared though it was said 30 years ago that they still retained possession of 93 petty estates in this District (3).

Although the Moguls held the country at the swords point, they exhibited for a lieu creeds and institutions the same tolerance which made it possible for the Romans so long to retain possession of their colonies. Thus the Emperor Shahjehan made a grant of the lands of a whole pargana (Shajahnabad) for the maintenance of a bridge over the Kansbans River for the convenience of the pilgrims to Puri in the rainy season. It was reserved for the Mahrattas to resume this pious grant which benefited all castes and creeds.

MAHRATTA ADMINISTRATION.

47. The Mahrattas appeared in Orissa in 1742 and in 1751 it was finally made over to them. There now followed 50 years during which the country was exposed to every species of rapine and plunder. The Mahrattas made no attempt to maintain a civil administration ; all their efforts were directed towards extorting from the conquered Province the uttermost

(1) This was the origin of the killas, see para. 92.

(2) Following the practice in the other Provinces the Moguls created the new office of sadar kanungos or principal accountants. The former kanungos began henceforth to be called vilayati or provincial kanungos and lost much of their importance.

(3) See para. 68. The Bhadrak Musalman zamindars call themselves Pathans, but do not admit Afghan orgin.

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