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

COMPILED BY

Upendra Luha, OAS

odisharevenuelaws.com

Edition · November 2026

farthing of the revenue. Peasants and officials alike were subjected to every exaction that ingenuity could suggest. "Their rule" says Stirling "was fatal to the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country." Cultivation was attended with no security, rights were everywhere neglected and denied, the peasant was accustomed to regard a demand for rent not as a legitimate tax but as an exorbitant extortion and the policy of his rulers taught him a contempt for right and a disregard for duty. To this period is to be traced a moral and social degeneration from which, I believe, the people have never entirely recovered.

The Mahrattas divided this District into three chaklas, *viz.*, Bhadrak, Soro and Balasore. These again were subdivided into parganas, each of which included a varying number of taluks. An officer called "amil" was responsible for the revenue of each chakla, and he was assisted by a sadar kanungo under whom was a gomasta also known as vilayati kanungo, who made the mofasil collections. It was not long before the Mahrattas commenced to oust the talukdars on the ground of unpunctuality in payment of the revenue, and towards the close of their rule it also became a common practice to take engagements direct from the village headmen or makadams, who had previously paid through the talukdars. About one eighth of the total revenue paying area was so held by makadams, and though it had previously been the custom to make a yearly detailed computation of rentals on which the makadam was allowed a percentage for collection expenses towards the close of the century the "amils" found it convenient to take engagements from them for a lump sum. This custom was also followed to some extent with those talukdars, who were fortunate enough to be left in possession of their estates. It was Raja Ram Pandit, described by Stirling, as the most enlightened of the Mahratta subadars who first commenced to dispense with the talukdars as collecting agents in 1773, and subsequently most of them were dispossessed the vilayati kanungos making the collection direct from the raiyats and paying them over through the sadar kanungos to the "amils." Now too arose another practice which resulted in the disappearance of a large number of these hereditary officials. The sadar kanungo, who generally stood security for the payment of revenue by the talukdars, was allowed in cases of default to take over the taluk on payment by him of the arrear, and at the British accession, both sardar and vilayati kanungos were fund in possession of a large number of estates.

British Accession.

48. In October 1803 the British occupied the province, and in 1804 was made the first settlement under instructions of the Commissioners subsequently embodied in Regulation XII of 1805. In the appendix to Mr. Toynbee's History of Orissa are given particulars of the ten settlements current during the first 24 years of British rule, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate these here; I have, however, given them in an appendix (4) which contains also a statement of various revenues of the District payable under the Mahrattas and at four several periods under British rule antecedent to last settlement. The figures are not complete, as the early records frequently contain no mention of the Mahratta revenue. I am able, however, to give the comparative figures for 312 of the estates that existed under the Mahrattas showing revenue as follows :—

Mahratta Revenue	...	Rs. 1,50,285	Revenue of 1809-10 to 1811-12	Rs.	1,79,450
Revenue of 1804-05	...	,, 1,54,381	Revenue of 1812-13 to 1814-15	,,	1,80,072
Revenue of 1805-06 to 1808-09	...	,, 1,62,218	Revenue at last settlement	,,	2,05,586

These figures may, I think, be taken as indicative of the enhancements and reductions made in other estates, and the original 312 having been subsequently subdivided the figures actually include the greater number of the estates that existed at last settlement when the total revenue assessed amounted to Rs. 3,71,000.

It is unfortunate that a full comparison cannot be made of the early British revenues with those realised by the Mahrattas and the Moguls. Stirling states that the revenue of the Province under the Moguls was Rs. 15,89,000 while under the Mahrattas it was about a lakh less. In the Ain Akbari I find the Mogul revenue for the four sarkars, which included a portion of what is now Jajpur in Cuttack, stated as follows :—

	No. of mahals	Revenue Rs.
Bhadrak Sarkar	19	4,02,181
Soro Sarkar	15	1,97,814
Remuna Sarkar	20	2,18,458
Basta Sarkar	10	1,18,752
Total ...	94	Rs. 9,37,155

The revenue which was paid in cowries is stated to have been converted into "mokarari tankha rekmi" an expression which I do not fully understand. But if the figures represent the actual Mogul revenues, it would appear that they fell off to an enormous extent before the settlement of 1837, for the Mogul revenues of Basta and Remuna (midway between Soro and basta) alone are shown as considerably in excess of that for whole District in 1837. The system of conversion is not, however, explained in the Ain Akbari, nor can I understand on what principle the kahan of the 17th and 18th centuries is convertible into

(4) Appendix M.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 448 on, Odisha

rupees, since the exchange at any rate in the 18th century shows extraordinary variations, (a) I refrain, therefore, from further comment.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

49. All authorities are agreed that the early British revenue administration was nothing less than disastrous in its effects on zamindars and raiyats alike. If to the errors of administration be added the severe physical calamities to which the District was subject in the early part of century, it is not difficult to understand and concur in the assertion that the people were no whit better circumstanced under British rule than they had been under that of the Mahrattas. The evils arising from a misconception of their real circumstances and from the application of the Regulation law, which was entirely unsuited to the condition of orissa, were almost as lamentable as those that had previously resulted from the open and undisguised extortion practised by their rulers. The causes contributing to the wretched state of this District in the early part of the century may be summed up as follows :—

1. Disorganisation of the administration.
2. Severity of the assessment.
3. Introduction of the Bengal Code and Sale laws.
4. Physical calamities to which the District was subjected.
5. Promise of a permanent settlement eventually denied.

DISORGANISATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

50. The misrule of the Mahrattas led to the mistrust of the governing power on the part of the people One result of this was that no revenue documents were obtainable from the officials except certain jamabandi papers or records of raiyati assessment made over by the chief kanungo of the Mahratta Government. No knowledge was, therefore, gained of the various rights of the talukdars or of the different tenures and titles of other collecting officers. That these were in addition particularly obscure and conflicting, was a necessary result of the Mahratta administration. Stirling's Minute of 1821 was the first attempt made to deal exhaustively with the subject, and it was not until the settlement of 1837-41 that rights and titles were finally settled and adjusted. Meantime all were confusion. The Mahratta "amils" sadar kanungos, talukdars and makadams all were intent on preserving for their own use the information which should have been in the hands of Government. Those persons in whom the actual collection of rents was vested were not interested in disclosing the real amount of their collections, while their superiors used their knowledge as a means of extortion, by threatening to disclose to the authorities of the fact of under-assessment. Some were busy in establishing a zamindari title which had never existed, others in furthering a claim to hold rent-free lands liable to assessment. The hands of most were against their neighbours and every man's hand was against Government.

SEVERITY OF THE ASSESSMENT.

51. The early collectors were even accustomed to the stringency of the Bengal Regulations. They were not at all inclined to admit claims for reduction of the demand on the various grounds admitted by the Mahrattas, such as short crops owing to drought or flood. Mr. Toynbee gives a numerous list of expenses put forward by the zamindars as deductions from the revenue, and though some of these were allowed the rejection of others necessarily caused discontent and gave rise to an exaggerated idea of the severity of the British revenue system.

Moreover, an examination of the early records shows that in some parganas, especially (5), the system of assessing lands on the productive powers, without reference to the actual collections, resulted in extreme hardship. The revenue once estimated, no deductions were allowed on the grounds of abandonment or non-cultivation of lands that were capable of bearing a crop. Yet such deduction had hitherto been customary, and though the demand at the early British settlements was considerably in excess of that of the Mahrattas, it was assumed to make allowance for all such circumstances. The severety of the early settlements was subsequently fully recognised, and in 1839 and the following years large reductions were made in the previous revenues in certain parts of the District.

INTRODUCTION OF BENGAL CODE AND SALE LAW.

52. If the assessments were severe and zamindars dissatisfied with the manner in which the demand was realized, it is not surprising that there were many defaults in payments. The introduction and enforcement of the Revenue Sale Law was perhaps the most unfortunate feature of our early rule. I am unable to give precise figures of the sales, but it may be estimated that at least half the estates in the District changed hands between 1805 and 1822, and the policy was certainly disastrous as regards the old hereditary official families very few of whom were left at last settlement (6).

Recourse to the sale procedure resulted in a realisation of about 95 per cent, of the demand between the years 1805, and 1809, but continually pursued as it was, the method was certain,

(a) Sea para. 107. I find such conversions in Sir W. Hunter's History, but the principle on which they are made is not clear, while the method by which he converts the "bharan" (p.327 of his History is not applicable to Orissa generally ; see para. 219.

(5) See para 192 (6) Para. 71.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 449 on, Odisha

ultimately to exercise a ruinous effect on the collections. Thus in 1817 only 27 per cent. of the demand was realised, though undoubtedly this was partially accounted for by a consideration subsequently noted (7).

The depreciation in values (8) is one proof of the disorganisation which followed this policy. It is true that estates sold at higher prices than under native rule, but it is to be remembered that the consideration sold was one which might reasonably have been expected to rank for higher in value considering the altered status of the proprietors. Since 1821 the sale values have risen to twenty or thirty times the prices then paid.

In this District the sale policy was not put aside until the advent of Mr. Ricketts as Collector in 1828. He remained until 1836, and writing in the year 1831 with reference to the extreme difficulty of realising the revenue, the recounts the measures he had adopted and states that the arrears "could be realised only by selling the estates of the defaulters, a measure which I abhor and which since I have held the situation of Collector, I have but once enforced."

Introduction of the Bengali Element.

53. These measures have often been stated to have resulted in the extinction of the Uriya zamindars as the predominating class of landholders in Orissa. They were supplanted in Cuttack and puri generally by Bengalis, who were sometimes wealthy absentees and often amlas of the Collectorate. It is unnecessary here to dwell on the evils resulting from the introduction of the absentee element into the proprietary class, because these evils were peculiar to the two Districts named. Out of the 1,500 recorded proprietors of Balasore at last settlement only 170 were Bengalis, exclusive of those introduced in earlier times and at that period naturalised in the country, and of the number stated only 70 were non- resident. I am unable to give comparative figures for Cuttack and Puri, but it is well known that the introduction of the Bengali, as especially of the absentee Bengali element (9), was sufficiently extensive to warrant the disastrous picture drawn by Mr. Stirling and Mr. Toynbee. It is worthwhile to enquire into the reason why, though sales appear to have been almost equally frequent in Balasore, so few estates passed into the hands of foreigners. Balasore was not made a separate District until 1828, and until that time the revenue administration was centred at Cuttack It was natural that the Bengali amlas being residents of Cuttack should prefer the acquisition of estates near their homes. The proximity was convenient, and they were much better aware of the circumstances of the properties. Balasore was as yet a country unexplored by the flocks of Bengali amlas and their friends who followed the British officials to Cuttack, and having plenty of opportunity for the acquisition of estates near at hand, they did not turn their attention for a field. Mr. Ewer's letter of 1818 exposed their machinations, and when Balasore was thrown open to them in 1828 the opportunity was gone for the extensive scheming that had taken place in Cuttack. But if this was the case with the amlas it was natural that their wealthy absentee countrymen to whom they communicated their information and with whom they often acted in concert, should also have their attention drawn to Cuttack and Puri rather than to Balasore. I believe too that proximity to Jagannath may have been an additional motive. Again the Bengali element has always been stronger in Cuttack and Balasore can show no such villages as Mahanga and Purusatampur entirely occupied by Bengali settlers. It was to be expected therefore that emigrants or purchasers of estates would be drawn to the District where their compatriots were most prevalent.

Trade interests had on the other hand drawn a considerable body of Bengali merchants to Balasore, and after 1828 these began to turn their attention towards the acquisition of estates. The families of Raja Baikunthnath De, the Kars and Bhagaban Chandra Das of Balasore town date their rise as zamindars from this period. The collectorate amlas also were not entirely unsuccessful in their attempts to convert themselves into proprietors. With regard to the means employed by the Cuttack amla, there can be no doubt that they were often dishonest. Enjoying special facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the circumstances of the estate and of the intentions of the Collector, it is a matter of common knowledge that by obvious methods of intrigue they were enabled first to bring the estates upon the sale list and then to purchase them by a "benami" transaction at the auction. Without stating that such methods were employed in this District, it may be noted that after the Bengali Dewan of the Salt Department had purchased at revenue sale, the extensive zamindari of Ankura, a half share in it was almost immediately transferred to the Bengali treasurer of the Collectorate. Again two of the principal estates of the Banchas oger group (10) were purchased by capitalist of the town and large shares subsequently transferred to Collectorate officials. Nor were the Bengali amla alone concerned in such transaction.

Physical Calamities to which the District was subjected.

54 These are subsequently (1) noted in detail, but may be briefly refer to here. Thus the north of the District suffered severely from drought on three several occasions between 1833 and 1837. In 1832 the hill streams in the noth-west came down in violent flood and swept

(7) Para. 55. | (8) Para. 74 .

(9) I may refer to the estates of Raja Digambar Mitra in patamundi, of the Tagore family in Balubisi of Arnapurna Debi in Suknai and of Nogendra Nath Raj Choudhuri in Kendrapara as Prominent instances of absentee landlords in Cuttack.

(10) Mubarkhpur and Arang, see para. 188.

(1) Paras. 182 and 190.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 450 on, Odisha

whole villages away. At the same time the Subarnarekha overflowed its banks and entirely destroyed the crops over an area of many miles. But these vicissitudes were insignificant in comparison with the cyclone of 1831. This swept over the entire District and caused excessive damage even in the interior. The sea waves that accompanied them ravaged the country along the whole sea face from Bhograi to Bhira, penetrating to a distance of 10 miles in land and causing terrible destruction of life and property. In some estates no vestiges of cultivation or inhabitation remained, everything was swept away, and, many have never recovered the effects. In 1832 says Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Ricketts who was then collector of Balasore and conducted complete local enquires into the disaster, the water rose to a height of from 3 to 30 feet. In this year in 13 estates alone 2,203 lives and five times as many cattle were lost. The total destruction of life amounted to 26,000 (2) and the entire sea face was depopulated.

Proposal for a Permanent Settlement.

55. It is extraordinary that in the confused and disturbed state of the Province in 1806 the question of a permanent settlement should have been mooted. Yet such was the case, and orders were actually given to make preparations for its introduction. The proposal was strongly resisted by the local officers, and though Regulation VI of 1808 held out to the proprietors hopes which were frequently renewed in the subsequent Regulations, the decision was postponed from year to year, until eventually in 1816 it was practically withdrawn. To the discontentment caused among zamindars by this conclusion is attributable to the miserable state of the collections for that year, only 27 per cent. of the demand being realised. The policy of making a number of short term settlements each of which was intended to be preparatory to a permanent one, and of constantly indulging the proprietors with hopes that were never to be gratified, was most ruinous in its effects. All are interested in concealing their collections and in throwing lands out of cultivation in order to get better terms at the permanent settlement. Some, whose estates were extremely over-assessed, determined not to forsake a property which was so soon to be settled with them at a revenue fixed for ever made up the "latbandi" by hook or by crook, generally with the result of involving themselves in disastrous monetary complications. None were desirous of improving the condition of their lands and tenantry, when there was no security or permanence in their profits, and while they were every few years subjected to an increase in the demand.

Delay in effecting settlement under Regulation VII of 1822.

56. Little remains to be added in order to bring this account of the early settlement up to the year 1837. Regulation VII of 1822 which extended the previous settlement for a period of five years, terminating in 1828 provided also rules for the revision of that settlement. In was proposed that each year a certain number of estates should be taken in hand that information should be acquired and recorded with reference to the interests of all persons in the land, from the cultivating raiyat upwards, that tables of rates should be prepared and a complicated series of forms and statements prepared, and that this work should be undertaken by the Collectors and their assistants in addition to their routine work. As a consequence we find that in 1831 scarcely anything had been done. Up to October of that year the Collector of Balasore, Mr. Ricketts, had completed the settlement of one small Estate and was about to undertake that of the Government Khasmahal of Noanand. In his reply to a series of questions propounded by the Board in the same year with a view to basing rules for revision of the settlement on the answers received, Mr. Ricketts stated "that he saw no prospect whatever of a settlement" under Regulation VII ever being completed. It was nine years since that Regulation had been passed and in that time $\frac{1}{100}$th had been settled, a rate of proceeding which would "require three thousand five hundred and ninety one years for the completion of the District." The local officer accordingly recommended the deputation of native officials to be employed exclusively on settlement under the supervision of the Collector. This recommendation was eventually accepted by the Board, but the work of revision did not commence in earnest until the appointment of Mr. Maffat Mills as Special Commissioner in 1837.

(2) Report of Sir Henry Ricketts on the Balasore Districts dated 1853.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 451 on, Odisha

PART III.

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT OF 1837-45.

Para 57.—General account.
„ 58.—Cost.
„ 59.—Financial results.
„ 60.—Recusancy.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 452 on, Odisha

SETTLEMENT OF 1837-45.

57. *General Account.*—I do not propose to deal at any length with the history of these proceedings. Some comparison of proprietors, estates, assets, allowances, cultivated and uncultivated areas and other matters will be supplied in discussing the present settlement, while subjects appertaining to tenants will fall more conveniently under that heading. I shall, therefore, give only a brief outline of the proceedings. Commencing in earnest in 1837, the settlement of the Balasore estates was not complete until 1845, and the results were summed up by Mr. Maffat Mills in his minute, dated January 1847 (1). The following is a list of the Collectors who supervised the work in Balasore. An average establishment of 16 Deputy Collectors was employed under their supervision:—

LIST OF COLLECTORS.

E. Repton, Esqr.
A. J. Mills, Esqr.
P. Taylor, Esqr.
P. Young, Esqr.
F. J. Morris, Esqr.

COST. (2)

58. From 1837, previous to which date very little work was done in this District, up to April 1845, when it may be said to have been complete, the total cost incurred in this District was Rs. 5,11,896. A large share of this expense is assignable to the resumption proceedings, no less than 81,673 claims to hold land revenue-free having been investigated. (3)

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

59. Excluding Kilas Ambo, Mangalpur and Patna, (4) the revenue of which amounting to Rs. 1,725 was fixed under special orders, the previous revenue of the District amounted to Rs. 3,41,332 while that now settled was Rs. 3,83,498 (*a*). The net increase was, therefore, Rs. 42,166 of which Rs. 35,434 were contributed by resumed lakhraj holdings (5). The amount of reductions in revenue was Rs. 31,687 and these were chiefly allowed in estates along the sea face and in the north of the District (6).

The total of increase was Rs. 73,853 and this was generally gained in the south-western parganas of the District where there had been greater extension of cultivation (7)

The settlement had not been undertaken with any view of benefiting the exchequer, but in order to equalise the assessment "which had been fixed and augmented at hazard without reference to the capabilities of the estates to fix boundaries and decide disputes relating to them on the spot, to settle all questions of rights and tenures between landlords and tenants, and to tax the validity of the multitudinous rent-free tenures (8). It had indeed been fully recognised that great inequalities existed in the assessment, a fact which was not surprising when we remember that though originally based on an average of the Marhatta gross collections, it had subsequently been increased without reference to the circumstances of each estate.

RECUSANCY.

60. Writing in 1845 the Commissioner stated that of the 914 estates of Balasore, the settlement of which had then been completed, 9 paying a revenue of Rs. 1,461 were held khas in consequence of recusancy while 21 revenue Rs. 8,646 were farmed out for the same reason, the total thus amounting to 30 estates with a revenue of Rs. 10,107. By 1847, however, the number had been considerably reduced, only 16 estates, revenue Rs. 2,759, being recusant, of these 6 revenue Rs. 486 were held khas and the balance let in farm.

Writing in 1853 Sir Henry Ricketts noted that 80 estates had at different times and for different periods been held khas on account of recusancy. In 26 of these the collections fell short of the assets fixed at the settlement, while in 56 the collections were in excess. He added that this confirmed the general impressions that the settlement was lighter in Balasore than in Cuttack.

In 1853 only five estates were held khas, and the collections in all of them varied very slightly from the settled assets. These estates were subsequently returned to the proprietors. These figures are strong proof of the levity and moderation of the assessment, if it be considered that previous to the commencement of the settlement no less than 64 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 44,553 were held khas or let in farm owing to recusancy of the proprietors.

---

(1) This minute is annexed to Mr. Toynbee's History and exhibits full account of the procedure.

(2) For cost of present settlement see para. 44.

(3) See para. 127.

(4) Para. 92.

(5) Para. 127.

(6) Paras. 182,196.

(7) Para. 195.

(8) Mr. Mills.

(a) On account of transference of estates between Midnapur and Balasore, and Cuttack and Balasore this figure will not coincide with that subsequently shown.

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 453 on, Odisha

PART III.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1898.

Para. 61.—Famine of 1865-66
„ 62.—Effects of the famine.
„ 63.—Zamindars.
„ 64.—Zamindars at the British accession.
„ 65.—Talukdars.
„ 66.—Makadams and sarbarakars.
„ 67.—Kharidadars.
„ 68.—Nationality of zamindars.
„ 69.—Residence.
„ 70.—Caste.
„ 71.—Profession.
„ 72.—Transfer of estate.
„ 73.—Sales.
„ 74.—Prices.
„ 75.—Subdivision of proprietary right.
„ 76.—Remission.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 454 on, Odisha

HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1898.

61. *Famine of 1865-66.*—The settlement of 1837 to 1845 was for a period of 30 years, expiring in 1863. In that year, however, owing to the disastrous effects of the famine of 1865-1866, the period was prolonged for a second term of 30 years. It may now be convenient to give some account of the great famine (1) and of the floods which followed it in 1866.

The famine was due to the early cessation of the rains in 1865. From June till September, the rainfall was much below the average and no rain fell after the middle of the latter month. Distress was felt as early as November, when importation of grain into the town came to a stop. Merchants closed their stores and there was no paddy upon the market. There were scarcely any stocks of grain in the District, the previous season had yielded a full crop which had been largely bought up by Telegu merchants who exported in that year 800,000 maunds. By December when such crops as proved worth reaping were brought in, the market revived a little; but in fact most of the produce was left to rot upon the field. There was no grain in the year. In the north of the district the outturn was less than 2 annas, although in parts of the south it averaged about 8. The poor began to flock into the towns, isolated grain stores were looted and crime increased to an alarming extent. By the month of April even the well-to-do peasants had to subsist on a single scanty meal a day, while the poorer classes attempted to satisfy their hunger upon roots, herbs, tamarind leaves and the pith of plantain trees.

In February 1866 relief operations had been commenced and food was gratuitously distributed in Balasore town. In June Government found it necessary to import rice from Calcutta, and centres for relief work were opened at Bhadrak, Soro, Basta, and other places. By this time the mortality was extreme and cannibalism was even reported. From July to November Government maintained in the District 22 centres for the distribution of gratuitous relief and 10 shops for the sale of rice at prices considerably below the market rates. In August and September there were disastrous floods and the distress was much augmented. In September the new crop came into the market and though the rate of mortality continued high for some time owing to cholera, the famine came to a close from November.

During this terrible year the price of rice rose as high as 2½ seers to the rupee. In the town of Balasore alone 10,000 paupers succumbed to starvation and disease. The total mortality was estimated to 217,608 of which 31,424 were deaths ascribed to diseases resulting from starvation, 29,558 persons emigrated, many of them to the Gurjats, and the total loss of population was therefore, 247,167 or one-third of that existing in 1865. It was long before the consequences of the calamity ceased to operate lands were thrown out of cultivation, holdings had been abandoned in large numbers, many resident raiyats were forced to transfer their hereditary lands and rights of occupancy in inadequate prices while others were left impoverished and indebted.

EFFECT OF THE FAMINE.

62. The famine Commissioners appears to have been of opinion that the effects of the famine due primarily to absence of food and of communications by which it could be supplied, were rendered particularly disastrous by the impoverished condition of the raiyats. This was ascribed to the defective operation of the rent laws and to the oppressive exactions of the zamindars. Naturally it was the latter class which suffered least from the effect of the famine, although the high price of grain and the impossibility of realising rents told hardly upon all and especially upon the poorer. A remission of revenue amounting to Rs. 80,965 and the continuance of the settlement for 30 years was, however, considerably more than the proprietors had a right to expect on account of their own depressed circumstances. The difficulty was to relieve the raiyats and the question of a permanent settlement was discussed. The Commissioners, however, remembering what a late writer in the "Nineteenth Century" appears to have forgotten, properly decided that this while benefiting the proprietors would still leave the tenants exposed to uncertainty and extortion."

The ill-effects of the famine were augmented by the severe floods of 1866 (2) when 83,000 acres of land were inundated and the estimated loss of produce in the Mogalbandi alone was 842,000 maunds of paddy, calculated on the average of an ordinary year, and valued at 6¼ lakhs of rupees (3). Even on the high grounds the depth of water was three feet while on the lower parts it varied from 8 to 12 feet and the period of submersion was generally from 10 to 20 days. No lives were lost either in this or in the still more disastrous flood in 1855, but the effect was severely felt and the inhabitants of the inundated area numbered one quarter of the total population. In 1868 followed the greatest flood the District had experienced within the memory of man. It occurred in June and it was therefore found possible to re-sow the greater part of the submerged area, but had it like that of 1866 been as late as September, scarcely any crop would have been reaped throughout 750 square miles in the south of the District. (4)

---

[1] Famine Commission Report dated 1867.

[2] Inundation Committee's Report of 1869.

[3] Calculated at the ordinary value of 12 annas per maund. At the price actually current in 1867 the value would have been 10 lakhs.

[4] See also paras. 190 and 191.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 455 on, Odisha

It was clear that in the midst of such calamities, the country was in no fit state to be harassed by a new settlement. The population (5) was thrown back to the figure which it had reached in 1855, and it was not till 1872 that it recovered to the point at which it stood before the famine. By that date, however, cultivation appears to have reached its former limit, and no physical disaster of any magnitude occurred in subsequent years to retard the progress of the District.

ZAMINDARS.

63. I may now give some account of the zamindars of this District, showing how the title originated, what parties were admitted to settlement at the British accession and the various changes which have taken place in their class and nationality. This will naturally lead to the question of transfers, including particulars of the various descriptions of sales and the prices paid; and some remarks on Subdivision of proprietary and interests and suspensions and remissions of revenue will bring the fiscal history up to the date of the present settlement.

Even if the word proprietor had never been authoritatively defined by Mr. Ilbert as the owner of certain interests in land that do not exclude the co-existence of any number of other interests of any number of other persons in the same land, the question whether the persons first admitted to settlement under British sale were or were not proprietors appears to possess only an academic interest. It is however necessary to make some mention of the circumstances regarding the manner in which the ancestors of those who are now known collectively as zamindars came into possession of their estates. The officials already mentioned in chapter I as having been directly responsible for the collection of the revenue from the raiyats were Talukdars and Makadams and it has been stated that while the former were freely ousted under the Mahrattas, the latter, who had previously paid their revenue through the Talukdars, were frequently admitted to direct engagements with the ruling power.

At the British accession all persons whose names stood in the Mahratta accounts were admitted to settlement although the greater number of the Talukdars whose names were so entered had been dispossessed of their estates for years. The condition of this class at the time was in fact most wretched; they were naturally ignorant of revenue matters and inexperienced in the management of the estates which had been wrested from them. They were described by Mr. Ker, the first Collector of the Province, as being in an abject state of poverty and depression and he further summed up the situation with the statement that the Mogalbandi had ever been held khas by the Mahrattas under the management of their amlis."

ZAMINDARS AT THE BRITISH ACCESSION.

64. All authorities are agreed that with an exception here after noted (6) the only right possessed be the persons admitted to settlement in 1804 was that of paying over to Government the "mofasal" or raiyti revenue subject to certain deductions and allowances for expenses of collection. It is true the right was theoretically hereditary (although even under the Mogals the inheritors had made a practice of obtaining the ratification of his appointment under a "Sanand") but in practice the right had been constantly disregarded. The local officials, however, had been directed by the revenue board to take engagements from the zamindars "or other actual proprietors of the soil" and the idea of the non-existence of such persons was repugnant to a Bengal Collector's notions of fiscal management. The result was that those who had previously possessed only a hereditary right of collection were shortly constituted "malikani jamin" or proprietors of the land, and became known as zamindars. This title was originally applied to the holders of the military jagirs or kilas (7) and later to some of the talukdars who held entire parganas, but towards the close of the Mahratta period, the words zamindar and talukdar were often used synonymously. Very few persons, however, were entered in the Mahratta accounts under the description of zamindar and these few included the jagirdars referred to as well as some of the more important talukdars. The classes and origins of the person admitted to settlement may now be noted. They were as follows :—

Talukdars.	Sarbarakars.
Makadams.	Kharidadars.

TALUKDARS.

65. The word taluk means a dependency. In the early settlement literature of Bengal a distinction appears to have existed between the zamindari and the talukdari tenure and in his minute of the subject, Mr. Shore remarks 'these taluks in general appear to have been originally portions of zamindaris, sold or given by zamindars, and to have been separated from their jurisdiction either with the consent, or by the interest of the talukdars with the governing power." The peculiarity of this District is that while we know that larger estates of the pargana officials underwent a similar process of subdivision, it was not the custom to distinguish the parent estate as zamindari and its subdivisions as taluks. In fact the word zamindar, as used by Mr. Shore corresponds with the word "taluk" as in use in the Mahratta accounts, while his little "taluk" represents the "makadami," "sarbarakari" and "kharidgi" classes recorded by the Mahrattas under "majkuri." The classes grouped under the heading talukdars may be enumerated thus :—

Sadar kanungos.	Vilayati kanungos.
Choudhuries.	Gomasta of kanungos and choudhuries.

(5) Para. 27. | (6) Para. 67. | (7) Paras. 45 and 92.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 456 on, Odisha

The sadar kanungos and their gomastas introduced by the Mogals were Bengalis and the manner in which they gained possession of their estates has already been described, nor did it differ from that by which the remaining classes attained the same position (8). It may be added that the class of kanungos was largely recruited from makadams. Mr. Stirling distinctly states that the following were the only descriptions of taluks found in the Mahratta accounts and the extracts given by him from these accounts confirm the statement.

Taluk choudhuri.	Taluk kanungo.
„ Kanungo vilayati.	„ sadar kanungo.

"Majkuri" estates (in which kharida were included) were separately recorded as such. It may, therefore, be asked, "what became of the zamindars and the old non-official talukdar and their descendants" and again "how were the gomastas of kanungo and chaudhuries, who were known to have come into possession of estates, recorded"? The only answer appears to be that they had been absorbed and the conclusion is that, those who were not successful in obtaining the posts of kanungos or choudhuries were recorded as "majkuri." The word "majkuri" must therefore be taken to have included all estates which were not held by official proprietors.

MOKADAMS AND SARBARAKARS.

66. This was the title applied by the Moguls to the old village headman or padhans.

Mokadams.

These as has been noted, all originally paid revenue through the talukdar and those who continued to do so, remained proprietory tenure-holders under which heading they will be discussed. Others from whom the Mahrattas took direct engagements were in 1805 admitted as proprietors. They were entered in the Mahratta papers as majkuri or "recorded makadams" the term specifying the fact that they had been admitted to direct engagements.

Sarbarakars.

These also were specified as "majkuri" and the above remarks apply the titles differed however, in origin, since the sarbarakar had not been a hereditary headman of the village, but a person admitted for the purpose of collecting the rents. Majkuri sarbarakari estates were certainly very few in number.

KHARIDADARS.

67. The term implies a "purchaser" the talukdars had from early times been allowed the privilege of selling portions of the waste lands which were held by the purchasers at a quit rent or rent free. In the latter case they were assessed to rent as soon as they were found profitable to the purchaser or when the taluk changed hands. In some cases kharidadars were admitted to direct engagements and entered as majkuri in like manner to makadams. These estates were composed of small parcels of land scattered over many villages and parganas and were entered generally under the designation "Patna" some further particulars regarding the kharida titles which survived in the shape of tenures will be found in para. 116. The kharidadars were certainly the only persons out of all admitted to settlement in 1804 who had any claim to be considered proprietors, since, as Mr. Stirling points out, they brought the actual ground under deeds admitting of no ambiguity.

NATIONALITY OF ZAMINDARS (10).

68. I have already given some description of the sale policy of the early part of the century and of the displacements of the old Uria zamindars, and I propose now to proceed to a consideration of the nationality, profession and caste of zamindar as a class, sixty years ago and at the present day.

During this period the total number of recorded shares has risen from 1,509 to 7,481 or by five times (9) and in order to consider whether any class has proportionately increased or decreased it will be necessary to note whether its number has advanced by more or less than this amount. The Bengalis number 885 of the total, as against 174 at last settlement, the Urias 6,090 as against 1,181 and the Musalmans 505 as against 153. The proportion of Bengalis has therefore remained stationary, while the Urias have somewhat advanced at the expense of the Musalmans, Bengalis naturalised in this Province have been included with the Uriyas, and the number of Bengalis will show roughly those who gained a footing in the country by purchase of estates at the commencement of the century. This class as noted is not now making any appreciable advance in its proprietory rights.

Subdivision of title is quite as common with the Musalmans (1) as with the remaining classes, and their decline is to be ascribed to debt They are most numerous in the neighbourhood of Bhadrak and very many of them have parted with shares in their estates to Uria mahajans. Urias number no less than 81 per cent. of the total number of recorded sharers, while Bengalis are 12 per cent. and Musalmans 7 per cent.

RESIDENCE (2).

69. The resident zamindars number 7,210, the non-resident being only 271, and the proportion of the latter has decreased from 5 to 4 per cent., a circumstance which it is satisfactory to be able to note. Most of the non-residents are either inhabitants of Cuttack town

(8) Para. 47.
(9) Appendix N.
(10) Appendices N and Z.
(1) Appendix Z.
(2) Appendix N.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 457 on, Odisha

like Babu Rai aribalav Bose Bahadur or of parganas on the south side of Baitarani. A few are resident of Midnapur and Calcutta. It was stated in 1853(3) that one-third of the proprietors resided in their estates and the proportion is about the same at the present day.

CASTE. (4)

70. The most important are, Khandaits 28 per cent., Brahmans 27 per cent. and Karans 18 per cent. These castes include therefore 73 per cent. of the total number of recorded proprietors Of the remainder 7 per cent. are Musalmans, 6 per cent Telis (5),15 per cent. Tamilies (6), and 4 per cent. Kayasthas. The balance of 5 per cent. includes generally inferior castes. The following classes show an increase in number; Khandaits 8 per cent. Telis 5 per cent. Brahmans 3 per cent. and Tamilies 2 per cent. On the other hand karans have decreased by 6 per cent., Musalmans by 3 per cent., and Kayastha, Baisnabas and Khatriyas by 2 per cent.

Khandaits (7) who number nearly one-fifth of the entire population have always supplied one of the most considerable classes of proprietors. They were originally militia. holding service lands in lieu of payment, and in several parts of the District, as in parganas Soro and Senaut, considerable improvement is noticeable in their physical circumstances.

The Brahmans as proprietors are known to be on the decline, and the increase shown in their number may be ascribed to the excessive submission which prevails amongst them.

The Karans though not numerous are a leading caste and include many of the middle class proprietors. Their number has decreased through debts and sale.

The Telis and Tamlis are classes of growing importance. The former are the largest holders of ready money and do a thriving business as mahajans having thus special facilities for puachase. Babu Bhagaban Chandra Das is the best known amongst them, and another family is that of Chandrapara in Adarapeya. The increase in the Tamilies is also due to purchases and chiefly to those of Raja Baikunth Nath De Bahadur and the Kar family of Balasore. Another large holder is a shop-keeper of Bhadrak.

Tantis, Kentas, Barheis, Dhobas, Sundis, Kamilas and others of the lower caste also appear to be making purchases.

PROFESSION. (8)

71. 44 per cent. of proprietors are without ostensible professions, whereas at last settlement the proportion was 61 per cent. It appears to be natural that the non-professional proprietors, being without other sources of income, should suffer some decline. On the othr hand zamindar mahajans have increased from 9 to 15 per cent. About one-third of these are persons who in addition to being Proprietors, have some money-lending business, and the balance are professional mahajans with whom ownership of estate is subordinate to their business as money lenders. Both classes are purchasing estates but the latter most freely.

Cultivators have advanced from 10 to 24 per cent. owing to numerous purchases generally of petty shares. Pleaders and Mukhtiars are a largely increasing class on the other hand the old revenue official families (9) are declining, the proportion having fallen from 5 to 2 per cent. Among the chief of these are the descendants of the sadar kanungos, established by the Moguls at Bhadrak, Soro and Jaleswar. The first are the Mahasay family of Kaupur, the second the Mahasay family of Kedarpur and the third the Mahasay of Lakshyannath.

TRANSFERS OF ESTATES. (10)

72. On the 1,417 existing estates three were created at this settlement. Of the balance 584 or 42 per cent. have during the last 60 years passed wholly by inheritance, 284 or 20 per cent. have passed partially by inheritance portions of them having been sold. 432 or 30 per cent. were transferred by private sale, 38 or 2 per cent. by sale under Civil Court decree and 76 or 5 per cent. by revenue sale for arrears.

The fact that only 584 estates are now found entirely in the hands of the descendants of the last settlement holders shows the enormous extent to which transfers have taken place. Though it is true that 284 estates still remains partially in possession of the old families it may be said, putting these two figures together, that transfers have been effected to the extent of almost half the proprietary rights of the District

The figures already given show that no special class is benefiting or losing to any remarkable extent by these transfers, yet the more fact of their number is in some degree alarming. The small number of sales for arrears shows that the blame cannot be laid on over assessment. It is not inability to pay the Government Revenue which forces proprietors to dispose of their estates, but rather their inherent habit of extravagance and indebtedness (a)

---

(3) Sir Henry Ricketts' Report on the Distric of Balasore,
(4) Appendix IV.
(5) Oil Merchants.
(6) Sellers of betel eaf.
(7) Swordsmen.
(8) Appendix N. | (9) Appendix Z. | (10) Appendix O.

(a) I may note under this heading a practice which is now growing of transferring estates to the names of shrines or dieties. The proprietary entry runs "Shrithakur" marfat the proprietor who thus becomes trustee of the shrine. The practice does not arise from religious motives, but is prompted by the desire to prevent alienation,(para. 81). Raja B.N. De has thus transferred several of his estates.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 458 on, Odisha

SALES.

73. *Private sales of estates :* (1)—The figures to which reference is made apply both to permanently and temporarily-settled estates, but as the number of the former is only 150, the conclusions with regard to the latter are not materially affected by the circumstance during the last 10 years only thirteen sales of entire estates are recorded while the number of sales of portions of estates was 2,018. The latter figure includes many cases where the property was sold piecemeal as most frequently happens. The prevailing class of purchasers are zamindars who far outnumber any other. The total purchase money realized was 10½ lakhs of rupees.

Sales under Civil Court Decree.—Out of 38 sales of entire estates during the 60 years five were sold during the last five years while the shares sold numbered 167 zamindars again being the most general purchasers.

Of the 67 revenue sales of estates or portions of estates for arrears further particulars are given in the next paragraph.

PRICES.

74. A survey of prices is interesting as showing the value of estates at the time when the zamindar was a mere hereditary collecting agent (2) again during the early years of British rule, and lastly during the course of the settlement which has just expired.

Mr. Stirling says "after carefully examining a vast number of bills of sale of old dates I can confidently affirm that from one-fourth to one-half of the jama was the ordinary selling price of a zamindari or talukdari both in the Mogal and Mahratta times." According to the same authority the selling price in 1821 was from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. on the sadar jama or from 15 to 20 years purchase of the admitted profit (3). After last settlement there was an immediate enhancement of values, and in 1850 estates in Cuttack were selling at revenue sale for 1½ times the sadar jama. In Balasore District only five estates were sold for arrears between 1829 and 1842 (4) and the price realised was three times the sadar jama. From 1842 to 1855 eleven estates were sold and the price had risen to nine and-a-half times the sadar jama. From 1855 to 1868 eighteen estates were sold including nine in the year following the famine and the price realised was 9 times the revenue. From 1876 to 1885,22 estates were sold and the price averaged 30 years of the revenue. From 1886 to 1896 the number of sales was 17 and the price averaged 14 years of the Government revenue. Since that date the sales have been 8 and average price 26 years of the revenue.

Turning now from the prices realised at revenue sales which like all enforced auction sales do not represent the market price in appendix O will be found particulars showing the average prices realised for the various decennial periods since last settlement.

The average prices expressed in the number of years of the Government revenue were as follows:-

	No. of years.		*No. of years.*		*No. of years.*
From 1840—50 ...	7	From 1861—70 ...	20	From 1881—90 ...	24
„ 1851—60 ...	18	„ 1871—80 ...	31	„ 1891—96 ...	16
Since execution of kabuliyats	22.				

The Price rose, therefore, consistently until the period 1871 to 1880. After a slight fall towards 1890 to be attributed to the expectation of settlement it reached its lowest limit between 1891 and 1896. The price has now again risen.

I can only give particulars of one considerable estate which has been sold since execution of kabuliyats. It fetched 18 times the Government revenue or 18 years purchase of the present estimated profits, the revenue of the estates (Tappa Purusandh) having been assessed at 50 per cent. Other estates are reported to have been sold for 20 times the revenue. Although as a matter of convenience the purchase price is usually named in terms of the Government revenue it obviously depends upon the profits which the purchaser expects to derive. Calculated in profits 20 years purchase would be an average price where the Profits were reasonably secure. As during those years immediately before settlements the profits or proprietary incomes averaged nearly twice as much as the revenue estates would have been sold for an average price of 35 times the revenue had there been no expectation of a coming settlement. The insecurity attendant on ignorance as to how each estate would be dealt with and how far the profits would be cut down (5) caused the price in fact to be no more than 8 or 10 times the revenue. It is occasionally difficult to gauge the motives guiding the purchaser as to the price to be offered. One estate in 1895 was sold for 66 times the revenue, and it is probable that there were extraneous reasons for the purchase. Very often the smaller cultivating classes pay an exorbitant price for a share in an estate (6) and several insignificant khas-mahals sold by the collector also fetched very high prices. In such cases

---

(1) Appendix O. | (2) Appendix O.

(3) It appears then that an estate sadar jama Rs. 100, might have been sold for Rs. 200 and the latter sum representing 20 years purchase of the profits the latter would have amounted at that time to Rs. 10 per annum.

(4) The figures are from the Inundation Committee's Report dated 1868 (Sir Henry Ricketts' Report on the District of Balasore dated 1853) gives a different number of sales, but the same prices.

(5) I believe zamindars as a rule thought the last settelement rate of malikana would be maintained.

(6) Sometime in excess of 100 times the revenue.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 459 on, Odisha

it is the desire for freedom from exaction or for the social status of a proprietor that adds an additional value and leads, therefore, to a higher price. In the neighbourhood of Bhadrak, where there is a large middle class society (7) it is a common thing to find sales of an often infinitesimal portion of an estate containing little more than the purchaser's residence and land.

Sub-Division of Proprietary Rights.

75. The number of estates increased during the 60 years from 803 to 1,414. Excluding a very few cases where new estates were created by the Collector, the increase is almost entirely due to partition. Many estates were partitioned during the last settlement proceeding, the proprietors having availed themselves of the facilities afforded It may be said that in 60 years Partition has caused an increase of 75 per cent. in the number of mahals. But a clearer idea of the extent to which sub-division has taken place gained from the fact that the number of recorded proprietors has increased during the same period from 1,509 to 7,481 or by nearly 5 times. As early as 1831 this matter was exciting attention, and in that year Mr. Ricketts, Collector of Balasore, pointed out that there were 1,084 proprietors recorded for 680 estates and that the number of Proprietors had almost doubled during the preceding five and twenty years. He adds that the principle of inheritance according to Hindu law had not been acknowledged before the conquest, and the recognition of the privilege was injurious both to the Zamindars and Government as tending to pauperise proprietors as a class. Although it is too late at the present day to consider the advantages which might have accrued had Government admitted the right of one person only to engage for each estate, the question of sub-division certainly deserves attention. While at the commencement of the century there was but a single proprietor to each estate, in 1840 there were two and at the present date there are more than five. There can be no doubt that the extension of the settlement in 1868 did much to land to this result "by placing at the disposal of proprietors for another 30 years are enormous increment of assets, and thus giving an opportunity for a great and sudden rise in the standard of living. With the Uria zamindar such an opportunity was generally synonymous with a temptation to extravagance and improvidence.

It is not to the Hindu system of inheritance so much as to the transfer of portions of estates that the increase in proprietors is due. As already noted 2,000 shares have been sold during the last 10 years, and it is no uncommon thing to find, especially in the south of the District, estates held by 30 or 40 proprietors most of whom have come in during recent years as purchasers of small interests.

Remission. (8)

76. From 1827, previous to which date there are no separate records for this District up to 1831 no remissions were allowed. From 1832 up to 1867 the remissions on the ground of inundation and drought were about equal, the total remission on the former ground being Rs 6,25, 844 and on the latters Rs. 6,18,660, making a total of nearly 12¼ lakhs. In five of these years remissions were granted upon both grounds, and the greatest amount remitted in one year was two lankhs in 1832 on account of damage done by the great cyclone. In four other years the amount was in excess of a lakh. Remissions were granted fourteen times on account of inundation and eight times on account of drought and for a total of seventeen years out of these thirty-five. The average yearly remission on each account exceeded Rs. 17,000 and the total average was therefore 10 per cent. of the revenue.

Since 1867 there is little to note with regard to this subject. In 1875-76 a sum of Rs 8, 600 held in suspension since the famine year, was remitted and in the four following years a sum of Rs. 200 is shown as remission on account of lands taken up for the construction of the Coast Canal. This was more probably an abatement. The revenue reports show that since that time no remissions have been granted. In 1892-93 a sum of Rs. 2,989 was held in suspension on account of drought. The absence of considerable remissions or suspensions since 1867 does not imply the freedom of the District from physical calamities. The extension of the settlement was no doubt held to cover bad collections on all accounts. Since 1876 77 the collections have generally averaged 99, 90 per cent. and have never fallen below 99 per cent.

---

(7) Known as khusbas or easy living.

(8) Appendix P.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 460 on, Odisha

PART IV.—ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER I.—TRIBUTARY STATES AND PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

77. Before coming to some account of the present settlement of rents in revenue-free estates and of rents and revenue in temporarily-settled estates, I may briefly notice the Tributary States and the permanently-settled estates of the district.

The Tributary States*are three in number, and engagements were taken with the chiefs in 1805 at a tribute fixed for ever. The following are the sums paid:—

					Rs
Morbhanj State	...	...	...	...	1,067
Nilgiri State	...	...	...	...	3,900
Keonjhar State	...	...	...	...	1,976
			Total	...	6,943

In the Hindu times these States were held upon a species of feudal tenure and subject to the performance of certain military services, to which was added by the Moguls the payment of a money tribute. †

Morbhanj contains an area of about 4,000 square miles, of which some three-eighths are under cultivation. The State contains a fine series of hills, which rise at one point to a height of 3,800 feet and extensive tracts of sal jungle, which will prove of great value as soon as proper means have been devised for its clearance and export. Large areas of virgin soil exist, and much of it is of excellent quality. The average outturn of paddy per acre is stated to be over 20 maunds, and the rent-rates vary from Rs.2-6-0 to Re 0-12-0. The population numbers 532,000. The revenue on all accounts is 7 lakhs, though Sir W. Hunter gave 27 years ago as 1 lakh. The present Raja, backed by an able staff, has effected great improvements in the administration.

Keonjhar extends along only a small portion of the south-western boundary of Balasore. Its area is 3,096 square miles.

Though *Nilgiri* pays the largest tribute it is by far the smallest of the three States, and has a total area of 251,600 acres of which 47,600 are under cultivation. The best lands are those which lie in a long strip between the hills and the Mogulbandi on the west side of the district. The average outturn of paddy per acre is given as 16, 12 and 8 maunds for the three classes of land but the figures, for which I am indebted to the Manager, are certainly underestimated. The population was 56,000 according to the census of 1891.

The estate contains valuable quarries of muganit a black stone from which utensils are manufactured and exported in great quantity. A considerable revenue is also derived from the sale of fuel and small sal timber. Raiyats from the Mogulbandi bring down these articles on pack-bullocks and forest guards, stationed at the Ghats or passes, realise from them fees,which vary from 2 to 4 annas per load.

PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

78. These are 150 in number and lie in eight parganas in the north of the district. They were originally contained in Midanapur and borne on the Revenue Roll of that district, but were transferred to Balasore on revision of the boundary in 1868. The area of these estates, according to the old Revenue Survey map, was 127,118 acres, while, according to the Mahalwar Register in the Collectorate, it amounted to 148,990 acres. The present survey exhibits the area as 121,276 acres.

The total revenue paid is Rs. 34, 835.

CHAPTER II.—LAKHRAJ BAHAL LANDS AND RAIYATS OF BAHALDARS.

LAKHRAJ BAHAL LANDS.

79. These are lands which are claimed as revenue-free, and in the course of resumption proceedings **at last settlement were found to be held on valid titles and were accordingly confirmed as lakhraj.

The area is now 109,036 or 170 square miles, being in the proportion of 19 to the total temporarily settled area. The Lakhraj area at last Settlement was 106,015 acres, and the increase amounts therefore to 3,021 acres or nearly 3 per cent. The area claimed as lakhraj at this Settlement was 110,256 acres, and of this 1,220 acres in 3,260 holdings were amicably resumed and assessed to an aggregate rental of approximately Rs.2,000 with the consent of the Bahaldars.

*An account of the three States will be found in Sir W. Hunter's Orissa Statistical Account.
†See Fifth Report of 1812, Vol. II, page 6.
‡Para. 211.
**Paras. 57 and 127.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 461 on, Odisha

The lakhraj lands are situated in 3,368 out of the 3,607 villages in the district, and 24 villages are entirely Bahal, being held under a single general number in the Collectorate B Register. These are generally Debottar properties. Appendix Q contains details of the various classes of Bahal lands, and I proceed to give some particulars with reference to each class.

DEBOTTAR.

80. These are by far the commonest description, and cover an area of 60,032 acres, or more than half the total. These lands were granted in support of Hindu shrines, the deity being legally regarded as the proprietor, and the sebaits or trustees of the shrine were generally Brahmans and Baishnabs, but included also a small number of Karans Khandaits and Malis. The whole income of the lands was originally intended to be devoted to the support of the shrine and to charitable purposes, but owing to various causes, of which absence of supervision and decline of the religious sentiments are perhaps the chief, the profits have been perverted, and only a small portion of them is now expended on the original purposes. The subdivision of rights among the Sebait has contributed to the same result. Some sort of Seba or worship is however always made, and cases, where no portion of the produce of the lands is devoted to the shrine, are very rare and occur only where the lands have been transferred by sale or mortgage. If there are several sons who jointly inherit the property each will take charge of the shrine during a portion of the year and maintain a priest, cook and attendant—offices which may also be combined in a single person, either by salary or by a grant of rent-free land. Wealthy Bahaldars occasionally supplement the income of the shrine with a fixed annual contribution. For the other hand the Sebaits of Amruta Manohi grants* are accustomed to pay a merely formal sum to the Jagannath mohants, while devoting the balance to maintaining themselves in comfort and luxury.

SALES OF DEBOTTAR.

81. Sales of Debottar land have occurred to a small extent by means of deeds known as "Smarpan Patra," or instrument of transfer.

The sale deeds generally contain a recital that the vendor in performing the *Seba Puja* contracted debts which there is no prospect of paying out of the other properties of the shrine in the interest of which the sale is therefore made. In some cases the reason given for the sale is that it is necessary in order to provide for unavoidable expenditure for *Jani Jatra*† of the shrine. The reasons given for the sale are such as to make it appear that it is effected solely in the idol's interest. Sometimes charges on account of other expenditure, such as repairs to the temple, are put forward as pretext for the sale. In some deeds the purchaser undertakes to perform the whole or a part of the *Seba*.

The case of mouza Barak in pargana Bayang presents, however, peculiar features. Since under a civil court decree against the Sebait as debtor, the property, without any mention of the Seba, was sold at auction, the purchaser being a nephew of Rai Hari Ballabh Bose Bahadur.

Debottar lands are occasionally mortgaged, the pretexts being similar to those given for sales. It is made to appear that the mortgage is effected in the idol's interest. A somewhat prominent instance of Bhogbandhak‡ afforded by the shrine Bangsidhar Shyama of mouza Baragan-oger in pargana Banchas. The Sebait, Bhobanananda Deb Goswami, has parted in this manner with a large part of the extensive landed properties of this idol.

A much commoner method of transference is the execution of an istemrari patta, or permanent lease at a nominal rent, the price paid for the consideration being almost as high as that which would have been fetched by sale. Such leases often purport to be made for the benefit of the shrine, and frequently contain a condition with regard to the Seba, the lessee agreeing to pay a fixed sum for certain occasion, *e.g.*, Re. 1 for the celebration of the Dolpurnima. Such stipulations are inserted only as a matter of formality, and in order to afford some protection against action by any interested party in the civil court for annulment of the lease.

It must be added that at this Settlement some attempts were made by the proprietors to have Debottar lands recorded as Brahmottar or Khairat, because the latter record would have strengthened the proprietary title and presented greater facilities for alienation.

BRAHMOTTAR, KHAIRAT, PIROTTAR AND MAHATRAN.

82. *Brahmottar.*—The area of these properties is 34,041 acres, and, as the name implies, they were originally grants to Brahmans as spiritual heads and religious teachers. Alienations have taken place to a considerable extent, for, while all such grants were necessarily recorded in the names of Brahmans at last settlement, only 83 per cent. are now found in their possession, the balance having been alienated to Khandaits (7 per cent.), Karans (5 per cent.), Musalmans (3 per cent.) and others (2 per cent.) including Goalas, Tantis, Telis and even Gokhars.

Khairat.—The word means 'gift' and the grants were made in charity to poor Hindus and very frequently to Baishnabs. The area is 7,316 acres.

* Those devoted to the support of the Puri temple.
† Ceremonies.
‡ Usufructuary mortgage

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 462 on, Odisha

Pirottar.—These were grants in support of Muhammadan musjids and mosques, and the present area is 4,720 acres. This is only one-twelfth of the Debottar area, and the reason is that the Muhammadans are far less numerous than the Hindus in this district, and even in the best days of the Mogul rule the Muhammadan population did not form the dominant class, except in detached villages, more especially in the southern part of the district. The Muhammadan landed interest received too serious a shock in the Marhatta *regime* that followed that of the Moguls. Owing to these properties having been jealously watched by the Musalman population, alienations of any kind have been extremely infrequent.

Mahatran.—The word signifies a grant to a gentleman, and the recipients were well-to-do Hindus.* The grants were generally for barri† or khanabari‡ and were considered as marks of respectability. The area is found to be 2,250 acres.

OTHER KINDS OF LAKHRAJ BAHAL.

83. In other grants ¶ are included the following descriptions :

Madatmas.—Grants to Muhammadans either in charity or as a mark of respectability. These were usually for khana or khanabari.

Khusbas.—The word signifies literally 'happy-living' and so middle class. These differ in no respect from Mahatran except that the recipients were both Hindus and Musalmans.

Dahir Jai.—The meaning is obscure and the word is locally corrupted into Dahijia. These were grants made by a father to his son-in-law on the occasion of marriage of a daughter.

Aima.—A grant of Musalmans.

HINHAYATI LAKHRAJ.

48. These were lakhraj grants held to be valid only during the life-time of the party in possession when the resumption proceedings were held. They have now ceased to exist, having been resumed by the Collector as each fell in on the death of the grantee. They have been constituted estates, and either settled as khas mahals with the heirs or sold, and either course, I think, is to be deprecated, as it swells the number of petty estates on the tauzi roll. The number however was only five ; two of these were constituted khas mahals and the remaining three were sold.

SUB-DIVISION OF BAHAL PROPERTIES.

85. Examination of records shows that single proprietors were generally recorded at last Settlement. When Act VII of 1876 compelled the proprietors to register their names in the Collectorate B Register, all shareholders customarily recorded their names. At the present Settlement, apart from actual sub-division of the lands each several shareholder has also been recorded.

A comparison of the proprietors recorded on these separate occasions shows that for every 100 recorded in the last Settlement records there were 176 recorded in the B Register, while in records of this Settlement the number has increased to 209.

Turning from the subdivision of proprietary rights to that of actual holdings, the number of properties at last Settlement was 33,647, whereas the number is now 54,315, the latter figure representing the actual number of khatians, each of which will have a separate entry in the Collectorate B Register. The average size of holdings has accordingly decreased from 3·15 to 2·01 acres.

Perhaps a more clear impression of the great extent to which subdivision has taken place is gained from the fact noted above that the number of proprietors has doubled. Thus the present number of recorded sharers may be estimated at 67,000 against 33,647 at last Settlement, and the average area of each share has accordingly declined from 3·15 acres to 1·62 acres.

CULTIVATION AND INCOME OF LAKHRAJDARS.

86. Of the total Bahal area 49,147 acres¶, or rather less than half, are cultivated by the proprietors themselves; 7,791 acres of this amount are uncultivated, and most of this area is covered by houses, temples and other buildings, very little of it being culturable. From the cultivated area of 41,356 acres it may be estimated that on an average yield of 15 maunds of paddy to the acre, the proprietors derive a total produce of 41,356 × 15 = 620,340 maunds of paddy, equal in value to Rs. 6,97,900 at an average price of Rs. 1-2-0 per maund.

If it be wished to estimate the total income derivable from the Bahal lands a reference to the raiyati statistics** will show that the total money rents payable to Bahaldars amount to Rs. 96,440, to which is to be added first the Dhulibhag, or half produce rent of 5,251 acres, which may be taken as 5,251 × 7½ = 39,382 maunds of paddy, value Rs. 44,300 ; and secondly, the computation of the sanja rents amounting to Rs. 1,110. The total income may therefore

*Karans, Khandaits and others.

†Garden.

‡House and Garden.

¶¶Area 677 acres.

‖Which is equivalent to the number recorded in the B Register.

¶Appendix Q.

**Appendix Q. C.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 463 on, Odisha

be stated at Rs. 8,39,750. Taking the number of khatians as representing the number of families†† it is seen that the average yearly income for each amounts to Rs. 15, from which the expense of cultivating that portion which is in their possession is to be deducted.

It is to be remembered, however, that there are a number of wealthy lakhrajdars, such as Choudhary Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra, Zamindar of pargana Bhograi, whose income is almost entirely derived in the form of rents from raiyats, a small proportion of the area being reserved for cultivation by their servants. There are, however, not many lakhrajdars in possession of more than one or two Bahal properties. The smaller lakhrajdars cultivate the greater part of their holdings with their own labour or that of servants, and nearly all have other sources of income, in the shape of bajiafti or other tenancies.

With the bajiaftidars, they constitute the bulk of Uriya midddle-class society, and as priests, zamindars, amla, petty tradesmen, sarbarakars or village school masters supplement the income derivable from their lands. In many parts of the district, where caste rules do not stigmatise manual labour as degrading, the lakhrajdars hire out their services as field labourers, and some of them were even known to serve as coolies on the earthwork of the Railway.

TRANSFERS OF LAKHRAJ.

87. Something has already been said on the subject of transfer of Debottar lands, and this may be supplemented by statistics* showing three several descriptions of sales of lakhraj lands ; that is, by registered deeds, by decree of a civil court and for non-payment of road cess.

The following statement exhibits sales by registered deeds during the last ten years :—

Number of transactions.	Purchasers.					Purchase money.	Estimated purchase price per acre.	Estimated area sold.	Remarks.
	Mahajans, traders or money-lenders.	Zamindars.	Bajiaftidars.	Raiyats.	Others unspecified.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	
7,723	450	1,308	4,233	1,013	719	5,25,377	70	7,500	

It appears from statistics compiled for 20 sales between the years 1889 and 1899 that the average purchases price per acre amounts to Rs. 70. I believe that, on the whole, the purchase prices entered in registered kabalas are reliable, though it must be remembered that in cases where the sale is necessitated is by debt, the price recorded as paid by the creditor as purchaser often includes accumulations of interest. In such cases the lands are valued, and this value entered in the deeds, the debtor receiving the balance, if any, after deduction of the debt and interest. On the other hand, where the accumulated debt exceeds, as it often must, the value of the land, the kabala would record a sale price equal to such debt, and therefore fictitious. It is known that the actual value of Bahal lands varies from Rs. 50 to Rs 100 per acre, and Rs 75 would probably represent the average price. Assuming it, however, to be Rs. 70 in accordance with the actual sale deeds examined, and dividing this into the total purchase money, we may estimate the area sold during the last ten years at 7,500 acres as shown above. This amounts to one-fourteenth of the total lakhraj area.

As scarcely a single case exists where sale deeds of Bahal are not registered, the figures given may be taken as inclusive. No separate account of mortgages† is, however available, and to estimate the total transfers, those effected by istemrari leases must also be considered. probably to say that 12,000 acres or one-ninth of the total area had been transferred during the last ten years would not be far from the mark. The number of transactions was 7,723, and therefore 11 per cent. of the total number of revenue-free properties changed hands, and if this be compared with the area sold it is seen, as would naturally be expected, that it is the smaller properties which generally come into the market.

The proportion of baziaftidars‡ among the purchasers is certainly noticeable, and the reason probably is that, on account of the Seba—Brahmans are the most likely buyers, since a purchaser of any other caste has to incur the expense of employing a Brahman for the purpose. But Brahmans are by far the largest holders of baziafti lands, and the circumstance is therefore accounted for.

††But in fact the number of families is much less, for there are several large lakhrajdars who hold large areas scattered in many villages.

*Compiledfrom the books of the Sub-Registrar at Balasore.

†Para. 160.

‡Entered in the Sub-Registrar's book as "Intermediate tenure-holders." Bazyaftidars only are shown under this heading, for what reason I am unware.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 464 on, Odisha

The following figures exhibit execution sales under civil court decrees during the last ten years:—

Number of transaction.	Purchasers.					Area sold in acres	Purchase money.	Average price per acre.
	Zamindars.	Mahajans.	Raiyats.	Pleaders and Mukhtiars.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
220	42	46	8	5	119	1,269	Rs. 23,759	Rs. 20

The average price per acre cannot be accepted as illustrating the actual value of lakhraj lands, and indeed the purchase money realised at civil court sales is never a true criterion of value.

It is interesting, however, to note that only one out of every 250 revenue-free properties has been sold on this account during the last ten years. A civil suit is always the last resort of a creditor, and is only filed after every other expedient has failed.

For non-payment of road-cess demand 15 lakhraj properties were sold during the last three years. Of the purchasers 4 were zamindars, 3 mahajans, 2 mukhtiars and 6 unspecified. The area sold was 91 acres and the purchase-money Rs. 942, giving an average price of Rs. 10 per acre, which again is no criterion of value.

Raiyats of Lakhrajdars.*

88. The area shown as held by raiyats of Bahaldars is 59,889 acres, of which 871 are uncultivated. These raiyats number 64,413, and except in the case of Dhulibhag and Sanja paying tenacies almost all have been recorded with occupancy rights, their landlords having received the status of tenure-holders.

The average size of these raiyati holdings amounts only to 0·93 of an acre, and they are therefore considerably smaller than mahal holdings, a circumstance which appears natural enough. The acreage paying money rents amounts to 51,405, the total rental being Rs. 96,440 and the incidence per acre Rs. 1-14-0. 3,007 acres are held by raiyats niskar or rent-free, and many of these tenants are those referred to in para. 86; in return for the grant they perform the Seba of the shrine. The Dhulibhag† paying area is 5,251 acres, and the value of the rental has already‡ been computed at Rs. 44,300 which gives an incidence of Rs. 8-7-- per acre. 226 acres pay sanja which is a fixed proportion of the produce generally expressed in local measures "pouties and gounies§". Paddy, rice, ghi, 'birhi' and 'munga' are all paid as sanja rents, and converting the local measures of paddy into standard seers, and estimating the total value of the commodities so paid at the average market rate, the aggregate sanja rent is to be estimated at Rs. 1,110, giving an incidence of Rs. 4-14-7 per acre. Dhulibhag rents are generally considered to press less hardly upon raiyats than sanja, and though the incidence of the former considerably exceeds the latter, I believe to the general opinion. It is obvious that a sanja rent will cause extreme hardship to a tenant in a season of short crops since there may be little or nothing left to him after payment of the rent, whereas under the Dhulibhag system he is entitled to half the entire produce, whatever it may be. It may be added that an impression seems to prevail among the Bahaldars and their raiyats that under local custom occupancy-rights do not attach to tenancies paying produce rents, though, if the matters were to be legally raised, there appears to be no doubt that the courts would hold this custom inconsistent with the provisions of Bengal Tenancy Act, which attaches no inferiority of right to the payment of a produce rent. Section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act having been extended to Orissa, commutation may be applied for, but I have never heard of any such applications being made. Raiyats fully recognise the custom, and disputes, where they existed, always turned upon the question whether tenant paid a money or produce rent, the decision of this question being held to decide that of occupancy-right. But the impression of the absence of occupancy-right is not confined to produce-paying tenants. All raiyats of Bahaldars have been accustomed to looking on themselves as under-raiyats. In fact, notwithstanding the provisions of Act X of 1859 and of the Bengal Tenancy Act, ideas on this subject are largely governed by the traditions of last Settlement, since which time pattas have continued to be regarded as the symbols of occupancy-right. In spite of the educative influences of the Settlement camps, and although these raiyats have now been recorded as "sthitiban", the fact that they have not received 'khatians' like mahal raiyats has still left some doubt in their minds on the subject of their rights.

* Appendix Q.
† Or half produce.
‡ Para. 86
§ Para. 219.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 465 on, Odisha

TRANSFERS BY RAIYATS OF LAKHRAJDARS.

89. It is natural, in view of these circumstances, that no attempt has hitherto been made by raiyats to transfer their holdings, though it appears that the question is now being debated by them, and the general opinion is that, not having received khatians they have no right of transfer. Attempts would certainly be strenuously resisted by the Bahaldars, and I believe that the superiority in the title of the Bahaldars to that of the zamindar has impressed the tenants they would generally admit that greater insecurity has attached to the tenancy of Bahal than of mahal lands. Again inalienability of Debottar properties, though it is actually infringed, will have led raiyats to the belief that they cannot exercise a power which is denied to their landlords.*

CHAPTER III.—TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES. ASSETS AND REVENUE.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES.

90. The Tributary States and the permanently-settled and revenue-free estates having been considered, we many now turn to the temporarily-settled estates.†

These number 1,417‡ as against 803 at last Settlement, and the increase is due almost entirely to partition, the number of new estates created by the Collector being scarcely a dozen. These latter were resumed hinhiayati grants § or lands acquired for police outposts or similar purposes, and subsequently being no longer required, constituted into estates, and either sold or held as khas mahals. The following statement groups all existing estates under their various classes:—

(1)	Baziafti estates, constituted of lands resumed at last settlement ...	137
(2)	Taluks ‖	308
(3)	Mujkuri estates	596
(4)	Kharidgi estates, including patnas, numbering 107¶	313
(5)	Nankar Batitanki and Muajib estates**	30
(6)	Resumed hinihiayati lakhraj estates	5
(7)	Khas mahals	19
(8)	Killas	4
(9)	New estates created at this Settlement	3
(10)	Jalkar or fishery mahals	2
	Total	... 1,417

KHAS MAHALS.

91. Some description of the first six of these classes has already been given, and it only remains to note the four last. In 1845 the numbers of khas mahals, excluding those held khas on account of recusancy, was 8, and the gross assets Rs. 17,480. In 1851 the number had risen to 12, and the assets to Rs. 17,456. In 1853 they numbered 12 and paid a gross rental of Rs 16,170, of which Rs. 15,076 was contributed by Noanand, and Rs 755 by Birso, the remaindeir being petty estates. The assets of the 19 existing khas mahals before Settlement were Rs. 31,826, and the gross settled rental is Rs. 39,675. They cover a total area of 21,797 acres, and with the exception of taluks Noanand, Birso and Bichitrapur called for no detailed mention.

The estate of Noanand paid in 1806 a sadar jama of Rs. 9,456, and was sold in 1807 for Rs. 5,013. In 1818 it was again sold for arrears and purchased by Government for one rupee. It was settled by Mr. Ricketts, Collector of Balasore, in 1834, and the gross assets were then Rs. 15,502, but were subsequently reduced. The Settlement was for 25 years, and was made with the sarbarakars on the understanding that during its currency they were not to interfere with the rents paid by the raiyats. Sixty out of the sixty-seven villages in 1840 were so held by sarbarakars, who had a prescriptive right of possession. The estate was again settled in 1870, when the gross assets were Rs. 20,247. The sarbarakars have been gradually dispossessed, and the tenants now pay rents direct to Government. The total of the assets as they existed before Settlement was Rs. 27,311, and the gross settled assets are Rs. 31,457. The collections are made by a tahsildar with a small staff of moharrirs, under control of the Subdivisional Officer of Bhadrak. The arrears have latterly considerably increased owing partly to discontinuance of the sarbarakari collecting agency.

Taluk Birso†† originally formed part of Noanand, and was separated from it for convenience of collection, subsequent to last Settlement.‡‡ The assets previous to this Settlement were Rs. 1,933, and have now been enhanced to Rs. 2,236.

---

* For much information on the subjects noted in this Chapter, I am indebted to Babu Srigopal Bhattacharji, Assistant Settlement Officer.

† Appendices R and T.

‡ Including one estate, Touzi No. 1374, claimed as permanently settled, the circumstances of which are still under enquiry.

§ Para. 84.

‖ Para. 47.

¶ Paras. 47, 116, 55.

**Subsistence lands or others granted first revenue free, and subsequently assessed by the Moguls and Marhattas.

†† Also purchased by Government for one rupee. It was then combined with Noanand, but afterwards separated as noted.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 466 on, Odisha

The so-called khas mahal of Bichitrapur * in pargana Sahabandor on the river Subarnarekha deserves some mention. It consists of lands taken for the purposes of salt manufacture, though never so used, in the early part of the century, on an istemarari lease from the proprietors of mahal Barapal. The annual jama payable under the lease is Rs. 799, and the area which includes 3,549 acres as sub-let by the Collector to Babu Kailash Chunder Roy Mahasay, who has been very successful in bringing it under cultivation Up to 1872 when the lease was granted to the Mahasay nothing whatever was realised from these lands, while Government had continued to pay the istemarari rent of Rs. 799 ever since the year 1809. The cultivated area is now 2,267 acres and the assets settled for the present year are Rs. 3,547, on which it is proposed to allow the ijaradar a sum of 20 per cent. It will, however, be some years before the revenue now derived from the lands recoups Government for the half-a-lakh of rupees so unprofitably spent on it before 1872. The istemarari rent continues fixed at the former amount.

KILLAS.

92. There were originally four estates under this denomination in the district—Ambahatta, Patna, Mangalpur and Ambo. They were held on military tenures subject to the payment of a tribute, and their circumstances differed little from those of the present Tributary States until the British accession, when the Bhuyans of Mangalpur and Patna, and the Mangraj of Ambo placed themselves under the protection of Government with a view of obtaining some security against the oppressions of the Garjat chiefs.

From that time, although assessed with special leniency, these three killas have been held on the same terms as estates of ordinary zamindars.

Killa Ambahatta was wrested from the Keunjhar Rajas in the time of the Moguls by the ancestors of one Bikram Sing Bidyadher. It was resumed by the Marhattas and ceased to be a killa in anything more than name.

Killa Patna† was sold in 1897 under a civil court decree for debt, the purchaser being Babu Radha Charan Das who had lent large sums of money to the Bhuyan. The latter is now in wretched circumstance, and maintains himself with difficulty from the income of his 'Debottar' lands.

The two remaining killas Mangalpur and Ambo remain in the hands of the old families. By right of primogeniture these estates pass to the eldest son, any others being provided for by grants of 'biradaran'‡ jagir lands. There exists a very large area of these grants at the present day, and it is said to have increased in the early times as a result of the doctrine of 'primæ noctis,' which used to prevail in the killas and gurjats. The Bhuyan of Mangalpur is an energetic landlord, and is said to have doubled the value of the property since his accession.

NEW ESTATES CREATED AT THIS SETTLEMENT.

93. These number three, and the principal estate is that constituted of the Paik jagir lands near Chandbali and settled with the Paik Sardar. The area of these lands is 570 acres and they originally formed a part of mahal Thukura from which they were separated in the time of the Moguls and granted rent-free to one of the brothers who owned the estate, on condition of his maintaining a body of Paiks, to each of whom he was to give a certain area of jagir lands, for the protection of the Mogulbandi from the incursions of the chiefs of Aul and Kanika. The present Paik Sardar is a descendant of the original jagirdar, but was lately dismissed by the District Magistrate. No proceedings were taken for the resumption of the jagir, but the police attempted to collect the rents and failed. Certainly no resumption proceedings would have stood the test of the courts and the Sardar could not now be ousted from his lands.

The second estate kharij mouza Bangarpada has an area of 137 acres in pargana Balikhand. These were lakhraj lands resumed at last Settlement, but owing to some mistake omitted from assesssment.

The lands were originally held by a group of Brahmans who established upon them a Sasan in the time of the Marhattas. It was divided into eight shares, and each included some homestead and a small area of rice lands, the largest share being that of the Panigrahi or headman. The Sasan has now been settled with the Brahman shareholders and leniently assessed. The third estate Bhagapur Bajiafti-mouza contains an area of 13 acres only. It is a portion of a lakhraj property found in excess of the valid area and resumed by consent at this Settlement.

JALKAR MAHALS. §

94. The fishery estates so-called number two, and the larger is the property of Mandal family. The property consists in the fishery right in the bed of the Burhabalang and its tributaries within tidal limits. There is no title in the river bed or in the water, and it does not appear why these fisheries were ever entered as estates; the revenue is properly a miscellaneous item of receipt. The proprietors let out portions of the water to fishermen on annual leases, and there are also miscellaneous profits. The fish are disposed of at good profit in the Mandals market in Balasore town. The combined revenues amount to Rs. 350.

---

* See also paras. 185, 204.
† See note in Appendix O.
‡ Maintenance lands.
§ Touzi Nos. 764 and 765.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 467 on, Odisha

AVERAGE SIZE OF ESTATES.

95. The following statement will show the size of the Balasore estates with reference to the revenues payable at last Settlement and before and after the present Settlement :—

Period.	No. of Estates paying a revenue,				Average Revenue of Estates.
	Above Rs. 10,000.	From 5—10,000,	From 1—5,000.	Below 1,000	
At last Settlement ...	4	7	66	726	462
Before the present Settlement	2	9	63	1,340	262
After the present Settlement ...	6	14	108	1,289	445

The average revenue payable decreased by 43 per cent. during the currency of the Settlement owing to partition. After expiration of the Rasadi terms now allowed, the average would rise in the year 1908 to Rs. 445 calculated on the present number of estates, but as there will be many cases of partition that figure will not in fact be reached. The number of small estates is noticeable, and of those paying less than Rs. 1,000, before the present Settlement by far the greater number were paying under Rs. 200. Of the 1,289 estates paying settled revenue of less than Rs. 1,000, half are paying under Rs. 300.

The average size of each estate in acres is 676. The smallest estate is less than one acre, and the largest Taluk Mobarakhpur contains an area of 38,293 acres.

PRESENT SETTLEMENT

*Areas.**

96. For purposes of comparison of these and other figures I have divided the parganas of the district into five groups† under the titles Northern, Upper Central, Lower Central, South-Eastern and South-Western. In this chapter I propose to give, so far as possible, a general survey of the statistics, while details will be confined to Chapter VIII.

The total area of the temporarily-settled estates increased during the sixty years from 942,800 to 959,400 acres, or by rather less than 2 per cent. Apart from the creation of a few small estates the diversity is fully accounted for by the different system of measurement pursued. In many parts of the district, as in the waste lands along the sea face, and in the wooded country on the northern and southern portions of the boundary between the Mogulbandi and the Tributary States, or in the impenetrable jungle bordering the tidal creeks in the north-east, accurate measurement at last Settlement was either extremely difficult or impracticable. The areas entered for such tracts were almost invariably under-estimated. There has also been diluvion as well as alluvion along the sea-coast, and when it is further considered that the measurement of the whole was previously made with a rod, it is not a matter for surprise that the difference in the total area amounts to no more than something under 17,000 acres.

Asseesed Area.‡

97. The area assessed to rent and revenue which was 493,600 acres at last Settlement, or little more than half the total, has now increased to 692,600 acres or by 40 per cent., and constitutes at the present day no less than 72 per cent. of the whole. The figures will be subsequently dealt with a greater detail, § but it may be noted here that the increase in the assessed area amounted to 47 per cent. in the north of the district as against 38 per cent. in the south. The difference is chiefly accounted for by the enormous extension of cultivation in parganas Bhograi and Sahabandar in the north, where the increase in assessed area was 121 per cent. and 183 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the highest percentage of increase reached in the south is 72 per cent. in pargana Ambahatta. Excluding, however, isolated cases it is none the less true that the extension of cultivation has been far greater in the north of the district, where population was comparatively sparse (as indeed it is still), and cultivation consequently in a backward state. The fact that the population of the area open to cultivation was much larger in the north shown by a reference to the detailed figures, from which it appears that the unassessed area was considerably greater than the assessed area at last Settlement, whereas precisely the reverse was the case in the south.

NOTE—Figures as finally revised have been entered in the provincial Report and will not quite agree with these figures.

S. C. M.

Cultivated Area. ‖

Coming now to figures of cultivated areas, the difference between the cultivated and assessed area is represented, firstly, by the sites of houses, and, secondly, by the lands for

* Appendix R.
† Appendix S.
‡ Appendix R.
§ Paras. 186, 188, 189, 19 , 196.
‖ Appendix R.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 468 on, Odisha

which no assessment is imposed *, either upon the tenant or the zemindar.† These latter now include what is called thani-minha‡, or portions of thani holdings held free of rent, the chakran jagirs, § and also small areas such as tanks or sites of temples granted free for public purposes. Other jagirs such as chaukidari, khandait, paik and patwari having now been resumed, the difference between the assessed and cultivated area is much less than it was at last Settlement. The area under cultivation has increased from 521,300 or 55 per cent. of the total last Settlement area to 697,300 or 73 per cent. of the total present area. In the preceding paragraph I pointed out that cultivation shows the greatest extension in the north, and if the figures of the five groups be referred to it will be seen that in the lower central parganas where there is little jungle and cultivation, was in an advanced state, sixty years ago the extension has been least. ‖

FUTURE EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION. ¶

99. The area recorded as open to future extension of cultivation is 10,000 acres or 41 per cent. of the unassessed area. This figure does not purport to be accurate, but it represents the total area which under the most favourable circumstances may be expected to come under cultivation in the future, and is compiled from the estimates given in the reports of the principal estates. If the notification under the Embankment Act** with reference to the Subarnarekha be worked with liniency, if the left bank of the Baitarani be protected by an embankment or that on the right bank be destroyed††, and if some method be devised for excluding tidal waters from the lands on the east of the coast canal, north of the river Burhabalang‡‡ the whole of the area mentioned might come under cultivation But as the last two at least of these conditions are improbable contingencies. it is not likely that during the currency of the present settlement cultivation will extend over a greater area than 40,000 acres, and I do not think increase in assets derived from this souce will much exceed half-a-lakh of rupees. In the lower central parganas the area open to extension is very slight, and in the south-eastern no large areas will be brought under the plough, while the present liability to flood continues. In the south-western there will be considerable advance, but generally over unfertile lands. Cultivation is extending in the upper central parganas, and in the northern there is much virgin soil of excellent quality which will be cultivated so far as the Embankment Act will permit.

MOFASSAL JAMA. §§

100. The gross assets at last settlement ammounted to Rs. 5,75,600 and they increased during the 60 years to Rs. 9,88,800 or by 71·8 per cent. The gross assets as now settled amount to Rs. 11,51,400 and the enhancement now effected is therefore 16·4 per cent. The increase in the settled assets over those of last settlement is 100 per cent. It may be interesting to consider what portion of the 60 years increase was due to extension of cultivation and what to enhancement of rentals by zamindars, and this matter will be found discussed in para. 101.

The increase in assets during the 60 years varies from 65 per cent. in the Banchas Oger Parganas to 75 per cent. in the South-Western. In the Banchas estates there was less enhancement of rents and less increase in assessed area than elsewhere, and in the South-west the large increase in assets is to be ascribed both to extension of cultivation and to enhancement.

Considering now the incidence of the Msfassal Jama or gross assets per acre we make the following comarison :—

	On total area.	*On assessed area*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Incidence per acre of gross assets at last settlement.	0 9 9	1 2 8
Incidence per acre of gross assets previous to present settlement.	1 0 6	1 6 10
Incidence of the settled gross assets per acre	1 3 2	1 10 7

COMPARISON OF THE ASSETS ‖‖.

101. Of the gross settled assets of eleven and-a-half lakhs of rupees nearly 8 lakhs are contributed by the pahi raiyats and nearley two lakhs by holdings at fixed rents including

* Thus the assessed area minus house sites (area 6,300 acres, see Appndix J) and that portion of the homestead (41,700 acres, Appendix J) which is uncultivated and plus the rent-free lands, equals the cultivated area.

† With the reservation that the uncultivated lands yielding 'sairat' or miscellaneous dues are shown as unassessed.

‡ Appendix U.

§ Village servants. Appendix X.

‖ The particulars of lands reserved for grazing and other purposes (see Appendix V.)

¶ Appendix R.

** Para. 184.

†† Para. 192.

‡‡ Para. 183.

§§ Appendix T. The figures in the body of the report have been revised to agree with the figures in the provincial report.

‖‖ Appendix U.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 469 on, Odisha

kharida, baziafti and thani. Other miscellaneous tenancies are responsible for less than half-a-lakh, and the balance, something over a lakh, consists of valutions for revenue. The various tenancies will subsequently be considered in detail, but it will be convenient here to glance at that portion of the assets which is composed not of rents received by zamindars, but of valuation on account of various other sources of income. The total of those valuations is Rs. 1,08,600 falling under the heads of "rent free tenancies granted by zamindar," nij-jot, nij-chas and sairat. Of the sairat or assessment on account of miscellaneous dues it may be said that it is fully covered by the receipts of the proprietors on these accounts. The nij lands are a source of profit very well capable of bearing the assessment imposed, and the only item which is not covered by receipts is that first mentioned. It is small in amount, Rs. 15,200, and forms a very insignificant portion of the gross assets. The tenancies in question will be noted hereafter*, but it may be said of them generally that the zamindar receives from nearly half of the holders services which are far more in value than the assessment, while from the balance there is no return.

PROPRIETORS' LAND.

102. The nij-lands amounting to 46,600 acres are assessed at Rs. 81,100 at an average incidence of Rs. 1-11-10 per acre or nearly two annas less than the pahi. 4,069 acres are cultivated by raiyats of nij-jote † and a great quantity of the balance by unrecorded raiyats paying produce rents. These lands differ much in quality occasionally they are those abansdoned by raiyats on the ground of infertility, but commonly they are not inferior to the pahi lands, and it is well known that the zamindars look for large profits from them by allowing tenants to cultivate at produce rents

The nij-jote or proprietors "sir" lands amounted at last settlement to 20,400 acres. Some of his area has lapsed and become absorbed in nij-chas and the area now recorded as nij-jote is probably not in excess of 20,400 acres.

SAIRAT. ‡

103. The Total assessment imposed upon the zamindars at last settlement on account of the receipt of miscellaneous dues was Rs. 10,700, and the ammount of the present assessment is Rs. 12,200 composed as follows :—

Fisheries (Jalkar)	...	...	...	Rs. 6,580
Orchard dues (Phalkar)	...	...	...	„ 1,050
Market dues (Hatkar)	...	...	...	„ 760
Jungle dues (Bankar)	...	...	...	„ 2,000
Grazing dues (Chara)	...	...	...	„ 1,810

The fact that the increase in the assessment is so slight is due to the circumstance that there is a much less area of jungle and grazing grounds than at last settlement. The items under these heads have been generally much reduced, especially in the smaller estates, while the item for fisheries has been increased.

The bulk of the fishery dues come from the estate upon the sea coast especially in Paraganas Ankura and Dusmalang. It may suffice to note that they are a valuable source of income, and that the receipts having been ascertained with excessive difficulty by local enquiry amongst the fishermen, the assessment was made with great moderation and after allowing a deducation of 25 per cent. and sometimes more, to provide for the contingency of depreciation. The dues are realised in cash by the zamindars, and all fisheries of importance are disposed of annually by lease, sometimes at auction. Orchard dues are the assessments on orchards and fruit trees situated on the waste lands in the zamindar's possession. The receipts from these are generally in kind. The fruit is mostly used for home consumption, but is also sold to some extent. The fruit crop is very precarious in this District owing to the prevalence of storms in the months of march, April and May, the mango which is the commonest fruit exhibits also a preference for a south or east winds and a west wind blowing constantly when the tree is in blossom destorys all promise of crops.

Market dues § have already been noted; jungle dues are levied by the zamindars from each household at a rate varying from 4 to 6 annas per annum, for every bullock used to convey the fuel. These dues are prevalent in the estates bordering upon the hills in the west of the district and also in parts of the north-west. In addition to these fees there are large receipts especially in the Killas from the sale of sal wood for building purposes.

Grazing dues including those derived from the cutting of "bena" or thatching grass and "giria," the ash of which, when burnt, is used for washing cloths, are generally derived from the sea-coast lands, especially in Ankura and Das Malang and also in the north-west of the district. Large herds of cattle and buffalo pasture upon the lands on the east of the coast canal, and the dues are realised sometimes in the shape of a yearly cash payment, generally 4 annas annually per head of cattle and also in kind. In the latter case the fee is generally half a seer of ghi annually for each buffalo.

* Paras. 156, 157.
† Appendix U.
‡ Appendix U.
§ Appendix F and (Para. 33).

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 470 on, Odisha

With regard to all these dues it may be said that the effects of the zamindars to conceal them were very difficult to defeat ‖, and that the assessment imposed falls short of the receipts derived.

REVENUE.*

104. Sadar jama was taken at last settlement at percentages varying from 70 to 60. In 132 estates the percentage was 70, in 644 it was 65, and in 438 estates it was 60.† In the earlier settlements made malikana was allowed at 30 per cent. In 1840, however, Lord Auckland decided that 35 per cent. should be the minimum to cover allowance risks and expenses, and that 40 per cent. should be granted when the special circumstances of the estate seemed to require a more liberal rate. The orders were not retrospectively applied though Mr. Mills desired that they should be.

The total revenue was Rs. 3,77,300, which is 66 per cent. of the gross assets. The revenue now settled for 1899 amounts to Rs. 5,77,500 which is 50 per cent. of the gross assets and the percentage of revenue varies chiefly from 50 to 65:—

RASADI TERMS.

105. Rasadi terms have been allowed in many estates for periods varying from three to ten years, and the following are the annual revenues from 1899 to 1908.

	Rs.
1899	5,77,500
1900	5,80,900
1901	5,86,900
1902	5,90,400
1903	6,12,700
1904	6,13,200
1905	6,13,600
1906	6,13,700
1907	6,13,700
1908	6,29,000

In some cases triennial terms were allowed, but the ordinary period was for five years. Thus the largest increases come in 1903 and 1908. In the latter year the final revenue of Rs.6,29,000 will become payable. This is at 55 per cent. of the settled assets, but as the latter will undergo some increase owing to extension of cultivation and enhancement of non-occupancy rentals, the revenue of 1908 will probably represent 53 or 54 per cent. of the gross assets of that year. The total concession granted to the proprietors under the rasadi terms amounts to the aggregate of the differences between the revenues given for each year and the ultimate revenue of 1908, and is no less than Rs. 2,58,400. Concessions of this nature have been most generally granted in the northern Parganas ‡, where there was great increase of assets coupled with liability to flood. The same conditions prevailed in some of the parganas of the south-west, especially in Bayang, and here also rasad was allowed in many estates.

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

106. The largest increase in revenue was obtained in the south-western Parganas§ where the revenue for 1899 shows an increase of 73 per cent. on the previous jama, while that of 1908* yields an increase of 86 per cent. The lowest increase is found in the Banchas Oger group where the primary increase is 48 per cent. and the ultimate 60 per cent.

The total increase of the revenue for 1899 and 1908 over that fixed at last settlement is 53 per cent. and 67·0 per cent., respectively. If revenue had now been taken at 60 per cent. it would have amounted to Rs. 6,90,800 or more than half-a lakh in excess of the actual revenue taken for 1908, and the concession allowed for the whole term of settlement is 30 times this amount or 18 lakhs.

INCIDENCE OF REVENUE.

107. It may be interesting to compare the incidence of revenue on each acre of area.

		Per acre of assessed area.	Per acre of total area.
Total area.	Incidence at last settlement ...	Re. 0 12 3	Re. 0 6 5
	Incidence on the revenue for 1908 „	0 14 6	„ 0 10 6

Sterling states that from 472 to 1132 A. D. the revenue of Orissa was almost uniformly five kahans of cowries on every 20 acres. The value of the kahan is however very difficult to estimate. In 1786 2¼ kahans were equal to the rupee and in 1790 the exchange was 2¾

‖ See Para. 218.

* Appendix T.

† This includes of course the bajiafti mahals, which paid revenue 50 per cent. The following figures compare the number of estates under various percentages paid at last settlement and at the present settlement.

	45% and under	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	over 70%	
Number at last settlement ...	9	153	8	438	644	132	21	Those over 70% are in khas-mahals.
Number at present settlement	22	480	730	125	33	3	16	

‡ See Cols. 19 and 20 of Appendix T.

§ See Cols. 22 and 23 of Appendix T.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 471 on, Odisha

kahans.‖ In 1805 the rate was 3¾ kahans. If in the early period referred to the exchange was not more than 2 kahans this would give an incidence of Rs. 2-8-0 for 20 acres or 2 annas per acre.

In the year 1794 Colebrooke¶ gave the incidence of revenue in Bengal Rs. 184 to the square mile or 4⅝ annas per acre. It is seen that in this district the incidence was Re. 0-6-5 at last settlement and is now Re. 0-10-6. The incidence per acre of assessed area is Re. 0-14-6 as against Re. 0-12-3 at last settlement.

CHOWKIDARI FUND.

108. The revenue as already stated includes a sum of Rs. 10,500 as chowkidari funds. This represents 85 per cent. of the rental assessed on resumed chowkidari lands, 15 per cent. having been allowed to the proprietors for expenses of collection.

MALIKANA* OR PROPRIETARY ALLOWANCES.

109. This subject has been partially treated by implication under the heading Revenue. The total malikana allowed to proprietors at last settlement was Rs. 1,98,300 at the rate of 34 per cent. on the gross assets. Immediately before settlement the total proprietary income had increased to Rs. 6,11,500 or by 208 per cent. The aggregate malikana allowed for 1899 is Rs. 5,73,900 at 50 per cent. of the gross assets, and the reduction caused in proprietary incomes for that year is accordingly Rs. 37,600 or 6 per cent. The aggregate malikana for 1908 will amount to Rs. 5,22,400 at 45 per cent. and the reduction in the proprietary incomes existing before settlement will be Rs. 89,100 or 14 per cent. This excludes consideration of the increase in assets which may extend to half-a-lakh of rupees in the course of the ensuing ten years. In that case the total reduction will amount to Rs. 39,100 or 6 per cent.

Had no " rasad " been allowed and revenues taken immediately at 55 per cent. the loss in proprietary income would have been 15 per cent. and had revenue been taken at 60 per cent, the loss wovld have been 24·7 per cent. Had this reduction of income occurred, I believe the proprietors could have supported it if it had fallen equally upon all. But as the effect would actually have been to cause a loss of 5 per cent. in some estates and of 50 per cent. in others, discontent, hardship and ruin would have followed in many cases. It is clear to any one who examined the circumstances of individual estates that very lenient terms were in many cases required in order to save the proprietors. Excluding special instances where the increase in assets as in many lakhraj baziafti estates was so great that to take revenue at only 25 per cent. doubled or trebled the sadar jamma and caused a loss of 10 per cent. income, it may be said of a great number of the Balasore estates, and especially of the large ones that malikana at the rate of 45 per cent. was requisite in order to avoid hardship. Even among these however, there were numerous exceptions where the increase in assets had not been considerable, and in these as well as in the majority of the smaller estates it was not considerations of reducton in income which warranted a malikana of more than 40 per cent.

NOTE.—The Secretary of State's orders were, however, very definite.

RECUSANCY.

110. The facts detailed in the preceding paragraph go a great way to show the leniency and moderation of the assessment, and if further proof is wanting it is found in the fact that no estates have yet been reported to the Collector as recusant †. There were 38 cases of recusancy before Assistant Settlement Officers, and these were chiefly in the estates of Musalman proprietors in the neighbourhood of Bhadrak ; most of them subsequently came to terms. In nine out of these cases reported to the Settlement Officer the parties attended before him and executed kabuliats. Two cases still remain for report. There is in fact very little likelihood that a single estate in this district will be finally reported as recusant, and I hope the explanation lies as much in the accurate method of computing the assets as in the liberal orders of Government with reference to the rate of malikana.

CHAPTER IV.—ZAMINDARS AND PROPRIETARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

ZAMINDARS. ‡

111. Something has already been said on the origin, caste, nationality and profession, while some remarks givin elsewhere on collection (*a*), illegal cesses (*b*), and raiyati indebtedness (c), will also furnish some information regarding the relations of zamindars with their tenants and improvements made in their estates. Amongst the appendices ‡ will be found some particulars regarding the chief proprietors of the district.

‖So it appears from the deeds quoted by Sterling. On page 327 of his History Sir W. Hunter bases an estimate for the 14th century on the assumption that 6 kahans purchased a rupee. For later values of the kahan, see Mr. Toynbee's History, page 56. It is certain that during the first 30 years of the century the value of the price depreciated from about 4 to 6 kahans per rupee, but I cannot estimate at what time the depreciation had commenced.

¶ Colebrooke's Husbandry of Bengal.

*Appendix T.

†One has been reported since the above was written.

‡Appendix Z.

(*a*) Paras. 213, 214, 215 and 216.

(*b*) Para. 210.

(*c*) Para. 201.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 472 on, Odisha

Though the question of their treatment by the Tenancy Act is beyond the scope of this report, reference may be made to the common complaint that the law is all in favour of the raiyats, and for themselves nothing but a curtailment of privileges. Thus the local custom of absence of occupancy right in produce-paying lands is directly in conflict with the Act, and when this question coupled with that of commutation of rents, is brought into the courts, as it shortly will be, the landlords will find their rights and profits, especially with regard to nij-chas lands seriously diminished. They object again to the provision allowing the recovery of interest at 12 per cent. on arrears, and they urge with some acuteness that as this rate is less than one-third of that which prevails in the mofassal the raiyat in want of ready money will prefer to be indebted to his landlord on these terms rather than borrow at a far higher interest. The Act, they say, has made them under compulsion lenders of money at 12 per cent. when the market rate is .37 per cent. Their objections generally are ingenious rather than ingenuous, but their uncompromising position towards the Act is shown, amongst other points, by their total disregard of the provisions regarding counterfoil receipts. The zamindars, who use such receipts, may be counted upon the fingers of one's hand. But it is no wonder that the provision has been disregarded when no attempt whatever has been made to enforce it. It is said* that there is some doubt upon the question as to what court can inflict a fine for contravention of the section. Such doubts will never be solveld until the jurisdiction has been tested. There will always be insecurity for the raiyat and trouble, delay and miscarriage of justice in the trial of suits as long as worthless palm-leaf receipts are admitted as evidence; and until some steps are taken to render the law effectual, half the benefit of a record of rights is wasted. In all suits for arrears where it is shown that a landlord does not issue counterfoil receipts, he should, if the decree is in his favour, be fined the sum decreed. If it is subsequently shown that the court trying the case has no power to inflict the fine, though it appears that it must have been the intention of the Legislature that this power should exist, I presume the law may be amended. It is not likely to be amended until it has been shown to be inoperative in execution.

Attitude of Zamindars towards the Settlement Operations.

112. Some interest is derivable from a consideration of this point. The attitude was one of reserve, and in some cases of hostility none applied for enhancement of rents. Such neglect might be due to the knowledge that pahi rents could suffer no enhancement which would give a fair prospect of realisation. Yet many rents met with were too low, and it is impossible but that amongst all the raiyats of the district, a certain percentage must now be underassessed. It is therefore more likely that the zamindars were influenced by the consideration that enhancements of rents implies enhancement of revenue. The theory that a large enhancement of rents under circumstances such as those of the settlement recoups the loss of income resulting from the higher revenue does not usually commend itself to the zamindar who has to collect the enhanecments and knows that the labour of collecting each additional area of rent is a work of inecreasing labour and expense. Many zamindars have preferred to look to miscellaneous receipts, such as the imposition of abwabs and the letting of nij-chas lands for a recoupment of their income. Some have done away temporarily with the cultivation of sugarcane and tobacco; others have refused to allow cultivation of waste lands for which the raiyats have clamoured for four or five years. Resort to collusively low rents occurred in Balikhand† and probably in Makhura and Phulwar, where, if the rents were not collusive, they were certainly lower than the lands ought to have paid.

Proprietary Tenure Holders‡

113. These are of three classes:—

Makadams.
Sarbarakars.
Kharidadars, including Prusethis.

The Makadams, Sarbarakars, Prusethis and certain kharidadars have been admitted to engagements at this settlement, the total number being 822 and the area 95, 556 acres.

Makadams.

114. Something has already been said¶ with reference to this class, it has been shown how many of them attained the position of zamindars and were in 1805 admitted to engagements as such‖ Of the remainder from whom engagements were taken as tenure-holders, many were dispossessed in the early years of British rule, by being compelled by the Zamindars to abrogate their hereditary rights and enter into forming leases for short terms of years. The Makadams of this district were of two classes:—

(1) Mourasi or hereditary.

(2) Kharidgi or purchasers of a Mokadami right from Talukdar.

---

* I have heard this alleged: and see Messrs. Rampini and Finucane's Bengal Tenancy Act, remarks to sec. 56.
† See Appendix Z.
‡ AppendixY.
¶ Para, 47.
‖ Regulation XII of 1805 admitted to direct engagement all hereditary Mokadams who had paid revenue direct to Government for 5 years Past.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 473 on, Odisha

Mr. Sterling points out that both classes occupied a most prominent place in the revenue system under native rule. In their own villages they exercised almost the same functions as the talukdar in his taluk. They exercised the power to sell or mortgage, and to alienate their lands by the creation of kharidgi ¶ tenures. Though their origin was different there appears in fact to have been no distinction in the rights of the two classes. It is doubtful whether the talukdars had the power of creating Makadami tenures in pahicast **villages, and the sales appear to have been only effected on account of the former tenureholder falling into arears. The purchaser gained all the rights of the hereditary Makadam, just as did the Revenue Official who purchased the estate of a defaulting talukdar. No distinction was made between the two classes at last settlement. Both were recorded as mourasi Makadams, both were acknowledged as heritable and transferable, and their rights over the areas and tenants included in their tenures were admitted to be the same as those of zamindars over the villages in their direct management.††

The rate of allowance granted at last settlement was 25 per cent. in case of liability to flood and 20 per cent. in other cases. There exists at the present day four tenures in which allowances were granted at the former rate and 108 in which 20 per cent. was allowed. The number of Makadami tenures in the year 1872* was 86, but I am unable to give the number at last settlement. The allowance to the zamindar was 15 per cent. in both cases. Of the 112 existing tenures the area at last settlement was 34,400 acres,giving, an average of some 300 acres to each tenure. it has now decreased to 32, 600 acres. The gross assets of the tenures as now settled are Rs. 36,300 as against Rs. 20,200 at last settlement. Excluding the three years rasad generally allowed in these tenures, in order to avoid immediate large loss of income allowances have now been granted at 26 per cent., with the effect of reducing the total profits of the Makadams by 35 per cent., increasing the allowances of the zamindars from Rs. 3,000 at 15 per cent to Rs. 5,900 at 17 per cent., and of enhancing the Government revenue from Rs. 13,100 at 63 per cent. to Rs. 20,500 at 57 per cent.

During the 60 years the profits of the Makadams had increased form Rs. 4,100 to Rs. 15,500 and it was impossible to avoid considerable reductions of their incomes. It is not necessary here to explain the system upon which rasad was allowed to the proprietory tenureholders, but it may be noted that it was more liberal than that pursued at last settlement, when, as Mr Ricketts observed, rasad was only granted when the effect of settlement was to reduce the income to a half or a third of what it had been before.

Particulars of the estates in which these tenures exist will be found in Appendix referred to, The estates number 16 and are situated chiefly in Parganas Bonchasogir and Dhamnagar.

SARBARAKARS. †

115. While the Makadams were the successors of the village headmen or padhans of the Hindus who had often actually founded and developed their villages and exercised over them a hereditary and proprietary right which some think to have been in fact superior to that of the talukdar over his taluk, the sarbarakars were originally mere collecting agents, either servants or farmers, installed by the talukdars. After a long course of possessions they gained an admitted right of collection, and after further lapse of time the right often became hereditary. The essence of the distinction was therefore that the makadam's right originated independently, whereas the sarbarakar acquired a right carved out of that of the talukdar. The result was naturally that there was an extraordinary variety in the rights claimed by the sarbarakars at last settlement.‡ Some possessed all the rights of makadams, others only that of a collector of rents liable to dismissal at any moment. Some had held at the same rent for many years, others paid rents subject to annual adjustment. Some had sub-divided their tenures, while to others the privilege had been refused

The following extract ‖ rsummaries the opinion of the Government with reference to the sarbarakars at last settlement: "All parties agree in defining a sarbarakar as one whose ancestor having been invested long ago with the management of one or more villages as servants of the zamindars paid by percentages on the collections, now claims a hereditary right to continue as manager independent of the zamindar's permission to the payment of a fixed rent to the zamindar and to appropriate to himself a certain percentage."

The sarbarakars found in possession at last settlement were of three classes.—

(1) Mourasi or hereditary
(2) Miadi or for a fixed period.
(3) Sarbarakars who were mere rent collectors with no hereditary rights.

The order of the Board with reference to these three classes may be summarised thus:—

(a) Where there were several joint sarbarakars the Collector with concurrence of the zamindar might select one or more as managers of the tenure.

¶ Parchased see para. 67.

** Villages under their direct management.

†† Called 'Hasbhud' or formerly "pahikast'

* Mr. Fiddian's report on the Tenures of Balasore, dated 1875.
† Appendix Y.

‡ Letter of Mr. Ricketts, Collector of Balasore, dated 20th October 1831 to Commissioner-

‖ Government of Bengal No. 1769, dated 23rd September 1838.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 474 on, Odisha

(b) They were not to be ousted except for default or mismanagement proved before the Collector.

(c) They were not to be admitted as hereditary unless they had been in uninterrupted possession from before October 1803 up to within a year of setttlement.

(d) Where the condition (c) was not fulfilled, but the sarbarakar had been long in possession, he might be made a temporary sarbarakar on such conditions and for such term as the case seemed to require.

(e) There was to be no alienation or decision without the consent of the zamindar.

The three classes were accordingly treated as follows where their claims were admitted:—

The first or hereditary were allowed 20 per cent. malikana, the second or miadi 15 per cent. and the latter 10 per cent. on the gross assets. Of these the miadi class were for the most numerous. I cannot give the respective numbers at last settlement, but of the 731 tenures now existing only 14 belong to the first class, 712 to the miadi class and 5 to the latter class. It is clear that had the zamindars fully exercised their rights, only 14 tenures might now have survived, but owing chiefly to ignorance of the terms on which the tenure-holders were admitted to engage the zamindars have scarcely ever interfered except in cases of default, and thus inheritance and sale during a period of sixty years have given the miadi sarbarakars privileges not inferior to those of the mourasi. It is perhaps unfair to blame the zamindars for ignorance on the matter, because the kabuliats executed by the tenure-holders are silent upon the question of their rights and contain merely a recital of the names of the parties, of the gross assets and of the percentage and amount of allowance and of rent. The ruidads contain very little information on the subject, and the only guide to the status of the tenureholder is in fact the percentage of malikana granted.

Looking at the 731 surviving tenures, it is seen that the area, which has slightly decreased since last settlement, amounts to 61,300 acres, or an average of some 85 acres to every tenure. The settled assets are Rs. 78,300 as against Rs. 42,500 sixty years ago, and the profits of the holders advanced during the same period from Rs. 6,400 to Rs.32,700. Excluding the figures of the three years rasadi term generally allowed, the average malikana now granted to the tenure-holders is 29 per cent. while that of the zamindar is 20 per cent. and the percentage of revenue payable to Government 51. The result is a reduction of 36 per cent. in the incomes of the sarbarakars, an increase from Rs. 8,700 at 21 per cent. to Rs. 15,100 at 20 per cent. in those of the zamindars and an enhancement of the Government revenue from Rs. 27,400 to Rs. 41,600.

The tenures are comprised in 29 estates* chiefly situated in Banchasoger, Senaut and Soso. There has been a considerable lapse in the class since last settlement. Thus the 67 sarbarakars of the khas mahal taluk Noanund who held 16,300 acres had all disappeared at the settlement of 1876; again in Araji Dograi mouza Dolsobi 9 sarbarakars with a gross area of 1,100 acres were ousted for default, and the area brought under the 'hastbud.'

KHARIDADARS.*

116. The privilege exercised by the talukdars and makodams of disposing by sale of small areas of land has already been noted. These areas were known as kharidai and consisted in theory of waste lands known as "baujar kharij jama" ‡ unassessed and unoccupied, and were purchased with a view of establishing a plantation or garden or as sites for villages known as "patuas". The actual land was purchased, and the proprietary title of the kharidadars was probably the strongest of any class found holding an interest in the soil at the British accession. Though in theory the lands were waste it sometimes happened that cultivated lands were fraudulently disposed of in this manner. The grants were therefore occasionally scrutinised by the Revenue officials, and where necessary brought under assessment. When originally purchased the lands were generally rent-free, but a quit-rent was sometimes paid.

There were three classes of kharidadars in existence at last settlements—"mafi", "Tanki" and "sarbarahi". The first, as the name implies, were those held rent-free, and these claims were investigated at last settlement in like manner with those to lakhraj lands and the areas were generally resumed and assessed to rent as 'baziafti.' No 'mafi-kharida' lands now exist in this district under that title, and all that did exist were included at last settlement under lakhraj bahal. The second class or tanki were lands held at a quit rent, and are not found in this district. ||| The third class sarbarahi were, as the name shows, those assessed theoretically at ordinary rates, and it is this class with which we are concerned. Before proceeding to note their treatment at last settlement it is necessary to mention a distinctive class of kharidadars called prusethis. ‖ According to Sterling those

* Appendix Y.

† Or Kharidgi-purchased.

‡ Mr. Sterling's minute.

||| There are however, some estates recorded as bati-tanki. and those had the same origin. The name designate the quit rent assessed, *viz.*, one rupee per 'bati' or twenty mans of land.

‖ The derivation of the word is obscure, but it may be cognate with Sanscrit (prastha) equivalent to "Makadami."

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 475 on, Odisha

'patuas' which either escheated to Government or were assigned as the perquisites of particular public departments were managed by the prusethis or headmen elected by the inhabitants. The prusethis are stated in Mr. Mills' minute to have been equivalent to sarbarakars as regards their rights and privileges and to have been similarly dealt with in the matter of malikana. But the word was very loosely used at last settlement and in his report on the assessment of Patua Bagbrindaban ¶ the Deputy Collector noted that at last settlement kharidadars of the first class were in the habit of calling themselves prusethis, and the custom prevails at the present day. The Prusethis received in fact a larger malikana than sarbarakars at last settlement, the rates having been 30 per cent., 25 per cent., and 20 per cent., for the three several classes.

A further description of kharida known as 'muskis,' is stated by Fiddian to have existed in this district. The term signifies that it was held as a quit-rent, and it appears therefore to have been similar to the 'tanki kharida' already noticed. I find, however, no trace of the existence of any muskis kharidadars in the records, and if any existed they appear to have been included in the ordinary kharida class at last settlement. The history of the Estate Patua Bagbrindaban already referred to examplifies the circumstances of the kharida tenure, and may therefore be briefly referred to. It was instanced by Sterling as one of the most remarkable of the kharida mahals, and at last settlement was composed of parcels of lands in 72 villages of 12 parganas, and these had been purchased by private individuals who under the Mahrattas paid revenue through the thana darogas. One of these kharidadars, Jagannath Nanda, obtained a darogaship, and at the time of British occupation he was collecting and paying the revenues of the various parcels into the Treasury. He was accordingly admitted to engagements, and henceforth assumed the title of Zamindar, while the kharidadars and prusethis who had paid their revenue through him were constituted proprietary tenure-holders. At last settlement in addition to the hastbud lands which were the original kharida of Jagannath Nanda with subsequent additions there were in this estate 55 patuas held by the kharidars and prusethis.

NOTE.—There is one case in Sunanth pargana. In the present proceedings certain specified lands yielding sufficient to cover the demand of the kharidadar have been transferred from the one to the other, and the tenure, *qua* muskis, will cease to exist.

S. L. M.

TREATMENT OF KHARIDADARS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.

117. The orders of Government prescribed different treatment for kharidadars at last settlement according to the circumstances of purchase having been made from the zamindars, the makadam or the sarbarakar. The purchase was in each case to confer the rights possessed by the seller, and those kharidadars who had purchased from zamindars were entitled to all the immunities of proprietorship including malikana of recusant. Examination shows that the following rates of allowances were granted :—

		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
To Prusethi Kharidadars	...	30	25	20
To Sikmi Kharidadars ...	...	30	25	20
To Kharida Jamabandidars	...	30	and	20

Though the last two classes are differentiated in title, there is no actual distinction between them and the variation in name appears to be the result of caprice. In all cases the grants of 30 per cent malikana signified that the tenures were of the first class, that is, those purchased from zamindars, while 20 per cent. was given only to the second class tenures, which had been purchased from makadams or sarbarakars. In the case of prusethis 25 per cent. was the only rate of allowance granted in one estate* and the records do not mention whether the tenures were of the first or second class, nor are there any indications to decide the point. In the other estates of the same name † the rates were 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. Allowance at 25 per cent. appears to have been granted to second and not first class sikmikharidadars ; at any rate the tenure of this description shown in the Appendix is stated in the old records to have been second class.

TREATMENT OF KHARIDADARS AT THIS SETTLEMENT.

118. Prusethi kharidadars are seventeen in number and exist only in the two estates previously noted. In one estate ‡ they all received malikana at 25 per cent. and in the other ‖ the first class 30 per cent. and the second 20 per cent. The area is now 760 acres as against 740 at last settlement, and the gross assets of the tenures have been settled at Rs. 1,032 as against Rs. 613 at last settlement. Allowances, after expiration of rasad amounting to Rs. 314 at 20 per cent. and 3 per cent. have now been granted, while the zamindars receive Rs. 192 and 20 per cent. as against Rs. 63 at 13 per cent. at last settlement. The total reduction in tenure-holders' incomes amount to 26 per cent. and the revenue payable to Government is enhanced from Rs. 389 to Rs. 526.

¶ The most important of the Patuajat estates or estates composed of numerous portions of kharida lands under the name of Patuas scattered in the various parts of the district. There are two estates of this name, and they are the only ones in which prusethis exist.

* Tauzi No. 737.
† Patua Bagbrindaban Tauzi No. 925.
‡ Tauzi No. 925.
‖ Tauzi No. 739.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 476 on, Odisha

Of kharidadars only who were either of the first class and found holding cosiderable areas or of the second class and holding a whole village have now been admitted to execution of kabuliyats. The large balance of this class will be found treated under the head of Mahaltenants. The twenty-two kharidadars noted received allowances amounting to Rs. 143 at 25 per cent. at last settlement, and held an area of 751 acres. This has now increased to 955 acres by the inclusion of portions of other tenures of the same description. The gross settled assets amount to Rs. 1,263 as against 535 at last settlement, and the kharidadar's allowances after expiration of 'rasad' amount to Rs. 437 at 35 per cent. the reduction in income being 48 per cent. The assets having increased during the sixty years by Rs. 700, it was necessary to grant a more considerable rate of allowances at this settlement, and even so the reduction in income is large. The zamindars' malikana is increased from Rs. 49 at 10 per cent. to Rs. 133 at the same rate and the Government revenue from Rs. 340 to Rs. 693.

Transfers of Proprietary Tenures.

119. Transfers have been common. The lapse of sarbarakari tenures has already been noted, and sales have occurred to a great extent. In one estate alone ‖ 289 out of 453 existing tenures are held by purchasers, 00 entirely so and the remaining 89 party. The area thus sold in this estate was 3,000 acres. Transfers of entire tenures are not common, but several have been purchased by the zamindars of the Banchas Estates, who thus hold both the maurasi and zamindari right. I may add that attempts were also made by the zamindars to record as maurasi in their names tenures which had lapsed by the death of the holders without heirs, and to which therefore no maurasi claim could lie. It appears very doubtful whether in the case of any of the miadi sarbarakars the zamindars can have any title to a maurasi record, as it may be considered that the tenures were due to lapse on the death of the holders, being only granted for a fixed period, and the zamindars could have no power to create other tenures in their stead without the sanction of Government But the privilege of transfer appears to have been so long admitted that it is probably too late to make the period of existence of these tenures definitive. In the south of the district at least transfer by sale and succession was not interfered with by the zamindars, and so little power had they to insist upon mutations that no less than 80 per cent. of the tenure-holders recorded at this settlement had never applied for entry in the zamindari, 'sherista.'

The following figures extracted from the books of the Sub-Registrar exhibit the sales by registered deeds of tenures or portions of tenures of all the classes now being dealt with during the last ten years :—

Number of transaction.	Purchasers.					Purchase money.	Remarks.
	Mahajans, traders or money lenders.	Zamindars.	Baziafti-dars.	Raiyats.	Others unspeci-fied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2,207	97	506	841	368	395	Rs. 20,500	

Baziaftidars are frequent purchasers as are also zamindars. The prices of makadami, sarbarakari, prusethi and the large kharida-tenures assimilate those paid for estates and need not be separately dealt with. The value of the vast majority of small kharida holdings is the same as that of baziafti.

Sub-Division of Proprietary Tenures.

120. In commenting upon the excessive sub-division which was taking place in the early part of the century, Mr. Ricketts noted in 1831 that he had found 259 sarbarakars in possession of 53 villages comprising one estate. The average rent paid by each was Rs. 29 and the estimated income Rs. 14. I do not know whether he referred to taluq Araji Dograi, Mauza Dolsahi in Pargana Sinout, where the number of shares has increased from 64 to 453 in sixty years, and many of the sarbarakars are paying rents of a few annas, but the circumstances of this estate exhibit an exceptional example of the extent to which sub-division may take place. In the tenures exting in the south of the district the increase both in number and in recorded sharers has, however, been very great. Tenures increased from 100 to 493 by 400 per cent., and recorded sharers from 154 to 829 or by 450 per cent. This was due partly to the partition of the estates in which the tenures existed, and partly to sub-division at inheritance, but generally to sale. In Banchasager and the northern parganas actual sub-division of tenures has taken place to an inconsiderable extent, though the recorded sharers have much increased. With regard to the sub-division of kharida, a reference to the figures subsequently given with regard to the size of holdings will show the length to which it has proceeded. In two* estates alone 22 kharida tenures existing at last settlement have been now increased to 223.

‖ Araji Dograi Mauza Dolsahi. * Tauzi Nos. 126 and 1247.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 477 on, Odisha

KABULIATS EXECUTED BY PROPRIETARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

All the classes mentioned were at last settlement admitted to the execution of kabuliats and note has already been made of those taken from the sarbarakars. It may be said of these kabuliats generally that they were merely forms of engagement specifying the names of payer and payee, the details of calculation of payment and sometimes the term for which the engagement was made.

Kabuliats have at the present settlement been taken from the following classes:—

Makadams.

Sarbarakars.

Prusethis.

Certain kharidadars already particularised.

The form of kabuliat now executed differs from that of last settlement in specifying the rights of the parties and the terms on which the tenures are held. It also gives to all a right to engage at the next settlement and thus does away with the previous distinction between maursi and miadi sarbarakars. Miadi kabuliats confirming similar rights to those granted to this class at last settlement have been taken only in the case of the sarbarakars of a single estate. Araji Dograi mouza Dolsahi, already referred to. These accordingly are not admitted to have any right to engage at a future settlement. The sarbarakars in eighty of these tenures refuse to sign kabuliats and will be reported for recusancy, but the result cannot yet be stated.

NOTE.—The cases have been sudsequently disposed of, see the records of the estate.
S. L. M.

RECOVERY OF RENTS FROM PROPRIETARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

122. It has been a common complaint † of zamindars at this settlement that the rents of poprietary tenure-holders are realised with extreme difficulty, and thatwhile on account of default of the tenure-holders the zamindar himself may be unable to defray the revenue and his estate accordingly brought to sale, his only remedy against the tenure is a suit in the civil court. Although in the orders of the Board‡ at last settlement it was laid down that sarbarakars might be ousted for default or mismanagement proved before the Collector, no steps appear to have ever been taken by zamindars to obtain relief under this clause. Where ordinary methods failed they have had recourse to civil suit, and here in the case of the smaller ssrbarakars and of the kharidadars they have met with difficulties and every turn. In one estate* already referred to out of 452 sarbarakars in possession half had never effected mutation in the zamindari 'sarishta', and a similar neglect to apply for mutstion is common amongst the kharidadars in many mahals. Though the zamindar has often himself only to blame for this circumstance, the effect is none the less productive of great inconvenience in the courts. He may sue the defaulter and get a decree, but he cannot obtain execution unless he knows in whose possession the lands are. If the tenure-holders chose to combine, as they sometimes do, it is easy for them by making 'benami' transfers of the tenures amongst themselves to conceal the name of the actual holder, and thus the execution may be delayed for a considerable time, while the zamindar is put to expense and trouble in the courts. But apart from such extreme cases there is no doubt that tenure-holders as a class are dilatory and sometimes refractory rent-payers, frequently they are in too strong a position for the zamindar to venture recourse to the ordinary methods of coercion. The tenure-holders are complete masters of their estate and tenants, and enjoy absolute control over them subject only to what is in effect a mere rent charge payable for the period of settlement to the zamindar. The latter connot therefore interfere in the collection from the raiyats, and while the tenure-holders are often strang enough to resist the zamindars they have not on the other hand the influence of the zamindar over his raiyats. Another fact which contributes to bad collections by the tenure-holders, and consequently to their own default is the multiplicity of sharers already noted. Although it is true that in some cases where the kharida or sarbarakari tenures have been much sub-divided, many of the sharers take no part either in the collections or payment of revenue, contenting themselves with holdmg some nij-chas land for which they pay no rent, yet in many other cases, where all take an active part in the management, the co-sharers are often on bad terms. The mafasal collections are disorganised in consequence, so that even an honest sarbarakar may not have the means to pay the zamindar his rent because he himself cannot realise from raiyats who are resisting him in the courts with forged rent receipts, and the production of false evidence to which another co-sharer is very often an abetting party. Again, where the zamindar had formerly to bring one suit he now has to bring a number, and thus his expenses are largely increased while troublesome issues raised with regard to the extent of the defendant's interest accentuate the difficulties.

† Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjee, who had had four years experience of the Banchasager estate, where those tenures mostly exist, says the complaint is well founded, and this appears to be the general experience of Settlement Officers.

‡ Para. 115, clause marked (*b*) of Board's orders.

* Para 115, Tauzi No. 124.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 478 on, Odisha

It must be remembered, too, that to such an extent has subdivision of tenures taken place that the holders are generally in poor circumstances, and not a few of them are driven to misappropriate the collections to meet their personal wants, so that when the kist day arrives they have not the wherewithal to satisfy the zamindars' demand. The tenure-holders as a class have a certain portion to maintain and, owing to the ruinous system of subdivision, considerably less means with which to support it than they had of old.

It must be admitted that the procedure of Act X of 1859, which is the only remedy to which the zamindar has hitherto had recourse, is a further source of difficulty to him. It would, I believe, meet the wishes of the zamindars where such cases transferred to the Munsif's Court and it is certainly the fact that they are a cause of considerable expense. But the malikana allowed upon collection of the tenure-holder's rents is insufficient to enable the zamindar to undertake a systematic course of costly litigation.

REMEDIES FOR THE DIFFICULTY IN RECOVERING RENTS FROM PROPRIETARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

123. I have dwelt on this matter at some length because I believe it to represent an actual grievance, which steps should be taken to remedy. No doubt the completion of the present record will be some assistance to zamindars in the future. The tenure-holders' khewat exhibits the interest of each co-sharer and all necessary details regarding payments, and the production of such evidence will be of assistance in the Courts. Much more important however, is the penalty clause in the kabuliats of proprietary tenure holders admitted to engagements. This clause gives the Collector power to hold the tenure khas in cases of mismanagement or default, duly proved before him. There is no doubt that if the zamindars now avail themselves of this procedure, the effect on collections will be most salutary. It is difficult to suggest any further remedy. The time for limiting subdivision has gone by and the process has already gone so far that it is useless to attempt to check it, the mischief has been done. I believe, however that the following measures with reference to all tenures for which engagements have been taken would be of some service.

(1) Appointment by the Collector of a common manager for the tenure, either of his own motion or on application by the zamindar.

(2) Compulsory mutation of all transfers of tenures in the Collectorate within specified period after date of transfer under penalty of fine †.

(3) Exclusion of the Act X procedure. I would substitute a summary jurisdiction by the Collector. This would not add materially to the Collector's work since when the issue of proper rent receipts by zamindars has once been insisted on the case resolves itself into one of documentary evidence and need not occupy a quarter of an hour in disposal.

With regard, however, to the small kharidadars not admitted to engagements there appears to be no remedy beyond the cheapening of rent suits and the insistance on the use of chequefoil receipts.

CHAPTER V.—TENANCIES IN DETAIL MAHAL TENANCIES.

TENANCIES IN DETAIL.

124. Under this heading I shall give some account of the various classes of tenants, considering first, those commonly known as "mahal bahut," whose rents are payable directly to the zamindar or to proprietary tenureholders admitted to engagements and subsequently* those who, whether as occupancy or under-raiyats, pay rents to the several classes of mahal tenants.

KHARIDA TENURE-HOLDERS. †

125. An account of the origin of this class and particulars of those kharidadars, who have now been admitted to engagements having already been given, it remains to note those included in the body of mahal tenants. The number of holdings increased during the sixty years from 1,200 to 3,400, and the area from 14,800 to 15, 100 acres, or by 2 per cent., while to gross rental declined from Rs. 11,400 to Rs. 10,700 or by 6 per cent. the incidence from Re. 0-12 4 to Re 0-11-4 per acre, and the average size of holding from 12·30 to 4·40 acres The enhancement now imposed amounts to Rs. 16,900 or 58 per cent. and the settled incidence is Re. 1-1-11 per acre.

None of these figures appear to require comment except those showing the excessive subdivision which has taken place amongst this class. The number of holdings has nearly trebled, and in size they are little more than a third of what they were. The circumstance is to be attributed in part to low rents and rise in the price of grain; a combination of conditions which has rendered subsistance easier and enabled three families to live upon the land which previously supported one subdivision has however, taken place to a larger extent than in other tenancies, because the kharida holdings were of more considerable size.

† The Collectorate Register showing mutations of tenures is now no longer maintained.
* Chapter VI.
† Appendix U.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 479 on, Odisha

With regard to the circumstances of the class the remarks made on baziaftidars are generally applicable, and some note of transfers has been already given.‡

ORDINARY TENURE-HOLDER.†

126. The number of these tenures is 400, and they cover an area of 3,700 acres, of which half is cultivated by raiyats and half by the tenure-holders themselves. The average area of a tenure is 9 acres, and the total settled rental payable is Rs. 5,300, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-6-11 per acre. At last settlement no tenures of this class were recorded and they have come in to existence in the following ways:—

(1) By creation in the record at this settlement.

(2) By creation of the zamindars previous to settlement.

The first class are most numerous, and include cases where the area was in excess of fifteen or twenty acres and the raiyats had cleary acquired a right of occupancy.

It was then necessary to give the landlord the status of tenure-holders.§ The same status was given to the holders of lakhiraj lands resumed at this settlement when their raiyats were found to have occupancy rights. Other tenures include 'hiraderan jagirs' created for the same reason and chhapi ‖ holdings now assessed.

The second class includes tenures created by zamindars for the sake of a temporary profit in the shape of salami. The lands covered by the tenure are already cultivated by tenants and the zamindar on consideration of a certain payment as salami in addition to an annual rent practically grants the right to collect rents from the raiyats. It is understood that the rent is fixed though the lease is silent on the point. Such tenures are very few in number, but cases exist in Taluk Shergar Balitanki where the Panda family of Khantapara are the holders. On the mahal being sold subsequent to the creation of the tenures the purchasers attempted to oust the Pandas, but the tenures were upheld by the High Court, with very unfortunate results for the raiyats, who have been rackrented and ousted from their holdings. Driven desparate by the extortion of the Pandas, who are now ignoring the settled rents, the raiyats have at length combined and are offering a resistance, which it is to be hoped will prove successful. A further objection to the creation of these tenures is the sacrifice of revenue entailed. The zamindar in effect sells his right of collection for a price in which the Government has no share, and the creation of a middleman by reducing the gross assets reduces the revenue to be fixed. Such tenure-holders are in fact mere rent collectors, and whenever possible their existence has been ignored in the records of this settlement.

Another description of tenures created by the landlord occurs in the so-called khas-mahal of Bichitrapur¶ whare the ijaradar has given large areas of jungle lands to capitalist and others for roclamation.** Such a course should only be resorted to where no raiyats are available to undertake the cultivation in person.

A third description of these tenures has been found in the khasmahal of Nuanand where charbast or accretion lands partly cultivated by tenants, but disputed with the neighbouring estates, have been placed under the control of a middleman, because, he is better able to maintain the claim.

LAKHIRAJ BAZIAFTI.†

127. *Origin of Lakhiraj Baziafti.*—The confirmed or Bahal lakhiraj lands have already been dealt with. Under the above heading fall all those lands claimed as lakhiraj, but resumed or made baziafti in the proceedings taken at last settlement. It has been noted that 81,673 such claims were investigated, and in the case of 42,200 or rather more than half, the lands were found to be held upon invalid titles and were, therefore, resumed and assessed. This, however, includes the cases where the titles were valid, but the lands found to be in excess. The excess area was resumed and assessed at half rates, and is therefore included under nisfi. Areas in excess of 75 acres claimed under the same grant were created estates.

Treatment at last Settlement.—The question of resumptions was much discussed previous to the year 1836, when proceedings were commenced. It was admitted that the amils of former Government had freely resumed the lands granted by their predecessors, and that the grantees themselves had found it necessary to apply for renewals of their sanads; it was known that many of the claims were fraudulent and invalid; but it was feared that proceedings taken so long after the acquisition of the province would result in dissatisfaction and discontent. Mr. Ricketts in fact proposed in 1831 that the odium attaching to resumption proceedings should be transferred to the zamindars by offering them for a period of 15 years the rents of all lands which they could show upon suit to have been improperly alienated.

---

‡ Para. 119.

§ There was, *e.g.*, one such case in Pargana Ambahatta, where a very large thani and pahi holding has been acquired by a Mahajan during the famine year.

‖ *i.e.* concealed. These were lands claimed as Bahal or Baziafti, but not recorded as such. They were concealed and assessment at last settlement.

¶ Para.91.

** These correspond in most respect with the jot jamas common in Bengal.

† Appendix U.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 480 on, Odisha

Resumption work was begun in Balasore in 1838 by four Deputy Collectors, and in the following year the number was increased to seven. Appeal was allowed to the Special Deputy Collector at Balasore, and from him again to the Special Commissioner at Cuttack. The leniency and moderation of the proceedings is shown in the number of appeals. In 1843 they amounted to 641, in 1844 to 483, and in 1845 to 237. Two months from the date of delivery of a copy of the decree was the period allowed for appeal, and as copies were issued in this District, though not in Cuttack, immediately after trial, there was no delay in the final disposal of the cases. Of the appeals, two-thirds were decided in favour of Government, and in half of the balance the Deputy Collector's orders were modified. Very few cases were decided ex-parte, and in these a period of from 1 to 8 months was allowed from the date of service of notice in order to give the parties full opportunity to appear.

The proceedings were taken under Regulation XII of 1805, and the rules are to be found in section 18. They may be shortly summarised thus:—

(1) All grants made previous to 1791 were held valid, provided the grantee had obtained possession before that date and had since held rent free.

(2) All grants made between 1791 and October 1814, and confirmed and admitted by the existing Government previous to October 1814 were held valid under the same proviso.

(3) Grants not specified as hereditary, or not recognised as such by local usage, were not to be confirmed to any except the original grantee. The latter rule was construed as validating those debottar grants which were not specified as hereditary. The period of one year was allowed for the registration of claims, and if not so registered the claims were subsequently held invalid. Of the lands found to be held on invalid titles, and those of which rent-free possession was proved previous to October 1804, were admitted to a settlement at half rates and were called nisfi or adhajama. The remainder called kamil or purajama were assessed at nominally full rates. These were, as a rule, fraudulent alienations made since the conquest

The total number of baziafti holdings resumed has been stated as 42,200, and those covered an area of 113,400 acres, assessed at Rs. 51,700*. I may first consider the kamil and Nisfi tenancies separately, and then offer some observations on baziaftidars as a class.

Kamil Baziafti Tenancies.

128. The number of these holdings at last settlement was 14,100 and the area 38,200 acres, while the rents assessed amounted to Rs 28,400. Thus the average size of a holding was 2·70 acres, and the incidence of rent per acre Re. 0-11-11. The moderation of the assessment is evidenced by the fact that this incidence is only two-thirds of that of pahi tenancies at last settlement. The lapse of many of these holdings during the 60 years is shown in the loss of area, which declined to 26,500 acres or by 31 per cent., and this took place chiefly in the north-east of the district,† where the assessment was not so light as elsewhere. At the same time subdivision of holdings has taken place to a large extent, the number having increased to 16,100. The average size of a holding accordingly declined to 1·60 acres. The aggregate of the existing rents at this settlement was found to be Rs. 15,500, and the incidence was Re. 0-9-4. This decrease is due to the facts, first, that the lowest rented tenancies are those least likely to be relinquished; secondly, that baziaftidars as a class being dilatory and unwilling rent payers, and zaminders prone to show them leniency, some reduction has taken place in the demand.

The enhancements imposed at this settlement to Rs. 8,800 or 55 per cent., the total settled rents being Rs. 24,300, and the incidence of Re. 0-14-8 which is scarcely more than half that of the 'pahi.'

Nisfi Baziafti Tenancies.

129. Their number at last settlement was 28,100, the total area 75,200 acres, the aggregate rental Rs. 23,300, the average area of holdings 2·70 acres, and the incidence of rent per acre Re. 0-4-11. Owing to the low rates assessed on these holdings cases of abandonment have been very few. The area has in fact increased to 77,200 acres or by 3 per cent., and this is attributable partly to occasional fraudulent extension by baziaftidars of the boundaries of their fields, partly to incorrect meassurement at last settlement, and partly to the inclusion of kamil tenancies under this heading. The ekpadias filed by the zamindars were responsible for the mistake, and it was overlooked at the time of attestation, and subsequently at assessment. The numbers of the class has risen to 45,800, and the subdivision of holdings that has taken place is shown by the fact that the average area is now only 1·70 acres. The average size of holdings of this class taken together with kamil has decreased by 35 per cent Total rents rose to Rs 22,500, while incidence fell to Re.0-4-8. The rise in total rental is explained by the inclusion of kamil already noted, and the diminished incidence is due to the latter being calculated on the increased area. There have also been occasional cases where the rents have been slightly reduced, generally owing to ignorance or carelessness on the part of the zamindar.

The enhancements now imposed amount to Rs. 44,500 or 197 per cent., and the settled rents accordingly are Rs. 67,000. This gives an incidence of Re. 0-13-11, which is rather less than half that of the pahi.

*Appendix U.

†Para. 187.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 481 on, Odisha

Baziaftidars as a Class.

130. As in lakhiraj bahal so also in baziafti the debottars predominate, and by consequence the brahmins are the most numerouse holders. The parties appear to have thought that grants forged in the names of shrines were likely to meet with more lenient treatment, and also that their successors would experience greater difficulty in alienating the lands. Brahmins, karans and khandaits, who hold most of the baziafti area, represent that class of society which as priests, gomastas or amlas came most into contact with the ruling power, and had the ability and intelligence to forge sanands, which bore at least the appearance of genuineness. At the present day the baziaftidars represent the bulk of Uriya middle class society and chiefly the brahmihs. The latter number about 120,000 or something over 20,000 families, and when it is remembered that there are over 50,000 bahal properties and aver 60,000 baziafti holdings in the district, the majority of both held by brahmins, it is seen how close is the connection of this caste with lands of the description mentioned.

Baziaftidars as a class are in poor circumstances. They have a number of dependants and their lands have been excessively sub-divided. Yet there are many sason villages where the whole body of baziaftidars is well-to-do. It is generally admitted that they are very irregular rent-payers. They still cling to the title lakhiraj for their lands, and it appears to be a general impression amongst them that as their rents are so slight they may pay them at their convenience. Partly in deference to ancient practice and partly from consideration for their caste and social position, the zamindars have shown great forbearance towards defaulters, while many have thought the rents too small to be worth suing for, and the result has been to confirm the baziaftidars in their impression.

These people have often been accused of being litigious, but I think they are no more so than others of the middle class with a similar education and position. I have no experience of Bengal, but with the Uriya, at any rate, education offers a means for that indulgence in litigation to which all classes are prone.

Baziaftidars in common with brahmins generally often act as guides to the peasantry in the intricacies of the law as well as in other matters. The zamindar's amla, the petition writer, the law-tent, the mukhtiar and pleader are generally from this class. Sometimes as petty mukhtiars they have cases of their own to see through the Courts. They have thus a certain *savoir faire*, which added to their caste and social status ensures them a position of some importance among the peasantry. They are not, therefore, a classs whom zamindars can generally afford to offend, and the collection of the settled rents will suffer in consequence.

Fertility of Baziafti Lands.

131. It was assumed at last settlement that the baziafti land were of inferior quality. The assumption was convenient as an excuse for a light assessment but it is not obvious that it was based upon fact. It might naturally be supposed that the best lands rather than the worst were alienated. During the last 60 years there has been greater extension of cultivation over pahi than over baziafti lands, and the standard of fertility of the latter is therefore at the present day compratively higher with respect to pahi lands than at last settlement. Fertility moreover depends to a great extent on the exertion of the tenant, and the baziaftidar having a greater interest in his land and less rent to pay than the pahi tenant has been encouraged and had better means to improve his land. On the other hand those baziafti lands, which were resumed at last settlement, as excess portions of valid grants, were never sufficiently definitely recorded to admit of future identification. Only the area resumed is mentioned in the proceedings, and it has, therefore, been at the tenant's own option to decide which was the resumed land. Presumabley he surrendered the worst, but such cases are not numerous enough to affect the general question. The usual impression is that baziafti lands at the present day are not inferior to pahi.

Note.—The baziaftidar having very low rents to pay is, I think, generally either an inferior or more lazy cultivator. S. L.M.

Transfer of Bazyafti.

132. Sales and mortgages have freely occurred amogst this class and without reference to the permission of the zamindar. The following figures extracted from the books of Sub-Registrar show the transactions by registered deeds of sale throughout the district for the decennial period 1889-98 :—

Numbers of transfers.	Purchasers.					Purchase money.
	Mahajans, traders, money-lenders	Zamindars.	Bazyaftidars.	Raiyats.	Others unspecified.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8,366	448	1,393	4,528	1,361	636	Rs. 5,83,600

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 482 on, Odisha

Sales do not appear to have increased of recent years, but the number of transactions represents one-fifth of the total number of bazyafti holdings, and it may, therefore, be said that out of every five holdings one or a portion of one has been transferred in this manner during the last ten years. Mortgage and the execution of *istamrari* leases, especially in the case of debottar baziafti account for other transfers. The proportion of bazyaftidars amongst the purchasers is large, and as *debottar* is the most common description of bazyafti as it is of *bahal*, the explanatian already given* in discussing *bahal* transfers will be found equally applicable here.

The sale price of bazyafti varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per acre. Rs. 60 would represent the average price prevailing of late years. As a natural effect of settlement the price is now reduced to a level approximating that of thani; and the average is from Rs 50 to Rs. 55 per acre. The mutation fee exacted by the landlords varies from 2 to 4 annas per rupee of the purchase price, where this amounts to Rs. 100 or more the zamindar compounds for a payment at 2 or 3 annas.

THANI TENANCIES. †

133. The number at last settlement was 34,400, the area 110,100 acres, the aggregate rental Rs. 1,85,100, the average size of holdings 3·20 acres, and the incidence per acre Rs. 1.10.10. During the 60 years a large lapse of this status took place, the number of holdings declined to 25,900, the area to 45,300 acres or by 58 per cent, the average size of holdings to 1·80 acres, the rental to Rs.82,100 or by 56 per cent., while the incidence rose to Re. 1-12-7. The enhancement now imposed is Rs. 6,000 or 7 per cent., and total settled rental amounts to Rs.88.100, giving in incidence of Re 1-14-8 per acre, which is approximately two annas greater than that of *pahi*.

ORIGIN OF THANI STATUS.

134. The word is a corruption of sthaniya‡ meaning local or resident and the *thani* raiyats were from earliest times those resident in the village where they cultivated. As a class they correspond to the *khudkast* raiyats in other parts of India, and though it is difficult to trace their origin there is no doubt they formed an integral part of the village communities in Orissa from the earliest times. They were the most respectable and substantial section of the agricultural community and took the most prominent position in village affairs. The importance of the village communities in the early history of India need not be dwelt on here. Lord Metcalf writing in 1830 dwells upon their stability, They had indeed a permanence and durability far beyond that of any other social institution and a cohesion which entitles them to be considered the basis of society and the ground work of the civil fabric of those days. But if the solidarity of the village community was so firm and its cohesion so strong, it is not surprising that the leading class in it held a position of accentuated importance attended with special rights, privileges and duties. It is not surprising that they possessed a fixity of tenure, that they were given a priority in the cultivation of new lands a share in the fuel and grazing ground, and a rent free plot for their house and garden, or that, on the other hand, the burden of defraying an enhancement in the revenue demand or any extra abwabs imposed by the zamindar fell upon them.

RENTS OF THANI.

135. It was Mr. Sterling's opinion that the great increase in the revenue effected by the settlement of Todar Mall was due not so much to enhancement of rent as to consolidation with it of the various exactions to which tenants had previously been subjected. He thought also that this settlement was "the only known standard for determining payments of rents up to 1805" and that the *thani* rents as fixed by Todar Mall had remained a known and definite some always liable, however, to enhancement by the imposition of irregular demands. After noticing that their position in 1821 was no more favourable than it had been under the Mahrattas, he goes on to say that their circumstances called for relief. Independent of extra impositions, the rates of rent were everywhere high; Rs. 8 per acre* was not an uncommon rate for saradh lands, and for twice cropped lands much higher rates were met with "It might be conjectured that the raiyats could only pay such sums, which apparently absorbed the whole produce, by cultivating much more land than was entered in the Bhuian accounts in their names," but as the zamindars claimed a right of measuring the land and assessing the whole of it at the *thani* rate even this source of evasion was occasionally closed.

It is clear then at the period when Mr. Sterling wrote the rates of rent for thani lands were excessively high, but that these rates were, however, in fact frequently nominal, because the raiyats actually cultivated much more lands than was assessed. Apart from the social position and credit attached to the status, they had moreover certain privileges, such as a house and garden rent-free, the use of jungle and grazing grounds, the use of jalpahi† lands

---

* Para. 81.

†Appendix U.

‡From the Sanskrit root 'Stha' to remain.

* Mr. Toynbee's History, appendix pages IV,III. Sterling quotes the rates for a man of the 24 daste Padika, which is equal to the acre. I think it likely that Sterling had cuttack and not Balasore lands in his mind.

† Fuel lands from which the grass and scrup jungle was cut for the purpose of evaporating the salt by fire.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 483 on, Odisha

for salt manufactures when that industry was followed, and the preferential right to cultivate bazyafti and bahal lands. Taken together their credit and privileges had a certain monetary value which formed in fact a portion of their rent and enabled them to defray a payment of which it is true to say that had it been a mere price paid for the occupation of land, it would scarcely have been covered by the value of the produce.‡

Treatment at last Settlement.

136. It is however, important to remember that what Sterling says of these rents is not applicable to the thani rents as fixed at last settlement, while the rate which Sterling had in his mind was Rs. 8, the incidence of these rents as settled was Re. 1-10-11 per acre. Although this incidence was 8 annas in excess of the *pahi* at last settlement it is obviously impossible to apply to it the expressions which Sterling used with regard to the previous over-assessment of *thani* lands. If such a rate as Rs. 8 had been anything like universal in this district it would be impossible to account for so great a reduction in the rents settled at last Settlement. In some cases, where the zamindar's papers were considered unreliable, and the rates were low in comparison with those in the neighbourhood, these rates were enhanced up to the surrounding level lease, where the thani raiyats refused to accept the pattas were not frequent, and their refusal was ordinarily ascribed to the instigation of the zamindar rather than to over-assessment by the Deputy Collector. There was certainly no general dissatisfaction among *thani* raiyats, such as would be looked for had the assessment been excessive. The Deputy Collectors were in fact extremely anxious to impose an assessment which had the approval of the *thani* raiyats, because a refusal to take pattas threw some discredit on their settlement.†

We find accordingly that even in cases where enhancement were necessary on account of the falsification of the zamindar's papers great consideration was shown. Thus in taluks Arang, Kaider and Mobarakpur, the principal estates of the district, an allowance of Rs. 25 per cent. was granted on the area found in possession of raiyats in excess of that stated by the zamindars. The remanining 75 per cent. was assessed at half rates. According to the zamindar's papers there was a *thani* area of 14,263 acres paying rents amounting to Rs. 25,000 at a rate of Rs. 1-12 per acre. But the area of *thani* actually fund to exist was 23,759 acres, and the assessment imposed was Rs. 33,500 giving an incidence varying from Rs. 1-5 to Rs. 1-7 in the three estates.

Though the enhancement in the rental was considerable it was certainly less than that which would have been exacted by the zamindars, who in re-measurement would have applied the old rate to the new area. The assessment was described by the Commissioner as im-moderately light.

Thani Rents at last Settlement.

137. It has been said that the *thani* incidence was 8 annas less than the *pahi* at last settlement. This amount exhibits the value of about a maund of paddy, and apart from the general rule that the thani lands were of superior fertility, which would very easily enable the raiyats to pay the higher rent represented by so slight an increase in the produce, the fact of the privileges to which he was entitled is sufficent in itself to account for the difference. I must not, however,omit to mention that Mr. Mills in his minute of 1848 says. "There was no difficulty in ascertaining the actual rent paid by the thanis, as it was notorious that they were almost invariably assessed at a rate infinitely higher than the produce of their lands or any concomitant advantages enabled them to pay." It is clear that in writing this Mr. Mills had not in his mind the rents which he had described as "immoderately light in the Banchas Estates and without stopping to enquire how the fact of these infinite over-assessment was of any infinite assistance in aseertaining the actual rent paid by the thanis," it may be suggested that Mr. Mills' assertion, which is closely similar to that of Sterling with regard to a far higher rate of rent, is not applicable to the assessment in this district at last settlement. Mr. Mills indeed goes on immediately to say that it was the usual practice to assume the pahi average at 4 annas in the rupee lower than the rates actually assessed on the thani. In the same paragraph he intimates that the *pahi* rents were the marked rents. Yet when the various advantages and privileges attendant on the status are considered it is surely difficult to conceive that a difference of four annas in the rupee in the rents of the more fertile thani lands could warrant, with reference to the circumstance of this district, so exaggerated a description as that which has been quoted.* It must be added that Mr. Mills also notes that the thani rents has been generally lowered, but it is not clear whether this implies a reduction in the gross rental or in the thani incidence, for these were not necessarily concomitant conditions when accompanied by increase in area.

---

‡ Between 1811 and 1817, according to Mr. Toynbee, the average mafassal price of paddy was 90 Cuttack or 115 standard seers per rupee. This is nearly 3 maunds, and the estimated produce of an acre, *viz.*, 15 maunds was worth, therefore, some five rupees.

† In one of the large Banchas-oger estates, the zamindar who was dissatisfied with the proceedings and the assessment, accused the Deputy Collectors of throwing the pattas into the houses of raiyats who had refused to accept them.

*The expression is not intended as criticism of Mr. Mills, but as a suggestion that he was not describing the circumstances of this district.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 484 on, Odisha

Fertility of Thani Lands.

138. No uniform rates existed in this assessment of thani at last settlement. The rates purported to be leased on fertility and varied in different fields of the same holding. Uniform rates for similar descriptions of soil, and doem soem, bazifasal† and homestead existed sometimes throughout a group of villages, but more commonly they varied from village to village. Thani raiyats are found paying different rates for lands in every respect the same and again the same rates for lands of varying quality. The thani lands were generally believed to be the best lands in the village, and it is natural that they should have been so. But this was not so much because they were the first cultivated, for the process of their creation had not stopped at an early period of history. Lands continued to be taken in as thani up to last settlement and even in the course of last settlement, the tendency of the Deputy Collectors was to recognise as thani‡ all resident cultivators of the village lands, therefore, continued to be made thani long after the best lands of the village had been taken up. But a more important cause of the superior fertility of the thani lands lay in the fact that they belonged to a superior class who were able to bestow more attention upon them to manure them more freely and sometimes to provide for their irrigation. At the present day there is a general impression that the *thani* lands are the best. It has been alleged that the productiveness of the soil has been exhausted, but there appears to be no substantial basis for this view. Rabi crops are supposed to be exhaustng. to the soil, but it is certainly not the case with paddy. Thani lands were not identified at this settlement by the old Bhauria§ plots, and provided the land claimed as thani by the raiyat did not greatly exceed his old area, it rested with himself which plots should be so recorded. Many tenants did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to record their best *pahi* land as *thani*. Again in the large lapse that has taken place it is natural that the best productive lands should be those generally surrendered.

Lapse of Thani.

139. The marked decrease in the *thani* area from 110,100 to 45,900 acres has generally been due to the abandonment of these lands in times of distress. As this lapse of *thnai* is a matter of considerable interest I give here an extract from Appendix V showing the statistics for the various groups :—

Name of group	Thani Assessend Area.		Percentage of decrease in area.	Incidence				Settled incidence of thani.
				At last settlement.		Previous to present Settlement		
	At last settlement.	At present settlement.		Thani.	Pahi.	Thani.	Pahi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.		Rs. a.p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Parganas...	12,700	3,400	73	1 12 7	1 7 0	1 12 3	1 13 3	1 14 1
Upper Central Parganas.	12,500	5,100	59	1 8 7	0 15 10	1 7 3	1 7 7	1 8 2
Lower Central Parganas	31,200	5,600	82	1 5 1	0 14 3	1 1 9	1 6 9	1 6 3
South-Eastern Parganas.	28,800	23,000	20	2 2 5	1 5 9	2 1 3	1 14 9	2 3 1
South-Western Parganas.	24 900	8,800	65	1 9 8	1 1 0	1 10 8	1 8 4	1 12 9
Total ...	110,100	45,900	58	1 10 10	1 3 1	1 12 7	1 10 7	1 14 8

It appears then that the total lapse amounted to 58 per cent. that the lapse was greatest where thani rents were lowest and least where they were highest. Again that while the total incidence has risen by about two annas, the incidence fell in two of the cases where the lapse was greatest and remained stationary in the third, while, where the lapse was least, incidence rose in one case and fell in another. Lapse and fall in incidence are most marked in the Banchasager Parganas, and here thani rents had descended to a level below that of the pahi and certainly out of proportion to the quality of the lands; hence the high enhancement at this settlement,

The difficulty of drawing any definite conclusions from these figures appears to me to be extreme. It might have been expected that, if the lands were overassessed at last settlement, the lapse would have been greatest where the rents were highest. Yet the reverse was the case or again that in the northern and south-estern groups where the liability to flood is pronounced, there would have been great lapse accompanied by fall in incidence. Yet this also was not the caae. In the former group it is interesting to compare the considerable lapse in

† Miscellaneons crops.
‡ See also para 182.
§ The field book of last settlement.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 485 on, Odisha

kamil lands*. This amounted to 73 per cent, yet it cannot be suggested that the rent of the kamil lands was higher than they could afford to pay, for the incidence of last settlement was only Rs. 1-1-2 in comparison with a pahi incidence of Rs. 1-7-0.

It is obviously the case as I have remarked elsewhere that we are not in a position to judge whether the lapse of thani was large or small unless we can compare the similar lapse which took place in pahi lands; but such a comparison is obviously impossible In seasons of distress there is no doubt that pahi lands must have been abandoned in great quantities, not because they were over-assessed but because the tenant could not afford to pay any rent at all. Kamil lands, assessed at an average incidence of 12 annas at last settlement, lapsed to the extent of 31 per cent. and the fact is that except where rents are nominal, as in the case of nisfi, or holdings large enough to place the raiyat in substantial circumstances as in the case of kharida, a lapse may naturally be looked for in the course of sixty years, when the status irrecoverable.

The Banchasoger group, where the lapse is greatest, is least likely to be affected by vicissitudes of season, and the abandonment might here be ascribed to the influence of the powerful zamindars of those parganas were it not that in the south-western group where the lapse is least the infuence of the zamindars as shown in the enhancement of pahi rentals has been more pronounced and effective than in Banchas.

NOTE—Mr. Kingsford forgets that in a season of drought the Banchasoger area would be far more affected than any other part of the district. It so happens that the thani incidence in this area is low. It is well-known that this area sufifered terribly in 1866-67.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THANI.

140. There is little else to be said on the subject of thani raiyats. Their privileges do not differ much from those already described. Employment as malanghis, from which they derived some profit at last settlement has been cut off by the abandonment of the salt industry. They retain a preferential right to the cultivation of pahi, baziafti and bahal lands; they obtain fuel at a cheaper rate, and they exercise with regard to cutting trees and taking fruits—rights which while superior to those of the pahis are yet vague and ill-defined.

Undoubtedly a prestige still attaches to the status. Thani raiyats are very unwilling to surrender their lands even when the rent is high, and the soil apears to have been damaged by sand deposit beyond all hope of recovery. Beyond the fixity of rent for thirty years there is still now to differentiate the status from the pahi. Raiyats of the latter have now received the pattas which have been hitherto the distinguishing mark of the thanis, and the occupancy right of both classes is now selling at almost level rates. Yet social distinctions are tenacious of existence in this country, and it may be long before the thani raiyats cease to have the loudest voice in village politics and before the zamindars cease to accord them the privilege of being the first to pay the rent at each kist that precedes the *latbandi*.

ENHANCEMENT OF THANI RENTS.

141. The subject of enhancement remains for comment. The thani incidence rose from Rs. 1-10-10 to Rs. 1-12-8 during the sixty years. The rise cannot be ascribed to enhancement generally imposed by the zamindars, for the cases have been very few where those were shown to have been affected. Amongst the few estates in which they have occurred I may mention, however, those of the Das family of Sunhat. If then the incidence has risen without imposition of enhancements it must be owing to the circumstance that the lowest rented lands have been those generally abandoned. This was clearly not the case in Banchasager, where incidence has fallen, but it was the case in the south-eastern parganas where the incidence has risen. I believe there can be no explanation beyond ascribing the increase to mere coincidence.

At the present settlement the total enhancement is 7 per cent., and the figure ranges from 24 per cent. in Banchas where the thani rents were immoderately low to 4 per cent. in the upper central parganas.

TRANSFER OF THANI.

142 The thani raiyats have freely transferred their holdings by sale and mortgage without reference to the zamindars. The latter have admitted the custom, and it is now generally acknowledged. Such transfers were not known before last settlement † and there is no doubt that it was the possession of the *pattas* then granted that has given rise to the practice. The following statement exhibits the transfers by registered deed of sale during the decennial period 1889-8 throughout the district :—

Number of transaction	PURCHASERS.				Area transferred.	Purchase money.	Average purchase Price per acre
	Mahajans traders, Money-lenders.	Zamindars.	Raiyats.	Others, unspecified.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2,103	189	734	730	4,374	11,745	Rs. 1,13,738	Rs 9

*Para 187.

†Sterling says: "I have been unable to discover any instances of a (thani) raiyats selling or mortgaging his lands, nor can I meet with any one who think they possess such a right."

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 486 on, Odisha

These figures have been compiled from the books of the Sub-Registrar. The average price deduced does not represent the market value of thani lands, which has averaged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre of late years. It is noticeable that a large area passed into the hands of the zamindars who have had the lands entered as thani in the records under the names of their relations. Since settlement the price has risen on the average by from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per acre.

The zamindars have customarily charged a mutation fee of four annas in the rupee on the purchase price, and as the payment of this fee falls upon the purchaser, 25 per cent. should be added to the price in order to estimate the selling value of the lands.

Settled and Occupancy Tenants.*

143. No record of the number of these holdings was prescribed at last settlement, but looking to the analogy of other statuses it may be assumed that pahi holdings were not more than 3 acres nor less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres in size. Taking the figure to have been $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, the total pahi area of 216,000 acres would give 96,000 as the number of holdings at last settlement. The aggregate rental was Rs. 2,58,100, and the incidence per acre Rs. 1-3-1.

The number of these holdings now recorded is 234,700, the area 435,200 acres (an increase of 101 per cent) with an existing rental of Rs. 7,23,500 (an increase of 180 per cent.) giving an incidence of Rs. 1-10-7 per acre. The enhancement now imposed is Rs. 60,8000 or 8 per cent. and the total settled rents are Rs. 7,84,300 giving an incidence of Rs. 1-12-10 per acre.

Increase in Rental of Settled and Occupancy Tenants.

144. While the assessed area of this class increased by 101 per cent. the increase in the total rental was 180 per cent., and it is of interest to note what proportion of the increase was due to extended cultivation and what to enhancements. Applying the last settlement incidence to the present area we have the sum of Rs. 5,19,000, which represents roughly the figure to which the rents would have risen in the absence of enhancement. The increase due to extension of area is therefore Rs. 2,60,900 or 56 per cent. of the total, and to enhancement Rs. 2,04,400 or 44 per cent. of the total. It is to be remembered that 64,000 acres of lapsed thani and 10,000 acres of lapsed kamil (the remaining 2,000 acres having been included in *nisfi*) have gone to swell the pahi area. The last settlement thani incidence being equal to that to wich the pahi attained before this settlement, the inclusion of this thani area does not affect the question of enhancement. On the lapsed kamil area, however, comparing its last settlement incidence with that reached by pahi during the sixty years there was an enhancement of some Rs. 10,000, which should be deducted from the figure of Rs. 2,04,400 in order to ascertain the actual enhancements effected by the zamindars on pahi rents. Further on the 14,000 acres of lapsed chandua, also now included in pahi, there has been a less of 4 annas per acre in incidence representing a sum of Rs 3,500, which is to be deducted in the same manner. The increase due to enhancement will then amount to Rs. 1,90,900, or only 41 per cent. of the total. Looking at these figures in another light a fair view of this enhancement is obtained by applying it to the present area of 435,200 acres, and if this be done it will be seen that the enhancement amounts to precisely 7 annas per acre, which is for the reason noted somewhat less than the figure obtained by subtracting the last settlement incidence from that prevailing before the present settlement.

Comparison of Thani and Pahi Rents.

145. The following statement extracted from the Appendix shows the comparative incidence of thani and pahi at last settlement, and as found existing previous to the present settlement in the various groups of parganas :—

	Total of the District.		Group I.		Group II.		Group III.		Group IV.		Group V.	
			Incidence.		Incidence.		Incidence.		Incidence.		Incidence.	
	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.	At last settlement.	At present settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Thani	1 10 7	1 12 7	1 12 9	1 13 9	1 8 7	1 7 0	1 5 2	1 1 6	2 2 4	2 1 2	1 9 9	1 10 10
Pahi	1 3 1	1 10 7	1 6 11	1 13 3	0 15 10	1 7 7	0 14 3	1 1 3	1 5 9	1 14 9	1 1 3	1 8 2

While for the whole of the district the pahi incidence filled by two annas to reach the present level of the thani, though it attained the last settlement level in three out of the five

*Appendix U.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 487 on, Odisha

groups it lose above the thani incidence as found at this settlement and in one instance by a considerable sum, I believe where a standard exists such as that presented by the thani, it is difficult for pahi rents to rise above it amongst a people like the Urias, who are all slaves to custom, and it is, therefore, perhaps no matter for surprise that the pahi rents have in one case only risen to an appreciable extent above the thani.

The increase in the pahi incidence varies from 6 to 9 annas, and the greatest rise is observable in two groups where rents were lowest at last settlement and in another, the south-western where many estates have been under capable management, notably, those of the Musalman zamindars, and where the enhancement of the rent in the khasmahal of Noanund has afforded an example, which neighbouring zamindars have been quick to follow.*

NOTE:—The lands of Sanaut Pargana in which the bulk of the Noanund estate is situated are generally area per acre, the most fertile in the district.

GENERAL REMARKS ON PAHI.

146. Owing to the fact that pahi tenancies were not recorded at last settlement, I have been compelled to estimate the size of holdings and the number of tenancies, and I refrain therefore from commenting on the question of subdivision beyond remarking that there appears to be little room for further reduction in the size of holdings.

Except for the question of transfers there is little else to say on the subject of these raiyats. The present enhancement amounts to only to 8 per cent., or an increase of 2 annas in the incidence, and most of it was effected on the ground of increase in area.

TRANSFERS OF PAHI

147. Previous to this settlement there has been no custom of transfer of pahi lands by sale without the zamindar's consent. This has, however, so far as I can learn, been invariably granted on payment of the mutation fee of four annas in the rupee on the purchase price. It has generally been the custom to obtain the zrmindar's sanction before effecting the sale, but even where this was not done, no objection has been made to recording the mutation on payment of the fee. The matter, therefore, resolves itself into a question of payment or non-payment of this fee. It the raiyat took no step to record the mutation, he was dispossessed. If was natural that zamindars should take objection, therefore, to the mutations effected in the settlement records on application by raiyats, because this procedure absolved the raiyat from the necessity of paying the customary dues. The following figures show the sales by registered deeds during the decennial period from 1889 to 1888:—

No. of transactions.	PURCHASERS.				Total area.	Purchase money.	Average price per acre.
	Mahajans, traders, money-lenders	Zamindars.	Raiyats.	Other unspecified.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10,083	1,005	3,536	4,459	1,083	26,524	Rs. 3,73,684	Rs. 14

The average purchase price as above noted is certainly incorrect, for the average sale price has been from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per acre of late years. It is noticeable that out of the total number of transactions no less that Rs. 6,000 occurred during the last two years.

Since they received their khatians the pahi raiyats have been flocking into the towns to effect sales of their lands. The price has risen to from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per acre, and one case in Pargana Talsabang has been brought to my notice where lands fetched Rs. 100 per acre. They were, however, specially fertile, and reported to yield 30 to 35 maunds of paddy to the acre. It is curious to reflect that the issue of khatians has had such an extraordinary effect on the values, and it is certainly a fair compensation to the raiyat for the harassment of a settlement which has effected very little enhancement of his rent, that it should have increased the value of his land from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per acre.

Raiyats have for some years been attempting to establish as against the landlord a custom of sale without permission, and I have no doubt it will be no long period before they succeed. From having been sixty years ago mere tenants-at-will they now been endowed with rights scarcely inferior to those of the thanis, and they will establish a right of transfer just as the thanis did after the last settlement. Raiyats are now busily enquiring into their rights, and are beginning experimentally to efect transfers without permission, and with the intention of either paying a reduced mutation fee or none at all. The zamindars have indeed already seen fit to reduce the fee.

*Para. 193.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 488 on, Odisha

Of late years the zamindars themselves have purchased many of these holdings with the object of letting them out on produce rents, or at a money rent on payment of a considerable *salami*

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.

148. These holdings were not recorded at last settlement. The number is now 10,000, the area 13,400 acres, and the rental was found to amount to Rs. 13,900. Thus the average area of holdings is 1·30 acres, and the incidence of rent per acre was Rs. 1-0-7. An enhancement of Rs. 7,800 or 56 per cent. has now been imposed, and the aggregate settled rental is Rs. 21,700, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-9-11

It must, however, be noted that in the northern parts of the district* where new cultivation chiefly exists, and the class of non-occupancy raiyats is most common, the area which has come under cultivation since 1894 when attestation was made is extremely large. The figure of area is that ultimately found at the time of assessment, and bears, therefore, a qualified reference to the aggregate of the existing rents, which is that recorded at attestation. It would, therefore, be incorrect to regard the rise in the incidence from Re. 1-0-7 to Rs. 1-9-11 as representing enhancements, since by far the greater proportion of it is assessment on new cultivation not recorded at the time of attestation

CHANDNA TENANTS.

149. These are holdings consisting of a house and garden, exclusive of ordinary cultivated lands. At last settlement the number was 22,300 and the area 17,300 acres paying a total rental of Rs 33,400. Thus the average size of holdings was 0·80 of an acre, and the incidence per acre Rs. 1-14-10.

There are now recorded 12,400 holdings covering an area of 3,300 acres and paying previous to settlement a rental of Rs.11,400. The incidence was thus Rs. 3-7-3 per acre. The enhancement now imposed amounts to Rs. 200 or 2 per cent. and the total settled rental is Rs 11,600 giving an incidence of Rs.3-8-3. The average size of holding has decreased to 0.30 of an acre.

In considering these figures it should be noted that at this settlement whenever raiyats were found holdings chandna as well as cultivated lands in a village their tenancies were recorded as a whole under the status of pahi

Broadly speaking, therefore, tenants now recorded as chandna represent that class which possesses no cultivated lands in the village, having homestead only. But it must be remembered that the chandnadars are frequently in possession of non-mahal tenancies in the same village, and that there are few of them who have not some cultivation either in their own village, or outside it. Those who have no cultivation include some of the small shopkeepers of the bazars and towns.

At last settlement the chandna in thani holdings was generally included under that status, but certain chandnadars, who had also cultivated lands, were included under the status chandna and were given 'pattas'. This class is known as *chandnadarkudehi patta*, and their rights were equivalent to those of thanis with whom they have now been included. The remainder of the chandna class included as it does now the holdings of raiyats who had no cultivation for which they paid rent directly to the zamindar.

The inclusion of the cultivated lands at last settlement in the pattas of the chandnadars noted accounts for the decrease in the average size of holdings. The present average area represents that ordinarily occupied by a homestead.

JAIGIR TENANTS†.

150. These divide into two classess, firstly, those resumed and assessed at this settlement and consisting of chaukidari, patwari, paik and khandait, and secondly the chakran or village servant jaigir, which has been left unassessed.

CHAUKIDAR JAIGIR.

151. The number of holdings at last settlement was 2,100, and the area 7,200 acres giving an average size of 3.40 acres to each. The number is now 2,400 and the area remains the same, while the average size of holdings has declined to 3 acres. The assessment now imposed amounts to Rs. 12,400, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-11-6 per acre, which is little less than that of the pahi.

The chaukidar or chaukia traces his origin from the time of the Hindu kings, and was originally known as *Danduasi* or *Chalia*. As in the case of most other officials his remuneration consisted in a grant of service lands. Many of these jaigirs in common with those of paiks were illegally resumed by the zamindars in the years following the British accession.

At last settlement the original intention was to introduce a money payment system in lieu of the jaigirs. Steps were accordingly taken in some estates for the resumption of the lands, and a cess, called chaukidari *rosam*, was imposed upon the thani raiyats for the remuneration of the chaukidars. The proposal was ultimately abandoned, and no lands were resumed. The cess had, however, been in many cases entered in thani pattas and these were never subsequantly corrected; accordingly in the estates of some zamindars‡ the cess has been levied as a portion of the thani rent up to the time of this settlement. ‡

The area has very little decreased owing to the chaukidars being maintained in their jaigir by the police. On the death of an incumbent the incomer has been put into possession, and zamindars have had little opportunity for resumption. The area of holdings has somewhat

*Para. 187.
†Appendix UX.
‡ I may instance the Banchamgar estates.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 489 on, Odisha

decreased owing to subdivision and, perhaps also to arrangements made by the police. Two chaukidars are often found in possession of the area which supported one sixty years ago, and not a few of them have let out some portion of their lands to under-raiyats.

In addition to his jaigir the chaukidars receive customary presents from the raiyats. At present time the perquisite is a sheaf or two from every field, and in many villages he takes the evening meals at the house of each respectable raiyats in turn. Though generally recruited from low castes, the class includes a number of khandaits, who are in many cases survivals of paiks rather than of chaukidars. Indeed the duties are often indistinguishable, and in some parts in the north of the district there are no chaukidars at all, and the police duty is performed entirely by paiks.

The office of chaukidar is naturally attended with some fear, and therefore respect amongst the raiyats. In land disputes of any importance they are usually found taking sides, and are much sought after as witnesses.

PATWARI JAIGIR.*

152. At last settlement there were 120 holdings of this nature with an area of 1,400 acres, and the number is now 300, the area having remained the same. The average area of holdings has declined from 11·70 te 4·70 acres. The assessment now imposed amount to Rs, 1,000 giving an incidence of Re. 0-11-5 per acre.

The Patwaries are the surviving relics of the 'Bhoi' or village accountant of the Hindu Revenue Administration. Their jaigirs were legalised by Regulation . XII of 1817. The increase shown in the number of this class is fictitious. At last settlement patwaries were allowed for estates of a considerable size only, and the jaigir held by each, perhaps in several villages was entered as one holding in the *Bhian*. The holdings are now, however, reckoned by villages.

The chief duties of the patwari are to keep certain registers and accounts and to deliver copies of them to the Pargana Kanungo. They are also of some assistance to the Collector in making maffasal enquiries; but opinions vary as to their usefulness. In preserving any reliable information on the subject of rents or collections they have certainly failed, and they have indeed entirely fallen under the control of the zamindars. As subordinate agents in the scheme for maintenance of records they will not be of full service until divorced from this connection. At present they are little more than zamindar's servant.

PAIK AND KHANDAIT JAGIR.

153. For these tenancies, as they differ little in their nature, combined figures are given, 1,880 holdings at last settlement covered an area of 4,400 acres and the number has now increased to 1,400 with an area of 4,600 acres. The average size of holdings has declined from 3·70 to 3·30 acres. The assessment now imposed is Rs. 4,800 giving an incidence of Re. 1-0-8 per acre.

These classes are survivals of the rural militia entertained in the times of the Hindu rules. The Khandaits are of superior origin, and appears to have held a position of control over the paiks. At the present day much of the distinction between the duties of paiks, khandaits and chaukidars has been lost, and the services exacted from them by the police have been to some degree interchanged. The paiks and khandaits are most frequent in the tracts along the borders of the Tributary States and in the north of the district. They were granted service lands for the protection of the country, partly from inroads by the Gurjat chiefs and partly from the ravages of wild animals. Though they have lost all the appearance of a martial class they retain their hereditary antique weapons and exhibit a partiality for sport. Very large areas of these jagirs were resumed by the zamindars previous to last settlement. Thus in Ambahata alone out of about 4,000 acres in 1803 only 1,000 survived 60 years ago.

At last settlement they were confirmed in their Jagirs and were placed under a description of military control, subject to that of Commissioner as Superintendent of Police. It was intended to use their services in the event of an outbreak in the Gurjats. Their head-quarters were first fixed at Balasore, but about 1850 were removed to Cuttack, much to the dissatisfaction of the merchants and residents of Balasore. Writing in 1853 Sir Henry Ricketts noted that the Paik Company were not "sufficiently expert with their 'pugees.'" The Paiks have since that time been relieved of all military duties, but are subject to the control of the Police, though on very vague and indefinite terms. The duties now performed by them are of so slight a character that there can be no reason for their retention except as chaukidars. A small class called 'Nahabar' or road patrol men and a few 'dafadars' are included in the figures given. The former patrol certain parts of Trunk Road, and the latter are controlling officers placed over the Paiks The largest Paik jaigir was that of Chandbali which has now been converted into an estate †. With this exception the jagirs have been treated as tenancies and have been assessed at half rates for the period of the present holder's life time. They have received the status of thani.

CHKRAN JAIGIR.‡

154. The total number of these tenancies at last settlement was 4,300, and they covered an area of 4,800 acres. The number has now declined to 3,000 and the area to 2,600 acres and the average size of holdings has fallen from 1·10 to 0·87 acres. The decline in number was 30 per cent. and in area 46 per cent.

---

* Appendix V.

† Para.93.

‡ Appendix X.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 490 on, Odisha

These tenancies are chiefly of four descriptions, which may be briefly mentioned:—

Dhoba.—1,455 Dhobas or washermen held at last settlement an area of 1,670 acres whereas at the present time 1,044 hold 902 acres. The average size of holdings having fallen from 1·14 to 0·86 acres.

Barber.—(Bhandari) 1,450 barbers held jaigirs of 1,600 acres at last settlement, while now 1,115 hold an area of 962 acres. The average size of holdings fell from 1·10 to 0·86 acres.

Kamar.—680 blacksmiths held Jaigirs amounting to 690 acres at last settlement, and the number has now declined to 399 with an area of 341 acres. The average size of holdings fell, therefore, from 1·01 to 0·85 acres.

Barhai —670 carpenters held jaigirs of 730 acres at last settlement, while at the present time 407 hold an area of 334 acres. The average size of holdings has decreased from 1·09 to 0·82 acres.

Other chakran jaigirs.—These include jaigirs of mehtars, drummers, ghat manjis or ferry men some appointed by zamindars since last settlement, one case of Kaji or family priest, potter, nahabars or watchman appointed by zaminders, *bethias* or labourers* and one Bramhan whose duties are unspecified, also lately appointed by a zamindar. The number of those jaigirdars at last settlement was 45, and they held an area of 110 acres, whereas the number is now 35 and the area 61 acres. The average size of holdings has declined from 2·45 to 1·77 acres. The drummers, watchmen and ferry men held the largest jaigirs at last settlement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON CHAKRAN JAIGIR.

155. The word is derived from "chakar," servant, and the jaigirs date from very early times. They were granted for the benefit of the village community, and as an inducement to intending settlers. In a small or newly established village where the number of inhabitants was too small to offer a hope of sufficient remuneration to the barber or the blacksmith, these were induced by grants of small areas of land rent free to take up their residence and thus complete the formation of the village community. It was never intended that these jaigirdars should supply the needs of the villagers without payment and as a return for the grant of land, nor has it ever been the case that they have done so. They receive an annual present of paddy or in some villages, especially near the towns, a cash payment in return for their services. On special occasions they receive a further dole of rice; cloths or money. The barber especially as performing duties closely allied with the religious and social observances of the people, is in request at all domestic ceremonies and gains considerable emoluments.

The importance of these jaigirs to the comfort of the villagers was recognised at last settlement, and the holders were confined in possession of them. In Some cases where the grant appeared excessive a portion of it was resumed, but in other cases I have found them increased by the confirming authorities. They have been generally respected by the zamindars who often personally derive benefit from their services. At the same time they exact obedince, and where this is denied they do not scruple to oust the occupant and install another of the same trade. The jaigirdars are entirely under the zamindar's control, and the latter often make use of them to coerce recalcitrant raiyats by ordering a cessation of their services to the offender.

Circumstances have much altered since the creation of these jaigirs. Villages have increased in size and the number of the village servants accordingly, so that in a sense the necessity for the grant of these jaigirs has passed away. The area is, however, very inconsiderable, and it would be most impolitic to resume them.

RENT-FREE TENANCIES ASSESSED AT THIS SETTLEMENT.†

156. The number is 3,600 and the area 4,800 acres, the assessment being Rs. 5,700. The average size of holdings is therefore 1·30 acres and the incidence per acre Rs. 1-3-0. These are separately shown, though the status of the tenants is that of occupancy-raiyats. They include all tenancies granted rent-free by the zamindars, and now assessed to rent on application by either of the parties. Such application was, as a rule, never made by the zamindars, but by the tenants themselves with a view to strengthening their title. Rents were only assessed where the applicant already enjoyed occupancy rights, that is to say in tenancies which were in his possession before the landlord remitted the rent. These tenancies are known as 'niskar' and 'minha' (rent-free), and the rents had usually been remitted as marks of favour as a reward for past services,‡ or as a gift on some pious occasion. They are to be distinguished from what are known as *zamindardia* jaigir (jaigir granted by zamindar) tenancies, in which there held to be no occupancy rights, since the lands were granted by the zamindar either from nijchas on the waste area, the terms being that the tenant should hold them rent-free on condition of performing some service. These latter tenancies fall under the heading: "Rent-free tenancies assessed to revenue." Briefly put *niskar* or *minha* signify remission of rent on an existing holding, while jaigir signifies thn grant of land rent-free.

Rents having now been settled for the holdings under this heading the status of the tenants does not differ from that of occupancy-raiyats, and the tenancies have ceased to be voidable by an auction-purchaser of the estate.

RENT-FREE TENANCIES ASSESSED TO REVENUE.

157. The number is 9,500 and the area 8,700 acres, the average size of holdings being 0·90 acres. The assessment imposed on the zamindars and debited to the gross assets is Rs. 15,500, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-12-7 per acre.

*Properly labourers without wages.

†Appendix V.

‡*e.g.*, grants of lands to Brahmans on the occasion of performance of ceremonies to departed ancestors at Gaya or at a *sradha* (funeral), the sacred thread ceremony, or marriage.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 491 on, Odisha

These tenancies include first *'zamindardia'* jaigirs holdings previously referred to; *secondly*, the 'zamindardia minha' and 'niskar' holdings not assessed to rent, and *thirdly* certain tenancies paying a quit-rent which has not been interfered with, the difference between the quit-rent and the letting value of the lands having been assessed upon the zamindar and debited to the gross assets. All these tenancies are invalid * being encumbrances voidable by an auction purchaser, and liable to assessment at any settlement under section 192 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

MAHAL TENANCIES SUMMED UP.

158. The number of mahal tenancies dealt with is three and-a-helf lakhs as against two lakhs at last settlement. They cover an area of 647,000 acres, an increase of 33 per cent. on the last settlement area of 484,900 acres, and the average size of holdings has decreased from 1·40 to 1·80 acres. During the 60 years the gross assets rose from Rs. 5,39,900 to Rs. 8,97,900 or by 66 per cent., and the incidence from Rs. 1-1-9 to Rs. 1-6-2 per acre. The gross assets, as now settled, amount to Rs. 10,58,600, the enhancement being 17 per cent. and the incidence is Rs. 1-10-2. The assets are, therefore, nearly twice the amount at last settlement.

All the tenancies considered are rent-paying with the exception of those valued for revenue, which bear an insignificant proportion to the whole.

It may be interesting to see what proportion of the increase in assets during the sixty years is due to extended cultivation and what to enhancement of rentals by the zamindars. Had no enhancements been effected, the last settlement incidence of Rs. 1-1-9 applied to the present assessed area of 647,000 acres supplied the figure which the assets would have reached. The amount is Rs. 7,17,800 and deducting from this the last settlement assets of Rs. 5,39,900 we have the sum of Rs. 1,77,900 representing increase due to extension of cultivation. The balance of Rs. 1,80,000 is the result of enhancement, and therefore of the total increase one half is due to extended cultivation and one half to enhancement.

TRANSFERS OF HOLDINGS AMONG MAHAL RAIYATS. †

159. Some information has already been given on the subject of bazayfti, thani and pahi transfers, and prefacing that although transfers among non-mahal raiyats have hitherto been unknown. Some have actually occurred since settlement owing to the distribution of khatians. I propose to glance at the general subject of raiyati transfers. These take place on the following accounts;—

(1) **Sale.**—(*a*) voluntary.
(*b*) by decree of the Civil Courts.
(*c*) by decree of the Revenue Courts.
(*d*) under the certificate procedure for debts incurred to Government under the Land Improvement Act and Agricultural Loans Act.

(2) Gift, (3) Partition, (4) Inheritance, and (5) Mortgage.

On the subject of sales I have little to add to what has been already stated ‡ Forced sales are not frequent in this district. During the last ten years 538 sales appear to have taken place on account of Civil Court decrees, and those on account of decrees of Revenue Courts are still less common. Forced sales have been found to some extent in parganas Soro and Gurpada, where tenants unable to repay loans have been compelled to surrender their lands to the zamindar at a very inadequate consideration.

Gifts are very occasionally made of small parcels of thani and bazyafti lands in the endowment of shrines.

Partition is effected by amicable arrangement and with the assistance of the Village Panchayat and applications for correction of records on this ground were very common during the settlement proceedings. In some villages, chiefly in the south of the District, a custom prevails of giving the Loan's share of the lands to the eldest son. § Daughters have no claim. Sometimes a father partitions the holding amongst his sons during his life time retaining a portion for himself

Inheritance, the commonest mode of transfer calls for no special explanation. Difficulties leading to litigation often occur in the case of adoption, and still more frequently when widows have an interest in the property. They can only have a life interest, and it was often necessary to enquire whether the transfers made by them had been effected with the consent of the husband's reversionary heir, amongst all but the better castes remarriage of widows is common, and it not uncommonly happens that one who is childless attempts on remarriage to effect a transfer to the prejudice of her dead husband's relatives.

MORTGAGE.

160. Mortgages are a common method of transfer amongst thani and latterly amongst pahi raiyats. Under the form known as "Jaibandhuk" the mortgagee cannot transfer the property to a third person, and it is redeemable on repayment of the principal and interest.

* They may be valid enough during the life-time of the present zamindar. I have used the word invalid in the two senses noted.

† For these and other particulars on the subject of transfers I am chiefly indebted to Babu Prasana Kumar Banerjie, Assistant Settlement Officer.

‡ Paras. 132, 142, 147.

§ Called *jestha ansa*, share of the eldest son.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 492 on, Odisha

Meantime the mortgagor cultivates the lands, enjoys the produce and pays the rent. Under 'Katanlibandhuk' the mortgagee enjoys the land for a specified term of years in repayment of principal and interest, and on expiry of the term it is returned to the mortgagor. Under the third and most common form 'bhagbandhuk' the mortgagee enjoys the lands in lieu of interest only and until the principal of the debt is repaid. In the last two cases the mortgagor generally pays the rent. The deeds are usually on unstamped paper or palmleaf, and frequent disputes have arisen regarding the terms, the mortgagee generally representing that the transaction had been a sale. For small mortgages registration is not generally resorted to, and the following figures which exhibit the total number of mortgages of all descriptions in the district for the years noted will show only a portion of those effected by raiyats:—

Year.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.
1888-1892 ...	1,465	Rs. 2,356
1893-1897 ...	2,209	,, 5,759
Total of ten years	3,674	8,115

There has thus been a very marked increase in the number of smaller mortgages during the last five years

MUTATION.

161. It has already been stated that the fees exacted for mutation in the zamindari sarista are usually four annas in the rupee on the purchase money except in the case of bazyafti lands; where the amount is large the fee is reduced to two annas. In order to avoid the payment of what thus amounts in the case of an area of 3 or 4 acres to a very considerable sum, cases have been known where the vendor continued to pay the rent upon the lands he had sold without attempting to effect mutation. In the case of a bazyafti holding of three acres, which had been sold for Rs. 200. if the raiyat feared that a fee at 4 annas amount to Rs. 50, would be exacted, it is certainly natural that he should prefer to continue paying the rent amounting perhaps to less than one rupee.

Three-fourths of the mutation fee are usually received by the zamindar while one-fourth is the perquisite of the amla. To consider the bazyafti, thani and pahi lands sold by registered deeds during the last ten years, and mutations necessitated on this account are only a portion of these effected in the zamindari serista, the total value of the holdings sold was in excess of ten lakhs of rupees giving an average of one lakh per annum. Estimating the mutation fees at 3 annas in the rupee they will amount annually to Rs. 19,000. The Rs. 5,000 received by the amla, and set against their pay will defray one-twentieth of the cost* of the total zamindari collection establishment in the district, while the remaining Rs. 14,000 are no inconsiderable addition to the profits of the zamindars.

EFFECTS OF TRANSFERS.

162. While it is true that in the case of a thrifty raiyat the power to dispose of a portion of his holding is of benefit in enabling him to keep out of the mahajan's hands, the effect is precisely the reverse with a raiyat of the contrary character, who is merely encouraged to extravagance. But attention should be drawn to the circumstances of petty zamindars with whom the custom is frequently a source of difficulty and loss. In such estates a raiyat, who is in arrears, seeks a remedy from his embarrassments in selling his holding to an influential outsider, who is willing to pay rent only from the date of purchase, and prefers to saddle himself with the arrears customarily debited to the incoming tenant. In the small estates of pargana Katsahi several such sales have been effected to the Sahabandar Bhuian. As the co-sharers in these estates are upon bad terms some of them refused to be parties to a suit against the purchaser, with whom they have an understanding, and the suit must, therefore, if it be brought, fail for non-joinder, so that the proprietors as a body have no remedy except partition of the mahal

CHAPTER VI—TENANCIES IN DETAIL, NON-MAHAL TENANCIES.

NON-MAHAL TENANTS†.

163. The Mahal tenancies, that is those of which the rents go to make up the gross assets of the estate payable either to the zamindar or to the proprietor tenure-holder admitted to engagement, having been noted, it remains to consider the non-mahal tenancies, that is those of which the rents are payable to mahal tenants. These fall naturally under three classes, *viz.*, raiyats of tenure-holders, under-raiyats of raiyats and raiyats of nij-jote or landlord's private lands, and I have included the latter because although they pay rent to the proprietors, these rents form no portion of the assets, the nij-jote lands being assessed at a valuation. Though these tenancies vary annually, the leases being seldom for a longer period than two or three years, there is probably little fluctuation in the total area. The total number of non-mahal holdings is 105,553, and the area 79,233 acres giving an average area of 0.75 acres per holding, which is only half the size of the average mahal-holding statistics have only been compiled for the more important classes, numbering according to the figure given in the appendix 103,460. This figure needs, however, some explanation. In order to exhibit the number of tenancies paying produce rents, it was necessary to show

*At ten per cent. on the gross assets of 11½ lakhs of rupees.
†Appendix A,A.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 493 on, Odisha

holdings paying a combined money and produce rent as two separate holdings. As, however, many of the holdings shown as paying produce rents are in fact portions of holdings paying a combined money and produce rent, and as more than 12,400 holdings paying produce rents are included in the figure noted, it would be correct to estimate the number of non-mahal tenancies for which detailed figures are given in the statistics at 99,830 only, including those held rent-free. Adding the area in possession of raiyats, 57,510 acres, to that in possession of under raiyats 19,135 acres, we have a total of 76,645 acres, comprising these 99,830 holdings. The balance of 2,588 acres and 5,723 holdings include various classes of under-raiyats, such as under-raiyats of raiyats of nij-jote, under-raiyats of jagir-raiyats (including chowkidars, paiks and khandaits, patwaris and chakran jagirdars), under-raiyats of under-raiyats chiefly found in the towns; for which detailed figures did not seem to be required.

RAIYATS OF TENURE-HOEDERS.

164. Considering first the raiyats of tenure-holders, these as a class possess occupancy rights and hold under kharida tenure-holders, ordinary tenure-holders and baziafti tenure-holders. The number of holding is shown as 74.030, but may more properly be estimated at 71,130. These cover an area of 57,510 acres, so that considerably more than half of the tenure-holders' lands are sublet. The average area of a holding is 0.77 acres. The area paying a money rent is 57,460 acres, and the incidence is Rs. 1-11-8 per acre. *Sanja* is paid for 290 and *dhulibhag* for 4,140 acres, and accordingly about one thirteenth of the total area pays produce-rents.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF RAIYATS OF TENURE-HOLDERS, UNDER-RAIYATS OF MAHAL RAIYATS, AND RAIYATS OF NIJ-JOT.

165. The total number of these holdings is shown as 29,430, but may be estimated with greater accuracy at 28,700. The area comprised is 19,135 acres, and the average size of holdings is therefore 0·66 acres Money rents amounting to Rs. 26,423 are paid for 14,125 acres, the incidence being Rs. 1-14-0 per acre, and 4,670 acres pay *sanja* and *dhulibhag rents* the area under produce rents being more than one-fourth of the total. We may now consider how this class of holdings is composed.

Raiyats of tenure-holders sublet 1,755 acres, or 3 per cent. of the area held by them, to under-raiyats, who pay money rents for 1,325 acres and produce-rents for more than one-quarter of the total area. The number of holdings is shown as 2,900, but may more correctly be estimated at 2,600, and the average size of holdings is therefore 0.68 acres.

Mahal raiyats, including bazyafti, thani pahi and non-occupancy, sublet to under raiyats 13,310 acres or 2½ per cent. of their total area. The number of holdings may be estimated at 21,200, and the average size of holdings is therefore 0·60 acres; 9,630 acres pay money-rents, and 3,545, or one quarter of the total, pay produce rents.

The nij-jot raiyats are subsequently dealt with.*

The several classes of non-mahal raiyats may now be considered in detail.

RAIYATS OF KHARIDA JAMABANDI AND SIKMI KHARIDA TENURE-HOLDERS.

166. Out of a total area of 15,100 acres held by these tenure-holders 8,450, or more than half, are in the possession of raiyats who as a rule possess occupancy rights. Of this 90 acres are held rent free, and of the balance, which comprises 9,680 holdings, 220 acres pay produce-rents and 8,140 acres pay money-rents amounting to Rs 15,630 giving an incidence of Rs. 1-14-8 per acre. This the highest incidence paid by any class of raiyats exclusive of "Chandnadars," and I think the reason is that large proportion of these lands consists of homestead, for which a higher rate would naturally be paid. We have already seen that the kharida lands were generally acquired as garden or building sites.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF RAIYATS OF KHARIDA JAMABANDI AND SIKMI-KHARIDA TENURE-HOLDERS.

167. Out of the 8,450 acres held by raiyars, only 360 are sublet to under-raiyats. Of this area 40 acres pay *dhulibhag* rents, and 320 acres yield money-rents amounting to Rs. 545, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-11-3 per acre. The number of holdings is 600. It may seem at first sight peculiar that the incidence should be less than that paid by the higher status (Re. 1-14-8), but the proportion of area held by under-raiyats is too small to admit of a general comparison.

Note—Probably many such under-raiyats are dependants or servants.—S. L. M.

RAIYATS OF ORDINARY TENURE-HOLDERS

168. The ordinary tenure-holders cultivate 1,740 acres and let the balance 1,160 acres, or approximately half, to raiyats who are generally in enjoyment of occupancy rights. Of this 20 acres are rent free and the balance, composed of 1,740 holdings, consists of 230 acres paying Dhulibhag, 10 acres paying *sanja* and 1,700 acres paying a money-rental of Rs. 2,960 giving an incidence of Rs. 1-11-10, which closely approximates that of pahi tenancies.

UNDER-RAIYATS OF RAIYATS OF ORIDINARY TENURE-HOLDERS.

169. The area so held is only 85 acres and comprises 140 small holdings, 70 acres pay *dhulibhag* and 15 acres pay a money rental of Rs. 23, giving an idcidence of Re. 1-8-6. The area is too small to admit of comparison of the incidence with that of the superior status.

*Para 175.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 494 on, Odisha

Raiyats of Bazyafti Tenure-holders.

170. The tenure-holders cultivate 27,130 acres, while the balance, 47,100 acres, is leased to raiyats, who generally possess occupancy rights. 1,510 acres are held rent-free, and the remainder comprises 60,120 holdings averaging 0·73 acres each in size. 280 acres pay sanja, 3,690 acres pay *dhulibhag*, and 41,620 acres pay a money-rental of Rs. 70,510, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-11-1 per acre. This is slightly in excess of the pahi incidence found existing at this settlement, but the latter rents having been generally enhanced, while the former were seldom altered, the pahi incidence is now a little higher.

Under-raiyats of raiyats of Baziafti Tenure-holders.

171. 1,310 acres are in possession of under-raiyats, and excluding a small area held rent-free, the holdings number 1,870. One-quarter of the area, *viz.*, 310 acres, is held on *dhulibhag* rents, 5 acres on sanja rents, and 990 acres on a money-rental of Rs. 1,641, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-10·7, which is lower than that of the superior status.

Note.—They are probably dependants or servants.

Under-raiyats of Bazyafti raiyats.

172. The area so held is only 110 acres and excluding 5 acres of rent-free land, the number of holdings is 125. 15 acres pay dhulibhag rents, and 90 acres money-rents amounting to Rs. 140, which gives an incidence of Rs. 1-8-11. This is lower than that of raiyats of bazyafti tenure-holders, though before the settlement proceedings, and there was no difference in tne status of the two classes. The area is however too small for effective comparison.

Under-raiyats of Thani and Pahi Raiyats.

173. These hold an area of 13,120 acres, and form therefore the largest class of under-raiyats. 130 acres are rent-free and the balance comprises 20,990 holdings, the average area of which is 0·62 acres, which, is less than that of any other class. Sanja rents are paid by 20 acres, Dhulibhag by 3,470 acres, and a money-rental of Rs. 18,630 for 9,500 acres. The incidence per acre is Rs. 1-15-5, which, as these rents have scarcely ever been enhanced, is properly comparable with the thani and pahi incidence of Rs. 1-10-9, which was found existing previous to settlement.

Under-raiyats of Non-occupancy Raiyats.

174. Thts is a small class numbering only 85 and holding 80 acres, 40 of which pay dhulibhag rents and 40 money rents amounting to Rs. 70, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-12-0 per acre.

Nij-jote Raiyats.

175. These have no occupancy raiyats. They hold an area of 4,070 acres, of which 200 are rent-free. The balance comprises 4,900 holdings, 695 acres pay dhulibhag rants, 5 acres sanja and 3,170 acres a money-rental of Rs. 5,374. The incidence of the latter is R. 1-11-1 per acre, and this figure is comparable with the incidence of the valuation of the nijjote and nij-chas lands, which is less by 2 pies.

Rents of Non-mahal Raiyats.

176. I suppose the most striking fact connected with the figures given as to these rents is the very small margin of profit to some of the intermediary classes. It appears that somtimes there is even no profit at all, while in one case there is actually a loss. Although the figures given show the settled rents the enhancements imposed upon this class of raiyats are so extremely small as to be negligable for purposes of comparison. If then these rents are compared with those of mahal raiyats, as they were found to exist before settlement, it would seem that, while the bazyaftidar tenure-holders have hitherto derived an average profit of Rs. 1-5-3 per acre from subletting, the bazyaftidar raiyats a profit of Rs. 1-3-1 and the kharidadars of Rs. 1-3-4, the thani tenants must be content with a margin of Re. 0-2-8 and the pahi of Re. 0-4-8, the raiyat of a bazyafti tenure-holder with nothing at all, and the raiyat of a kharidadar or ordinary tenure-holder with a loss of three annas. I have stated that in the last two case the areas involved are too small for comparison, and I should hesitate to base any conclusion upon the figures. The rents of the kharidadars and bazyaftidars are so low that they may well be content with the margin of profit allowed. It appears, however, extraordinary that a thani or pahi raiyat should be content to sublet his land at a profit of two or four annas per acre. It is of course obvious that a comparison of incidence figures is liable to error. It may be said that if the individual cases were examined the profits would be found higher. Unfortunately such examination cannot be effectually made, because since a tenant sublets only a part of his holding, the rent received for such part is comparable only with that paid for the whole. I think, however, it would be correct to say that a tenant frequently sublets at a money rent the worst part of his holding. While, too, I have no doubt that in many cases the rents were understated through a natural supposition that they would from the basis for enhancements, I feel that some further explanation is required. It is to be found partially in the fact that, as already noted, only a portion of the holding sublet pays a money rent, the balance of the area being held at a produce rent. Many under-tenants are in fact induced to cultivate at a produce rent only on condition of being allowed to hold a small additional area at money rent and in the latter tenancy they think they have a superior status.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 495 on, Odisha

The money rent thus stipulated for is likely to be low, but even if it were not, the incidence of the money rent gives quite an incorrect idea of the incidence of rent on the entire holding. Thus where half an acre is let out at a rent of 14 annas and a-half an acre pays a produce rent amounting on the average to 3½ maunds of paddy, value, say Rs. 5, the incidence of rent per acre on the entire holding approximates Rs 6. But there is in addition a much larger class of cases in which the business of subletting is a family arrangement, the lessee being a kinsman or servant. In such cases land was never sublet with any intention of making a profit. It was granted to a servant rent-free, and in course of time when the servant died his son was allowed to hold it at a low rent, it was granted as a matter of friendship, or it was granted on the marriage of his daughter by a father to his son-in-law as an inducement to him to live in the same village. Under such conditions the father would offer a portion of his bari for the erection of a separate house (so that the women might not quarrel) and in addition some of his cultivated land. This might at first be held rent-free and subsequently, on some alteration of the family circumstances, become chargeable with a low rent. These facts account to some extent for the uninterested attitude of the lessors at the time of assessment, where the existence of the sub-lease was a matter of convenience or family arrangement they would naturally not press for enhancement, and when this motive was absent they were disinclined to urge the assessment officer to do that which they could effect equally well themselves, and with less risks, after the close of the proceedings. But such cases are rare. I believe that in those instances, where sub-leases are granted on a commercial understanding and in order to gain a profit, it would be found that for the reasons suggested that the profit is much greater than four annas per acre. Indeed it is not to be supposed that a thani or pahi raiyat, except in the rare cases where he lived at a distance, and was unable to exert much authority, would be content with so small a profit from lands of equal fertility with those in his own cultivation. Either the lessee's land must be inferior, in which case the profit is greater, or the lessee would be called on for a higher rent, or he would be ousted and the landlord would cultivate the lands himself. In like manner a zamindar will not rest satisfied with a rent of Re. 1-12-0 for nij-jote lands, which are valued by Government to his debit at only one anna less. Either these lands must be inferior or the lease has been granted as a matter of convenience, or the same tenant pays a produce rent on a portion of his holdings, in the absence of such conditions no tenant would be permitted to cultivate.

CHAPTER VII.—CERTAIN POINTS COMMON TO MAHAL AND NON-MAHAL TENANTS.

TENURE-HOLDERS, OCCUPANCY RAIYATS AND NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.

117. Certain points of interest common to the great body of tenants, mahal and not-mahal alike, may now be noted and may include such subjects as the comparative number and size of tenures, occupancy, non-occupancy and under-raiyats' holdings, produce rents, and the classes in actual cultivation of the land.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF TENANCIES.

178. The following statement will show the number and areas of tenures, occupancy, non-occupancy and under-raiyats' holdings:—

	Number.	Percentage of total number.	Area.	Percentage of total Area.	Average size in acres.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tenures	37,200	8	93,030	13	2.50	
Occupancy holdings... ...	380,330	48	598,080	83	1.57	
Non-occupancy holdings ...	14,900	3	17,470	2	1.17	
Under-raiyats' holdings ...	29,523	5	17,653	2	0.63	
Total ...	461,953	...	726,233	...	...	

Of the total number of holdings 461,953, including an area of 726, 233 acres, tenures numbering 37,200 comprise 93,030 acres, occupancy holdings numbering 389,830 comprise 598,080 acres, non-occupancy holdings numbering 14,900 comprise 17,470 acres, and holdings of under raiyats 29,523 in number cover an area of 17,653 acres. The tenures are, therefore, 8 per cent, the occupancy holdings 84 per cent., the non-occupancy holdings 3 per cent, and the under-raiyats' holdings 5 per cent., while each include respectively 13 per cent., 83 per cent., 2 per cent. of the total area.

All the tenures, with the exception of 400 including an area of 3,700 acres bear rents fixed for the period of settlement, and of the occupancy holdings nearly 58,500 with an area of 88,570 acres are similarly treated. Accordingly 95, 300 tenancies or 18 per cent. of the total with an area of 177,900 acres or 24 per cent. of the total are held at such fixed rents. The average area of tenures is 2.50 acres, of occupancy holdings 1.57 acres, of non-occupancy holdings 1·17, and of under-raiyats 0·63 acres. The largest holdings are those of kharidadars,

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 496 on, Odisha

and the smallest are those of under-raiyats of thani and pahi raiyats, which average 0·62 acres in size.

Figures compiled for 20 representative villages show that 82 per cent. of holdings are less than three acres in size, and the tabulated result is :—

Holdings less than 1 acre in size	55 per cent.
Holdings between 1 and 2 acres in size...	18 „
„ „ 2 and 3 „ „ „	9 „
„ „ 3 and 5 „ „ „	8 „
„ „ 5 and 10 „ „ „	7 „
„ „ over 10 „ „ „	3 „

Produce Rents.

179. The produce rents paid by under-raiyats and the raiyats of bahaldars have already been discussed,* but some note is to be made regarding those of occupancy-raiyats. The proportion of pahi tenants paying such rents is very small, and there are scarcely any, except in pargana Gorpada, who pay them on their entire holdings. About 5 per cent. or less of the pahi raiyats pay produce rents in the shape of dhulibhag on a small portion of the tenancy, while the number paying sanja rents is almost negligible except in the pargana referred to. Here in the estates of Abdus Sobhan Khan, the Government pleader,† 'sanja' rents are common. Of the mahal holdings numbering 2,500, 414 pay produce rents, 372 with an area of 480 acres, being on 'sanja' and 42 with an area of 45 acres on bhag. The 'sanja' areas pay 1,311 maunds of paddy, which, at the rate of Rs. 1-2 0 per maund, are worth Rs 1,476, giving an incidence of Rs. 3-2-10 per acre. Comparing these with the non-occupancy 'sanja' incidence, I find that the latter amounts on the average to 27·0 maunds of paddy to the acre, value Rs. 3, at the same rate. It has already been shown that the incidence of the sanja paid by bahal raiyats amounted to Rs. 4-8-0, and these are therefore the most highly assessed.

Turning now to the non-mahal holdings paying dhulibhag sometimes on the whole, but generally only on a portion of the area, we find that the number is 12,120 or 12 per cent. of the total number of holdings, while the sanja-paying tenancies number only 285. If 5 per cent. of the pahi holdings also pay produce rents on a portion of the area, the number will approximate 12,000, and the total number of holdings, mahal and non-mahal alike, may thus amount to 24,000. This figure excludes, however, the raiyats paying produce rents on lands recorded as nij chass‡ and these number probably as many again as the total given.

Classes in Actual Cultivation.

180. It may now be of interest to consider the various classes of tenants cultivating the land and to estimate the produce gained and the aggregate settled rental payable by each.

	CLASS.	Area in nij possession.	Estimated produce at 14 maunds per acre.	Amount of produce rental received by the class in maunds.	Total of cols. 3 and 4 in maunds.	Amount of produce rents payable by the class in maunds.	Balance of produce in maunds after deduction of col. 6 from col. 5.	Total money rental received.	Total money rental payable.	Quantity of produce to be sold to defray the difference between col. 8 and col. 9 in maunds.	Balance of produce left after deducting col. 10 in maunds.	Value of balance of produce @ Rs. 1-2 per maunds.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rupees.	Rupees.			Rupees.
1	Landlords and proprietary tenure-holders.	41,530	581,420	4,900	586,320	Nil	586,320	5,374	60,000	66,334	519,986	5,84,984
2	Khariadars	6,650	93,100	1,540	94,640	Nil	94,640	15,630	16,900	1,129	93,511	1,05,200
	Other tenure-holders ...	1,740	24,360	1,680	26,040	Nil	26,040	2,960	5,300	2,080	23,960	26,954
4	Bazyaftidars	46,490	650,860	27,895	678,755	Nil	678,755	70,650	91,300	18,355	660,400	7,42,950
5	Thani raiyats	44,490	622,860	2,625	625,485	Nil	625,485	2,002	88,100	76,532	548,953	6,17,572
6	Settled and occupancy-raiyats	423,490	5,928,860	21,805	5,950,665	Nil	5,950,665	16,628	7,84,300	6,82,375	5,268,290	59,26,826
7	Non-occupancy raiyats ...	13,320	186,480	280	186,760	Nil	186,760	70	21,700	1,73,040	13,720	15,435
8	Occupancy raiyats of tenure-holders.	55,755	780,570	2,975	783,545	13,010	752,535	2,209	89,100	77,236	675,299	7,59,711
9	Under-raiyats of occupancy raiyats.	14,985	209,790	Nil	209,790	27,510	182,280	Nil	20,979	18,648	163,632	1,84,086
10	Under-raiyats of non-occupancy raiyats.	80	1,120	Nil	1,120	280	840	Nil	70	62	778	875
11	Under-raiyats of nij-jote	4,070	56,980	Nil	56,980	4,900	52,080	Nil	5,347	4,777	47,303	53,216
	Total ...	652,600	9,136,400	63,700	9,200,100	63,700	9,136,300	1,15,523	12,03,123	11,20,568	8,015,832	90,17,809

* Paras. 88 and 176.
† Appendix Z.
‡ See para. 102.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 497 on, Odisha

The homestead lands being on the average one-sixteenth of the assessed area, instead of the average produce of 15 maunds per acre, a rate of 14 maunds has been taken in these estimates. The produce derivable by each class from the area in their 'nij' possession and cultivated by themselves is first shown. To this is added the produce rentals which they may receive, and the produce rentals which they pay are then deducted. The money rentals being then considered, the quantity of paddy to be sold in order to make up the difference between the rental received from inferior and that paid to superior, is noted. The balance is the quantity of paddy left with each class after payment of their rents. and the value of it is then stated in rupees. Such an estimate may fairly be made in a district such as this, where almost the entire produce consists of paddy. It is noticeable that the money rental received by kharidadars are almost sufficient to cover the rental payable by them. Adding the produce rents which they receive, it appears that the total receipts are in excess of the rental paid, and the same will be found the case with the baziaftidars. The total quantity of paddy left with all classes after payment of rents is 8,015,000 maunds. Of 41,530 acres, the area nominally cultivated by the zamindars and proprietary tenure holders, probably not less than 30,000 acres are leased to unrecorded produce-paying raiyats, while the balance is cultivated by the labour of servants or less commonly by that of the zamindar himself.

CHAPTER VIII—LOCAL AREAS.

Local Areas.

181. It is impossible within the limits of this Report to enter fully into the physical characteristics or the material and fiscal circumstances* of each of the five groups of parganas† into which I have divided the district. I shall therefore content myself with noting briefly any points of interest peculiar to each group, and shall notice more particularly the circumstances of the first and fourth.

Northern Parganas. I.—Circumstances at last Settlement.

182. The last settlement correspondence is full of reference to the physical calamities to which the whole of this area was subject. The inundation by the sea during the cyclonic storm of 1832 ‡ traversed Parganas Bhograi, Katsahi, Satmalang, Kamardachour and Nangaleswar, and penetrated in land as far as Doradachour, and in the estates upon the sea face, the loss of life and property was extreme. In the same year the hill streams came down in flood, and did excessive damage in the west. Mr. Ricketts, then Collector, stated that no words could describe the devastation caused by the Haskura river in Mulidachour and Doradachour. Drought followed in 1833, and the raiyats were in the most miserable circumstances. Several of the mahals in Kaurdachour together those of kismat Katsahi and Katsahi were exposed to the Subarnarekha flood, and great loss was caused by the inundation of 1844 in these parganas and in Bhograi. On the east side the crops were exposed to the ravages of wild animals, pig, deer and particularly buffalo. The latter have entirely disappeared.

The estates north of the Subarnarekha, known as the Marhatta mahals, had been much overassessed § by Mr. D. Dyley in 1831. This settlement was based on the estimated produce without reference to former payments. ‖ Recusancy had been common, and the high assessment of the thani lands coupled with successive years of drought and inundation had led to wholesale imigration of the thani raiyats. The assessment was generally much reduced at last settlement. It is noticeable that in one case Mr. Mills remarked that the pahi rates were higher than usual being only one anna less than the thani, because the pahi lands were generally cultivated by thani raiyats.

Flax, cotton and valuable rabi crops were grown in the *kala* lands of Bhograi and upon the *pal* lands on the banks of the Subarnarekha. In the latter the incidence in some cases was as high as Rs. 5 per acre. Owing to deluvion and sand deposit the cultivation of these crops has fallen off, but in many cases it was abandoned in order to escape assessment. I have ridden considerable distances along the banks of this river and the extent to which the pal lands are cultivated in the permanently settled tracts offers a most marked contrast to the circumstances of the adjoining lands under settlement.

Present Circumstances.

183. The construction of the Jokai embankment in Contai, the strengthening of the Bograi embankment and the construction of the Coast canal have certainly tended to increase

---

* These have been fully described in the general reports submitted for each pargana or group of pargana and copies of these reports will be filed for reference in the Collectorate.

† Appendix S.

‡ Para 54.

§ Last settlement correspondence.

‖ The statement was made by Mr. Mills. Mr. Dyley in his letter to Government quoted at page cliv of Mr. Toynbee's History, makes a similar assertion. He also refers to the fact that many zamindars had left lands fallow in order to escape assessment. At page clvii, he gives a specimen patta granted to a thani raiyat, showing the rent payable in 12 kists, and it would appear from a statement made on the same page that thani *pattas* were given to all raiyats of the pargana, and pahi pattas to those coming from other parganas.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 498 on, Odisha

the liability to an extent of flood on the west side of the Coast canal.* In Kaurdachour nearly one quarter of the area is liable to almost annual flood, and there is no doubt that this is a larger proportion than at last settlement The reason, however, is to be sought in the fact that cultivation has extended over the Baharia Jhil, which I find so described in an old trace prepared before the construction of the embankments. No doubt these lands were always covered with a considerable depth of water, and the Coast canal is not therefore the cause of the increase in the proportionate liability to flood, except in so far as it has raised the height of flood level. On this subject it is difficult to glean any information. Free egress of the flood water to the east was previously prevented by an old Mahratta embankment and a chain of hills existing along the line now followed by the Coast canal. But this Embankment appears to have been breached, as it certainly was in 1844, whenever the flood was unusually high. As the embankment is now effective, it is probable that some increase has been caused in the height and duration of floods of unusual magnitude. I do not, however, think that the circumstances of this pargana have materially deteriorated except for the fact of cultivation having extended over lands specially liable to flood—a fact which must naturally have resulted in a greater Proportionate insecurity of assets.

Turning now to the parganas on the south bank of the Subarnarekha and upon the west of the Coast canal. In years of high flood the rivers Subarnarekha and Hoskara discharge over the parganas to the south-east, and the water runs across the Bastu-Baliapal road through parganas Dardachour, Nangaleswar and Katisahi into Koardachow and Satmalong. It is then banked up by the Coast canal and passing southwards finds vent through the open escapes on the north of the Panchpara river. That the water is banked up needs no demonstration to any one acquainted with this part of the canal. Did the embankment not exist the water would escape towards the sea Under existing circumstances it stagnates until it reaches the level of the escapes to the south where there is no embankment, the canal runnig through higher ground. It is not until it reaches this higher level that the flood can obtain egress. Along the lowlands upon the Coast canal there is therefore occasionally some loss of crops, but the distance is so far from the Subarnarekha that no violent rush of water occurs. Moreover the embankment protects the country to the west from the penetration of tidal waters and the benefit conferred in this respect probably equals the disadvantage. Great damage occurs in Parganas Kismat, Katisahi, Katisahi and Sahabandar through flood, erosion and occasionally by sand deposit. In Sahabandar, particularly in the area, enclosed by the old and new channels of the river the surface of the soil is in a state of continual change owing to the action of the water. The course of the river erratic, and its action deposits in some places sand and in other silt, so that the cultivation varies from year to year.

In Daradachour and Nangaleswar less damage is caused, and throughout these and the other pargans, excepting those directly upon the bank, silt is deposited in large quantities, and when the flood occurs early in the year as in 1898 its results are entirely beneficial. The parganas chiefly exposed are Kaurdachour, Sahabandar, Kismat Katisahi and Katisahi, and only in these is there prospect of very serious loss.

The area to the east of the Coast canal, and south of the Subarnarekha contains four embankments, one of which existing between Sulpatta and Bahabalpur, has now been abandoned. It lies in an area in which the notification under the Embankment Act † prohibits repair or maintenance of embankments, and nothing can therefore be done in this direction by the zamindars. But the embankment has not rendered effctual protection from flood, and it does not appear that its abandonment will exercise any effect upon cultivation, which is very sparse on the whole of this side of the canal, and is not likely to extend in consequence of the land being flooded by the water of the tidal creeks. Northwards in Tapas Ratai and Narayanpur the area is better cultivated, and most of the lands are protected from river flood and irruption of the sea by sand ridges and embankments, which, to the number of four, are maintained by the Public Works Department. Though Narayanpur is partially liable to flood it is better circumstanced than Tapa Ratai, which is penetrated by tidal creeks.

It remains to note Pargana Bhograi, which 60 years ago was exposed both to the Subarnarekha floods and to irruption of the sea was partially protected by sand ridges and an old Mahratta embankment, but the protection now afforded is effectual, except upon the lands situated between the embankment and the river. This is indeed the only protected tract in the district with the exception of Soso and Manjuri in the south-west. The pargana is drained by three sluices, which are sometimes ineffectual in discharging the water, but the tract has only in its own rainfall to dispose of and damage is only seldom caused over a small area by lodgement.

Notification under the Embankment Act

184. This notification, which renders illegal the erection of repair of embankments within the three miles from the river bank. has been issued with regard to three rivers in this group, the Subarnarekha, Sartha, and Panchpara, as well as to two others, the Burabalang and Matai ‡

* I have seen reason to modify some opinions previously expressed on this subject in the General Reports and after a full examination of the last settlement correspondence, I am convinced that a much greater extent of the area is open to flood than at last settlement.

† See trace

‡ The area notified is shown on the trace annexed to the report.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 499 on, Odisha

It is not, however, a burning question except in the case of the Subarnarekha, where the area concerned includes a large area of recently reclaimed lands on both sides of the river.

These lands are protected by small embankments, which serve the double purpose of excluding the water of the tidal creeks, brackish during the hot weather, and retaining the fresh f ood water admitted during the rains, but the chief object is the former. The lands are covered with heavy jungle, which the tenant, having obtained a 'patta' by payment of salami, proceeds to clear. He is allowed to hold the land rent-free for three or four years, during which period the exclusion of the salt water by erection of an embankment renders the soil fit for cultivation. .The lands are then charged with a rent of four annas per acre rising after three years to the full rate of between two and three rupees. This is virgin soil of excellent quality, and though the first crop, sown amongst tree stumps and patches of grass, is scanty, the lands yield when fully broken up an outturn sometimes exceeding 30 maunds of paddy to the acre.

The area affected by the notification includes a great portion of the so-called khas mahal of Bichitrapur, together with portions of mahals Nankar and Kasha in Bhograi, and of Tapa Naravanpur on the south of the river. It is, however, difficult to estimate the actual area which the strict enforcement of the notification would throw out of cultivation. In Bichitrapur there are some 1,000 acres, in Nankar and Kasba about 3,000 acres, and in Narayanpur about 1, 000 acres, making a total of 5,000 acres of land protected by embankment of varying size within the prohibited area. It does not, however, appear to be the intention of the Public Works Department to enforce the law over the whole of this area, and last year when the infraction of the Act was first brought to the notice of the authorities, proceedings were only taken with regard to less than 200 acres. I have been furnished by the Executive Engineer with a trace showing the embankments to which objection is taken,* and if these embankments are destroyed as was ordered, the result will probably be to throw out of cultivation some 500 acres only, most of which is situated in Bichitrapur. Steps have been taken to protect the raiyats of this area by inserting in their khatians a note that, should cutivation become impossible owing to destruction of the embankments, the rents for the area affected will cease to be payable. I hope that no further steps in the matter will be found necessary by the Public Works Department. The notification was published in 1894, but no steps were ever taken to enforce it until last year. During this time many embankments had been in process of erection and repair, and I fully believe that raiyats were unaware that they were doing anything illegal in taking these measures to render the lands fit for cutivation. As the process of reclamation is one involving considerable labour and expense, and had been allowed to proceed unchecked for four years after the notification, it appears unfair that raiyats should be debarred from enjoying the fruits of their expenditure, without compensation being paid to them.

THE SALT LANDS OF BHOGRAI AND SAHABANDAR.†

185. As the circumstances attending the acquisition of lands for the purpose of salt manufacture by Government in the two parganas noted present some features of interest, I may briefly note them here. Between the years 1805 and 1810 the Hijili and Tamluk Salt Agents acquired about 9,500 acres in the area lying along the left bank of the river Suabarnarekha for some six miles above its mouth. The lands were acquired not by sale, but under (istemrari) pattas, the terms of which clearly denote that the lands were ceded for ever and the rent fixed in perpetuity. The areas were generally found unsuitable for the purpose of salt manufacture, and a portion of them were leased out for cultivation previous to last settlement. They never, however, yielded any considerable return, and Government continued to pay (istimrari) rents amunting to Rs. 4,500 until 1864, when the Board ordered that the lands should be returned to the proprietors It was then found that two portions of the area in Bhograi had been sold as estates under the names Arangbara Ansa and Arang Patai. Moreover, under a further misapprehension, they were sold as permanently-settled estates. The zamindar of Pargana Bhograi was accordingly induced to take back the salt lands on conditions of which two are noticeable. The sale price of the two estates, Rs. 9,500, was to be paid over to him, and any lands required by Government for embankments were to be given up free of cost. It appears, however, that the latter condition was lost sight of, and when the embankment through these lands from Ranikota to Bhograi was built, the proprietor received compensation, and has in fact been commended by Sir William ‡ Hunter for having "readily accepted six shillings an acre as the price.

The Sahabandar proprietors, ‖ however, refused to take back the Jalpahi area. Here, too, Government had sold what it did not possess, viz., the proprietary right in Mauza Bichitrapur This also was sold as a permanently-settled estate; but the return of the salt lands having been refused, the question of refund of the purchase money has not arisen The remainder of the area was in 1872 leased to Babu Kailash Chandra Roy Mohasay, and has been already

* For particulars, see trace.

† Commonly known as (Jalpahi), that is lands of which the jungle and grass were cut and used for burning in the process of salt manufacture.

‡ History of Orissa, Vol. 2, Appendix page 53.

‖ Mahal Barl apal.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 500 on, Odisha

referred* as the so-called khas mahal of Bichitrapur; up to now Government has been recorded as the proprietors of this mahal, but should properly be entered as an (istimrari) lease-holder, as the proprietary right still vests in the landlords of the original estates. In 1897 the village Chandrabali, which had formed by accretion to the salt lands at the mouth of the Subarnarekha, was sold as an estate to Raja Baikuntha Nath De. No question regarding the validity of this sale will, however, occur, as the Collector decided in 1866 that the channel between the village and the main land being only fordable at low water, the lands could not be considered increment to the parent estate.

ESTATES OF THE NORTHERN GROUPS.

186. Though several considerable estates† noted at last settlement as the ancestral property of the holders have since passed into other hands, the old families in this part of the district have retained a stronger position than elsewhere. Amongst others I may note those of Harendra Narayan Rai Mohasaya, Chaudhuri Jogendra Narayan Paharaj Mandhata, Chaudhuri Hari Narayan Chakrabarti, Parsuram Kanungo, Lakhmi Narayan Kanungo, Chaudhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra, Kailash Chandra Rai Mohasay and the Bhuian of Jamkunda.

It is impossible here to give details regarding the present zamindars, and I have, therefore, relegated them to the appendix.

Although increase in assets during the sixty years throughout this group was not so large as in the south-western Parganas,§ yet it amounted to 74 per cent., and this large development, coupled with the liability to flood, explains the fact that the revenue settled for 1899 amounts only to 47 per cent. of the gross assets. After expiration of *rasad*, the increase gained on the last settlement revenue will be 75 per cent., which is greater than in any group save one.

The fact that proprietary income is increased on the average by 2 per cent. is due to the two facts noted, and also to the circumstance that the enhancement of the gross assets at this settlement was 2‡ per cent., which is greater than elsewhere. In parts of this area there had been great extension of cultivation since attestation, and the rents assessed on such lands being shown as enhancement, the rate of the latter is fictitiously raised.

TENANTS IN THE NORTHERN GROUPS. ‖

187. There was a marked lapse of the kamil tenancies, the area having decreased by 65 per cent. as against a decrease of 73 per cent. in thani. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the kamil incidents was Re. 1-1-2 at last settlement, which is much higher than that usually found. It compares with a pahi incidence of Rs. 1-7-0, and a thani of Rs. 1-12-7, and it is impossible to account for the lapse on any theory of over-assessment. It has been already said that, when the status is irrecoverable, lapse is certain unless the rent is almost nominal.

Chowkidars are very few, and in some parganas their places are entirely taken by paiks.

The non-occupancy rentals show an anhancement from Rs. 48,000 to Rs. 1,11,000 or by 131 per cent., and it has been explained that most of this is in fact assessment on lands newly cultivated since attestation.

UPPER CENTRAL GROUP—PHYSICAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

188. The physical circumstances do not appear to have undergone much alteration since last settlement. The construction of the coast canal through Pargana Dasmalang appears, however, to have been the cause of some lodgment of water on the west side by obstructing the drainage. Along these lands loss of crops is certainly of frequent occurrence. It is also complained that, barring the flow of fresh water, it prevents cultivation of the lands upon the east. Much of this area is subject to inundation at the high tides, but both complaints appear to be substantial. It is, however, also true that the canal protects from tidal inundation.

The Barabalang and its tributaries, the Prasama, Gangahar and Suma, sometimes flood parts of Phulwar and Talsabang, and on occasions a large body of water passes over the latter pargana across the causeway in the grand Trunk Road, three miles north of Balasore, and causes loss of crops. There is, however, a compensatory deposit of silt, and much of the Talsabang land is singularly fertile. On the Pal lands upon the banks above Balasore various rabi crops, sugarcane and vegetables, are grown. The latter supply the Balasore market. The zamindars have almost entirely stamped out sugarcane cultivation¶ in the river side. Villages in order to escape assessments and the cultivators of this crop have been driven to take out leases in the adjoining Mohurbhanj territory.

---

* Para. 9½.

† Amongst others, Chak Salim and Mosanbaria

‡ Appendix Z.

§ Appendix U.

‖ Appendix U. Details.

¶ The circumstance is a useful commentary on the vicious system of imposing additional assessment on such crops. Enterprise is worth encouragement even at the expense of granting a bounty on the cultivation. The rules at last settlement were that a higher rent was not to be demanded for particular fields, simply because they were found to be growing special crops. But where the soil was adapted and the speciality lay, therefore, in the soil an not in the labour capital expended on it, then a higher rent might be taken. Sugarcane and tobacco in this district are only grown upon *Pal* land, or lands irrigated, from the high level canals. There was no irrigation at last settlement. These crops only grow on *Pal* lands and they were, therefore' highly assessed.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 501 on, Odisha

In Sunhat, and more particularly in Dasmalang and Routra, excessive damage was caused by the cyclone of 1832. In Taluk Joydeb of Dasmalang alone, the loss was 693 souls and three thousand cattle, and the farmer's revenue was reduced from Rs. 4,318 to Rs. 2,250, and at last settlement had again to be reduced to Rs. 1,873. In Taluk Inchuri of the same pargana nearly everything was destroyed, says Mr. Ricketts, and though the villages were a mile and-a-half from the coast and situated on very high grounds, they were all inundated. As already pointed out, the canal embankment is no effectual protection against another such visitation.

There is little else to be said on the peculiarities of this group. Proceeding southwards from Phulwar the soil grows poorer, and in Armala, Khejuri and a portion of Nukhand the lands are high and sandy. Thus they fail to retain the moisture and yield always sparse crop, even scantier after early cessation of the rains. Basta, the northernmost pargana of the group, though it suffered excessively from the flood of hill streams and the cyclonic sea-wave of 1832, has since enjoyed immunity. Here and in Garpada the high lands on the Mohurbhanj boundary are subject to occasional droughts. The fields are terraced downwards from the high levels.

The group presents no further noteworthy features, and the fiscal circumstances are generally normal. It may, however, be noted that in Parganas Dasmalang and Sartha some of the zamindars had made vigorous attempts to prevent extension of cultivation with the object both of escaping assessment and retaining the lands at their own disposal.

Lower Central Parganas.

189. These are known as the Banchasoger group and are noteworthy as containing the three most considerable estates of the district.* Taluk Arang was the ancestral property of Chaudhury Jagannath Das Paharaj, who previous to last settlement, had sold four annas of the estate to Radhashyam Das, the Collectorate Sarishtadar, and the same amount to Raghu Nath De. The three shares have been partitioned, and under the names of Bidyadharpur, Radhashyampur and Arand are held by the descendants of the last settlement proprietors.

Kaida was the hereditary property of Durga Prosad Mangaraj and was sold for arrears in 1838. It was purchased by Raghu Nath De for Rs. 24,000, the sadar jama being Rs. 10,593, and shortly afterwards Radhashyam Das bought a share. The estate has been partitioned, and the shares under the names of Kaida and Syamraipur are held by their descendants.

Mobarakpur was the ancestral property of Mahasay Jai Narayan Prosad Rai, whose ancestor was Sadar Kanungo of Chakla Soro. It was sold for arrears in 1837 and purchased by Udhab Charan Das and Anupram Mahanty for Rs. 30,200, when the Sadar jama was Rs. 7,680. Soon afterwards an eight-anna share was disposed of to Padma Lochan Mandal, Collectorate Treasurer. The estate remains in the hands of their descendants. The questionable circumstances regarding these sales have already been attended to, the physical aspect requires no special comment. Regarding the coast canal the circumstances are the same as those noted in Dasmalang. The area is free both from drought and flood except in abnormal years. The river Kansbans which drains the chain of hills upon the Nilgiri boundary sometimes brings down a sudden flood, productive of damage over a very small area.

Chiefly because the tract was highly cultivated at last settlement, assets exhibit the smallest increase of any group. Pahi rents were at last settlement excessively low, and the incidence has risen from Re. 0-14-3 to Re. 1-6-9. The fiscal circumstances closely approximate those of the Upper Central Parganas and are normal.

South-eastern Parganas.

Circumstances at Last Settlement.

190. Estates in Ankura, Kaima and Bhera suffered severely from the storm of 1832. Taluq Birso in Bhera was twice inundated, and in Taluq Krishnapur of Ankura the revenue was reduced on this account from Rs. 21,500 to Rs. 12,500. Even then the proprietors were recusant. Taluq Churaman in the same pargana suffered three times in the same manner, and the revenue was reduced from Rs. 3,800 to Rs. 2,000 and again at last settlement to Rs. 1,300. There is little reference in the old correspondence to liability to river flood in Ankura; but in Bhera, Kaima and Bayang there were constant inundations caused by the overflowing of the Matai and Baitarni, and remissions were necessitated on this account as also for drought in Bhera. Careful examination of the old 'ruidads' shows that all the large estates of Bhera were liable to flood and drought in a high degree. Bayang was constantly flooded over the southern and eastern as portions also was the south of Dhamnagar.

Physical Circumstancs at Present.

191. The construction of the Baitarni left embankment above Akhoyapada, ‖ while protecting the pargana of Soro, naturally raised the river levels below Akhoyapada; subsequently the Baitarni right embankment ‖ reaching 17 miles below Akhoyapada, was erected in order to protect the irrigation works of Jajpur, and this was completed between 1891 and 1892, thus closing the rivers Benja, Kia and Patpur, which previously carried off much of the Baitarni water to the south. In the year following,complaints were made by the raiyats of Dhamnagar of erosion and sand deposit, and the flood of that year having also risen much higher than the Public Works Department expected, it was found necessary not only to raise

* Taluks Mobarakpur, Arang and Kaida.
† Para. 53.
‡ Para. 3.
‖ See trace.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 502 on, Odisha

the right embankment, but also to cut the old agricultural embankments of Nadiagaon and Phalpur, in order to allow free egress of the water into Bayang. The result of these measures has been to throw open to disastrous flood several villages in Bayang previously protected, and to raise the flood level throughout the tract.

NOTE.—In connection with this, the estate reports of Bayang should be read. A very strong representation was sent up in the covering letter to the Commissioner, and we have asked for a further enquiry by Government into the damage caused to the Balasore District by this embankment.

There can be no doubt whatever that these effects were actually caused. Although the height of the flood of 1893 immediately above and below the Akhoyapada river was three feet less than that of 1881, the highest previously known, yet at 11th mile below the weir the flood of 1893 was 1·80 feet, and at the 12th mile 2·32 feet higher than that of 1881, though these levels gradually decreased until at the 19th mile, beyond the end of the embankment, the flood of 1893 was one foot lower than that of 1881. It must be obvious to anyone who examines the facts, that the embankment has caused an immense increase in the volume of water thrown into Dhamnagar and Bayang. The flood traverses nearly the whole of the latter pargana and Kaima, and part of it passes towards the north-east across a portion of Senout and through Bhera until it meets the Matai. Here the water is banked up, and the drainage from the west of the coast canal, finding no outlet, stagnates in the low lying lands of Ankura. The effect is most severe in Bayang. Nearly 1,000 acres of cropped lands previously protected have been exposed to flood by the cutting of the agricultural embankments referred to, while the depth of flood over another 27,000 acres of cropped area has been considerably increased.

It has been said that the flood water of Bayang causes the Matai to bank up and results, therefore, in the stagnation of the whole drainage of Ankura. There is, I think, no doubt that the construction of the coast canal has contributed to this result by barring egress to the east, except by escapes, the height of which is too great to permit the water to flow of until it has reached a level destructive to the crops. There has undoubtedly been interference with the drainage of the Gamai, which, instead of flowing off directly to the sea, is now forced down the west bank of the canal into the Matai. The Ankura pat or low lands along the canal must always have been subject to flood; but I gather from the old records that the loss was not excessive whereas at the present day the crop over a great portion of this pargana is precarious

FISCAL CIRCUMSTANCS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN GROUP.*

192. It may be interesting to attempt to estimate the loss caused in this district by the erection of the Baitarni right embankment. Taking Bayang alone, since the effect here is obvious and indisputable, the settled gross assets of these parganas are Rs. 78,784, and had the liability to flood existed to no greater extent than at last settlement, a grant of malikana at 50 per cent. would have made full allowance for the circumstances. The sadar jama would thus have been Rs. 39,292, and the reduction in proprietors' incomes 14 per cent. Rasadi terms would not have been necessary, except in isolated cases. As the facts stand, however, the revenue settled for 1899 amounts only to Rs. 30,925 and rises by 1908 to Rs. 36,689. I find by calculation that the difference between revenue at 50 per cent. and the actual rasadi jamas fixed for the nine years between 1899 and 1907, amounts to Rs. 65,000. Of this sum Rs. 60,000 may fairly be taken as rasad necessitated by the bad collections and reduced rentst which are a direct result of the increased liability to flood. For the remaining twenty years of settlement, this loss is Rs. 50,000, and the total loss to Government for the period of settlement is therefore Rs. 1,10,000. But this excludes all consideration of the remissions which severe flood will entail. During the thirtly years following the last settlement, the remissions averaged 10 per cent. of the demand throughout the district, and it will be surprising if those which will in future be necessary in Bayang amount to less. The remissions are not therefore likely to be less than a lakh of rupees during the period of settlement and the total loss to Government will be Rs. 2,10,000.

It is not so easy to estimate the loss of the zamindars. However, 28,000 acres of cropped lands out of 40,000 acres, which is the total assessed area, are liable to flood, and the amount of the gross assets affected may be taken therefore as $\frac{14}{20}$ of the total, or Rs. 55,000. Instead of realising 80 per cent. of this sum, the zamindars will realise 70 per cent. only, and their loss will therefore be Rs. 5,500 per annum, or over a lakh and-a-half of rupees during the period of settlement. As regards the raiyats no such estimate is possible, but some idea may be gathered of their circumstances from the fact that on the average each raiyat in the flooded tracts is two years in arrears with his rent. The time appears therefore to have come for consideration whether the benefit derived on the Cuttack side of the river counterbalance the serious loss in this district, and failing the abandonment of the Baitarni right embankment, it is most desirable that a scheme for embanking the left side should be brought forward. In 1865 the Inundation Committee ‡ stated that expenditure of a sum of 23 lakhas of rupees was warranted in this district to avoid the necessity for remissions and to secure full crops. Since that date I am not aware of any sum worth mention that has been spent on new protective works, with the exception of those necessitated by the construction of canals.

---

* Appendix T.

† Many Proprietors have been compelled to reduce the demand since 1894. It was estimated that they would be fortunate in realising on the average 70 per cent. of the settled rents in the flooded tracts.

‡ Their report, p. 25.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 503 on, Odisha

The assessment of this group at last settlement was completed in the earlier stages of the work, and the revenues were therefore higher than elsewhere. On the entire group the average sadar jama was 67 per cent.; it is now 51 per cent. and after the expiration of rasad will amount to 56 per cent. The enhancement of the gross assets at this settlement was smaller than elsewhere, being, only 13 per cent. This was due partly to the liability to flood and some abandonment of cultivation, and also to the fact that rents were already comparatively high in pargana Senaut. Portions of Dhamnagar and Bayang are irrigated from the high level canal, and this subject has already been discussed.*

KHAS MAHALS IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN GROUP.

139. Some mention † has already been made of the khas mahals of Noanand in Senaut and Birso in Bhera. It may, however, be of interest to compare the rents of these khas mahals with those of adjoining estates. Thus in Noanand the pahi incidence prevailing before settlement was Rs. 2-9-9 per acre, while in the four largest adjacent estates it was Rs. 2-4-7, Rs. 2-1-10, and Rs. 1-14-7. The incidence throughout the pargana was Rs. 2-5-0, and when it is remembered that this figure has been considerably raised by the inclusion of Noanand, it will be seen that pahi rents in the latter are considerably above those in other estates, whereas at last settlement they were on a par. The facts are the same in Birso, where the pahi incidence was Rs. 1-9-0—a rate, however, only slightly in excess of the four principal estates upon its boundary, where the incidence varied from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per acre.

NOTE.—It must, however, be remembered that there was an enhancement of *thani during the currency of the Settlement.*

TENANTS IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN GROUP.‡

194. Rents are noticeably above the normal, owing to the very fertile quality of the soil in great part of Ankura and to fertility, coupled with enhancement by the zamindars in Senaut. The pahi incidence rose throughout from Rs. 1-5-9 to Rs. 1-14-9 and the settled thani and pahi incidence is in excess of Rs. 2.

In the flooded tracts there is a good deal of emigration, and when the distress is severe great numbers from Ankura, Bhera and Bayang make their way to Calcutta, whence they send remittances in support of their families. In 1894, when there was scarcity, relief works were attempted, but the raiyats refused to accept the rates. The zamindars keep large stocks of paddy and advances are generally to be had. In Bayang it was customary after a failure of the winter rice to dam the rivers Rebo, Kapali and Genguti so as to obtain irrigation for dalua, which was then largely grown upon the saradh lands. Seven years ago these rivers were notified as declared channels, and it is a grievance with the raiyats that they can no longer raise embankments for this purpose. I cannot but think that the raiyats of this pargana have been hardly treated in this as in other respects already noted. The cutting of their old embankments at Nadigan and Phalpur has disheartened them** and since 1893 the raiyats throughout the flooded tract have enjoyed only two fair harvests.

SOUTH-WESTERN PARGANAS, GROUP V. PHYSICAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

195. The condition of two of these parganas, Soro and Manjuri, has much improved owing to the construction of the Baitarani left embankment, which effectually protects the area from flood.

The whole group is favourably situated and the slight floods caused by the Salandi, Kapali and Rebo are purely local, and do very little damage. Benefit has been derived in the south from the introduction of irrigation ‖ and throughout the block, with the exception of Ambohatta and Balikhand, the soil is fertile, and the crop secure. Ambahatta lies upon the border of the hills, and the soil is rocky and unfertile, while in Balikhand the land is high and sandy and suffers occasionally from drought. The Salandi river offers in the rains a medium of communication with the Garjats and gives a free waterway to Chandbali; upon its banks the *pal* lands grow sugarcane, tobacco and mustard.

FISCAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP.¶

196. The gross assets advanced by 78 per cent. during the currency of the settlement, the highest rate of increase observable. It was chiefly due to the great extension of cultivation in the west. The revenue assessed for 1899 averages 52 per cent. a rate rather higher than elsewhere. The fact is perhaps due to these parganas having been the first under assessment, and rasadi terms not so liberally allowed. The ultimate percentage of increase in revenue amounts to 86, which is also higher than elsewhere, and bears a natural reference to the large increase in assets.

The incidence of rents rules low.

---

* Para. 17.

† Para. 91.

‡ Appendix U. Details.

** I watched crowds of them standing by the cut last year and observing the water pouring through it on to the fields which they had protected at considerable labour and expense.

‖ Para. 17.

¶ Appendix T.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 504 on, Odisha

PART V.

CHARACTER, ETC.

SUBJECT.

Para

197. Character of the Uriya raiyats.

198. Tenants and holdings.

199. Raiyat's income.

200. Raiyat's expenditure.

201. Indebtedness of raiyats.

202. Methods of borrowing grain.

203. Methods of borrowing money.

204. The Loan Acts.

205. Agricultural classes.

206. Other agricultural circumstances.

207. Emigration.

208. Exports.

209. Imports.

210. Illegal cesses.

211. Industries.

212. Education.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 505 on, Odisha

PART V.

CHARACTER OF THE URYA RAIYAT.

197. Much has already been said incidentally with regard to the character of the Balasore raiyats. Even less industrious than those of cuttack they have been truly described as unwilling to do more work than will provide them with a mere maintenance. Their general indebtedness and the extent to which they have sub-divided their holdings are glaring instances of their improvidence. Much inferior to the Bengalis in interprise and energy, it is doubtful whether, had they such a city as Culcutta in their midst, they would appreciate the opportunities offered by its proximity for the improvement of their circumstances to an extent at all comprable with the business capacity of Bengali raiyat

It is difficult to conceive them abandoning the cultivation of their lands to engage in industries such as those which have developed amongst the cultivators of Bengal.

It is ture, however, that outside Orissa the Uryas have gained, as domestic servants, as carpentars, as gardners, as cultivators and as hardworking coolies—a reputation which appears to be quite foreign to their character at home. Perhaps this is due to the fact that a process of natural selection causes the emigrants to be more enterprising than their stay-at-house relatives, and better fitted to adapt themselves to altered conditions. But if these circumstances be more closely examined it will be found that the emigrant Uryas have not supplanted the Bengalis in any of these occupantions : they have merely taken up those which the Bengalis, having found more lucrative professions, had abandoned. Thus many well-to-do raiyats in Chinsura and other places employ Uryas to cultivate their lands, while they themselves, engage perhaps in dairy farming, and take in their supplies each day upon the milk-train to Calcutta. Nearly all respectable native families in the districts neighbouring Calcutta employ Uryas as domestic servants, because they cannot obtain Bengalis except on prohibitive terms. The Bengal carpenter of Calcutta has left to the Urya almost a monopoly of the plainer descriptions of work, such as the making *jhilmils* and door-frames, and has himself gone a step higher and shares with the Chinaman the manufacture of finer work in the shape of cabinets and ornate furniture. Employment as coolies in the coal-yards, as punkha-pullers and in the endless other pursuits of unskilled labour, has been deserted by the Bengali, who has shown himself capable of duties requiring more intelligence and consequently better paid. Thus though the Urya in Bengal is a better servant, a better carpenter and better cooli than in Orissa, he cannot compete with the Bengali upon the latter's ground.

When the valour with which the peasant militia of this District repulsed the early Mahomedan invasions, and the courage and fearlessness they exhibited in 1730 when at a distance from their homes and country, they subjugated Bihar, are considered, it must be admitted that the decline in the military spirit among this people is an extraordinary point in the development of their character. Though a few years ago orders were passed for the enlisting of Uryas in the wing of a Madras regiment quartered at Cuttack, none were found suitable or willing for the employment. Crimes of violence are most rare amongst them, they are generally peacefull, law-abiding and submissive.

I do not wish to speak contemptuously of the Urya character, for there are many features of it, such as their friendliness, good humour and kindliness, and hospitality which they display to each other, which denote that they are not at all deficient in the domestic virtues. Their aversion to town-life and education, and that which the Brahmans at one time showed for Government employ, mark at any rate a sturdy conservatism which is preferable to the abandonment of moral standards, sometimes induced by too rapid development of education and civilisation.

For unthrift and idleness I believe much excuse is to be found in the situation of this District and the liability to physical calamities.

Ruin of crops and houses by cyclonic storms, the loss of life and entire, devastation of property by sea-waves, drought following, short rainfall or flood its excess and the resulting insufficiency, and with some the absence of food supply, all these are calamities the very prospect of which induces improvidence and their occurrence indebtedness and proverty. It is no wonder that the raiyat whom inclemency of season may deprive of half his produce in any year should exhibit little desire for improved agricultural methods. They may yield him a few extra maunds, no more increase than he can look for in a season which may turn out specially favourable ; and the whole benefit of them may be lost if the crop is to be destroyed by flood.

In addition to the precarious nature of the crop it is to the low rents prevailing among many classes of tenants *e. g.*, baziaftidars that we must largely attribute idle husbandry and its exemplification, the increase in sub-letting ; and to the same cause is due much of the excessive subdivision which typifies improvidence.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 506 on, Odisha

TENANTS AND HOLDINGS.

198. The total number of all descriptions of holdings in the District excluding Bahal and Nij-chas lands may be thus reckoned:—

	Number.	Area.
Mahal holdings... ...	35c,400 ...	... 647,000
Non-mahal holdings ...	105,500 ...	... 79,200
Holdings of raiyats of bahaldars	64,400 ...	... 59,900
Total ...	526,300 ...	... 786,100

Statistics compiled for representative villages show that the average number of holding held by each tenant is $3\frac{2}{3}$, and taking villages in which there were lands of more than one estate it was found that the total number of holdings 58 per cent. were held in the chief estate, 18 per cent. in other estates, 14 per cent. in neighbouring villages and 10 per cent. under *bahaldars*. It is not implied that these figures are generally applicable, for circumstances must differ according to the number of estates in a village, the quantity of *lakhraj* and the proximity of "*becchapari*" villages. Of the $3\frac{2}{3}$ holdings held on an average by each raiyat about two and a half are mahal holdings paying rents directy to the zamindar, and the balance are non-mahal holdings or holdings of *lakhraj* lands. Taking now the average number holdings of each tenant at $3\frac{2}{3}$, and applying this figure to the total, we obtain 143,585 as the total number of tenants; and applying this figure to the total area we obtain the figure 5·48 acres, which is the average area held by each tenant. About 14 per cent. of his area is sublet by the average tenant, and the balance he cultivates himself. It is worth while to check these results by the population (1) figure of the tract under settlement. This has been shown as 9,8,000, which at the rate of 5 persons to a family gives the number of families as 181,600

For the purposes of a settlement record the tenant implies the family, and therefore the figure 143,535 taken as the number of families holding lands, leaves a balance of 38,065 families or 190.325 persons having no interest in land. This is 21 per cent, of the total population, and it is to be rembered that the zamindars and *bahaldars* are included in the figure.

There are 54,300 bahal properties covering an area of 109,000 acres, and the families concerned may number 40,000 of whom about half are either *baziaftidars* or zamindars. It may be computed, therefore, that the number of landless families is some 18,000 families or 90,000 persons, which is 10 per cent. of the total population, and the estimate approximates that generally made with regard to this class. On the whole accordingly I see no reason for doubting the substantial accuracy of the conclusion which gave $3\frac{2}{3}$ holdings to each tenant or family.

Turning now to the figures of estimated produce (2), it was stated that excluding *nij-chas* lands the balance of paddy left with all classes of tenants after payment of rents was 7,495,800 maunds. To this, however, is to be added the estimate for the lands of raiyats of *bahaldars*. The area so held is 59,900 acres, of which the cultivated area of 59,000 acres will yield at 14 maunds to the acre, a total of 826,000 maunds. Deducting the money, *sanja* and *dhulibhag* rents we find that the balance left with the class is 702,500 maunds. Accordingly the 143,535 families retain from their holdings a total of 8,198,300 maunds, which gives an average of 57 maunds to each family.

RAIYAT'S INCOMES.

199. To the average family, after adding receipt of the rentals from the portion of the holdings sublet and deducting the payment of rent due to the zamindar, is left, as already seen, a balance of 57 maunds of paddy. If the family consists of three abults and two children, one of whom is an infant, the following will be the details of their consumption of rice annually:—

(1) Rice for four persons at 10 chataks per head daily amounts $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per day, 75 seers per month and $22\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per annum.

(2) The infant will consume cakes of riceflour to the amount of 2 seers a month and 24 seers per annum.

(3) *Arua* or rice husked and unboiled, will be required for festivals at 5 seers per month or 60 seers per annum.

(4) *Khai*, fried-rice, sometimes seasoned with sugar. The monthly consumption will be 2 seers and the annual 24.

(5) Rice for making gifts, also 24 seers annully.

The tolal annual consumption of rice is therefore 25 maunds and 32 seers, which at the conversion of 22 of paddy to 10 of rice amounts to 57 maunds. As the paddy is husked by the women of the family, the yield of rice is likely in fact to be somewhat greater, and may leave a balance of a few maunds, of which two will be disposed of the perquisites of the

(1) Appendix A.
(2) Para.180.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 507 on, Odisha

village washerman, barber carpenter, blacksmith and chaukidar. Speaking generally, therefore, the yield of paddy gained by the ordinary family is sufficient, together with the profits from subletting, to provide for payment of the rent and for the rice upon which the family subsists. Allowing for some margin of inaccuracy in estimate, it may be said that the balance left is always insufficient to provide for other details of expenditure. But the raiyat has other sources of income. In addition to the labour he gives to others at certain seasons in return for their own, one member of the family at least earns a daily wage as servant or labourer either in the fields of richer land holders or in Calcutta and Bengal.

The contribution made by the latter to the family expenses varies, but if it be taken as 2 annas per diem for nine months in the year it will average annually the sum of Rs. 34. To this may be added some profit from the sale of garden produce not required for home consumption, but the receipts from this source will not be in excess of two or three rupees a year.

Other miscellaneous sources of income, such as the labour of the old women, add a trifling sum, but the income of the family after providing for the expenditure already noted cannot amount to more than 40 or 50 rupees a year.

RAIYAT'S EXPENDITURE.

200. Of late years there has been a noticeable rise in the standard of comfort carrying with it increased expenditure. More variety is sought in the condiments employed in the preparation of food, and the better classes spend more in the purchase of cheap finery and in cloths than was formerly the custom. Among the latter the use of the umbrella of European manufacture, to be purchased for less than a rupee, has come into vogue, and very many now were shirts of a special foreign make, whose fathers had never heard of the existence of this article of apparel.

For a family of five, three adults and two children, in ordinary circumstances, the annual expenditure of which particulars have not already been given may be thus stated:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(a)	*Living*—			
	Paddy to be husked by the women of the family 57 maunds		*Nil.*	
	Dal, from his own bari or obtained in exchange for some of the rice which would otherwise be consumed (1).		*Nil.*	
	Condiments (1), etc., at Rs. 2-2-0 per month	25	8	0
(b)	*Thatching*—			
	Straw, from his own field		*Nil.*	
	Labor, his own		*Nil.*	
	Bamboo and twine	0	10	0
(c)	*Clothing* (1)	9	1	0
(d)	*Miscellaneous* (1)—	1	14	0
	Barber, washerman and chowkidar one maund of paddy ...		*Nil.*	
(e)	*Comforts and luxury*—			
	Ornaments average for the year	1	5	0
	Utensils (1)	0	8	0
	Stimulants	2	8	0
		41	6	0
(f)	*Agricultural*—			
	Rent, already deducted from the produce		*Nil.*	
	Abwabs	2	8	0
	Seedgrain, 32 seers per acre	2	12	0
	Manure, not purchased		*Nil.*	
	Labour, his own or that which others supply him in return for his own.		*Nil.*	
	Repairs of implements, 1 maund of pady to the carpenter and smith.		*Nil.*	
	Total Rs. ...	46	10	0

This expenditure the miscellaneous receipts already noted may just suffice to meet but the estimates show at least that there is no margin of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure. When the crop fails the expenditure on condiments, which are almost a necessity in the preparation of the food allows a margin for cutting down expenses, but the raiyat has no means of providing for extraordinary occasions which entail a cost, slight in the case of birth, or death, but heavy in the purchase of cooking utensils and ornaments and out of all proportion in the case of marriage (2) details will be found in the appendix referred to, but it is said that the cost of marriage of a son scarcely ever amounts to less than Rs. 60. This amount must be raised by loan or mortgage entailing a heavy charge for interest. Thus whenever income is cut short by failure of the crop, or when the expenditure necessary on special occasions, which must occur once or twice in every generation, is to be met, the raiyat must fall into debt.

(1) See Appendix AA. (2) Appendix AA.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 508 on, Odisha

INDEBTEDNESS OF RAIYATS.

201. Owing to the reticence of rayats, information on the subject of indebtedness is very difficult to obtain. Secrecy regarding their circumstances has become ingrained in them. It is natural that an impovement in condition should be a matter for concealment since open prosperity has often been the cause of exaction. An old "Masthan Brahman," who haunted a settlement camp in Pargana Senaut had inherited a few acres of land from his father at the age of 25. He now has half a lakh of rupees buried in the floor of his hut, yet a coarse 'dhuti" and a still coarse "gamcha" are all the clothing he has ever been known to wear. Though the circumstances of this man are matter of common knowledge, the tradition that the admission of prosperity is disastrous would suffice to prevent him from generally admitting them.

It is not so clear why the habit of secrecy should extent to those in impoverished and involved circumstances; yet it does so. and it was found impossible to ascertain what proportion of raiyats in an ordinary village were indebted and to what extent. I believe it, however, to be the fact that excepting a few *lakhrajdars* and well-to-do cultivators, and excepting the poorest classes who cannot borrow because they have no security to offer, there are very few raiyats who are not indebted to the zamindar or the *mahajan* for loans of grain or money. Many causes have contributed to this result. The peasant of this District is even less industrious than his brethern in Cuttack, and his husbandry more careless and negligent; a fact which with the increase of subletting must be held partially attributable to low rentals. Very few families have stocks to last them longer than nine months from harvest time, and none amongst the ordinary class have money with which to meet extraordinary calls. A marriage entails an expense of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60, and that at a time when the son is at an age of fifteen and the daughter of ten, so that the family increase rapidly without any corresponding increase in its resources. To borrow this sum the raiyat must go to the zamindar or the *mahajan*, and in the latter case be must mortgage his holding or ornaments to twice the value of the debt Calls for interest deplenish his stock of paddy, and in September, if not before, he must borrow grain for food. In November he is called on for his rent and must cut a portion of the standing crop before it is fully ripe, and dispose of it at a loss in the nearest market. In December and January he harvest the crop, and in February comes a fresh call for rent and for return of the borrowed grain. After meeting the Aprl kist and purchasing the few simple tools he requires and a fresh pack-saddle for his bullock, he finds himself with less than last year's store with the money bebt still owing to the *mahajan* and wirh a monthly instalment of interest to discharge.

But apart from the depression of cireumstances induced by his own indiscretion, there is certatn to come a season every ten or fifteen years when the crop fails through flood or drought, a misadventure which plunges thrifty and unthrifty alike into debt from which they seldom manage to recover.

Indebtedness is admittedly on the increase, and though the distribation of khatians has afforded raiyats temporary relief by supplying them with an instrument which has much increased the value of their holdings and represents a gift of some 30 or 40 rupees on the average of each family, there is reason to fear that in the course of the next thirty years the occupancy right will lapse to a large extent, and that the zamindars, who are already purchasing holdings in considerable quantity, will be in possession of an area of nij-chas lands much in excess of that which they now hold.

The question of indebtedness may be concluded by some remarks on the methods of borrowing in vogue, and on the extent to which the pesantry have availed themselves of the Loan Act.

METHODS OF BORROWING GRAIN.

202. Paddy and sometimes money are occasionally loaned by raiyats to each other. For grain thus lent to oblige a friend no interest is required, but for cash the interest is at the ordinary rate of 3¾ per cent. per month. It is to the zamindar or to the *mahajan* that application is ordinarily made. Advances of grain are generally made on the *panchpai* (3) system, five maunds of grain being returned at harvest time for every four maunds borrowed. This is equivalent to interest at the rate of 25 per cent., but as the loans are usually taken about August or even later and are scarcely ever current for more.than six months, the rate of interest is in fact 50 per cent. per annum. The mahajan who has no interest in the borrower's lands, generally exacts a higher rate than the zamindar, whose security is better. In either ease a "tamasuk" or stamped bond is executed and retained by the lender. So careless is the raiyat and so blindly does he sometimes trust himself in the hands of of his zamindars, that cases are not uncommon where the amount of the debt and the terms of repayment are left blank upon the deed. The raiyat signs it. He takes the paddy and after bestowing a seer or two upon the servant who has measured it, returns home content with his bargain. It may seem incredible that such things should occur, but it is not perhaps a matter of extreme surprise, if it be considered how entirely many raiyats are in the hands of an influential zamindar. They know that the surplus of their produce will be taken both in the shape of rent and of repayment for previous loans and they know also that unless they prove refractory the zamindar will allow them at least a competence. They have nothing to expect but to cultivate their lands and to be allowed to retain so much of the produce

(3) i.e. "five quarters".

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 509 on, Odisha

as is necessary for their maintenance ; and they can rely upon their landlord for assistance in times of scarcity. They are, therefore, indifferent as to the amount of their debts and content to be held in the knowledge that the operation is necessary, and that it is in their landlords' own interest not to allow it to terminate fatally.

It may be noted incidentally that where raiyats generally are indebted to the zamindar there is every tendency for rents to remain low. When the landlord takes the surplus produce he does not trouble to consider how much of it should be considered rent and how much repayment of a loan, nor has he any interest in revising the proportions, since to do so is to subject himself to a higher assessment. It is the case throughout the greater number of the larger estates that the raiyats are indebted for loans to the zamindars, and I entertain no doubt that this will continue to be a factor exercising great influence upon the rent rates.

Methods of borrowing Money.

203. In discussing transfers (4) some remarks were made on the subject of mortgage, and little remains to be added on the subject of money loans. These are only required on special occasions and are obtained from the zamindar or the *mahajan*. Under some circumstances, however, a debt incurred in grain is repaid in money and treated in all respect as a money debt. The landlord generally requires a stamped paper which provides for interest at 3¼ per cent. per month to be punctually paid by the borrower. Sometimes renewal of the deed is required at the expiration of each half-year, the interest due being added to the capital, and the debt thus accumulates at compound interest. The *mahajan* requires security, either the mortgage of the holding or a pledge in the shape of ornaments and utensils to the value of twice the debt incurred. Interest is charged at the same rate of 3¼ per cent. per month.

The Loans Act.

204. These are the Land Improvement Loans Act in operation since 1884 and the Agricultural Loans Act of the same year. The first provides for advances to any person legally entitled to make improvements, or with his consent, to any other person. The act was intended to provide chiefly for the excavation of tanks, for reclamation and for the erection of embankments for the purposes of irrigation. No advantage whatever of it has been taken in this District, and no loans have been granted since the law came into force. This result is due to the ignorance of the tenantry regarding the existence of the Act and regarding their legal right to make improvements, and the extent to which they would reap advantage from them as well as to their general apathy and poverty. The Zamindars on the other hand are adverse to spending considerable sums on improvements which would yield them only an indirect return considerably less than they derive from ordinary investment. The decline of public spirit amongst the land holding class is very marked in this District. Everywhere are to be seen large tanks which have been allowed to fall into disrepair, and often deliberately rendered ineffectual for irrigation purposes by a cut in the embankment. The water is thus partially drained, and the tank which once sufficed to irrigate 40 or 50 acres is now cultivated for a scanty crop of *dalua* rice. Nowhere is the neglect so apparent as in the neighbourhood of Soso, where half a dozen such tanks, most effectually situated for the purposes of irrigation, are to be observed within the radious of half a mile. They are now half-silted, abandoned and neglected. It is not likely that the raiyats should make any attempt to remedy this state of things unless they are encouraged by the example of their landlords. I am not aware of a single estate in this District where the zamindars have made any attempt worth notice towards the improvements of agricultural conditions. Even the old village embankments at one time maintained by Government have almost everywhere fallen into neglect and inefficiency (5).

I believe, however, that there are many substantial raiyats, who once aware of ten conditions of the Act and of the benefit which they would derive from improvements, would willingly come forward to take loans ; and in other cases raiyats of less substantial circumstances would combine to construct a tank to irrigate their fields, just as they sometimes combine in taking leases for irrigation. There is no doubt that the khas-mahals would prove a valuable educative influence in this respect as they have in others, and I believe that some encouragements offered to the raiyats in the Noanand estate would result in their taking advantage of the Act to effect improvements which would be in time imitated by their neighbours. Again in the khas-mahal of Bichitrapur, in which the efforts of the lessee to extend cultivation have deservedly received recognition, there is still opportunity to encourage raiyats to take loans for the purpose of reclaiming the jungle lands ; and it may be thought that the lessee might have used this means of extending cultivation in the past instead of leasing large areas to capitalists who serve no useful purpose in doing what, if some facilities were offered to them, the raiyats would do equally well for themselves.

Since the Agricultural Loans Act came into force in 1885 it has done some useful work in this District. The Act is chiefly directed to supply the wants of tenants in the matter of seed and cattle, and resort is constantly made to its procedure in the times of distress following flood. Since 1836 the loans issued amount to Rs. 33,800, and some 5,000 raiyats have been benefited, chiefly in the north and south after damage by flood from the Subarnarekha and Baitarani.

(4) Para. 160.
(5) Since they were abandoned by Government.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 510 on, Odisha

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

205. The landless class has already (6) been estimated at 18,000 families or 90,000 persons which is equivalent to 10 per cent. of the population of the tract under settlement. The class is commonest in the south of the District where the population is denser and the demand for land keener than in the north. In parts sparsely inhabited and whose lands are coming under cultivation, it is not difficult to obtain a few gunts of land upon terms of a produce rent. For the families who derive no profits from agriculture and have no interest in the land we must look first among the low castes, such a Pans and Mehtars, secondly, among the better castes such as Goala, Rarhi (7), and Guria (8), who earn a living from industrial pursuits, though they also frequently own agricultural holdings, and lastly among the Khusbas (9) classes, including Brahmans, Karans and others, who have means of their own. It may generally be said that these are few who do not possess a little cultivation when they have the means or opportunity to obtain it. Even the shop-keeper has his holding, and artisans nearly always. It is, therefore, the low caste population first noted who form the majority of the landless class. Servants and labourers, known as *mulia or barmasia*, are drawn form the lowest agricultural class. They are employed by zamindars, lakharajdars and bazyaftidars in good circumstances, and usually live whith their masters, forming in fact one of the family. There does not appear to exist any general class of hereditary servants, such as were I believe found in Khurda.

Turning now to the classes in cultivation they are found to be composed of all castes with the exception of these noted Swatriya Brahmans, Karans, Kayasthas and Baidas, who, though they are landholders, do not generally cultivate with their own hands being prohibited by the rules of their castes. The majority of cultivators consist of Khandyets and Chasas, Musthan Bramhans, Malies and Khandals, Goalas and Tamulies. These are the "par excellence" the professional hereditary cultivators. The second class includes all other castes not already specified and excluded from the third class, which embraces Barbers, Washermen, Goldsmiths and Goalas, the industrial and artisan elements of the population. With these cultivation is secondary to their proper trades, and they do not in consequence gain outturns so good as those of the hereditary agriculturists. The proverbial maxim "apechas, pute baniyi (1)" contains a great deal of truth.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

206. Under this heading I may make a brief reference to some points in the agricultural methods.

Most families possess a pair of bullocks which suffice for the cultivation of from five to seven acres of land and may also be used with the pack-saddles A smaller number own a milch cow and calf; the milk, a part of it in the shape of ghee, is used for home consumption. The raiyat lends his bullocks, plough and personal labour upon the fields of his co-villagers in return for their own. At those stages of cultivation which admit of no delay in the process, this joint labour spares them the trouble and cost of hired service.

Such droppings of cattle as are not required for fuel and the ashes and refuse of the house the peasant bestows as manure upon his fields, each plot receiving it by rotation once in the three or four years. Scarcely six inches of earth are turned up by the plough, and it is surprising that the soil retains its fertility.

Paddy is not an exhaustive crop, but for others like sugarcane the land demands a special manure and must often lie fallow during the succeeding year.

A very small area is capable of bearing a double crop, and except the pal and bari lands and sometimes those in close proximity to the village site, it is doubtful whether by means of irrigation a second crop would be produced. Irrigation is common upon the banks of rivers but tanks are seldom used for the purpose and wells never. Irrigation by the latter method is too labourious to render its adoption possible. Improvements in the system of cultivation are not likely to be made, centuries of inherited experience have taught the cultivator to raise the best crop possible for the minimum of labour which he is willing to bestow, and he regards with disfavour any change involving increase in labour.

Very few can afford to experiment yet there are undoubtedly other crops which would yield a liberal return. The sandy soil upon the east of the Coast Canal now scarcely cultivated, I believe to be most suitable for the potato which would give a net profit of sixty or seventy rupeess per acre, seven times that of paddy.

EMIGRATION.

207. In discussing the Uriya character something was said regarding the employments which emigrants find in Bengal. I regret that I cannot give actual figures of emigration, as the subject is one of considerable interest, but the Customs Department keeps no record, and though I have obtained the numbers who travel by sea and Coast canal from Balasore to Calcutta I have been unable to ascertain the similar figures for Chandbali, which is the route

(6) Para. 170.
(7) Those who prepare chura or parched rice.
(8) Confectioner.
(9) Easy living, i.e., in good circumstances.
(1) Cultivate yourself; put your son into trade. But the meaning is difficult to express. It implies also that a man should trust none but himself with the cultivation of his land, and no one less reliable than a son with the conduct of his business.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 511 on, Odisha

followed by for the greater number It appears that in 1898 the number of passengers leaving Balasore for Calcutta, exclusive of pilgrims and others who had come by steamer from Chandbali and Cuttack, was 5,100 by sea and 5,900 by the Coast canal. The total was thus 11,000 from Balasore alone, and in the same year 15,900 passengers travelled by canal alone from Calcutta to Balasore. There is, however, little emigration from the north of the District as compared with that from Ankura, Dhamnagar, Bhera, Kaima and Bayang in the south. One sardar alone takes annually a gang of 400 coolies from a few villages in Ankura to work at loading coal for a single company at Calcutta. Babu Manmatha Bose, who manages the Malok's estate in Ankura, tells me that about 1,000 go up each year from the east of Ankura to cut the hay crop in the Sunderbans. In the parganas named, which are those most liable to flood, whole villages are found almost depopulated of adult males between the months of November and May. Some even take their wives and families with them. While the numbers vary considerably according to the harvest emigration increasing largely in times of scarcity it may be estimated that in ordinary years the number of emigrants from the south of the District does not fall short of 50,000. The average total emigration for the District may, therefore, be taken at 60,000, an estimate which if anything is somewhat under the mark. I have heard it stated that 10 per cent. of the population are emigratory.

It is most common in the parganas mentioned to meet with raiyats who have been in Calcutta. They generally leave about harvest time and return for the sowing, but some even make the journey back from Calcutta twice in the year. As coolies they can earn from six to ten annas a day in Calcutta and they are not remiss in sending money to their homes. It is a common arrangement for the absentee to make remittance to cover the rent as his contribution towards the family expenses. On their return home many of them, especially if they have been in domestic service, bear evidence of affluence in the fine cloths which they wear. They are then subjected to a process of squeezing by the zamindars and after attending to their cultivation and spending all their money they sell their "chadars" to provide funds for the journey, and return to Calcutta.

EXPORTS. (2)

208. The Customs Office returns exibit the quantity and value of the combined exports from Chandbali and Balasore. As, however, by far the greater portion of the Chandbali trade is actually carried from Cuttack, the figures bear no reference to the actual exports from this District as distinct from Cuttack. It is to be regretted that some attempt is not made to separate them as at present. Balasore receives the whole credit for the Cuttack trade and the customs figures are of no value in estimating the circumstances of this District. I refrain, therefore, from reproducing the statistics over a group of years, but the details of separate exports from Chandbali and Balasore are given in the appendix referred to. It is certainly the fact that the greater part of the trade of the District is carried on from Chandbali at which port the steamer service is more frequent and regular. I should estimate the District exports from Chandbali generally at two-fifths as much again as those from Balasore.

Looking at the export of paddy and rice for 1897 and 1898 it is seen that from Balasore the former amounted to 51,880 cwts. and the latter to 240,824 cwts. Estimating that the export of each article was two-fifths greater from Chandbali, and converting the whole export into maunds of paddy (3) I find though I forbear to give the calculations, that the amount is 1,950,000 maunds. It is interesting to compare this figure with the estimated yield of the District. The cultivated area under settlement is 775,975 acres, and taking the cultivated area in Kanika and permanently settled tracts at seven-tenth of the total, it will amount to 163,000* acres. The total cultivated area of the District, viz., 839,000 acres will yield, therefore, at 15 maunds to the acre, 12,585,000 maunds. But the population is ten lakhs and a quarter, and it each family of five consumes 57 maunds of paddy annually the entire population will consume 11,673,000 maunds during the year. The Balance for export will, there fore, be only 912,000 maunds.

The explanation is to be found firstly in the fact that the yield of 15 maunds was previously stated to be the average of good and bad years alike.

The crop of 1897-98 war much above the average. Again a considerable quantity of the grain exported comes from the Gurjats and and several traders of Balasore visit Nilgiri and Mahurbhanj and purchase the crops upon the fields

It is clear at any rate that in years when the average yield is no more than 15 maunds to the acre there is little balance for export if stocks are to be maintained. The quantity exported does in fact vary much from year to year. In 1896-97 it was only one-eighth of the export of the succeeding year. Nearly the whole amount goes to Calcutta, but the exports to Mauritious are large and many of the Balasore merchants are connected with the Mahamadan traders who control the sugar industry of that Island. Small quantities of rice go to Colombo and the Madras ports.

Rice is ordinarily purchased in the markets by small dealers who sell at a slight profits to the exporters. At Chandbali it is a common practice for the latter to send out their agents into the mofasal and purchase the crops upon the field by making advances to the raiyats.

---

* 150,000 is more nearly the correct area.
(1) Yet the maxim runs "hala jopari separi phala" "as the plough is so is the crop."
(2) Appendix C. C.
(3) At 22 of paddy to 10 of rice.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 512 on, Odisha

IMPORTS (4).

209. Comment upon these figures is rendered difficult for the reason already noted with regard to exports. Cottons, oil, salt and spices are the most considerable items and the total imports of the port of Balasore amounted to eleven and-a-half lakhs of rupees in 1897-98.

ILLEGAL CESSES.

210. The following are the chief abwabs imposed by zamindars upon the raiyats :—

(*a*) *The Road and Public Works cess* is realised nearly always at the rate of one anna in the rupee, and sometimes one and-a-half annas are taken on this account and three pies per rupee of rent as Dak cess. The legitimate demand being only six pies the result is that the tenants defray the whole of the cess.

(*b*) *Bisodhani*—This is paid at the rate sometimes of six pies but generally of one anna for the holding on receipt by the tenant of a "bisodhan" or quittance in full for the year's rent. A portion of this fee goss to the amla.

(*c*) *Bibha china or Baha china*, a marriage due paid by the father of the bride or by the parents of both parties separately. The amount varies but the father of the bridegroom is generally mulated from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4, and the father of the bride from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Some mahaprasad and betel nuts accompany the fee. Sometimes the better class pay the due in cloths and eatables only and occasionally they are altogether exempted. The due is in reality a description of registration fee and ensures that the zamindar will not deny knowledge of the marriage in a possible dispute regarding inheritance.

(*d*) *Sunia Cheti* paid on the first day of the year as an acknowledgment of the zamindar's authority. It varies with the ratyats' circumstances. *Thani* raiyats and collecting Sarbarakars pay sums varying from two annas to several rupees, while the zamindar offers presents to the Brahman a pair of thread or a cocoaunt, the blacksmith a knife, the teli some turmeric and the chowkidars and cultivators fruits and vegetables. The zamindar, however, gains little profit on this occasion, since he has to distribute cloths to his servants, to feed the villagers and to hold an expensive puja. In some estates the fee has been commuted to a cash payment made with the rent.

(*e*) *Magan*.—These are miscellaneous subscriptions raised for meeting various expenses of the zamindar and include "bibaha magan" for a marriage in his family "karma magan" for a funeral and magans for the festivals of Durga Puja, Doljatra, Chandan jatra and Rahas jatra or for the purpose of erecting a shrine. This due varies from three pies to four annas per rupee or rent or per acre of land or from eight annas to Rs. 2 for every plough, according to the caprice of the zamindar, but cases occurred before the present settlement operations of sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per acre being realised. A list is always drawn up showing the amount which each tenant is to pay.

(*f*) *Salami or "Nazarana"*.—These are impositions for which any pretext suffices. A salami called "paria uthia', or "charbst" varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 is paid by tenant desirous of cultivating new land. Another is exacted when the zamindar first visits his estate or comes to it after a long interval, or when the raiyat pays his first visit to the landlord or invites the latter to his home. A tenant who has bettered his circumstances and perhaps returned from Calcutta with savings is not allowed to enjoy them without purchasing the compliance of the zamindar. The domestic servant returning from Calcutta to his home on leave is always bled to some purpose. These salamis vary in amount from 8 annas to Rs. 50 and more according to the circumstances of the tenant and the strength and capacity of the zamindar. The latter never travels in an extensive zamindari without recouping himself for much more than the expenses of his journey. I have been told again by an eye-witness of an Uriya zamindar visiting Calcutta and holding a levee of the coolies and sardars from his estate at work in Calcutta. Each sardar was called on the pay Rs. 10 while one rupee was taken from every cooli, and to add dignity to the ceremony it was insisted that the payments should be enclosed in purses and presented formally by the Sardars. Where a tenant's circumstances have so far improved that he is able to build himself a house in exchange for a hut, he is not allowed to do so without some method being devised by his zamindar for exacting a fine upon his prosperity. Thus in one case when the house had been duly built and the neighbours and Brahmans invited to the occasions of house warming (if such a term is applicable in this country), the landlord issued orders to the Brahmans that they were not to attend. But the absence of these honoured guests would have robbed the function of all ceremony and state, and sooner than undergo such a mortification the tenant by a donation of Rs. 50 to the Zamindar secured the withdrawal of the obnoxious order. Lately a certain influential zamindar proposed, it is said, to procure an elephant and his tenants were mulated in Rs. 700 towards the cost of the purchase.

It is not stated every zamindar practices these extortions ; they vary in proportion with his ability to exact them and his power of inflicting punishment for refusal. The methods of dealing with refractory tenante exhibits both brutality and ingenuity. Besides beihg rendered subject to the attention and touch of low caste peons, they are declared "niapani-band," that is debarred from fire and water, which no villager may supply to them without incurring the zamindar's displeasure. They are denied the aid of the village setvants and

(4) Appendix C. C.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 513 on, Odisha

can obtain neither the "Dhoba" to wash for them nor the "bhandari" to shave them. It is not surprising that they usually end in purchasing comfort by submission to the demand.

(g) *Dakhil Kharij* or mutation. The fees have been already noted elsewhere (2)

(h) *Tahasil Karcha* or "taharir" a fee varying from half-an-anna to two annas in the rupee of rent, levied annually for the maintenance of a collection staff.

(i) *Piyada Miadi* or talabana, varying from one and-a-half to three annas per diem and realised from a tenant by the peon sent either to demand rent or to summon him to the zamindari kachari. A portion of this fee goes to the pocket of the peon, and it varies with the number of days he is engaged. Very often a peon goes each day to a reiyats' house to demand arrears and when the talabana thus reaches a considerable sum a portion of it is remitted.

(j) *Jarimana.*—Petty cases are often enquired into and disposed of on complaints by either of the parties or by agreement between them to refer the matter to the zamindar. A fine varying in amount is inflicted on aggressor. I believe a number of cases are thus disposed of at the kachari of Kothar in Bayang and in many respects this jurisdiction of the zamindars is of service. The fines inflicted often reach a considerable annual sum.

(k) *Patsala Karcha,* to defray the cost of maintenance of a school at the zamindar's residence generally three pies per head.

(l) *Nach Salami,* to enable the zamindar to keep a party of nautch girls ; the same amount

(m) *Rahadai,* is the cost of sending remittances to the treasury under escort ; the same amount.

(n) *Thani Karcha,* paid by the thani raiyats as a fee to retain the services of the gomasta and amin for the purpose of remeasuring his holding or laying down the boundary. This amounts to two or three annas per holding.

It is not stated that all these demands are prevalent in every estate. They very everywhere in nature and amount. Some are consolidated by agreement with the raiyats (3). In the smaller estates the zamindars realise what is customary, but are not strong enough to enforce an extraordinary imposition. Amongst the more powerful proprietors the only limit appears to be the tenant's ability to pay. Exclusive of magans, salamis and fines I have no hesitation in stating that the regular abwabs realised by an ordinary zamindar amount to between four and five annas in the rupee of rent. It is difficult to estimate the amount of the irregular and occasional payments excepted, but if they are taken in the case of influential zamindars at an average of two annas per rupee of the mafasal jama that estimate will certainly not be above the mark. The lowest figure at which the annual receipts derived by the zamindar from the various sources can be put is two lakhs and-a-half of rupees per annum, and I believe it tne truths were known it would prove very much more. It is the general impression of all I have consulted that these receipts show a tendency to increase. New pretexts for their imposition are discovered, and the zamindars do not confine themselves to the old and recognised dues. It is, therefore, a probably assumption that the receipts have considerably increased during the last 60 years. If that be so this has certainly tended tc prevent a further rise in the rent rates, when it is considered how simple a method the imposition of miscellaneous offers to the zamindars for evading assessment, how willingly as a rule the raiyats pay a customary demand and how long they will suffer exaction without mutinying it may be admitted that there are good grounds for suggesting that the zamindars turn these conditions to the best account. I believe there is not a settlement officer in this District who has had the opportunity to examine a zamindar's private collection books. They are invariably most studiously concealed, and for obvious reasons (4)

INDUSTRIES.

21! Excluding the ordinary trades which supply the necessary wants of the population, the District can show no industry of any importance or which is likely to develop in the future. The following description of the avocations pursued apart from those of merchants and artisans such as blacksmiths and carpenters, will show the poverty of the country in this respect.

Thread spinning and manufacture of cotton cloth—Almost all yarn used is imported from Calcutta and is of Bengal or English make. Spinning, however, is done to a small extent first by a class called Tulabhina (5) who use locally made machines for the purpose and secondly by Brahman widows for whom this proverbially considered a suitable and respectable occupation They use a small hand instrument (6) and the Brahman's sacred threads are all made in this manner. Throughout this district the Tanti cast weave nearly always from foreign yarn, coarse descriptions of cotton cloth which costing double those of English manufacture (7) are of better weaving quality and last a year while the foreign

[2] Para. 161.

[3] For example in tauzi No. 124 taluk Araje Dograi Mouza Dolsahi the zamindar's agent admits to having realised a consolidated cess of four annas and-a half from the sarbarakars and four annas from Hostbud raiyats.

[4] It should be added that since receipt of their khatians tenants are showing some resistance to the imposition of abwabs.

[5] Cotton spinners. | [6] Called "Arat" | [7] Rs 1-4-0 as against 12 annas

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 514 on, Odisha

cloths last only six months. The only trace of the muslin manufacture for which Balasore was once famous survives in Bhadrak, in Kedarpur in pargana Banchas and in Balasore town. Here a very superior description of muslin is woven and used by native gentlemen for ceremonial purposes. Dhotis of this descriptions cost Rs. 20 a pair.

Mats of three kinds are made "Hensa" are prepared by all classes from a kind of reed for home use. They are thick and poorer raiyats use thrm of sleeping coverings during the cold weather. The "Pana" caste make many of thes matse and sell them in the markets at one or two annas a piece. "Patiya" or date-leaf mats are made by gipsies (8) and sell for an anna a piece at the market. Chatai, or matting made by the Rajus, Chasas and other cultivators in Kamardachour and kakhrachour is of a coarse of description and the consumption is local.

Rope is made of jute and flax (9) by tenants in most parts of the District to supply their own wants. String of cocoanut fibre and of a species of Jungle grass (10) are made by low caste women and brought to the markets for sale. The latter is used for thatching purposes.

Palm leaf umbrellas, hoods and hats (11) are universally made by chamars and used by cultivators in the fields. Labourers prefer the hood in summer and the hat during the rains.

Nets are made by the fishermen for their own use. A small sized cast-net (12) manufactured in the north of the District is sent to the markets and to Balasore for sale.

Baskets of reeds and bamboo are made by the low castes. Some of very large aize (13) are used as utensils for storing paddy and others of a small size for carrying purposes.

Earthenware consisting of jugs, pots, cups and other articles is everywhere manufactured by the Kumbhars and brought to market for sale.

Gunny bags were formerly made in large numbers near Chandbali, but have been now displaced by the Calcutta article which merchants find it cheaper to import. A description of bag called "akha" for carrying rice, paddy or salt is made of flax or jute and is also used for pack saddles (14).

Brassware of all descriptions is made by the Kansari and Thatari castes chiefiy at Balasore, Erda in Senaut and Remna. The Remna ware is acquiring some reputation and is of a superior kind of kansa or bell-metal.

Stone ware of "muguni" a black stone quarried chiefly in the Nilgiri hills but also in kilas talmunda Mangalpur has a considerable local sale and is imported in quantities to Calcutta. Slates or their stone may be seen in some of the temples in the south of Orissa and presumably it was imported in early times from this District for I am not aware of any other quarries in the province. The articles made include cups and plates of all descriptions. The stone is brought to the markets in blocks for sale and is then converted into utensils by hand labour with a aid of simple tools.

Charcoal burning is done by the bhumij and other low castes in the hill side villages. The charcoal is brouht to market for sale and is used generally by blacksmiths and goldsmiths and in very small quantities for cooking purposes.

Sal leaves are collected by the same class and sold at 10 or 15 for a pice at the markets. They are used as a wrapper for the country cheroot or *pica* and also as plates.

Cowdung is gathered by old women and dried cakes are sold for fuel at 10 ar 15 to the pice. Almost every family prepares these for its own use.

Tin utensils dibris (15) and boxes are prepared in the towns and at the bazars from sheet tin for local use.

Cakes of powdered charcoal called "tikia" are prepared by Musalman widows in Bhadrak and Dhamnagar for use in the "huka", to which only Mahomedans, a few Bengalees and Karans are addicted. Brahmans being prohibited to smoke and the lower castes preferring "pica."

Grass cutting is done by the children and women of the poorer classes and sold as fodder for cattle.

Buffallo horn collected chiefly by the Pans along the coast and in the proximity of Chandbali, is sold to the dealers for export.

Tailoring is followed by some of the Musalmans in the mofasal as well as in the town. They prepare coats and shirts of inferior make as well as bedding for sale.

---

(8) Called "kela" and "ahirgoura".

(9) "Chan."

(10) Called 'bobai'.

(11) Called respectively "barada chata", "pakia" and "topi".

(12) Called "mundaghori."

(13) Called "Doli".

(14) Called "Palan."

(15) Small lamps.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 515 on, Odisha

EDUCATION.

212. Education is at a low ebb. In 1853 there were Uriya schools at Balasore and Bhadrak and the attendance at the latter averaged 15. In the English school authorized in that year at Balasore 37 students were enrolled. Desire for English education appears never to have been so strong here as in Cuttack.

There are now four schools teaching up to the entrance standard and 11 middle class English schools which act as feeders to the first. There are some 12 vernacular schools but upper and lower primary schools exist in nearly every Pargana.

The District contains only 8 graduates and the total number of boys educated at the four upper English schools is no more than 450. The English education at the remaining schools is rudimentary.

Some zamindars maintain at the cost of the raiyats, patsalas where reading, writing and simple arithmetic are taught and in many villages raiyats themselves maintain patsalas. It is found that about 30 per cent. of tenants were able to sign their names in the khatians (16), the balance use marks called "santaks" of which there are some forty kinds, each with its special signification bearing reference to caste or occupations. Thus the chasas and others draw a plough, the Telis an oil press and the Tamils a betel leaf.

(16) This is a broad esrimate 50 per cent. of khatians are signed but very few of them by the tenant. The same handwriting is fonnd up on many khattians, the raiyats having availed themselves of the services of somes literate friends.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 516 on, Odisha

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Para.
213. Collections of small zamindars.
214. Collections of large zamindas.
215. Collection Accouts.
216. Cost of Collection.
217. Collection since Settlement.
218. Land Acquisition.
219. Grain Measure.
220. Land Measure.
221. Conclusion.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 517 on, Odisha

COLLECTIONS OF SMALL ZAMINDARS.

213. The system and cost vary so much with the circumstances of the proprietor, the number and position of his estates and the interest he takes in them that it is impossible to state any definite rules. In the case of small estates three methods are employed. The zamindars may appoint a "tahsildar" generally a resident of the locality, to make the collections, and pay him from 8 to 15 per cent. of the amount realized; or if his home is conveniently situated and he has leisure or inclination for the task, he may collect the rents himself. Failing this he appoints a gomasta and peon or perhaps a single servant who combines both duties. When a resident petty zamindar has the collection immediately under his own supervision, the realizations may be as good as in the estates of large and powerful zamindars and the expenses less. But when a tahsildar is appointed and paid by a percentage on the amount collected, the theory of diminishing returns prevents a satisfactory result. About the weak of the latbandi (1) the tahsildar turns from his ordinary avocations to call on the raiyats for their rents. He collects what they can pay and is satisfied if it is sufficient to tide over the kist and leave his employer a certain margin of profit. But the raiyat who is in distressed circumstances and the baziaftidar who can pay but will not, escape further harassment for their arrears. It does not pay the tahsildar, after collecting the body of the assets in a few days, to spend weeks in pressing for a small sum which will yield him the scantiest return at a greater outlay of trouble. Accordingly the raiyats are left in peace till the next kist, and little or on attempt is made to press them for airears. On the other hand if the petty zamindar employs a permanent staff, the collections are better but the cost greater.

With regard than to the smaller zamindars it may be said that if resident their collections are generally very good, and if non-resident the collections are bad, or what amount to the same thing, the cost is extreme. Thus too it is a mistake to suppose that absentee zamindars rack rent their raiyats. It is generally the case that where rents are high collections are good and *vice versa*, because the same energy and management which is capable of effecting enhancements is capable also of realising them. Collections are bad and rents low in many estates of small absentee landlords, as for instance in the bazyafti estates of Gobindjiuo Thakur, the sebait of which is a Brahman of Midnapur who never visits his estates and leaves the collections to be made at the two annual visits of a tahsildar. On the other hand the efficiency of a staff such as that of Rai Hariballav Bose of cuttack in his Bayang estates can effect what are in fact good collections taking into account the liability of lands to flood.

COLLECTION OF LARGE ZAMINDARS.

214. In the case of a large estates and influential zamindars, collections are undoubtedly the best, because a strong permanent staff can be maintained. A tahsildar and two naibs with a few "chhatias" and nagdis (2) are not content te be put off with a refusal or a partial payment at the kist day. They have the whole year in which to make the collections and to realise the outstandings, and can devote all their times to the purpose. The tahsildar of such an estate as a man of considerable local influence and commands both respect and fear among the raiyats. In dealing with the recalcitrant he can and does adopt the same methods which are pursued in the realisation of salamis. Backed by capital he can afford, when necessary the expense of litigation, to which the poverty of a small zamindar bars recourse. Nor dare the tenants as a rule resort to payment of their rents into court, a method which they sometimes follow in petty estates to the extreme embarassment of their landlords; for the recovery of such rents is a matter of delay and expense. It is no matter for surprise, therefore, that the collections vary in large and small estates from 70 to 90 per cent. or from 12 to 14 annas in the rupee on the demand; the former figure may be taken as representing the collections in the small estate of a non-resident proprietor or in a more considerable estate liable to flood, and the latter as making the average collection in the estates of large and influential proprietors. In the average estate in the District the collections cannot be estimated at under 80 or 85 per cent.

In certain estates as in that of Tapa Purusandh, as well as in some of Ambahata and Bayang, the proprietors appoint "miadi" sarbarakars who execute kabuliyats for three or five years. They are allowed 7 or 10 per cent. on the mofasal jama of each village, the amount being previously estimated and fixed. During the term of their kabuliyats they take all the profits from enhancement and extension of cultivation. The system is not on the whole to be commended.

COLLECTION ACCOUNT.

215. Tha estates of Raja Baikuntha Nath De and Babu Radha Charan Das of Balasore, Rai Hariballav Bose of cuttack and Harendar Narain Rai Mahasay (3) are amongst the most efficiently managed. The late Abdul Manon Mian of Bhadrak displayed considerable energy and ability in this direction, but his sons take little interest in the property. Among proprietors who have enjoyed some commercial training like Babu Hamendra Chandra Mondal or who have business instincts like those above noted, there is naturally a propensity for

(1) That is, the latest day for payment of the revenue.
(2) The first signifies a "whipper" and the second "a realiser of each".
(3) Appendix Z.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 518 on, Odisha

systematic organisation and for an efficient method of accounts. The Lakan Nath Mahasay already referred to preserve an excellent system of accounts and closely supervises the management of his estates. But with others who have come less into contact with commercial ideas and exibit a preference for absolute standard whose only recommendation is their age, there is often to be observed sheer absence of organisation coupled with a srstem of accounts intelligible only to the tahsildar.

I may instance the estates of Babu Gopendra Nandan Choudhuri of Pataspur (4), who owns whether as lakhrajdar or zamindar the whole of Pargana Bhograi. The income from the bahal and baziafti lands is some Rs. 8,000 and from the mahal some Rs. 27,0 0 a year, yet no sparate accounts are kept, and the rents paid by the tenants of each description of land are consolidated in one sum When these rents were divided for the purposes of settlement, the tahsildar did not fail to take advantage of the confusion in the accounts. In many cases the major portion of the rents were debited to the lakhraj lands in order to escape assessment. The functionary named has under his control a number of sarbarakars, amins and paiks, and the lands are said to be annually measured and the rent rolls prepared in accordance, made over to the sarbarakars for collection. Calls for money are made from time to time upon the tahsidars and these he has to supply, but accouts are not annually balanced between himself and the zamindar, the latter contenting himself with a payment which he may augment or not at his pleasure The same system appears to be pursued between the tahsildar and sarbarakar, and at any rate the control exercised over the latter is so slight that they have full opportunity to appropriate a portion of the assets which they show as arrears in the names of absconding or deceased tenants. The offices of the collection staff are generally hereditary and the entire system is antiquated in the extreme.

Cost of Collection.

216. With regard to small estates it is very difficult to give any precise figures. If a gomasta be appointed his pay will be annually Rs. 60 and he can collect a mofasil jama of Rs 600. The cost is thus 10 per cent., but if the estate be of less size and the zamindar non-resident or unable to make the collections himself, he must pay the same salary and thus suffer a greater proportionate expense. If the estate is of somewhat greater size yielding a mofasil jama of Rs. 1,000, the gomasta must be strengthened by the services of a "chatia" at Rs. 2-8 a month or Rs. 30 per annum. The cost is thus Rs. 90 which may be swelled by contingencies to Rs. 10 , and the expense remains therefore the same in proprtion to the amount realised. But if the estate is scattered, a second gomasta must be employed and the cost will rise to 12 per cent. In the case of larger estate the cost is made less. To take as an exapmle ten estates of Babu Radha Charan Das in Pragana Soso and Purusandh with a mafasil jama of Rs. 11,000 previous to settlemen the establishment employed for collection work in these estates is the following :—

One naib	@ Rs. 12-0	per month
One do.	„ 8-0	„
Two maharrirs at at Rs. 5	„ 10-0	„
Two do. at Rs. 4-8	„ 9-0	„
Two kachari guards at Rs. 2-4	„ 4-8	„
Five " chatias " and nagdis at Rs. 2-8 ...	„ 12-8	„
Contingencies	Re. 1	„
	Rs. 57	

The annual cost is thus Rs. 684 or 6 per cent excluding recourse to litigation which is not usually an item of considerable expense. But such a staff is not only engaged in collecting rents. In addition to miscellaneous work they manage the paddy lending business of the zamindars, which is a source of income often almost as important as that derived from the zamindari proper. Debiting the cost of maintaining the kachari and of a portion of the establishment at Balasore to the account of the "mahajani" business, 6 per cent will still be somewhat more than should be fairly taken as the cost of rent collection. Probably no increase of staff will be necessary to collect the the settled rents, but litigation may occasinally prove requisite and on the whole the cost is not likely to decrease.

Collection since Settlement.

217. I have been informed that at the April kist in the present year by which time the new revenue had been introduced for all the estates of the District, most of the zamindars had realised from their raiyats sufficient to pay the revenue and no more, while in 30 per cent. of the total number of estates the collections fell short of the revenue and the proprietors were driven to borrow the deficiency The poor callection is ascribed first to the difficulty of realising the settled rents from baziaftidars secondly, to the fact that many raiyats demanded receipt in the froms prescribed by the Tenancy Act. The law on the subject having hitherto been a dead letter, very few zamindars have been in the habit of granting such receipts, and the remainder have never provided themselves with the forms and are much averse to using them. It must prove a source of satisfaction if tenants insist on their legal rights to proper

(4) From particulars contained in a note by Babu Debendra Nath Bose, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 519 on, Odisha

receipts, and in the statement noted above I can find no cause for alarm. The landlords invariably postpone collection till within a week or two of the latest day of payment, and for the first year or two after settlement there will naturally be some difficulty in realising in this short period an amount which bears the same proportion to the new as that previouly collected bore to the old revenue. Many zamindars have been content to realise within a few days of the " lat bandi" sufficient to pay the Government demand, bearing the balance to come in more gradually, and now that the revenue is a much larger proportion of the assets than before settlement, it is clear that a much larger amount must be collected before the kist day in order to satisfy it.

Any difficulty there has been in paying the settled revenue cannot, therefore, be said to be due to the enhancement of rents so much as to the enhancement of the Government demand, and and is chiefly due to the dilatory system of collection.

Land Acquisition.

218. Large areas of land have lately been acquired in the District both for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and for the Proof Range at Chandipur. For the railway the total area acquired appears to be 3,500 acres and the compensation price was Rs. 3,00,296. The average rate thus amounts to Rs. 86 per acre and if this is compared with the figures already given regarding prices (5) previous to settlement it will be found to be a liberal rate.

North of the river Burhabalang the land acquisition officer prepared his own maps but it was found impossible to make them tally with those prepared by the Survey Dapartment and it was therefore necessary to depute amins to go upon the ground and indentify the lands upon the traces. The Land Acquisition Khasaras also failed to tally with those of this Department and the result was that the work of making the lines and preparing records had in fact to be done twice. These lands having been acquired before final publication, the corrections were embodied in the settlement records and rents reduced in accordance. The same course was followed in two villages south of the river Burhabalang, but throughout the remainder of the District the acquisition was not completed until after final publication of the records and the corrections were not therefore embodied. The line, however, was marked upon the traces and statement were prepared of the reductions in rents. These were deducted from the mafasil jama of each estate and the settled revenue based on the reduced gross assets, so that no abatements will be required. It is much to be regretted that this work was not placed in the hands of the settlement department, which was already prepared with traces and was in a much better position to estimate the compensation to be paid. Such a course would have resulted in a reduction of the expenses, the work would have been completed in less time and would all have been embodied in the settlement records.

With regard to the acquisition of lands for the Proof Range at Chandipur, I cannot refrain from pointing out the grave discrepancies in the profits ascertained by the kanungos from the zamindars at local enquiry and those admitted by them before this department. The area acquired consists of Waste and Somb jungle along the coast and the profits obtained from such lands have already been described (6). In one village (7) the value or the receipt from jungle and grazing dues was computed by the Assistant Settlement Officer on the statements of one of the co-sharers in the zamindari, at Rs. 153 on an area of 3,785 acres. The kanungo's estimate prepared from the same sources of information showed the receipts at Rs. 291 or an area of 700 acres, and upon this valuation compensation was paid. I do not insinuate that the evidence given befor this department was reliable or that the compensation paid was excessive, but the facts noted suggest the advisability in future when a settlement is in progress of calling on the zamindars to supply the same officer the figures which are to form the basis for the assessment and for the purchase value of the lands.

Grain Measure.

219. The unit of each locality is the "gouni" or "puri" which varies in size from pargana to pargana and sometimes from market to market and differs in fact almost in every "mahajan" centre. It contains from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 standard seers of 80 tolas. The "gouni" is convertable into "poutis" and the "poutis", "chhelas" by varying standards &c., "chhelas" into "bharans" by a fixed standard, the following are the most common conversions :—

(1)	20 puri or gouni ... ... 1 pouti 2 pouti ... ... 1 chhela 4 chhela ... ... 1 bharan	}	Here the puri=2 standard seers and the Bharan, therefore=$2\times20\times2\times4$=320 standard seers on 8 maunds.
(2)	10 puri ... ... 1 pouti 4 pouti ... ... 1 chhela 4 chhela ... ... 1 bharan	}	Here the puri=$2\frac{5}{8}$ standard seers and the bharan therefore=$2\frac{5}{8}\times10\times4\times4$=420 standard seers=$10\frac{1}{2}$ maunds.
(3)	40 puri ... ... 1 chhela 4 chhela ... 1 bharan	}	Here the puri=4 standard seers and the 'bharan' therefore $4\times40\times4\times460$ standard seers=16 maunds.
(4)	10 gouni ... 1 pouti 6 pouti ... ... 1 chhela 4 chhela ... 1 bharan	}	Here the gouni=$1\frac{1}{2}$ standard seers and the bharan, therefore=$1\frac{1}{2}\times10\times6\times4$ =360 standard seers=9 maunds.

(5) Para. 142-147. | (6) Para. 103.
(7) Srikona Pargana Dasmalang.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 520 on, Odisha

Smaller bowls or baskets than the "gouni" are used at market and also vary in size. These are known as "katha" or "Kancha" but their contents are generally called seers. Merchants and traders use the standard seers and maunds and even in the markets the old system is gradually being displaced by cast iron weights showing seers and franctions.

LAND MEASURE.

220. The following is a list of the various "padikas" or measuring rods in use with their conversion into decimals of an acre—

Serial No.	Feet and Inches.	Local Name.	Conversion of man into acres.	REMARKS.
1	6-0	12 dasti padika (8)...	0·33	(1) Is the padika said to have been introduced by Raja Todar Mall. It is found only in pargana Sisdi.
2	8-0	20 dasti padika ...	0·59	(2) Is found in Khyuri, Armala, Mukhara and Mulgaon.
3	8-2	20 dasti padika ...	0·61	(3) Is the third commonest.
4	9-0	22 dasti padika ...	0·75	(4) Is the second commonest.
5	9·3	22 do. do. ...	0·79	(5) Same as (2).
6	10-0	24 do. do. ...	0·92	(6) Is found in Ankura and Dhamnagar.
7	10-5-1 job (9)	24 dasti or standard padika.	1·00	(7) Generally prevails.
8	12.0	30 dasti padika ...	1·25	(8) Is found very rarely in Soro.

The following is the local measure of land :—

1 Square padika	...	...	...	1 biswas.
16 Biswas	...	...	...	1 gunt,
25 Gunts	...	...	...	1 man.

The record of the padika in the last settlement records was frequently unreliable, the theoretical length being recorded, whereas even padika of the same reputed length vary frequently in size.

The instrument is always kept in the custody of the chowkidar and it is easy to understand that it becomes worn with use. A new one cut to its measure will, therefore, be too short, or if it be made of a new bamboo the wood will shrink. It is generally, therefore found in practice that the padika is an inch or too less than its regulated length. Attempts however, at deliberate fraud have been very rare and I have only heard of them in the case of some of the sarbarakars in a large estate of Senaut.

CONCLUSION.

221. In concluding this report I must express regret at deficiencies and omissions for which the hasty manner in which it has been prepared offers a partial excuse. It was necessary to conclude the compilation of statistics at a time when the reports of estates were still under revision and though the corrections were as far as possible embodied in the figures. I have preferred to give latter generally in round numbers in order to avoid any appearance of absolute accuracy. It is hoped however that the appendices some of which have been compiled with considerable trouble may prove of interest at the present time and valuable on the occasion of another settlement. Lack of time has compelled the omission of some subjects such as those connected with the rent law and maintenance of records, and very cursory treatment of others which merited fuller notice. I acknowledge very gratefully the services of Babu Srigopal Bhattacharjee, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee, Babu Abhoy Prasad Das, and Babu Hara Krishna Mahanty, Assistant Settlement Officers whose assistance, loyal at all times, has been of special value in the preparation of this report.

(Sd.) DOUGLAS H. KINGSFORD,
ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Balasore District.

19th June 1899.

(8) A "dasti" is the breadth of the four fingers.

(9) A "job" or barleycorn is that franction of an inch which added to the padika or 10 feet 5 inches makes 100 square padikas or biswas=1 acre.

(10) Taluk Arajidograi, mouza Dobsahi, touzi No 124.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 521 on, Odisha

INDEX OF APPENDICES

TO

REPORT ON THE BALASORE DISTRICT.

PART I.

1. Thanas, Areas, Villages, Houses and Population ... A.
2. Statement of lands belonging to various Departments of Government and to missionares. B.
3. List of Rivers and their tributaries ... ... C.
4. Ferries ... ... D.
5. List of Embankments ... ... E.
6. List of Markets. ... ... F.
7. Varieties of Sarad rice grown on varieties of soil ... ... G.
8. Statement showing the different varieties of fine, medium and coarse rice H.
9. Crop Statement ... ... I.
10. Milan Khasra ... ... J.
11. Expenses of Sugarcane cultivation ... ... K.
12. Cost of cultivation of Betel leaf ... ... L.

PART III.

13. Regulations under which the early British settlements were made and particulars of revenues. M.
14. Nationality, residence, caste and profession of zamindars ... N.
15. Transfers, sales and prices of estates ... ... O.
16. Statement showing Remissions of Revenue from 1832 to 1897 ... P.

PART IV.

17. Lakhraj Bahal Lands ... ... Q.
18. Assessed, cultivated and culturable areas ... ... R.
19. Groups and names of Parganas ... ... S.
20. Statistics of Assets, Revenues and Malikana ... ... T.
21. Statement of lands reserved for grazing and cremation grounds ... U.
22. List of Khasmahals ... ... V.
23. Chakran Jaigir ... ... W.
24. Statistics of Proprietary Tenure-holders admitted to execution of Kabuliyat. X.
25. Leading Zamindars of the District ... ... Y.
26. Number, Areas and Rents of Non-Mahal tenants ... ... Z.

PART V.

27. Details of expenditure shown in para. 200 for the family of an ordinary raiyat. A.A.
28. List of prices taken at Bhadrak on 1st June 1899 ... ... B.B.
29. Value of Imports and Exports of Ports of Chandbali and Balasore for the year 1897-98. ... C.C.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 522 on, Odisha

APPENDIX A.

Thanas areas, villages, houses and population.

Division.	Name of Thana.	Area of Thana. In Acres. Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	In square miles.	Number of inhabited villages.	Average number of inhabited villages per square mile.	Number of uninhabited villages (*Beshagori*).	Total of columns 7 and 9.	Number of houses or buildings.	Average size of villages in thana.	Number of dwelling houses.	Average number of dwelling houses per inhabited village.	Census population in 1891.	Present estimated population.	Present density of population to the square mile.	Average population per inhabited village.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
											Acres.							
Bhadrakh	1. Bhadrak	145,616	39,072	184,688	288.5	478	2	68	546	38,120	338	31,396	66	177,496	182,821	635	382	Column 11. The figure given includes houses, cowsheds and other buildings.
	2. Dhamnagar	111,928	35,857	147,785	230.9	357	2	76	433	29,723	341	17,075	48	138,301	142,450	619	399	
	3. Basudebpur	82,094	38,924	121,018	189.1	227	1	20	247	16,130	489	11,276	50	74,229	76,449	404	337	
	4. Chandbali	18,386	7,858	26,244	41.0	55	1	12	67	4,528	391	3,915	71	25,763	26,536	647	482	
		358,024	121,711	479,735	750	1,117	1	176	1,293	88,301	371	63,662	57	415,782	428,256	572	383	
Balasore	6. Soro...	198,354	57,270	255,624	399·4	826	2	58	884	41,579	289	32,209	39	212,002	218,362	547	264	Column 12. Based on figures supplied by the police, who have lately made account of dwelling houses preliminary to the introduction of the Chaukidari Act.
	5. Balasore	87,497	58,037	145,534	227·3	439	2	124	563	25,010	260	17,102	39	112,570	115,947	511	264	
	7. Basta	57,992	40,398	98,390	153·7	280	2	106	386	12,336	254	9,076	32	59,739	61,531	402	220	
	8. Baliapal	73,111	41,917	115,028	179·7	378	2	87	465	15,020	247	12,364	33	81,376	83,817	468	222	
	9. Jaleswar	997	470	1,467	2·2	4	2	12	16	204	91	121	30	796	820	410	205	
		417,951	198,092	616,043	962	1,927	2	387	2,314	94,149	266	70,872	37	466,483	480,477	499	249	
	Total under settlement	775,975	319,806	1,095,778	1,712	3,044	2	563	3,607	182,450	304	134,534	44	882,265	908,733	531	298	
	Add for Chandbali thana portion of Kanika.	...	...	...	174·9	291	2	99	...	...	...	4,861	17	32,000	32,960	189	113	
	Add for Basta thana permanently settled estates. Add for Baliapal thana permanently settled estates. Add for Jaleswar thana permanently settled estates.	...	...	...	189·7	392	2	56	...	...	...	12,208	31	80,360	82,770	438	211	
	Total ...	...	...	...	364.6	683	2	155	...	...	...	17,069	25	112,360	115,730	318	169	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	2,076·6	3,727	2	718	...	...	...	151,603	41	994,625	1,024,463	493	275	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 523 on Odisha

APPENDIX B.

Statement of lands belonging to various Departments of Government and to Missionaries.

Serial No.	Name of Department.	Total area of acres.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	B. N. Railway	570	(1) *Railway.* Only lands north of the Burhabalang and in two other villages are included.
2	District Board	2,400	
3	Public Works Department	6,349	
4	Collectorate	3,424	(2) Of the area included under the collectorate, 1,392 acres are beds of Navigable rivers.
5	Police	77	(3) For an area of 124 acres included under various Government Departments a rental amounting to Rs. 141 is payable.
6	Salt Department...	25	
7	Post Office	3	
8	Magistracy	31	
9	Local Board	498	
10	Municipality	150	
11	Commissioner of the Province ...	19	
12	Medical Department	5	
13	Schools Department	2	
14	Excise	2	
15	Customs	1	
16	Missionaries	5	
	TOTAL ...	13,561	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 524 on, Odisha

APPENDIX C.

List of Rivers and their Tributaries.

Serial No.	Names of rivers.	Names of Parganas through which the river runs.	Names of Tributaries (if any).	Names of Parganas through which the tributaries run.	Approximate length of rivers in miles within the District.	Where the River rises.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Subarnarekha ...	1. Fatiabad 2. Jaleswar. 3. Katisahi. 4. Siari 5. Nampochore. 6. Sahaban dar. 7. Bhograi.	1. Gochhidanala 2. Chitainala.	1. Kamarda ... 2. Bhograi. 3. Kaghrachore.	60 miles	Lohardaga District in Chota Nagpur Division.	Literally meaning "the streak of gold" because the land along the bank is very fertile. Particles of gold are sometimes found in the sand and some are, therefore, inclined to trace the origin of the name of the river to this fact.
2	Sartha ...	1. Basta. ... 2. Talsabang 3. Satmalang. 4. Sarthachore.	.....	...	20 miles	Mayurbhanj Hills.	
3	Haskura ...	1. Basta ... 2. Dararachore. 3. Nangleswar. 4. Tupa bulang.	.....	...	25 miles	Do. ...	Literally "the duck swimming river."
4	Panchpara ...	1. Basta ... 2. Talsapang. 3. Satmalang. 4. Sarthachore.	1. Jamira ... 2. Bhairangi. 3. Bans.	Mayurbhanj Territory.	20 miles	Do. ...	Literally "five villages" because there were five villages at the place where the river joins the sea.
5	Burhabalang ...	1. Mulgan ... 2. Kundi 3. Phulwar. 4. Sunhat- 5. Dasmalang. 6. Rautra.	1. Suna ... 2. Gangahar. 3. Prasanna.	1. Mulgan ... 2. Kundi. 3. Phulwar.	35 miles	Do. ...	Literally "the old twister" so-called from its winding course.
6	Paganadi ...	Nunkhand ...	.....	...	10 miles	Bangara in Ph. Nunkhand.	Properly "Prayag Nadi." Prayag was the old name of the village from it rises.
7	Nembu or Kantichera Nadi.	1. Khejuri. ... 2. Nonokhand	.....	...	15 miles	Nilgiri Hills ...	Literally "the Lemon River." It is said that along its banks there were lemon groves in olden times.
8	Kansbans ...	1. Arso ... 2. Sarahar. 3. Banchas 4. Sajnabad. 5. Ankura.	1. Pitakalia ... 2. Gamai nala.	1. Arso ... 2. Sarhar. 3. Banchas. 4. Ganeswar. 5. Ankura.	30 miles	Do. ...	So named because it rises from a jungle of Kains (a kind of long grass of which fancy baskets are made) and Bans (bamboos) in Ambahatta.
9	Matai ...	1. Bhera ... 2. Ankura. 3. Kaima. 4. Kanika.	1. Kundi ... 2. Kanchani.	1. Senaut ... 2. Balikhand. 3. Ankura.	40 miles	Rukunadeipur in Ph. Bhera	Joins the Baitarani near Dhamra.
10	Reba ...	1. Soso. 2. Randiaorgara. 3. Dhamnagar. 4. Bayang.	Kapali ...	1. Randi a or-gara. 2. Dhamnagar. 3. Bayang.	30 miles.	... ...	Joins the Salandi at Dappa in Ph. Bayang.
11	Salandi ...	1. Tupa Purusandho. 2. Soso. 3. Randiaorgara. 4. Sanaut. 5. Bayang. 6. Kaima.	.....	...	50 miles	Mayurbhanj Hills.	Properly Salnadi named because it rises amidst sal jungles. Joins the Baitarani at Betof in Ph. Kaima.
12	Baitarani ...	1. Soso. ... 2. Manjuri. 3. Bayang. 4. Kaima. 5. Kanika	1. Genguti ...	1. Dhamnagar	55 miles	Keunjhar Hills ...	Literally "which can only be crossed by a boat" i.e., not fordable. The Hindu Styx.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 525 on, Odisha

APPENDIX D.

Ferries.

No.	Name of Ferry.	Letting value for 1898-99.	Position.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	
1	Charbatia ...	140 0 0	(1) On the Matai River, where the road from Bhadrak to Charbatia terminates. It is near the Charbatia lock.
2	Rajghat	1,300 0 0	(2) On the 25th mile of the Jagannath Road, at the crossing of the River Subarnarekha.
3	Phulwar	1,190 0 0	(3) On the River Burhabalang, about 3 miles above Balasore.
4	Salandi	380 0 0	(4) At Bhadrak. On the 43rd mile of the Jagannath Road.
5	Akhoyapada	410 0 0	(4) On the River Baitarani, about 18 miles from Bhadrak. It is near the Police Out-post at Akhoyapada.
6	Purusottampur ...	12 0 0	(6) On the River Kansbans.
7	Panchtikiri	435 0 0	(7) 9 miles down the River Matai from Charbatia lock.
8	South Baliapal ...	860 0 0	(8) On the River Matai near Karanjaria below Charbatia.
9	Guchida	350 0 0	(9) On the River Guchhida and is about 3 Miles east of Baliapal Police Station.
10	Santipur	36 0 0	(10) On the River Subarnarekha, about 2 miles south of Jaleswar Police Station.
11	Nalkul	245 0 0	(11) On the River Burhabalang, about 6 miles below Balasore Town.
12	Balighat	722 0 0	(12) Also on the River Burhabalang, about 2 miles east of Balasore town.
13	Kasimila	156 0 0	(13) On the River Burhabalang, about 4 miles north east of Balasore town.
14	Sobhanagarpatna ...	20 0 0	(14) On the River Genguty, in Pargana Bayang.
15	Panchpara	100 0 0	(15) On the River Panchapara in Pargana Satmalong near the Panchpara lock.
16	Chitai	23 0 0	(16) On the River Chitai, a branch of the River Subarnarekha in Kamardachour.
17	Manjuri	15 0 0	(17) On the high level canal, at the crossing of the District Board Road to Jajpur.
18	Kalikapur ...	64 0 0	(88) On the River Subarnarekha at the crossing of the Baliapal Kamarda Road.
	Total ...	6,458 0 0	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 526 on, Odisha

APPENDIX E.

List of Embankments.

Serial No.	Name of Pargana.	Length of Embankment. Mile.	Length of Embankment. Feet.	Name of river.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class I.			
1	Purusaad	7	4,065	Salandi.	
	Randia Orgara				
2	Jajpur	18	3,500	Baitarni.	
	Malkhatabad and Soso				
		Class II.			
1	Kakhra Chor	2	1,518	Subarnarekha.	
	Bhograi	13	4,224	Do.	
	Biokul	1	3,168	Do.	
	Sahabandar	1	3,300	Do.	
	Tappa Narainpur	1	2,046	Do.	
	Kamardachour	1	2,112	Do.	
	Kismat Katishahi	1	1,254	Do.	
2	Tappa Ratai	2	3,696	Sunia Nadi.	
	Kaurdachour	...	2,244	Do.	
3	Manjuri	1	2,967	Baitarani.	
4	Manjuri	2	2,454	Genguti.	
	Dhamnagar				
5	Randia Orgara	...	4,610	Salandi.	
	Jajpur	...	3,960	Baitarani.	
6	Ankura	11	1,350	Sea-face.	
	Do.	5	1,480		
		Class III.			
1	Jajpur	...	2,500	Genguti.	
		Class IV.			
1	Bayang	...	2,810	Kapali.	
2	Ditto	1	3,300	Batairani.	
3	Dhamnagar	6	3,960	Do.	

Class of Embankment.	Number of embankment.	Total length of Embankment. Miles.	Total length of Embankment. Feet.	Remarks.
I	2	26	2,285	
II	7	48	3,423	
III	1	2	2,500	
IV	2	8	3,790	
Total ...	12	84	11,998	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 527 on, Odisha

APPENDIX F.—PART I.

List of Markets.

Name of Thana.	Name of Market.	Name of Village.	Principal Commodities sold.	Days on which held.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
Baliapal	Kamarda Hat ...	Kasbakamarda ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Sunday and Wednesday.	0·32	Bahal ...	Subordinate to Bansdiha.
Do.	Dangiri do. ...	Agarda ...	Do. ...	Monday and Friday.	0·19	Not assessed.	
Do.	Bansdiha do. ...	Bansdiha ...	Do. ...	Tuesday and Saturday.	0 39	Bahal ...	Principal market of Pargana Kamardachour.
Do	Durpal do. ...	Durpal ...	Do. ...	Monday and Friday.	0·27	Not assessed.	Subordinate to above.
Do.	Deula do. ...	Deula ...	Mats, pan and brass utensils in large quantities, besides ordinary articles.	Sunday and Thursday.	1·47	Bahal ...	Ranks in importance with singla Hat. Principal Market of Pargana Bhograi.
Do.	Bhograi do. ...	Bhograi ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Monday ond Friday.	0·66	2 10 3	Subordinate to above.
Do.	Baliapal do. ...	Baliapal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0·47	Bahal ...	Subordinate to Singla Hat.
Do.	Siari do. ...	Palpara ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0.16	Bajiafti	Do.
Do.	Sunaroi do. ...	Sunaroi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0·45	6 0 0	Do.
Do.	Simlia do. ...	Bar Simlia ...	Do. ...	Tuesday and Saturday.	0·26	...	Do.
Do.	Balikuti do. ...	Balikuti ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0·62	...	Do.
Do.	Partabpur do. ...	Partabpur ...	Do. ...	Wednesday and Saturday.	0·28	5 0 0	Do.
Do.	Bhuyan do. ...	Khalamuhan II	Do. ...	wednesday and Sunday.	0·11	23 4 0	Principal market of Tapa Narainpur.
Basta	Sabara do. ...	Sabara ...	Do. ...	Friday and Monday.	1·15	10 0 0	Subordinate to Singla Hat.
Do. ...	Dorada do. ...	Dorada ...	Do. ...	Wednesday and Saturday.	0·47	Bahal ...	Do.
Do. ...	Singla do. ...	Singla ...	Ordinary and special articles as per para. 33 of Report in addition to vegetables, mung and birhi in large quantities.	Thursday and Sunday.	1·34	167 8 0	The most important market of Nungleswar and the surrounding paganas. Situated 6 miles from Baliapal on the Basta Road.
...	Basta do. ...	Sadanandapur ...	Ordinary articles, as per para. 33 of Report.	Tuesday and Friday.	0·21	15 0 0	Attracts crowds from Garjats. Principal market of Pargana Basta.
Do. ...	Garpada do. ...	Barhapal ...	Do. ...	Wednesday and Saturday.	0·36	Bahal ...	Attracts crowds from Garjats. Principal market of Pargana Garpada.
Do. ...	Chandi do. ...	Ambapunja ...	Ordinary articles, and rice, salt, oil, spices, earthen-ware and vegetables in considerable quantity.	Do. ...	0·28	0 6 0	Market of Talsabang Pargana.
Balasore	Gurda do. ...	Gurda ...	Do. ...	Monday and Friday.	0·59	25 0 0	Numbers of People come from the Gurjat. Principal market of Pargana Mulgan.
Do.	Sahaji do. ...	Madhipur ...	Ordinary and special articles as per para. 33 of Report and fresh vegetables and fuel in large quantities and at cheap rates.	Thursday and Sunday.	0·47	Bahal ...	This is the chief market in the north of the District. Situated 7 miles west of Balasore town. A large trade in cottons is done with the Gurjats. A recognised mart for paddy in the cold season.
Do.	Bata do. ...	Soilpur ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Tuesday and Saturday.	0·43	Baziafti.	
Do.	Sarsatia do. ...	Basang ...	Do. ...	Monday and Friday.	1·38	4 0 0	Market of Pargana Nunkhand.
Do.	Balasore town market.	Damodurpur ...	Ordinary and special commodities as per para. 33 of Report. Chiefly fish, vegetables, fruits cloth, brass and kansa ornaments and utensils, umbrellas, hats and pakhis.	Daily, for daily requirements. On Tuesday and Saturday for other articles.	0·3564	5 11 0	See para. 33 of Report. The market is inferior to Sahaji Hat. No paddy is sold and rice only in small quantities. There is another market on the Grand Trunk Road where provisions are sold. It contains also lodgings for travellers and suiters in the courts.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 528 on, Odisha

APPENDIX F.

List of Markets—contd.

Name of Thana.	Name of Market.	Name of Village.	Principal commodities sold.	Days on which held	Area	Assessment.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
Soro ...	Turigaria ...	Turigaria ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report, and rice vegetables, timber, tamarid and rasin.	Friday and Tuesday...	0·821	16 6 8	On the borders of Nilgiri. A large trade in jungle produce. Bamboos are sold at the neighbouring subordinate market of Sarsankh, and stone utensils (Muguni) at Baghudi. Chief market of Killa Mangalpur and neighbourhood.
Do. ...	Tentuliapara ...	Tentuliapara ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Do. ...	0·32	6 8 0	A subor—dinate market to the above.
Do. ...	Khairahat ...	Purusotampur ...	As above and specially paddy.	Do. ...	1·54	37 8 0	Chief market of Tapa-Maliauch. A large trade in rice and paddy. Most of the rice is carried by cart to Balasore. Some trade in sal timber.
Do. ...	Kaida ...	Pakhar ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report and jungle produce in quantities.	Tuesday and Saturday	1·37	6 0 0	"
Do. ...	Gaupada ...	Jamjhari ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report. but chiefly rice and vegetables.	Wednesday and Saturday,	1·05	21 0 0	On the trunk road at the 30th mile below Balasore. Has also a permanent bazar. Chief market of Pargana Balikhand and neighbourhood.
Do. ...	Abjhuna ...	Abjhuna ...	...	Friday and Tuesday...	0·32	15 0 0	A subordinate market to the above.
Do. ...	Bari ...	Bari II ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 33 of Report.	Monday and Thursday	0·99	Not assessed.	Do.
Do. ...	Kalasuni ...	Palasuni ...	Do. ...	Saturday ...	0·97	Bahal ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do, ...	Do. ...	Tuesday ...	1·36	20 0 0	Do.
Do. ...	Kupari ...	Kupari ...	As above in addition to timber, fuel and vegetables.	Monday and Thursday	0·660	Not assessed.	Chief market of Killa Ambahata in the borders of Nilgiri.
Bhadrak ...	Agarpada ...	Bad a h a-t r i l o-chanpur.	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report	Sunday and Wednesday.	0·88	13 0 0	Subordinate to above.
Do. ...	Ramchandrapur...	Ramchandrapur	As above and specially rice, cattle, fuel and vegetables.	Tuesday and Friday	1·59	32 0 0	Chief market of Tapa Prusandh. There are permanent bazars at Akhayapada and Banta in the same neighbourhood.
Do. ...	Daisingh ...	Daisingh ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report	Monday and Thursday	0·45	Bahal ...	Subordinate market to Esafpur.
Do. ...	Bandhagaon ...	Bandhagaon ...	Do. ...	Wednesday and Saturday.	9·60	Not assessed.	Do.
Do. ...	Budhubar Hat (old,)	Esafpur ...	As above and special articles noted in para. 32 of Report.	Wednesday ...	2·62	65 8 0	See Report, para. 32. The most important market in the District. Centre of trade in cattle, hides, timber, fuel, rice, yarn, cloths and vegetables. Situated in Bhadrak town, on bazaifti land.
Do. ...	Budhubar Hat (new.)	Esafpur ...	Same as above ...	Do. ...	1·59	32 0 0	A rival to the above lately established, and has taken some of the trade of the old market. Similar articles dealt in.
Do. ...	Sanibar Hat ...	Balioroda ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report.	Saturday ...	1·338	Bahal ...	Subordinate to Esafpur old market, near which it is situated.
Do. ...	Baro ...	Baro ...	Do. ...	Monday and Thursday	0·29	Not assessed.	Subordinate to Tihiri Hat.
Do. ...	Tihiri ...	Bhatapara ...	As above, but chiefly rice which is brought here for sale to exporters.	Tuesday and Saturday.	1·09	25 4 0	Chief market of pargana Senaut. Situated on the Chandbali Road 12 miles from Bhadrak, is an export centre.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 529 on, Odisha

APPENDIX F.

List of Market—concld.

Name of Thana.	Name of Market.	Name of Village.	Principal commodities sold.	Days on which held.	Area.	Assessment	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhadrak	Sabrang ...	Sabrang ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report.	Monday and Tuesday.	1·24	Rs. a. p. 31 0 0	Subordinate to Esafpur old market.
Do. ...	Dolesahi ...	Raghupur ...	Do ...	Sunday and Wednesday.	0·17	1 11 0	Do.
Do. ...	Arunpal ...	Madhusudanpur	Do. ...	Sunday and Thursday.	0·48	7 0 0	Do.
Dhamnagar.	Dhusuri ...	Narsinghpur ...	As above and cattle rice and thread.	Tuesday and Saturday.	0·82	16 6 5	Chief market of pargana Bayang.
Do. ...	Dubalo ...	Mustafapur ...	As above ...	Monday and Thursday.	1·69	34 0 0	Chief market of pargana Dhamnagar.
Do. ...	Naguan ...	Taragu ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report and specially rice and vegetables.	Sunday ...	0·66	Bahal ...	Chief Market of pargana Soso.
Do. ...	Sachina ...	Sachina ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report.	Tuesday and Saturday.	2·34	33 0 0	Subordinate to Ramchandrapur Hat.
Basudebpur.	Tulamtula ...	Tulamtula ...	Do. ...	Monday and Thursday.	0·04	Not assessed.	A subordinate market in pargana Ankura.
Do. ...	Kamargaon ...	Kamargaon ...	As above and chiefly rice and vegetables.	Monday and Friday	1·05	25 0 0	Chief market of pargana Ankura. There is a permanent bazar at Basudebpur, not far distant.
Do. ...	Sidhahat ...	Erum ...	Ordinary articles as per para. 32 of Report.	Sunday and Thursday.	1·06	Bahal ...	Subordinate to above.
Do. ...	Brahamugaon ...	Brahamugaon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2·51	3 0 0	Do.
Do. ...	Naikanidihi ...	Naikanidhi ...	As above and chiefly vegetables. and rice for export.	Wednesday and Saturday.	1·48	23 0 0	The chief export market of Pargana Ankura. Situated near Baliapal ferry on the Matai. Their collects being from Ankura and Kanika for export.
Do. ...	Mandari ...	Mandari ...	Ordinary article as per para 32 of Report.	Tuesday and Saturday.	0·15	37 8 0	Subordinate to Kamargan.
Do. ...	Pirhat ...	Pahadisahi ...	Do.	Monday and Friday.	0.58	Bahal ...	Subordinate to Tihiri Hat Situated on the Chandbali Road.
Do. ...	Churamani ...	Churamani ...	Do.	Wednesday and Saturday.	5·75	15 0 0	Once a famous port but has now declined. A subordinate market in pargana Ankura.
Chandbali	Chandabali ...	Chandabali ...	As above and particularly vegetables. and rice for export.	Sunday and Thursday.	2·80	Not assessed.	This is an extensive market adjoining the permanent bazar at Chandbali. Raiyats Bring rice from Bhera, Kanika and Ankura for sale to the exporters. A considerable centre of trade.
Total No. of Markets ...		59	...	...	...	783 3 4	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 530 on, Odisha

APPENDIX G.

Varieties of saradh rice grown on varieties of soil.

Baliara (Sandy soil).	Dorasa (Mixture of sand and clay).	Matial (Clay).	Chiktamatial (Adhesive clay)	Dangar (Upland).	Gahir (Low land).	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Mandu.	1 Mukta Keri.	1 Garu Sadei.	1 Rangi.	1 Barabali.	1 Rabana.	
2 Nagasali.	2 Chhotra.	2 Garu Samuli.	2 Puntia.	2 Harua.	2 Champei Sali	
3 Asumotra.	3 Najukbadana.	3 Chaulapakhia.	3 Mainsitinka.	3 Jatia	3 Baliadarha.	
4 Baigan Kanta	4 Tulsi Keri.	4 Kantha Suluri.	4 Guramathia.	4 Niali.	4 Nimei.	
5 Harisankar.	5 Chhota Champa.	5 Kalapakhia.	5 Baula.	5 Hematrangi.	5 Badala.	
6 Kanti Siali.	6 Kartik Champa.	6 Dambaru Pakhia.	6 Manda.	6 Banki.	6 Mugdhi.	
7 Machha Kanta.	7 Pimpuribas.	7 Matia Suluri.	7 Natakalam.	7 Kartikpeti.	7 Ganga Sauli.	
8 Karpurdana.	8 Tulasi Gata.	8 Debnagari.	8 Jatakalam.	8 Balarami.	8 Pasakathi.	
9 Tulsi Kanthi.	9 Gandha Tulasi.	9 Bhandia Rai.	9 Hatipanjar.	9 Surangi.	9 Dhusura.	
10 Dahi Jira.	10 Charheinakhi.	10 Gara Motra.	10 Raigarara.		10 Makar.	
11 Haldigundi.	11 Geti.	11 Dhinkia Sali.	11 Rangi Sarua.		11 Saulapahana.	
12 Dian Bhoga	12 Sial Nanji.	12 Pakha Sali.	12 Garugeti..		12 Raktabaula.	
13 Koili	13 Kalajira.	13 Jagatballabh.	13 Mahipal.		13 Tentuligahia.	
14 Biru Kanta.	14 Methibasa.	14 Barapanka.	14 Madana.		14 Berhamanji.	
15 Nadiaphula.	15 Balamanji.	15 Asini.	15 Garusadhabi.		15 Agnisar.	
16 Narsingbhoga.	16 Kalapia.	16 Koilibai.	16 Kunduma.		16 Kana Kanta.	
17 Nrupatibhoga.	17 Sebati.	17 Kanta Srungi.	17 Hari.		17 Pani Saru.	
18 Nababbhoga.	18 Katak-tara.	18 Madan Kharia.	18 Parbat Kaya.		18 Baunsagaja.	
19 Gopalbhoga.	19 Sitabhoga.	19 Suluri.	19 Burha Kaya.		19 Baunsaganthi.	
20 Hariballabh.	20 Kalapahar.	20 Kalasaru.	20 Samudrananja.		20 Raktabhol.	
21 Kantamiriga.	21 Patia.	21 Rajmahali.	21 Balabhadrapakhia.			
22 Nanhu.	22 Kusamphula.	22 Boitalupakhia.	22 Keutapakhia.			
23 Sarira.	23 Hunda.	23 Kakuria.	23 Makar Khura.			
24 Guachour.	24 Sankimalat.	24 Padagarua.	24 Bhaluki.			
25 Alitaguli.	25 Kartiknakhi.	25 Dhulia.	25 Kusun Kunda.			
26 Lakshmikadali.	26 Mirijai.	26 Gangabasa.	26 Kaya.			
27 Sori.	27 Sujathinu.	27 Nagarghatia.	27 Asu Sadai.			
28 Sorisaphula.	28 Basuabhoga.	28 Hunda.				
29 Palanchi.	29 Radha Tilak.	29 Narada.				
30 Raigori.	30 Saru Samali.	30 Magurmethi.				

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 531 on, Odisha

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the different varieties of fine, medium and coarse rice.

Fine rice.	Dhaka (white rice).	Kabra (or red rice)	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1 Gopalbhog.	1. Birukanta.	1 Mandu.	
2 Dayanagundi.	2 Kantamerga.	2 Nagasali.	
3 Gandha Tulasi.	3 Nanhu.	3 Asumutra.	
4 Charheinakhi.	4 Guachour.	4 Harisankar.	
5 Kalajira.	5 Alitaguli.	5 Kanthisiali.	
6 Methibasa.	6 Sorisaphula.	6 Koili.	
7 Najukbadana.	7 Mukta-keri.	7 Sarira.	
8 Karpur-dana.	8 Chhotra.	8 Sori.	
9 Gandhamalat.	9 Tulsikeri.	9 Palauchi.	
10 Machhakanta	10 Chota Champa.	10 Raigari.	
11 Nadia Phula	11 Kartik Champa.	11 Sial-nanji.	
12 Nrupatibhog.	12 Geti.	12 Kalapia.	
13 Nilabati.	13 Belmanji.	13 Kataklara.	
14 Haldigundi.	14 Kalapahar.	14 Sarusamuli.	
15 Suluri	15 Kusum phula.	15 Garusadei.	
16 Baigan Kanta.	16 Sankhimalat.	16 Garusamali.	
17 Tulsi Kanthi	17 Kartiknakhi.	17 Chaulapakhia.	
18 Dahijira.	18 Sunabhui.	18 Kanthasuluri.	
19 Dianbhog.	19 Basuabhog.	19 Kalapakhia.	
20 Narsinghbhog.	20 Radhatilak.	20 Dambarupakhia.	
21 Nababbhog.	21 Deb-nagari.	21 Matlasuluri.	
22 Hariballabh.	22 Bhamdiarai.	22 Garumotra.	
23 Lakshmikadali.	23 Dhir kiasali.	23 Pakhiasali.	
24 Pimpuribas.	24 Jagatraballabh.	24 Barapanka.	
25 Tulsijata.	25 Aswini.	25 Coi i Bai.	
26 Sebati.	26 Kakurimangi.	26 Kanthasurungi.	
27 Sitabhog.	27 Padagarua	27 Madan Khatia.	
28 Gangabas.	28 Hunda.	28 Kala Saru.	
29 Magur-methi	29 Narada	29 Raj-mahali.	
30 Bhalunki.	30 Rangi.	30 Boitalupakhia.	
31 Rankanta.	31 Manda.	31 Dhulia.	
32 Barabali.	32 Hatipanjar.	32 Nagarghatia.	
	33 Garugeti.	33 Puntia.	
	34 Mahipal.	34 Mainsitinka.	
	35 Kunkuma.	35 Guramathia.	
	36 Hari.	36 Baula.	
	37 Kentapakhi.	37 Natakalama	
	38 Makar-khura.	38 Jetakalama.	
	39 Kusunkunda.	39 Raighar.	
	40 Niali.	40 Rangisarira.	
	41 Hemantarangi.	41 Madana.	
	42 Bangi.	42 Garusadhabi.	
	43 Kartikgeti.	43 Parbat Kayan.	
	44 Balarami.	44 Burha Kayan.	
	45 Rabana.	45 Samudrananja.	
	46 Balia-darha.	46 Balabhadrapakhia.	
	47 Nimai.	47 Kaya.	
	48 Gangasali.	48 Asusadei.	
	49 Pasakathi.	49 Harua.	
	50 Makara.	50 Jatia.	
	51 Raktabaula.	51 Surangi.	
	52 Berhamanji.	52 Champeisali.	
	53 Agnisar.	53 Badala.	
	54 Panisaru.	54 Mugudhi.	
	55 Raktabhola.	55 Dhusura.	
		56 Seulapuhuna.	
		57 Tentulipakhia.	
		58 Baunsagaja.	
		59 Baunsaganthi.	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 532 on, Odisha

APPENDIX I.

Crop Statement.

Serial No.	Name of Thana.	Total number of villages.	CEREALS AND PULSES — Rice: Early (for Bialí.)	Rice: Winter (or Sarad.)	Rice: Spring (or Dalua.)	Wheat.	Barley.	Mandua.	China.	Other food grains including pulses.	OIL SEEDS. Linseed.	Til.	Castor oil.	Others.	Condiments and spices.	Suga cane.	FIBRES. Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	DYES. Saffron	Indigo.	Others.	DRUGS AND NARCOTICS. Pan.	Tobacco.	Others.	Inkar grass.	Homestead lands.	Fodder-crops.	Garden produce and fruit bearing orchards.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS. FOOD. Yam.	Brinjal.	Others.	Non-food.	Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.	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	25	26	27	28	29			30	31	32	33	34
1	Basta	386	266	53.403	46	...	...	1	...	310	1	2	2	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.175	...	202	...	34	2	...	57.514	479	57.903	
2	Jaleswar	16	49	786	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	1	...	...	4	...	590	7	907	
3	Baliapal	465	698	63.903	11	...	...	...	...	1.109	31	61	109	116	17	38	...	88	...	...	...	...	78	...	1	...	5.492	...	508	17	6	35	2	72.320	791	73.111	
4	Balasore	563	2.158	76.764	...	...	...	...	...	1.883	82	13	32	16	7	29	...	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.764	...	814	...	170	6	1	87.322	174	87.496	
5	Bhadrak	546	3.263	131.050	14	...	...	...	...	2.462	...	13	24	24	70	83	52	5	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	14	7.159	1	2.766	...	672	...	2	147.782	2.166	145.616	
6	Dhamnagar	433	2.602	102.691	...	...	...	...	...	2.436	1	7	2	10	2	271	25	4	4	2	...	...	23	13	...	78	4.616	1	1.055	2	178	...	1	114.050	2.101	111.928	
7	Basudebpur	247	73	78.705	1	...	...	...	...	96	...	2	...	...	...	15	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.760	...	394	...	51	...	...	82.116	22	82.094	
8	Chandabali	67	19	17.132	352	...	...	2	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	...	247	...	19	...	...	18.389	3	18.386	
9	Soro	884	38	183.935	...	...	...	11	...	284	...	...	...	2	27	25	19	9	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	12.111	...	1.686	2	198	...	...	198.366	12	198.354	
	Total	3.607	9.166	708.369	424	...	...	14	...	8.131	163	98	169	166	124	471	111	138	34	2	...	1	121	17	1	93	41.734	2	7.773	21	1.328	47	6	778.829	5.755	775.975	

PART I.—APPENDIX J.

Milan Khasra.

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Total No. villages.	Total area in acres.	CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES. Rice: Early (Bialí).	Rice: Winter (Sarad).	Rice: Spring (Dalua).	Twice cropped.	Miscellaneous Crops.	Homestead Land.	Orchards and Bamboos.	Total cultivated.	CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES. New fallow.	Old fallow.	Thatching grass.	Culturable jungle.	Total Culturable.	NON-CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES. Houses.	Tanks and rivers.	Canals.	Embankments.	Jhools.	Government roads.	Other Roads.	Burning ghats.	Waste and others.	Total Unculturable.	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	25	26	27	28
1	Basta	386	98.391	266	53.403	46	479	363	3.115	262	57.593	2.602	7.595	423	3.330	13.890	443	4.116	118	247	1.646	278	591	76	18.913	26.543	
2	Jaleswar	16	1.467	49	786	...	6	65	89	1	997	14	7	...	...	21	10	200	...	...	30	...	12	1	196	449	
3	Baliapal	465	115.028	699	63.903	10	792	1.707	5.492	508	73.111	2.774	1.229	77	123	4.203	718	6.682	313	520	626	130	862	53	27.470	37.714	
4	Balasore	563	145.533	2.159	76.764	...	174	1.781	5.764	856	87.496	4.045	4.143	216	287	8.691	787	7.178	297	335	2.020	551	1.568	259	36.351	49.366	
5	Bhadrak	546	184.618	1.097	131.050	14	2.166	1.364	7.159	2.266	145.616	1.796	10.285	84	403	12.568	1.249	5.558	154	239	1.303	375	1.381	147	16.104	26.564	
6	Dhamnagar	433	147.785	1.005	101.756	420	2.101	975	4.616	1.655	111.528	1.882	10.010	61	128	12.133	874	5.532	279	488	1.656	245	821	55	13.784	23.724	
7	Basudebpur	247	121.048	73	78.683	1	22	160	2.760	594	82.694	2.408	8.295	68	405	11.676	574	3.823	186	334	2.523	167	668	42	18.941	27.248	
8	Chandbali	67	26.244	18	17.132	352	3	67	568	247	18.886	541	4.293	21	...	5.353	118	778	41	13	620	38	144	38	705	2.505	
9	Soro	884	255.624	26	188.935	...	12	584	12.111	1.686	198.354	2.696	8.189	57	2.302	13.244	1.497	6.897	83	163	978	800	2.443	165	31.002	44.026	
	Total	3.607	10.95.778	5.392	7.07.412	843	5.755	7.066	41.734	7.773	7.75.975	18.758	55.036	1.007	6.978	31.779	6.270	41.074	1.471	2.333	11.372	2.584	8.490	914	163.516	238.024	The crop statement and milan khasra are prepared from the time of Survey and represent only approximate areas.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 533 on, Odisha

APPENDIX K.

Expenses of Sugarcane Cultivation

Purpose of Expenditure.	Expense.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
	Rs. a. p.	
1. For making a shed	5 0 0	
2. Manure and mustard-cakes purchased ...	3 0 0	
3. Wages of 2 coolies besides the cultivator for watching, watering and assisting in cutting the land into rows, etc., for 3 months.	33 12 0	
4. Price of implement for pressing the cane	5 0 0	
5. Wages of 2 *Ujias* (no other caste will do the work) for keeping up the fire, at 8 annas for 8 days.	4 0 0	
6. Wages of a *Guria* for cooking the *gur* at 6 annas for 8 days.	3 0 0	
7. Fuel	2 0 0	
8. Earthen pots (*handis, kalsis, etc.*) ...	5 0 0	
9. Rent of one acre of land	6 4 0	
TOTAL ...	67 0 0	The cost is calculated on one acre. If irrigated there is an additional expenditure of Rs. 5.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 534 on, Odisha

APPENDIX L.

COST OF CULTIVATION OF BETEL LEAF.

The following statement shows the expense incurred during the first years, and incidentally the nature and sequence of the processes undertaken.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Remarks.
January to February (Magha)			The figures given are for *1 gunt* or 08 of land.
Materials—			This *gunt* is twice the size of the standard *gunt*.
Purchase of bamboos	5 5 6		Total cost for first year is Rs, 85.
Do. of *inkar* reeds	6 12 0		Of this amount Rs. 47-13-0 is the cost of material and rent, and the remainder (Rs. 37-3-0) is the cost of labour. The subsequent yearly expenditure amounts to Rs. 50 of which Rs. 25 represents cost of manuring, rent and repairs, and Rs. 25, cost of labour. Assuming the cultivator to own an *inkar* plantation, the cost will be considerably reduced. The total expenditure during the life of a garden will accordingly be as follows :—
Do. of *bena* (thatch)	2 8 0		
Do. of *mol* (wine)	1 0 0		
Do. of thatch	1 0 0		
Do. of 2 1/2 maunds of manure ...	2 8 0	19 1 0	
Labour—			
For raising ground	3 0 0		
Cost of labour for erecting *tatti*, thatch ... and supports	9 6 0		
For making ridges	1 2 0	13 8 0	
		32 9 0	
February to March (Falgun).			
Labour—			
Cutting grafts	0 6 0		
Transplanting grafts	1 2 0		
Covering grafts with straw	0 2 0		
Watering twice a day for the month ...	3 12 0	5 6 0	
		37 15 0	
March and April (Chaitra).			
Labour—			
Watering once a day	1 14 0		
Removing straw and putting earth to roots	0 6 0	2 4 0	
		40 3 0	
April and May (Baisakh).			
Materials—			The outturn during the first year, i.e., for 2 1/2 months from November to January, will be 2 1/2 × 6,000 × 4 = 60,000 value Rs. 40.
40 bundles *inkar*	10 0 0		
1 load *juna* (a kind of grass used for tying the plants to the *inkar* reeds). ...	1 0 0		
Manure (applied twice)	0 12 0	11 12 0	
		51 15 0	
Labour—			
Watering once every 4 days... ...	0 12 0		
Cooly labour for tying up the plants ...	3 2 0	3 14 0	
		55 13 0	
May to June (Jaistha)			
Labour—			
Coolies for bringing earth and water ...	0 14 0	0 14 0	
		56 15 0	
June to October (Asaar to Kartick)			
Material—			
Manure (twice a month) 2 1/2 mounds ...	12 8 0	12 8 0	
		69 3 0	

	Rs.
Cost during first year	85
Do. subsequent 17 years, *viz*, 17 x 50	850
	935

To turn to the income, in the first place there are 25 rows of plants per *gunt*. The number of plants in each row 240, and there are, therefore, 6,000 plants per *gunt*. The plants is a creeper with a single stem from which leaves are thrown out in pairs and at regular intervals. It is, therefore, easy to gauge the number of leaves fit for plucking every month and this number may be taken as 4. The annual outturn of leaves per *gunt* is, therefore, 6,000 × 4 × 12 = 2,88,000.

The wholesale price except in the rainy season, is 1,000 leaves per rupee. In the rains the price falls to 2,000. If the average monthly price be taken as 1,500 (our estimate is somewhat under the mark), the value of the yearly outturn of leaves will then amount to Rs. $\frac{2,88,000}{1,500}$ ... = Rs. 192. This estimate takes into consideration liability to ordinary damage.

The income for the 18 years is therefore :—

	Rs.
1st year	40
2nd to 18th year, 17 × Rs. 192 ...	3,264
	3,304
Deduct total expenditure	935
Total profit ...	2,369

which represents an annual income of Rs. 131-11-0 for the 18 years.

Moreover this income represents the cost of management (or wages of the entrepreneur) only, since expenditure includes the wages of cooly labour. If, as usually happens, the labour is done by the cultivator himself with small occassional assistance from outside his profit will be larger.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 535 on, Odisha

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Labour—						
Coolies for applying earth and manure twice a month	3	8	0			
Coolies for repairing ridges... ...	1	8	0			
Do. for tending plants	3	12	0			
				8	12	0
				77	15	0
October to January (Kartick to Pous).						
Coolies' labour	2	9	0			
				2	9	0
				80	8	0
Rent	1	8	0			
				1	8	0
				82	0	0
Material—						
Baskets and pots for 1 year ...	3	0	0			
				3	0	0
				85	0	0

Even if we assume that he simply undertakes the duty of management, his profits must be looked upon as extremely high. I have, however, considered this matter with a view of showing that the rent is quite disproportionate to the profit, and that the Baraji stands in a most favourable position compared with that of the ordinary cultivator of "Sarad" lands.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 536 on, Odisha

APPENDIX M.

Regulations under which the early British settlements were made and particulars of revenues.

Regulation under which settlement was made.	Period.	For what years current.	REMARKS.
Regulation XII of 1805 ...	One year ...	A. D. 1804-05 ... Amli 1212.	See Report para. 48. The station act is extracted from Mr. Toynbee's History.
Do. ...	Three years ...	A. D. 1805-06 to 1807-08 Amli 1213 to 1215.	
Regulation VI of 1808 ...	One year ...	A. D. 1808-09. Amil 1216.	
Do.	Three years ...	A. D. 1809-10 to 1811-12 Amli 1217 to 1219.	
Regulations XIII of 1811 and I of 1813.	One year ...	A. D. 1812-13. Amli 1220.	
Do.	Two years' ...	A. D. 1813-14 to 1814-15 Amli 1221 to 1222.	
Regulation III of 1815 ...	One year ...	A. D. 1815-16. Amli 1223.	
Regulation VI of 1816 ...	Three years ...	A. D. 1816 17 to 1818-19 Amli 1224 to 1226.	
Regulation XIII of 1818 ...	Do.	A. D. 1819-20 to 1821-22 Amli 1227 to 1229.	
Regulation VII of 1822 ...	Five years ...	A. D. 1822-23 to 1827-28 Amli 1230 to 1234.	

Period.	No. of estates.	Revenue	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Mahratta	312	1,50,285	See Report para. 48. The figures are not complete except in the case of the last Settlement Revenue. Figures for the 312 estates noted under the Mahratta will be found in the para. referred to.
1804-05	473	2,32,605	
1805-06 to 1807-08-09 ...	577	2,75,307	
1809 to 1812	585	2,97,006	
1812-13 to 1814-15 ...	587	2,96,316	
Last settlement	803	3,71,000	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 537 on, Odisha

APPENDIX N.

Nationality; Residence, Caste and Profession of Zamindars.

(a)—Nationality of Recorded Proprietors.

No. of recorded sharers at last settlement.	No. of recorded sharers at present settlement.	Percentage of increase.	RECORDED PROPRIETORS ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.														RESIDENCE.								Remarks.
			Bengalis.				Urias.				Musalmans.				Telugu.				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.	
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
1509	7491	396%	174	21%	885	12%	1181	78%	6090	81%	153	10%	505	7%	1	...	1	...	1439	95%	7210	96%	70	5%	271	4%	

(b)—Recorded Proprietors according to Caste.

	Brahmins.	Karans.	Khandaits.	Telis.	Kayasthas.	Sanyasis and Bairagis.	Gokas.	Khetriyas.	Tamilies.	S.	Tantis.	Lala Kayasthas	Kantas.	Musalmans.	Barbers.	Goalas.	Rarhis.	Washermen.	Blacksmith.	Maghattas.	Dagras.	Patras.	Agris.	Sundis.	Kamilas.	Carpenters.	Remarks.
3	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
At last settlement ...	368	363	304	14	84	40	11	39	52	16	2	19	...	158	...	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...	1991	1333	2095	417	269	91	35	68	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%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(c)—Recorded Proprietors according to profession.

	Mahajans and Zamindars.	Pleaders and Mukhtars.	Old Revenue Officials.	Government Officials.	Village Jagirdars.	Zamindars. Servants.	Cultivators.	Merchants.	Other professioners.	Zamindars of no profession.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	12
At last settlement ...	131	1	70	27	25	94	155	26	56	924	
Percentage	9%	...	5%	27%	2%	6%	10%	2%	4%	61%	
At present settlement ...	1148	61	123	73	55	447	1789	91	428	3366	
Percentage	15%	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%	24%	1%	6%	44%	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 538 on, Odisha

APPENDIX O.

TRANSFERS, SALES AND PRICES OF ESTATES.

(a) *Transfers of Estates.*

Total No. of Estates found at this settlement.	No. of estates which have wholly passed by inheritance.	No. of estates which have partly passed by inheritance and partly by sale.	No. of Estates wholly sold.			Remarks.
			By private sale	By revenue sale for arrears.	By sale under Civil Court decree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1414	584	284	432	76	38	Col. 3 includes portions of estates sold (1) for arrears and (2) under Civil Court Decree. Under (1) there have been only two sales since 1894. The Revenue of the shares was Rs. 691 and the purchase money Rs. 21,700. No. of years purchase was therefore 31. Under (2) there have been 167 sales since 1889 In 106 cases the purchasers were Zamindars. The Revenue payable on the shares was Rs. 7,606 and the purchase money Rs. 1,05,864. The number of years purchase was therefore 14. Col. 4. For particulars for 1889-1899 see below. Col. 5. For particulars see below. Col. 6. Since 1893 five Estates have been so sold. The Revenue was Rs. 117 and the purchase money Rs 4,213. The number of years purchase was therefore 36.

(b)—PARTICULARS OF PRIVATE SALES.

During the years.	Whole Estates sold.				Sadar Jama.	Purchase Money.	No. of years purchase of Government Revenue.	Portions of Estate sold.						
	No. of transactions.	Purchasers.						No.	Purchasers.					Purchase Money.
		Mahajans and traders.	Zamindars.	Baziaftidars.					Mahajans.	Zamindars.	Baziaftidars.	Raiyats.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1889=1899	13	3	5	6	1,535	43,947	29	2018	127	1814	496	164	63	10,04,576

(c)—PRICES OF CERTAIN ESTATES PRIVATELY SOLD DURING DECENNIAL PERIODS.

—	1840—1850	1851—1860.	1861—1870.	1871—1880.	1881—1890	From 1891 to 1896.	Subsequent to execution of kabulyats	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of transactions ...	10	4	10	15	92	25	3	In 1897 the estate of Killa Patna paying a revenue of Rs. 476 was sold by decree of the Civil Court. The auction purchaser Babu Radhacharan Das who was also the creditor, paid Rs. 90,000 for this estate, or 189 times the Government Revenue. The high price is attributable to the expectation that the Revenue of the estate which was fixed excessively low previous to last settlement would not be considerably enhanced.
Government revenue of the estate sold ...	3,474	39	272	453	3,336	1,722	1,093	
Purchase price ...	26,695	720	5,579	14,377	82,196	27,931	22,965	
No. of years Purchase of Government revenue	7	18	20	31	24	16	22	

(d)—REVENUE SALES FOR ARREARS.

—	Estates, shares or interests in which became liable to sale.		Estates or portion of estates, actually sold.				Average Purchase price in number of years of Government Revenue.	Remarks.
	Number.	Government. Revenue.	Number.	Government. Revenue.	Date for which sold.	Purchase money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1876-77 to 1885-86 ...	558	1,96,918	22	2,968	499	74,019	25	For figures previous to 1868 see report. figures from 1868 to 1876 are not available.
1886-87 to 1895-96 ...	340	82,920	17	3,159	928	41,220	13	
1896-97 to 1898-99 ...	340	1,88,353	8	217	42	5,360	25	
Total ...	1,238	4,68,191	47	6,344	1,469	1,20,599	19	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 539 on, Odisha

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing remissions of revenue from 1832 to 1897.

No.	Year.	No. of years for which remissions were made.	Amount of Government Revenue remitted.			Remarks.
			On account of Innundation.	On account of drought.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	1832-33	1	92,821	1,07,352	2,00,173	(1) Figures are not available for the years 1868-69 to 1872-73.
2	1833-34	1	98,539	...	98,539	
3	1834-35	1	75,810	...	75,810	(2) The sums given between the years 1875 and 1880 include all the remissions granted since 1873.
4	1836-37	1	...	1,53,804	1,53,804	
5	1837-38	1	...	10,184	10,184	
6	1839-40	1	62,758	1,25,515	1,88,273	
7	1840-41	1	39,549	79,098	1,18,647	
8	1845-46	1	11,587	...	11,587	
9	1848-49	1	28,041	...	28,041	
10	1850-51	1	17,695	...	17,695	
11	1851-52	1	15,182	30,364	45,546	
12	1853-54	1	15,689	31,378	47 067	
13	1854-55	1	6,919	...	6,919	
14	1957-58	1	15,533	...	15,533	
15	1862-63	1	11,502	...	11,502	
16	1865-66	1	...	80,965	80,965	
17	1866-67	1	1,34,219	...	1,34,219	
	Total ...	17	6,25,844	6,18,660	12,44,504	
18	1875-76	...	...	...	8,607	
19	1876-77	...	...	...	14	
20	1877-78	...	...	...	73	
21	1879-80	...	...	...	126	
	Grand total of remissions from 1832 to 1897 ...		...	...	12,53,324	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 540 on, Odisha

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 541 on Odisha

APPENDIX Q.

LAKHRAJ BAHAL LANDS.

(a) *Classes of Lakhraj Bahal.*

CLASS.	AREA IN ACRE. At Last Settlement.	AREA IN ACRE. At present. Settlement.	Difference (in acre) + or—	Total numberof Lakhiraj bahal 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	4,400	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	Rs. 2,000	

(c)—Raiyats of Bahaldars.

Toal No. of raiyati holdings.	Raiyati area in acre. Cultivated.	Uncultivated	Total	Area-paying money rent.	Amount of money rent.	Incidence of rent per acre.	Area-paying *Dhulibhag* 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	13
64,413	59,018	871	59,889	Acre. 51,405	Rs. 96,440	Rs. a. p. 1-14-0	Acre. 5,251	Acre 226	Rs 1,110 *	Rs. a. p. 4-14-7	Acre. 3,007	

* Sanja valuation.

Paddy — 949 maunds.		—Valu Rs.	1,068	0	0	@ Re. 1 2 0 per maund.
Rice — 9 "	32Seers	" "	24	0	0	@ Rs. 2 8 0 " "
Ghee — 9 "	9	" "	10	4	8	@ Rs. 45 0 0 " "
Muga —	45	" "	5	10	0	@ Rs. 5 0 0 " "
Brihi —	34	" "	2	2	0	@ Rs. 2 8 0 " "
		Total Rs.	1,110	0	0	

APPENDIX R.

Assessed, cultivated and culturable areas.

Group.	At Last Settlement.							At Present Settlement.							Percentage of increase in assessed area since last settlement.	Percentage of increase in cultivated area since last settlement.	Area now recorded as culturable.	Percentage of area now recorded as culturable on the present unassessed area.	Remarks.
	Total area.	Assessed area.	Unassessed area.	Cultivated area.	Uncultivated area.	Proportion of assessed area to total.	Proportion of cultivated area to total.	Total area.	Assessed area.	Unassessed area.	Cultivated area.	Uncultivated area.	Proportion of assessed area to total.	Proportion of cultivated area to total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Northern Parganas	152,800	62,500	90,300			41%		157,000	100,000	57,300			64%		60%		31,000	54%	The area noted as cultivated includes the sites of houses (area 6,300 acres at this settlement) and the uncultivated portions of baris. See Report para. 98 and notes.
II. Upper Central Parganas.	167,200	80,100	87,100			48%		166,300	109,100	57,200			66%		36%		31,200	55%	
III. Lower Central Parganas.	141,700	87,200	54,500	521,300	421,500	62%	55%	141,500	112,400	29,100	697,300	262,100	79%	73%	29%	34%	6,400	22%	
IV. South-Eastern Parganas.	275,500	152,000	123,500			55%		282,700	210,300	72,400			74%		38%		24,400	34%	
V. South-Western Parganas.	205,600	111,800	93,800			54%		211,900	160,800	51,100			76%		44%		17,000	33%	
Total ...	942,800	493,600	449,200	521,300	421,500	52%	55%	959,400	692,600	236,800	697,300	262,100	72%	73%	40%	34%	110,000	41%	

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 542 on Odisha

APPENDIX S.

Groups and names of Parganas.

Group No. I. Northern Parganas.	Group No. II. Upper Central Parganas.	Group No. III. Lower Central Parganas (Banchas-oger).	Group No. IV. South-Eastern Parganas.	Group No. V. South-Western Parganas.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Kismut Nampochour. 2 Kamardachour. 3 Bhograi. 4 Sahabandar. 5 Kismut Katisahi. 6 Kitisahi. 7 Kourdachour. 8 Nangleswar. 9 Mulidachour. 10 Dararachur. 11 Siari. 12 Satmalaag.	1 Basta. 2 Habeli Basta. 3 Garpada. 4 Talsabang. 5 Sarthachour. 6 Chhaoua. 7 Rautra. 8 Dasmalang. 9 Dehaimuhan 10 Susahat. 11 Kundi. 12 Phulwar. 13 Mulgan. 14 Mukhura. 15 Armala. 16 Remusa. 17 Nuakhand. 18 Khejuri.	1 *Banchas-oger. 2 Killa Mangalpur. 3 ,, Talmunda. 4 ,, Patna.	1 Ankura. 2 Kismut Ankura. 3 Bhera. 4 Senauta. 5 Bayang. 6 Kaema. 7 Kismut Kaema. 8 Dhamnagar. 9 Kodinda. 10 Jalang.	1 Balikhand. 2 Adarupeya. 3 Tupa Malianch. 4 Ambahatta. 5 Randiaorgara. 6 Soso. 7 Tupa Purusandho 8 Manjuri. 9 Matkatabad. 10 Sahebnagar. 11 Jajpur. 12 Killa Anibo.	* *Banchas-ooer.*—This is a group consisting of the following Parganas :— 1 Banchas. 2 Kurai. 3 Jaypur. 4 Bisalkhand. 5 Banahar. 6 Arso. 7 Lakhrajit. 8 Sarhar. 9 Ganeswar. 10 Sajnabad. 11 Kaeda. 12 Panchumalang.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 543 on, Odisha

APPENDIX T.

Statistics of assets, Revenue and Malikana.

Group. No.	At last settlement. Mofassal jama.	At last settlement. Sadar-jama. Percentage.	At last settlement. Sadar-jama. Amount.	Existing mofassal jama.	Percentage of increase col. 5 on col. 2.	Settled mofassal jama.	Percentage of increase col. 7 on col. 5.	Sadar jama for (including Chaukdari fund)— 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Percentage of Sadar jama for 1899.	Percentage of Sadar jama for 1908.	Choukidars payment included in the revenues.	Percentage of increase col. 9 on col. 4	Percentage of increase col. 18 on col. 4.	Proprietors' income. Atlast Settlement.	Percentage.	Existing.	Percentage.	Calculated on the Sadar-jama of 1899.	Percentage.	Calculated on the Sadarjama of 1908.	Percentage	Amount of present reduction of proprietory income col. 28 on col. 26.	Percentage.	Amount of final reduction of proprietory income Col. 30 on Col. 26.	Percentage.	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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
I	83.400	65	54.000	145.100	74	175.600	21	82,300	83.500	83.700	83,700	90.600	91.000	91.100	91.100	91,100	94.300	47	54	1 160	53	75	29.400	35	91.100	63	93,300	53	81.300	46	2,200	†2	9.800	11	
II	78.000	64	50.300	131,600	69	158.500	20	79.200	79.400	79.800	79.900	84.200	84.200	84.200	84.200	84.200	85.800	50	54	2.300	57	70	27.700	36	81.300	62	79.300	50	72,700	46	2,000	2	8,500	10	
III	81,500	60	48.500	135.000	65	154.600	14	78.200	78.200	78.200	81.200	81.900	81.900	82.200	82.200	82.200	83.200	50	54	730	61	71	33.000	40	86.500	64	76.400	50	71.400	46	10.100	12	15.100	17	
IV	216,900	67	144.300	368.500	70	415.500	13	214,300	214,700	216.200	216.500	222,200	225,100	225.100	235.800	225.800	231.100	51	56	3.300	48	60	72.000	33	224 200	61	201.200	49	184.400	44	23.000	10	39.800	18	
V	116,800	64	73.900	206.800	78	246.800	19	128,500	131.000	132.400	133.100	136,500	136.500	136.500	136.500	136.500	137.500	52	56	3.310	73	86	42.400	36	132.900	64	118.300	48	109,300	44	14.600	11	23,600	18	
Total ...	576,100	64	371.000	987,000	71	1.151.000	17	582.500	586.800	590,300	594,400	615.400	618.700	619 100	619.800	619.800	631,900	50	55	10,500	57	70	205.100	36	616.000	62	568.500	50	519.100	45	47.500	8	96.900	16	

Note.—these figures have been slightly revised after this report was written.

Total of col. 7 differs from total of col. 8 of Appendix U by Rs. 400. the difference is due to some reductions made in the gross assets in the Completion Report.

The figures of assets at last settlement also differs slightly in the two Appendices. The figure of existing assets differs by Rs. 3,700. This is due to the fact that the Appendices have been compiled by different methods. There was some inconsistency in the method of entering existing assets. Thus some of the jaks were paying Peshash (Quit) rents not entered in Appendix U.

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 544 on Odisha

APPENDIX U.

Detailed statement showing areas, assets, and holdings of all tenants,

Class of tenancy.	No. of recorded holding.		Assessed area.		Assets.			Average size of holding.		Incidence.			Percentage of loss or increase of area, col. 4 on 5.	Percentage of loss or increase of rent, col. 6 on 7.	Percentage of enhancement col. 8 on 7.	REMARKS.
	Last Settlement.	Present. Settlement.	Last Settlement.	Present Settlement.	Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled.	Last Settlement. Col. .	Present Settlement. Col. .	Last Settlement.	Existing.	Settled.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Kharida Jamabandi... ...	1,200	3,400	14,800	15,100	11,406	10,700	16,900	12·30	4·40	0 12 4	0 11 4	1 1 11	+2	—6	+58	(1) Included under Thani is an area 1,495 acres thani-minha (rent-free khana or khana-bari).
Other tenureholders ...	...	400	300	3,700	200	2,800	5,300	...	9·20	0 10 8	0 12 1	1 6 11	+1,133	+13,00	+89	
Kamil bazyafti	14,100	16,100	38,200	26,500	28,400	15,500	24,300	2·70	1·60	0 11 11	0 9 4	0 14 8	—31	+46	+55	(2) 9,590 holdings of combined thani and pathi lands have been included both in thani and settled and occupancy in order to exhibit comparative figures. This figure has therefore been twice added into the total number of holdings, which correctly reduced with amount to 356,400 only.
Nisfi bazyafti	28,100	45,800	75,200	77,200	23,300	22,500	67,000	2·70	1·70	0 4 11	0 4 8	0 13 11	+3	—3	+197	
Thani	34,400	25,900	110,100	45,900	185,000	82,100	88,100	3·20	1·80	1 10 10	1 12 7	1 14 8	—58	—58	+7	
Settled and occupancy ...	96,000	234,700	216,000	435,200	258,100	723,500	784,300	2·25	1·90	1 3 1	1 10 7	1 12 10	+101	+180	+8	
Non-occupancy	...	10,000	...	13,400	...	13,900	21,700	...	1.30	...	1 0 7	1 9 11	...	...	+56	
Chandna	22,300	12,400	17,300	3,300	33,400	11,400	11,600	0·80	0·30	1 14 10	3 7 3	3 8 3	—82	—66	+2	
Chowkidari jaigir now assessed	2,100	2,400	7,200	7,200	...	...	12,400	3·40	3·00	...	...	1 11 6	...	...	...	(3) The number of holdings under settled and occupancy at last settlement is an estimated figure.
Patwari jaigir now assessed ...	120	300	1,400	1,400	...	...	1,000	11·70	4·70	...	...	0 11 5	...	...	...	
Paik and khandait jaigir now assessed	1,180	1,400	4,400	4,600	...	...	4,800	3·70	3·30	...	...	1 0 8	+4	...	...	(4) Total of column assessed area at last settlement corresponds with that given in Appendix R, if the area of jagirs now assessed be deducted. The last Settlement area of these jagirs is entered in the Appendix for purposes of comparison, though it was not assessed at last settlement.
Tenancies newly assessed ...	...	3,600	...	4,800	...	...	5,700	...	1·30	...	...	1 3 0	...	...	...	
Tenancies valued for revenue...	...	9,500	...	8,700	...	15,000	15,500	...	0·90	...	1 12 7	1 12 7	...	...	...	
Total of tenancies ...	199,500	365,900	484,900	647,000	539,900	897,900	1,058,600	2·40	1·80	1 1 9	1 6 2	1 10 2	-33	-66	+17	
Nijjote and nijchas	2 600	10,700	21,700	45,600	26,000	80,000	80,000	8·00	4·20	1 3 2	1 11 0	1 11 0	-111	+203	...	NOTE—Revised figures have been included in the provincial report after this report was written.
Sairat	...	...	...	...	10,600	12,800	12,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	202,100	376,600	506,600	692,600	576,500	990,700	1,151,400	2·50	1·80	1 2 3	1 6 10	1 10 7	36	+71	+16	

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 545 on Odisha

APPENDIX U (1).

Statement of lands reserved for grazing and cremation grounds.

Serial No.	Name of Thana.	Total No. of Villages.	Area.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Basta	290	3,099	
2	Jaleswar	3	37	
3	Baliapal	336	3,261	
4	Balasore	381	6,155	
5	Bhadrak	258	6,255	
6	Dhamnagar	304	8,048	
7	Basudebpur	222	2,969	
8	Chandbali	58	1,377	
9	Soro	466	6,272	
	Total ...	2,318	37,473	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 546 on, Odisha

APPENDIX V.

List of Khasmahals.

Name of Khasmahal.	Area in acres.	Assets before Settlement.	Settled assets.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Mahapada ...	1	2 4 3	2 4 3	Abolished Police Outpost.
2. Nalkul	1	...	1 1 7	Do. do.
3. Bateswar	1	1 0 0	2 0 0	Acquired for the establishment of the Normal school.
4. Kasba	1	12 9 0	12 9 0	Abolished Salt Gola.
5. Dinamardinga ...	7	67 4 6	61 4 3	Report, Para. 31.
6. Olandaj sahi ...	7	76 0 3	74 11 11	Report, Para. 31.
7. Sartha Salt factory ...	115	57 9 9	57 9 9	
8. Rasalpur... ...	1	0 8 5	0 8 5	Abolished Police Outpost.
9. Khilari Jalpahi Bichitrapur	3,548	1,419 3 9	467,4 1 11	Report Para. 91.
10. Noanand... ...	16,412	27,311 4 6	31,457 3 3	Do. do.
11. Birso	1,575	1,933 14 11	2,136 5 1	Do. do.
12. Gandhina ...	1	0 15 6	0 15 6	
13. Bajetol	4	50 11 6	50 11 6	Salt Gola at Bhadrak.
14. Padanpur (Rukunadeipur) ...	1	4 3 0	4 3 0	Abolished Police Outpost.
15. Panichhatra ...	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do. do.
16. Motto (in Killa Kanika)	2	8 4 9	8 4 9	Do. do.
17. Chandbali ...	118	876 13 5	1,123 1 9	
18. Shorts' Island ...	...	...	...	Unassessed.
19. Kanheigalpur ...	1	1 7 9	1 7 9	
Total ...	21,797	31,826 3 3	33,675 7 8	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 547 on, Odisha

APPENDIX W.

Chakran Jagir

Class of Jagirs.	At last. Settlement		At present settlement.		Difference +or—		Average size of holding.		Remarks.
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	At last settlement.	At present. settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washerman (Dhoba) ...	1,455	1,670	1, 44	902	—411 (or 28%)	—768 (or 46%)	1·14	0·86	These are the only jagir tenancies left unassessed at this settlement, For particulers of Chowkidari, Patwari, Paik and Khandait Jagir now assessed, see Appendix U.
Barber (Napit)	1,450	1,600	1,115	962	—335 (or 23%)	—638 (or 40%)	1·10	0·86	
Blacksmith (Kamar) ...	680	690	399	341	—281 (or 41%)	—349 (or 50%)	1 01	0·85	
Carpenter (Barhei) ...	670	730	407	334	—263 (or 39%)	—396 (or 54%)	1·09	0·82	
Others	45	110	35	61	—10 (or 22%)	—49 (or 45%)	2·45	1·77	
Total ...	4,300	4,800	3,000	2 00	—,1300 (or 30%)	—2,200 (or 46%)	1·10	0·87	

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 548 on, Odisha

APPENDIX X.

Statistics of Proprietary Tenure-holders admitted to execution of Kabuliats.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 549 on, Odisha

Statistics of Proprietary Tenure-holders

Nature of tenure and class.	Existing Number.	Area at Last Settlement.	Area at Present Settlement.	At last settlement.							Existing Mofussil Jama.	Existing income of Tenure holder.
				Mufassil Jama.	Allowance to Tenure holders.		Allowance to zamindar.		Government Revenue.			
					Percentage.	Amount.	Per-centange.	Amount.	Per-centange.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mokaddami [25 p. c. at last settlement].	4	678	659	630	25%	153	15%	92	60	385	953	476
Mokaddami [20 p. c. at last settlement.	108	33,728	31,915	19,570	20%	3,953	15%	2,900	65	12,717	30,622	15,005
Total Makaddamis ...	112	34,406	32,574	20,200	20 & 25%	4,106	15%	2,992	63%	13,102	31,575	15,481
Sarbarakari [20 p. c. at last settlement.].	14	3,454	3 486	1,960	20%	380	18%	338	62%	1,242	3,121	1,5
Do. [15 p. c. at last settlement.]	712	58,445	57,193	40,177	15%	6,025	20%	8,306	65%	25,846	65,104	30,952
Do. [10 p. c. al last settlement.]	5	583	588	406	10%	40	24%	96	66%	270	570	204
Total Sarbarakari ...	731	62,487	61,267	42,543	20,15,&10%	6,445	21%	8,740	64%	27,358	68,795	,697
Prusethi Kharida [30 p. c. at last settlement.]	11	417	416	347	30%	99	7%	24	63%	224	437	189
Do. [25 p. c. at last settlement.]	3	187	208	184	25%	45	15%	27	60%	112	314	175
Do. [20 p. c. at last settlement.]	3	136	136	82	20%	17	16%	12	64%	53	125	60
Total Prusethi Kharida	17	740	760	613	30,25,&20%	161	13%	63	62%	389	876	424
Sikmi Kharida [25 p. c. at la t settlement.]	1	151	138	117	25%	27	15%	17	6%	73	196	106
Kharida Jamabandi Aul [20 & 30 p. c. at last settlement.]	21	600	817	415	20 & 30%	116	10 & 15%	32	60 & 65%	267	1,033	734
Total Sikmi Kharida and Kharida Jamabandi.	22	751	955	532	20,25,&30%	143	10%	49	65%	340	1,229	840
Grand Total of all Tenures.	882	98.379	95,556	63,888	22%	10,855	15%	11,844	63%	41,189	1,02,475	49,442

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 550 on, Odisha

X

admitted to execution of Kabuliats.

Settled Mofassal Jama.	AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT						Percentage of reduction of tenure holders income	Touzi Nos of estates in which the Tenures situate.	REMARKS.
	ALLOWANCE TO TENURE HOLDER.		ALLOWANCE TO ZAMINDAR.		GOVERNMENT REVENUE.				
	Percentage	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
									MAKADDAMI.
1,053	25%	283	1 %	196	57%	574	—41	Touzi Nos 1087, 232 & 24	(1) The figures shown under the heading present settlement exclude the three years Rasad generally allowed.
35,221	27%	9,657	16%	5,672	57%	19,892	—35	Touzi Nos. 951, 231, 238, 229, 919, 920 921, 922, 923, 924 767, 734, & 722,	(2) The total number of Mokaddamas was 86 in 1872.
									(3) The figures given throughout the statement are for the existing number of Makaddami Tenures, viz., 112.
36,274	25 &27%	9,940	17%	5,868	57%	20,466	—35		
									SARBARAKAR
3,640	29%	1,056	18%	66	53%	1,922	—31	Touzi Nos. 981, 982, 985, 382, 913, 150, 1657 & 24,	(4) The total number of Sarbarakari Tenure was given as 76 in 1872 by Mr. Fiddian.
73,923	%	19,752	20%	14,905	53%	39,266	—36	Touzi Nos. 734, 735 701, 713, 725, 810 823, 824, 43, 47, 48 1260, 1261, 1262 1-4, 232, 238, 141 1304, 137, 1040 196, 919, 920, 921 922, 923, 924 & 577	(5) The figures given throughout the statement are for the number of tenures as now existing.
720	23%	162	22%	154	55%	404	—21	Touzi Nos. 665, 722, & 231.	(6) The figures shown under heading present settlement exclude those of Rasadi terms of three years generally allowed.
78,283	26%	20,970	20%	15,721	51%	41,592	—36		
									PRUSETHIS AND KHARIDADARS.
529	30%	162	20%	106	50%	261	—14	Touzi No. 925.	The area and units shown are included in the Kharida Jamabandi figures given in Appendix U.
356	30%	112	10%	47	60%	197	—36	Touzi No. 737.	
147	20%	40	30%	39	50%	68	—33	Touzi No. 925.	
1,032	27%	314	20%	192	53%	526	—26		
205	0%	66	15%	30	55%	109	—38	Touzi No. 985.	
1,058	35, 34 &36%	371	10%	103	55,56 &54%	584	—49	Touzi Nos. 693, 694 & 697.	
1,263	35%	437	10%	133	55%	693	—48		
1,16,852	29%	31,661	17%	21,914	54%	62,277	—36		

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 551 on, Odisha

APPENDIX Y.

Leading zamindars of the District.

Name of family or zamindars.	No. of estates held.	Deduced area.	Deduced Government Revenue.	Caste.	Resident or Non-resident.	Occupation.	Nationality.	Name of Pargana in which chief estates are held.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Das-family of Sunhat ...	59	90,654	55,914	Karan ...	Resident ... (Balasore)	Zamindari ...	Uriya ...	Banchas-oger, Soso and Satmalong.	This family hold a respectable position in the District. Baboo Radha Charan Das is chairman of the Municipality. They have a reputation for liberality and are in affluent circumstances. Descended from Bam Gobind, great grandson of Kristna Charan Mahanty. Ram Gobind was recognised as sarbarakar of a Taluk under the vilayati kanungo of Pargana Sunhat.
2. Latifor Rahaman and others	42	18,100	16,000	Musalman...	Resident ... (Bhadrak)	Do.	Musalman...	Randiaorgara and Senaut.	The Mians of Bhadrak represent the Chief Musalman zamindars. The estates owe their good condition to Panchu Mian who added to their extent and to the position of the family. Since his death 12 years ago the heirs have quarrelled and saparated their shares and the estates ara not now well managed. One son Maulavi Ibrahim fell into debt and has sold his properties. Are of Afghan or Pathan descent. They have a limited supply of grain for advancing to raiyats.
3. Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur and his brother.	40	62,470	42,161	Tamuli ...	Resident ... (Balasore.)	Do.	Bengali ...	Banchas-oger ...	Among the first zamindars of the District. The Raja has no heir and his brother Satyendra will inherit. Have a reputation for liberality and charity. In some cases at this settlement refused to allow cultivation in order to escape assessment. An influential zamindar. The family are not of old standing and have acquired the properties by purchase during the last 50 years. Large lenders of grain.
4. Parhis of Eram	36	22,600	17,700	Brahmin ...	Resident ... (Eram.)	Do. ... (and Mahajani)	Uriya ...	Senaut and Balikhand.	Their ancestors were salt-contractors and had control of the sloop and export industry at the old part of Churaman. Are now mahajans and in affluent circumstances; amongst the leading money lenders of the District. In several cases collusively concealed rents at this settlement and were the cause of much trouble in the Ankura estate of the Maliks, who were in their debt. Held an ijara of the estate and filed collusive rents. Extensive mone and grain lenders to their own raiyats as well as to those of other estates.
5. Chaudhuries of Balikhand ...	30	7,000	10,000	Do. ...	Resident ... (Purusottompore)	Zamindari ...	Do. ...	Balikhand ...	An old zamindar family. Some of the co-sharers have contracted debts. Filed collusive rents at this settlement. Have considerable stocks of grain for lending to raiyats.
6. Abdul Manan Mina ...	30	8,100	7,400	Musalman...	Resident ... (Sampur.)	Do.	Musalman...	Dhamnaga Randiaorgara and Senaut.	Leading zamindar of Dhamnagar. Grandfather was a Deputy Collector at last settlement. Estates descend to a single heir who is trustee for the family. In affluent circumstances and has considerable lakhraj property of Afgan or Pathndesecent. Has a limited stock of grain for advancing to raiyats.
7. Radha Kanta Roymahasay and others.	29	28,500	17,700	Kayastha...	Resident ... (Kanpur.)	Do.	Bengali ...	Randiaorgara ...	Descendants of the old sader kanungos of Bhadrak are involved in debt and the propertes will shortly break up. Nephew of Rai Gobind Ballab Rai, whose widow also owns estates. She is in the hands of intriguing sarbarakars and is on bad terms with her nephew. It becoming involved in heavy debt over the most trivial criminal cases. The property will shortly break up if it is not taken under the Court of Wards. Were at one time large lenders of paddy but stocks aret decreasing.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 552 on, Odisha

8 Kars of Balasore ...	24	34,089	14,027	Tamuli ...	Resident (Balasore.)	Zamindari ...	Bengali ...	Bhera and Satmalang.	A family of Balasore traders who acquired wealth from the salt industry. Have purchased estates since about 1830. Means fell off with the abolition of salt manufacture and now live on the income of their estates.
9 Umesh Chandra Mandal and others.	21	79,522	49,387	Subarna Banik.	Non-resident ... (Hoogly.)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Banchas-oger and Ankura.	Representatives of the Subarna Banik class of Chinsura ; the family hold a respectable position among this class of Bengali bankers. They owe their rise as zamindars to Padma Lochan Mandal, Treasurer of the Balasore Collectorate, about 1835. Babu Hemendra Chandra Mandal has had some commercial education and is interesting himself in the management of his estates. Have a limited supply of grain for lending to their raiyats.
10 Jagannath Mahata and others of Agarpada Raj family.	20	13,000	12,000	Kshetriya...	Resident ... (Agarpada.)	Do. ...	Uriya ...	Soro and Tuppa, Purusandho.	The so-called Rajas of Agarpada. An old family. The present Raja is in the most reduced circumstances, and Babu Hari Balhab Bose has purchased some of the property. The Raja subsists on the income of the Debattor lands of the family Shrine Jagannath Mahata, called Raja of Muajib, is in good circumstances; he is a large lender of paddy and money in Soso.
11 Bhagaban Chandra Das and others.	19	40,494	25,300	Oilman ...	Resident (Balasore.)	Da. ...	Do. ...	Banchas-oger ...	At one time represented the leading local merchants. Trade has now fallen off, and only resource is the income from their estates. Babu Bhagaban Chandra Das is an acute and able manager.
12 Bhuyan Abdul Sobban Khan and others.	19	9,874	4,731	Musalman...	Resident ... (Oriasasan.)	Govt,Pleader.	Musalman...	Garpada ...	Government Pleader. The family were originally Brahmans, and were dispossessed by the Raja of Moharbhanj The ancestor of the present proprietor recovered the estates through the Nawab Nazim by apostacy to Muhammadanism. Females of the family retain a trace of the old faith in their aversion to beef (Compare per contra the Bhadrak Mian family who from living amongst Hindus have acquired a similar aversion). Almost the only Musalman zamindar in the north of the District. Has considerable influence over his raiyats. Estates well managed. Does a large grain lending business.
13 Paharajes Dararachour, ...	15	16,870	16,956	Brahmin...	Resident ... (Erda of Dararachour.)	Zemindari ...	Uriya ...	Senaut and Dararachour.	An old family of zamindars, holding since an early period under the Mahrattas. Are among the largest lakhrajdars of the District. Have considerable stocks of grain (the largest in Pargana Senaut) for advancing to raiyats of their own estate and of Noanand.
14 Harendra Narayan Ray Mohasay.	15	23,436	12,896	Kayastha...	Resident ... (Lakhyannath.)	Do. ...	Bengali ...	Nangleswar ...	Locally known as the Mohasay of Lokhyannath. Descended from a Mahratta Kanungo. primogeniture prevails. Is the only M.A.among zamindars. Has a reputation as a considerate landlord.
15 Bhuyan Srichandan Brindaban Chandra Ray.	14	8,141	7,089	Sundi ...	Resident ... Rantrapur.)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sahabandar ...	Locally known as the Sahabandar Bhuian. An old zamindar family. Properties were under the Court of Wards till 1895. Takes an interest in his estate but relations with raiyats strained. The two brothers are fighting the questions of primogeniture in the courts. Lends grain to raiyats.
16 Hari Ballabh Bose and others	12	39,400	26,000	Kayastha...	Non-resident ... (Calcutta.)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bayang ...	Government Pleader of Cuttack; owns considerable property in pargana Bayang and in Cuttack, by inheritance from Monmohini Dasi The estates are well-managed. The properties are increasing by purchase. Large lenders of grain to raiyats.
17 Chaudhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra.	7	20,795	18,278	Karan ...	Non-resident ... (Pataspur).	Do. ...	Uriya ...	Kamarda and Bhograi.	Known as the Chaudhuri Kanungo of Bhograi. Ancestors were Sadar Kanungo under Mahrattas. Uriya by nationality but resident of Midnapur. A large lakhrajdar and in affluent circumstances. Has a reputation for charity and considerate management of estates.
18 Raja Shyam Chandra Mardaraj Hari Chandan.	7	12,710	4,635	Kshetriya...	Non-resident ... (Nilgiri.)	Gurjat Chief or Prince,	Do. ...	Dasmalang ...	The Raja of Nilgiri. Collusive rents were filed in the Khejuri estates. Management on the usual zamindari methods. Anvances of grain Made to raiyats largely in Ambohatta.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 553 on, Odisha

APPENDIX Y—*concluded.*

Leading Zamindars of the District—concluded.

Name of family or zamindars.	No. of Estates held.	Deduced Area	Deduced Government Revenue.	Caste.	Resident or Non-resident.	Occupation.	Nationality.	Name of Pargana in which chief estates are held.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19 Gobinda Prasad Das ...	6	2,315	1,425	Karan ...	Resident (Balasore.) ...	Govt. official...	Uriya ...	Talsabang, Katisahi and Nunkhand.	Retired Inspector of Police. His eldest son Babu Abhoy Prosad Das has been many years on settlement. Descendants of an old family. Ancestors were Mahratta subadars and granted lakhraj sanads.
20 Paharaj of Kurai	4	22,800	15,700	Brahmin ...	Resident (Kurai.) ...	Zamindari ...	Do. ...	Banchas-oger ...	An old family. In affluent circumstances and have considerable lakhraj property. Of rural tasks. Does a large grain lending business in his own estates.
21 Radhashyam Das and others	4	2,293	903	Weaver ...	Resident (Balasore.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dasmalang ...	Has some position as money-lender. Ancestors were engaged in the sa industry.
22 Kanungo of Nadigan ...	3	8,300	7,560	Karan ...	Resident (Nadigan.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bayang and Dhamnagar.	Descendant of a Mahratta Kanungo. In affluent circumstances, custom of primogeniture prevails in the family. Has large stocks of grain for advancing to raiyats of his own and other estates.
23 Bhuyan Surendra Nath Sing Das Ranabhim Mahapatra.	3	13,614	4,577	Do. ...	Resident (Jamkunda.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Satmalang ...	Locally known as the Jamkunda Bhuian. An old zamindari family. An early ancestors is said to have been a celebrated pirate. Estate has thrice been under the Court of Words since last settlement. The present Bhuian attained majority in 1891. Family tradition that father will die young after birth of a son conduces to extravagance. Present Bhuian has lately had a son Lends grain to raiyats.
24. Lalmohan Das and others ...	2	8,800	4,100	Do. ...	Resident (Balasore.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Killa Ambahatta...	Grandfather was a Government official interested in the salt industry. Father was a well-known merchant of Balasore. Since his death family dissensions and abandonment of trading pursuits have brought the family into distress. Shares in some estates have been sold. At one time had large stocks of paddy, but now make no advances. In Ambohatta, their chief estate, the Raja of Nilgiri is co-sharer and makes large advances of grain to raiyats.
25 Kanungo Bilayati, Akhay Narayan Das Baliarsing Mahapatra.	2	365	725	Do. ...	Non-Resident (Balisahi.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sahabandar ...	Locally known as the Bhuian of Balisahi; a resident of Midnapur. Has lately acquired the properties in this district. Said to be a litigious landlords. Lends grain to raiyats.
26. Malliks	1	27,000	18,300	Kayastha ...	Non-resident (Calcutta) ...	Do. ...	Bengali ...	Ankura.	The co-sharers are three widows in involved circumstances. The estates are well-managed by Babu Monmoth Nath Bose. It is in Ankura; see No. 4 above. The co-sharers belong to an old zamindari family of Calcutta. One of them is said to have sold her interest to the Parhis for Rs. 80,000 in satisfaction of debts.
27 Mahasay Kailash Chandra Ray.	1	255	204	Do. ...	Resident (Dehurda.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kamarda ...	Locally known as the Mohasay of Dehurda. A descendant of the old Mohasay family of Lokhannath. A good and enlightened landlord; has had some thouble with raiyats over nijchas-lands.—fomented by a dismissed servant. Lessee of the so called Khas Mahal of Bichitrapur for the management of which he has received considerable praise from Government. Lands grain to raiyats.
28 Bhuyan Balabhadra Prasad Das, Mohapatra Bairiganjan.	1	18,251	11,200	Karan ...	Resident (Mangalpore.) ...	Do. ...	Uriya ...	Banchas ...	Locally known as the Bhuian of Mangalpur. See para. 92 on Kilas. Is a good landlord and in affluent circumstances. Makes grain advances.

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 554 on Odisha

APPENDIX Z.

Number, Areas and Rents of Non-mahal tenancies,

Class.	Mahal Tenure-holders.				Holdings of Raiyats paying to Tenure-holders.											Holdings of Under-raiyts paying to raiyats and of Under-raiyats of Nij-jote										
	No.	Total area.	Area in Nij possession.	Area in possession of raiyats.	Nialar area.	No. paying money rent.	Area paying money rent.	Amount of money rent.	Incident per acre.	No. paying Sanja rent.	Area paying Sanja rent.	No. paying Dhuli-bhag rent.	Area paying Dhuli bhag rent.	Total No. of holdings.	Estimated No. of holdings. (2)	Total area in possession of under-raiyats.	Nialar area.	No. paying money rent.	Area paying money rent.	Amount of money rent.	Incidence per acre.	No. paying Sanaja rent.	Area paying Sanja rent.	No. paying Dhuli-bhag rent.	Area paying Dhuli bhag rent.	Total No. of holdings.	Estimated No. of holdings. (2)
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. a. p.												Rs. a. p.						
Kharida Jamabandi and Sikmi Kharida Tenures ...	3,400	15,100	6,650	8,450	90	9,380	8,140	15,080	1 14 8	...	...	300	220	9,680	9,320	360	...	610	320	545	1 11 3	...	...	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	...	70	15	23	1 8 6	...	...	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	598	420	2,900	2,600

Total No. of holdings of Non-mahal raiyatas from C Schedule.	No.	Area.	Average size of holding.
	105,535(1)	79,233	075

Remarks.

(1) This figure exhibits the total of Non-mahal raiyats: details are given for some of the most important only. See report, para. 163

(2) Estimated number of holdings calculated as shown in report, para. 163.

Mahal Raiyats.

Class.	No.	Total area.	Area in Nij possession.											
1	2	3	4											
Baziafti raiyats ...	28,500	29,470	29,360	110	5	110	90	140	1 8 11	...		20	15	190	125
Thani & 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	1,190	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	3,555	1,410	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	26,429	1 14 8	35	30	6,460	4,640	29,430	28,700

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 555 on, Odisha

APPENDIX AA.

Details of Expenditure shown in para. 200 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 gamchas 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 "Bidayi" 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 who are prohibited ...	0	4	0
Total ...	1	14	0
Ornaments of the Females			
Two bell-metal bangles (¾ seer)	1	6	0
Do. anklets (½ „)	1	0	0
Do. armlets (¼ „)	0	8	0
One necklace of silver coins...	10	0	0
One gold nose ornaments	3	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.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 556 on, Odisha

APPENDIX AA.—(*Continued.*)

	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 stone	0	6	0
One drinking tumbler	0	8	0
Total	7	8	0

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

Extraordinary Expenditure

BIRTH.—(The expense in 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 palm-leaf 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 zaminders where payment takes the shape of abwabs.	0	0	0
Food for the family, some Brahmans, the Washerman, Barber and Chowkidar on the 10th and 11th day (Ghura, Gur, Curds and Salt).	0	12	0
New earthenpots and occoanut 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.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 557 on, Odisha

Marriage

	Of a son. Rs. a. p.	Of a daughter Rs. a. p.
(1) *On the day of contract.* (*Mahaprasad 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 the eve of the Morriage* (*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	4 0 0
Expenses of feeding the "Najimats," *i.e.*, the attendance drummer, conch-blower, barber, etc.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Necessaries for the bedi (marriage platform) ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
(3) *On the Marriage day.*—		
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 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 Conch-blower	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 the "hom" ...	0 6 0	
On the same occasion milk for pudding and other necessaries, etc.	0 10 0	1 0 0
Cloths 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	...	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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 558 on, Odisha

APPENDIX B. B.

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.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.
	(a)—CEREALS AND PULSES.			
1	Buta	Gram	2 14 0	...
2	Biri Kala ...	Phasolus (Black)	2 5 0	...
	„ Noa ...	„ (Summer)	2 4 0	...
3	Barguri ...	(Pea) Vigua Kotiang.	3 0 0	...
4	China	Redseed ...	...	0 1 9
5	Dhana mota ...	Paddy (coarse) ...	1 2 0	...
	„ Saru ...	„ (Fine) ...	1 8 0	...
	Chaula Mota usena.	Rice (coarse) ...	2 4 0	...
	„ superior Husked ...	.....	2 8 0	...
	„ Saru ...	...	2 15 0	...
	„ Arua ...	.....	3 8 0	...
6	Gahan ...	Wheat ...	3 0 0	...
	Atta	Coarse flour ...	4 0 0	...
	Maeda ...	Fine flour ...	4 8 0	...
	Sooji	Granular flour ...	6 0 0	...
7	Harar ...	Cajanes Indicus	...	...
	„ Samalpuri	Brought from Central Province.	2 6 0	...
	„ Desi ...	Local „ ...	2 12 0	...
	„ Kungoo ...	North-Western ...	4 0 0	...
8	Jaw (grain) ...	Barley ...	3 0 0	...
9	Kolatha ...	Dolichos biflorus	1 10 0	...
10	Khesari and chana.	Pisum Saliven ...	1 12 0	...
11	Muga Kala ...	Mung ...	2 12 0	...
	„ Jhain ...	.....	2 8 0	...
	„ Chaitta ...			
	„ Methi ...	.....	4 12 0	...
12	Masura ...	Ervum Lens ...	3 0 0	...
13	Mandia ...	Eleusine coracana rare.	...	0 1 0
	(b)—OILA ND GHEE.			
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 ...	Guledupa oil ...	11 8 0	...
4	Kerosine ...	Petroleum ...	3 14 0 per box of 2 tins of 48 quarts or 50 lbs	0 2 3
5	Nadia tela ...	Cocoanut oil ...	15 8 0	0 6 6
6	Rasi „ ...	Gingelly oil ...	9 12 0	...
7	Tesi „ ...	Linseed „ ...	10 0 0	...
8	Sorisa „ (Bengal)	Mustard „ ...	10 0 0	...
	„ (Local)...	„ „ ...	10 8 0	...
9	Ghee Goa (Local)	Clarified butter of cow.	...	1 0 0
	„ Mainsa ...	„ of Buffalo	34 0 0	0 14 0
	„ Cuttack Supply.	.....	32 0 0	0 13 0
	(c)—SUGAR &c.			
1	Chini	Refined white Sugar.	8 8 0	...
2	Gura	Molasses ...	4 12 0	...
3	Kanda ...	Treacle ...	12 8 0	0 6 0
4	Machri ...	Crystallized Sugar candy.	11 0 0	0 5 6
5	Madhu ...	Honey (Pure not available.	...	0 5 6
	(d)—SALT AND ACIDS.			
1	AMbula ...	Mango slices dried with salt, &c. (pickler..)	3 6 0	...
2	Tentuli ...	Tamarind not cleaned.	1 2 0	...
3	Nuna (goda) ...	Karkach ...	3 10 0	...
4	„ (panya) ...	Liverpool ...	3 10 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
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	(e)—SPICES AND CONDIMENTS.			
1	Alaicha ...	Cardamum ...	...	0 10 0
2	Ada	Ginger (raw) ...	7 8 0	0 3 6
3	Bacha ...	Orris root ...	...	0 6 0
4	Dalchini ...	Cinnamon ...	...	0 11 6
5	Dhania ...	Coriander ...	...	0 2 3
6	Golmarich ...	Pepper ...	28 0 0	0 12 0
7	Goa ...	Betelnut ...	7 0 0	...
8	Gujrati ...	.....	5 0 0	...
9	Gandha Soonthi...	A variety of dried ginger.	...	0 6 0
10	Gadhaka ...	Sulphur ...	...	0 5 0
11	Gagala ...	Lignum aloes ...	...	0 6 0
12	Haldi (desi) ...	Turmeric (local)...	...	0 3 6
	„ (Dakhini) ...	„ supplied from Sauth.	7 0 0	0 3 0
13	Jaitri	Mace	...	2 12 0
14	Jaifala ...	Nutmeg ...	...	1 0 0
15	Jasti madhu ...	Liquorice ...	...	0 6 0
16	Jabakhar ...	Saltpetre ...	...	0 5 0
17	Jira	Cummin ...	14 0 0	0 6 0
18	Jhoona ...	Resin ...	6 8 0	0 3 0
19	Kala Jira ...	Nigella Indica ...	7 0 0	0 3 0
20	Kabab bini ...	Cubeb ...	...	0 10 0
21	Karpuadana ...	.....	...	2 8 0
22	Karpura ...	Camphor ...	...	2 0 0
23	Khaera ...	Catechu ...	14 0 0	0 6 0
24	Lanka marich (Dakhini).	Chilies (from South)	12 8 0	...
...	„ (Desi) ...	„ (local)	...	0 3 0
25	Labanga ...	Clove	...	0 9 0
26	Methi ...	Finugreek ...	4 8 0	0 2 0
27	Pan mahuri ...	Aniseed ...	7 0 0	...
28	Piaja	Onion	3 8 0	...
29	Postak dana ...	Loppy heads ...	9 0 0	...
30	Pippali ...	Longpepper ...	...	0 7 0
31	Rasun ...	Garlic ...	3 8 0	...
35	Raie	White mustard ...	4 12 0	0 2 0
33	Saupa ...	.....	...	0 1 6
34	Saindhab Loona...	Rock Salt ...	...	0 3 0
35	Sunthi ...	Dried ginger ...	...	0 5 0
36	Sindura ...	Vermillion ...	...	5 0 0
37	Sora	Nitre	...	0 5 0
38	Harira ...	.....	...	0 2 0
	(f)—STIMULANTS.			
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 ...	...	0 1 0
6	Tamakhu Dokta	Tobacco leaf ...	15 0 0	0 6 6
	Gurakhu ...	Tobacco with molasses &c.	...	0 6 0
7	Pan	Betel leaves ...	per 1,000	1 0 0
	(g)—MILKMAN'S STORES.			
	Chhena Dudha ...	Milk cream ...	...	0 2 0
1	„ Dahi ...	Cardcream ...	...	0 1 0
2	Doodha Pure ...	Milk	...	0 1 6
3	Dahi (Ghola) ...	Butter milk ...	...	0 0 6
4	„ (Basa) ...	Curd	...	0 1 0
	Makhun ...	Butter ...	...	1 0 0
5	„ curd ...	.....	...	0 8 0
	(h)-CONFECTIONER'S STORES,&c.			
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 ...	Flattered rice ...	3 0 0	0 1 6
5	Hoorumba ...	Rice fried with sugar.	4 8 0	...

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 559 on, Odisha

Serial No.	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically	Corresponding English or Latin name	Current price per maund	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5
	(h)—CONFECTIONER'S STORES, &c.—(concld.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6	Moorhi ...	Rice fried with salt	...	0 1 3
7	Chhatu ...	.....	...	0 2 0
8	Ukhura ...	Sweetned fried rice	...	0 4 0
	(i)—METALS			
1	Kala Suna ...	English Standard coin	Per tola. 25 0 0	...
	Patri ,, ...	Leaf gold ...	26 0 0	...
	Joypuri ,, ...	Mohar gold ...	24 0 0	...
2	Chandi rupa ...	Pure silver ...	0 12 0	...
3	Tamba ...	Copper ...	...	1 8 0
4	Kansa ...	Bell metal ...	...	1 2 0
5	Pital... ...	Brass ...	...	0 15 0
6	Khapar ...	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 tota of Gold		0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
	,, ,, Silver		0 2 0 to 0 4 0	
	,, seer of Brass and Bell metal ...		0 6 0 to 0 8 0	
	This vary according to the workmanship and make and size of the article			
	(l)—VEGETABLES.			
1	Alu bilati ...	Patatoes ...	2 4 0	0 1 3
2	... disi ...	Yam	2 0 0	0 1 0
3	Baiegana ...	Brinjal ...	...	0 0 6
4	Baital ...	Pumpkin As. 2 to 4 each of ordinary size.		
5	Bhendi ...	.....	...	0 0 9
6	Chhachinda ...	.....	...	0 0 9
7	Janhi	.....	...	0 0 6
8	Kadali (bantal) ...	Curry Plantain As. 5 to 10 bunch of ordinary size.		
9	Kandamula ...	Sweet Potatoes ...	...	0 0 6
10	Karala ...	.....	...	0 0 9
11	Kobiphula ...	Cauli flower ...	As. 1-6 to 3 each.	
	Do.	Cabbage ...	...	...
12	Mula	Radish ...	...	0 1 3
13	Nao	Gourd ...	...	...
14	Panikakharu ...	Water Pumpkin...	...	...
15	Sajana chuin ...	.....	6 per 3 pies	...
16	Simba ...	Beau	...	...
17	Saru... ...	Arum	1 2 0	0 0 6
	(l)—FRUITS, &c.			
1	Amba ...	Mango ...	According to the season's yield.	
2	Atta	Apple ...	2 per 3 pies.	
3	Batabi ...	Permelo ...	1 ,, ,,	
4	Bela ...	Wood apple ...	2 ,, ,,	
5	Dalimba ...	Pomegranate ...	1 per 2 to 4 as.	
6	Jamilo ...	Star apple ...	1 per 3 pies.	
7	Jeste ...	Acid fruit ...	...	...
8	Kakuri ...	Cucumber ...	2 per 3 pies.	
9	Karmanga ...	.....	...	...
10	Kaetna ...	.....	2 per 3 pies.	
11	Kagaji lembo ...	Lemon ...	3 per 3 ,,	
12	Kadali ...	Plantanin (round)	2 per 3 ,,	
13	Kamala ...	Orange ...	...	...
14	Kendoo ...	Embryopteries Glutinifera.	...	...
15	Maka ...	Maize ...	...	...
16	Mahula ...	.....	...	...
17	Nadia ...	Cocoanut ...	1 per	1 anna
18	Narang ...	A kind of orange.	...	...

Serial No	Vernacular name arranged alphabetically	Corresponding English or Latin name	Current price per maund.	Current price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5
	(l)—FRUITS, &c.—(concld.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
19	Oau	.....	...	...
20	Panasa ...	Jack	1 per	8 annas.
21	Peora	Guava ...	...	...
22	Sapoori ...	Pine-apple ...	1 per	1 anna.
23	Salma ...	.....	...	...
24	Tala	Palm	...	...
25	Tarbhuj ...	Water-melon ...	...	...
	These and others vary according to produce of the season.			
	(m)—YARN AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.			
	FOREIGN.			
1	Dhala Suta ...	White thread yarn—		
	No. 40	,, Per rupee	8 moras.	—2 seers
	,, 20	,, ,, ,,	10 ,,	—2½ ,,
	,, 12	,, ,, ,,	7 ,,	—1¾ ,,
	Nal ,, 12	Red ,, ,,	5 ,,	—1¼ ,,
	Nila ,, 12	Green, &c.,, ,,	4 ,,	—1 seer.
	Other colour			
2	Dhuti Bilati ...	Cloth 1 pair ...	10 yards.	1 8 0
		,, ,, ...	,,	1 12 0
		,, ,, ...	,,	2 0 0
		,, ,, ...	,,	2 4 0
3	Sari Bilati ...	1 pair	,,	2 0 0
	.....	,, ...	,,	2 8 0
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...	Rs. 3 to 6	according to quality.
6	Jute	.....	6 0 0	...
7	Tasar (Silk) ...	.....	...	5 0 0
	(n)—COUNTRY MADE COARSE COTTONS.			
1	Gamacha ...	Towel, 6 cubits ...	0 5 0	each.
2	Dhoti ...	9 cubits ...	0 12 0	,,
3	Sari	10 ,, ...	1 0 0	,,
	(o)—WOODS, FUELS.			
1	Jalani ...	Fuels	0 9 0	0 0 3
2	Bamboo of middle	size length 30 ins.	8 pieces per rupee.	
3	Timber for posts, &c.	1 pair 6 ins. girth and 8 cubits length	As. 12 to 14.	
4	Amba	Mango tree 1 tree for Rs. 3 to 7.		
5	Bara	Banian 1 tree for Rs. 10 and other trees are sold in consideration of the quantity of fuel sar average As. 4 per md		
	(p)—LIVE STOCK, &c.			
1	Balada (Ordinary)	Plough or pack bullocks, young and 5 ft. high.	15 0 0	0 0 0
2	Gai	Milk Cow (if with milk, Re. 1 to 1-4 per chhatak of her morning's milk, if day, at half rate.)		
3	Khasi ...	Goat	0 4 0	per seer of meat.
4	Bhera ...	.....	0 2 6	per seer of matton.
5	Batak ...	Duck goose ...	0 6 0	per head.
6	Morgi ...	Fowl	0 4 0	,,
7	Hansa ...	Goose	1 4 0	,,
8	Anda Murgi ...	Fowl's egg ...	2 for 3 pies.	
	,, Batak ...	Duck's ,, ...	2 for 3 pies.	
9	Beef	.....	1 anna per seer.	
10	Fish (very rare)...	.....	4 annas ,,	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 560 on, Odisha

APPENDIX C. C.

(c)—*Value of Imports and Exports of the ports of Chandbali and Balasore for the year 1897-98*

—	Import.			Export.			Remarks.
	Total value of Chandbali	Total value of Balasore	Total	Total value of Chandbali	Total value of Balasore	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Foreign	33,84,636	6,75,685	40,60,321	6,08,320	6;170	6,14,490	See paras 208 and 209 of Report. The Chandbali figures include the trade of the Cuttack District.
Indian	32,09,738	9,49,876	41.59,614	45.51,908	12,90,180	58,42,088	
Total ...	65,94,374	16,25,561	82,19,935	51,60,228	12,96,350	64,56,578	

(b)—*Details showing the quantity and value of the chief articles of Import at the ports of Chandbali and Balasore for the year 1897-98.*

IMPORT

Name of chief Articles.	Chandbali.		Balasore.		Total.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FOREIGN		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel	...	2.79.116	...	40,828	...	3,19,944
Cotton Twist	504.000 lbs.	3,89,600	21,100 lbs.	13,150	525,100 lbs.	4,02,750
Do. piece goods grey unbleached	3,887,460 yds.	4,97,110	748,200 yds.	2,25,850	4,635,660 yds.	7,22,960
Glass wares	...	19.786	...	3,438	...	23,224
Hardware	...	56,005	...	5,954	...	61,959
Matches	...	34,446	...	2,700	...	36,146
Metal copper unwrought ...	2,972 cwts.	1,39,356	100 cwt.	1,100	3,072 cwts.	1,40,456
Do. Tin unwrought black ...	590 ,,	71.751	500 cwt.	300	1,090 ,,	72,051
Oil mineral, Kerosine ...	1,819,077 gals.	8,13,030	183,992 gals,	1,07.484	2,003,069 gals.	9,20,514
Paint and colours	...	19,309	...	659	...	19,968
Salt	7,287 tons.	3,75,620	3,683 tons.	1,43,892	10,970 tons.	5,19,512
Spices cardamoms	14.554 lbs.	5454	448 lbs.	165	15,002 lbs.	5,616
Do. Pepper	25,033 ,,	4,254	1,344 ,,	292	26,377 ,,	4,546
Toys	...	7,191	...	2,506	...	9,787
Umbrellas	7.352 nos.	7,995	3,048 nos	3,244	10,400 nos.	11,219
Total ...	...	27,19.020	...	5,51,632	...	32,70,652
INDIAN						
Apparel	...	14,040	...	7,483	...	21,523
Cotton twist	4,267,800 lbs.	13,83,357	646,220 lbs.	1,80,222	4,914,020 lbs.	15,63,579
Drugs of sorts ...	6,776 ,,	22,148				22,738
Dyeing materials Turmeric other sorts ...	666 cwt.	4,300	3,008 ,, 73 cwt.	590 476	9,784 ,, 739 cwt.	4,776
Fruits, cocoanuts	577,000 nos.	18,844	2,500 nos.	75	579,500 nos.	18,889
Do. vegetable fresh ...	...	16,105	...	11,056	...	27.161
Grain Gram	3.127 cwt.	15,952	729 cwt,	3,858	3,856 cwt.	19.410
Do. Pulse	2,362 ,,	12,373	3,080 ,,	18,023	5,412 ,,	30.396
Do. Rice	97 ,,	522	...	...	97 ,,	522
Grains wheat	4,389 ,,	24,123	6 cwt.	39	4,295 ,,	24,162
Jute, gunny bags	869,015 piece	1,81.912	335,110 piece.	65,310	1,204,125 piece.	2,47,222
Oil vegetable cocoanuts ...	52,438 gals	72,287	25,496 gals.	35,463	77,934 gals.	1,08,450
Provision, Ghee	44,832 lbs	17.438	51,380 lbs.	18,279	96,212 lbs.	35,717
Do. other sorts	6,529 cwt.	58,268	2,376 cwt.	28,258	8,905 cwt.	86,526
Do. salted fish	2,968 lbs.	760	...	...	2,968 lbs.	760
Seeds, Essential	5,955 cwt.	55,805	3,164 cwt.	22,321	9,119 cwt.	78,126
,, other sorts	1,662 ,,	14,671	186 ,,	1,084	1,848 cwt.	15,756
Spices, betel nuts	4,057,942 lbs.	3,52.796	954,968 lbs.	83,323	5,012,910 lbs.	4,36.119
,, other sorts	1,159,388 ,,	1,32,341	627,484 ,,	56,402	2,086,852 ,,	1,88.743
Sugar, refined	4,900 cwt.	74,006	3,2 0 cwt.	46.046	8,140 cwt.	1,20,052
,, unrefined	5,234 ,,	36,550	1,920 ,,	12,453	7,154 ,,	48.003
Toys	...	13,274	...	5,408	...	18,677
Total ...	...	25,21.142	...	5,96,164	...	31,17,306
Grand Total ...	...	52,40,162	...	11,47,796	...	63,87,958

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 561 on, Odisha

(c)—Details showing the quantity and value of chief articles of export from the ports of Chandbali and Balasore for the year 1897-98

EXPORTS.

Name of Chief Articles.	Chandbali.		Balasore.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain, gram	10,356 cwt.	31,683	...	...	10,356 cwt.	31,683
Do. Pulse	31,103 ,,	1,00,252	...	...	31,103 ,,	1,00,252
Do. Paddy	95 877 ,,	2,12,666	51,880 cwt.	1,33,211	147,757 ,,	3,45,877
Do. Rice	855,262 ,,	34,89,224	240,824 ,,	9,34,335	1,096,086 ,,	44,23,559
Hides, raw	18.654 ,,	4,43,298	1,635 ,,	46,693	20,289 ,,	4,89,991
Skins, raw	13 ,,	120	69 ,,	3,898	82 ,,	4,018
Horns	206 ,,	5,230	4 ,,	80	210 ,,	5,310
Jute, raw	23,222 ,,	25,741	584 ,,	2,390	23,806 ,,	28,131
Jute, gunny bags.	21,625 ,,	6,080	5,228 ,,	520	26,853 ,,	6,600
Lac-Stick	2,442 ,,	53,105	11 ,,	350	2,053 ,,	53,455
Manure, animal bones	29 tons.	3,858	15 tons.	222	44 tons.	4,080
Metal, brass wrought	1,298 cwt.	61,816	...	...	1,298 cwt.	61,816
,, Unenumerated	790 ,,	29,330	261 cwt.	...	790 ,,	29,330
Seeds, Linseed	...	...	1,419 ,,	696	261 ,,	696
Seeds, Til	7,313 ,,	31,789	3,405 ,,	6,293	8,732 ,,	38,082
Stoneware (Mugani)	...	...		103,910	3,405 ,,	1,03,910
Wood and Timber	1,337 tons	73,940	3 tons.	116	1,340 ,,	74,056
Wood manufactured casks, &c, ...	...	4,751	...	473	...	5,224
Gold and Silver	...	4,17,267	...	31,800	...	4,49,067
Total ...	...	49,90,150	...	12,94,387	...	62,54,537

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 562 on, Odisha

LIST OF CONTENTS OF THE FINAL REPORT, PURI.

Para.	Subject.
	PART I.
	DESCRIPTION.
1	Situation and boundaries.
2	Area.
3	Administrative divisions.
4	Division into villages.
5	Division into estates.
6	Revenue of estates.
7	Distribution of estates over groups.
8	Division into holdings and plots.
9	General description.
10	Chilka Lake.
11	The soil.
12	Productive power of soils.
13	River system.
14	North-eastern system.
15	Southern river system.
16	Distribution of rivers.
17	Embankments.
18	Effect of floods on embankments.
19	State of embankments in 1896.
20	State of the District during flood.
21	Salt floods.
22	Embankments and liability to inundation at last settlement.
23	Rainfall.
24	Temperature.
25	Climate of the sadar sub-division.
	PART II.
	AGRICULTURAL, ECONOMICAL AND HISTORICAL.
26	System of agriculture.
27	Extract from Mr. Nathan's note on Kotdesh on crops, vegetables, food-grains, &c.
28	System of agriculture according to Mr. Walsh's Note on the Southern Parganas.
29	Cost of cultivation.
30	Implements for agriculture.
31	Agricultural labour.
32	Extent of cultivation.
33	Comparison by Parganas according to their percentage of cultivated land.
34	Comparison by Parganas according to their percentage of cultivated land.
35	Extension of cultivation since last settlement.
36	Variation of cultivation since last settlement.
37	Comparison of settlement with survey figures.
38	Difference between the settlement and survey figures.
39	Composition of unassessed area at last and present settlement.
40	Distribution of principal crops.
41	Proportion of each kind of crop to the total area.
42	Distribution of crops by Parganas.
43	Early rice.
44	Winter rice.
45	Spring rice.
46	Mandia.
47	Pulses.
48	Homestead lands and gardens.
49	Orchards.
50	Miscellaneous.
51	Castor-oil.
52	Sugarcane.
53	Cotton.
54	Indigo.
55	Pan (betel).
56	Tobacco.
57	Vegetables.
58	Outturn corps.
59	Results of crop experiments.
60	Outturn of crops other than rice.
61	Food supply of the district.
62	Early history of the district.
63	Mr. A. C. Sen's Note of the early history of the district of Puri, 1891.
64	Note about population.
65	Comparison of the population of different periods and the effect of famine on the Population.
66	Growth of population after the famine.
67	Composition and distribution of the population.
68	Division by sex.
69	Division by religion.
70	Emigration.
71	Division into literate and illiterate.
72	Division into caste.
73	Early fiscal history of the district.
74	Management and titles under the old system.
75	Organisation of divisions into parganas and taluk, &c., under the Moguls.
76	Divisions into chaklas.
77	Zamindari system organised by the British.
78 and 79	History of the early British settlement.
80 and 81	Comparison of last settlement with previous settlement.
82	History of prices.
83	Materials used in discussing the same.
84	Periods for which comparison made.
85 and 86	Conclusion arrived at.
87	Comments on the averages.
88	General history of prices in Orissa.
89	List of prices furnished by chakla Kanungos.
	PART III.
90	Analysis of rights and interest in the soil.
91 and 92	Incidents of the zamindari right and the obligation of zamindars.
93	Effect of the revision of settlement on the incidents of zamindari right.
94	Comments on clause 5 of the kabuliyat.
95	Comments on clause 7 of the kabuliyat.
96	Comments on clause 11 of the kabuliyat.
97	Objection by zamindars and proprietary tenure-holders while executing kabuliyats.
98	Modifications proposed in the kabuliyats Purbaduai, Oldhar, and Serai, Chowbiskud and Rahang.
99 and 100	Rights in trees.
101	Quotation in the village note of Protab Sason by Mr. Nathan about rights in trees.
102 and 103	Rights of thani and pahi raiyats on trees and their distinction between them.
	History of the Mutation of Zamindari Right.
104	A curious incident in favour of a Bengali zamindar or amla.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 563 on, Odisha

INDEX.

Para.	Subject.
105	Transfer of zamindari right from the old Uriya proprietor to Bengali amla.
106	Story of the Kotdesh Estate.
107	Transfer of zamindari rights to the religious and usuring classes.
108	Early history of the value of the zamindary rights.
109 and 110	Market price of zamindaris.
111	Working of the Revenue Sale Law in the course of last settlement.
112	Incidents of the padhani and mokaddami-tenures.
113	Duties and obligation of mokaddams and padhans in the revision of settlement.
114	Division of rent by padhan to proprietors separately according to shares.
115	Distribution of padhani and mokaddami tenures.
116	Value of mokaddami and padhani interest.
117	Subdivision of mokaddami and padhani interest.
118	Rights of inheritance of mokaddams and padhans.
119	Distribution of sarbarakari tenures.
120	Incidents of sikmi zamindari rights.
121	Incidents of raiyati holdings.
122	Growth of raiyati rights.
123	Incidents of thani and pahi raiyats at last settlement and distribution of pattas to the latter.
124	Effect of Act X of 1859 on "raiyati" holdings.
125	Condition of occupancy "raiyat" up to the settlement revision.
126	Transfer of thani rights before present settlement.
127	Development of raiyati rights due to extension of Tenancy Act and Act X of 1859.
128	Transfer and sale of pahi lands and the mutation thereof by the zamindar.
129	Definition and incidents of settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani land.
130	Incidents of settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani and pahi lands.
131	Incidents of settled and occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands.
	Occupancy raiyat holding thani lands.
	Occupancy raiyat holding pahi lands.
132	Incidents of chandna raiyats.
133	Incidents of non-occupancy raiyats.
134	Incidents of raiyats holding lands at quit rents.
135	Incidents of the under-raiyati interest.
136	Value of raiyati holdings.
137 and 138	Number of transfers of raiyati holdings.
139	Effect of the revision of settlement on the price of raiyati holdings.
140	Service jagirs to village officials and village servants at last settlement.
141	Number and extent of jagirs at last Settlement.
142	Chowkidari, khandaiti and other jagirs.
143	Resumption of jagirs at the present settlement.
144	Definition and history of khandaits, sardar paiks, paiks and chowkidars.
145	Old revenue and police officers.
146	Constitution of zamindars to daroga and paiks and khandaits as the village police staff.
147	Regarding disposal of the amounts assessed on the chowkidari, khandaiti and paik jagir.
148	Revenue-free lands.
149	Proposals to resume revenue-free holdings or portion of them, and the result of the same.
150	Statement or register of revenue-free lands of temporarily-settled estate of Puri subdivision.
151	Lakhiraj areas by parganas according to Babu Nand Kishore Dass's Report of 1875.
152	Reserved lands.
153	Question of the constitution of jungle areas for fuel reserves.

PART IV.

RENTS AND ASSESSMENTS.

154	General distribution of rents.
155 and 156 and 157	Proportionate distribution of areas of each class of tenancy and the relative importance of each.
158 and 159	Proportion of assets to the proportion in area.
160	Privileged rents.
161	Comparison of the last and present settlement incidences of privileged rents class by class.
162 and 163	Enhancement of privileged rents.
164	Raiyati rents.
165	Raiyati rents, comparison with last settlement.
166	Raiyati rents, differences prevailing in different completion blocks.
167	The cause of the general decline in thani incidence.
168	Effects on raiyati incidence of the present settlement.
169 and 170	Comparison by completion blocks.
171	Kotdesh block.
172	Lembai block.
173	Serai block.
174	Chowbiskud block.
175	Kotrahang block.
176	Rahang block.
177	East Athaisi and Damarkhand block.
178	Purbaduai and Oldhar block.
179	Khodar block.
180	Scattered touzies of Puri district.
181	Paschimduai block.
182	Banchas block.
183	West Athaisi and Matkatpatna block.
184	Comparison of raiyati rents in Puri with raiyati rents of other districts.
185	Comparison of raiyati rents obtaining in different part of Orissa.
186	Comparison of rents of special Puri areas with areas of Khurda and Puri.
187 and 188	Raiyati rents as affected by fluctuation in prices and population and discussion regarding relative incidence of thani and pahi rents.
189 and 190	Principles laid down by Government on which thani rents were to be assessed at last settlement.
191	Assessment of pahi lands at last settlement.
192 and 193	Effect on rents of movement in prices and population.
194	Causes which have in the Puri district taken off from the full effects of economic changes on rents liable to alteration.
195	Thani and pahi rents of the present settlement.

Miscellaneous Rents.

196	Chandna.
197	Tanki bahal.
198	Non-occupancy rents.
199	New assessment to rent.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 564 on, Odisha

Para.	Subject.
	ASSESSMENT TO REVENUE.
200	A.—Proprietary lands.
201	B.—Tenancies not tending against Government (assessed to Revenue).
202	C.—Sarat assessment.
203	Falkar, fruit tree assessment.
204	Fishery assessment.
205	General incidence of rents and valuation as compared with last settlement.
	ASSETS OF SETTLEMENT.
206	A.—Crotwh of assets since last settlement.
207 and 208	B.—Enhancement of assets at the present settlement.
209	Realisability of settled assets.
	PART V.
	REVENUE SETTLEMENT
210	Revenue settlement.
211	A.—Principles of revenue assessment at last settlement.
212	Principles of revenue assessment at present settlement.
	PRIVILEGED TENURE-HOLDERS
213	Proprietary tenure holders.
214	Zamindars.
215	Special provisions for special areas, (*a*) the recusant khas mahals, (*b*) the flooded areas.
216	Progressive increase of revenue.
217	B.—Effects on revenue.
218	Chowkidari funds.
219	C.—General effect on income.
220	Income of zamindars.
221	Income of proprietary tenure-holder.
222	Rasadi jamas.
223	Acceptance of settlement.
	PART VI.
	MISCELLANEOUS
224	Illegal cesses.
225	Entry of road and Public Works cess in the khatians.
226	Kists.
227	Arrangement of kists and latest days of payment best suitable for the zamindar.
228	Weights and measures.
229	Communications.
230 and 231	Roads.

Para.	Subject.
232	Occasional suggestions for improvement of communications made in the general reports.
233	Rivers (communication by water).
234	Railway.
235	Bungalows.
	TOWNS, MARKETS, &c.
236	Town, Puri.
237	Pipili and Gop.
238	Markets.
239	List of markets with particulars.
240	Post and telegraph office.
241	Schools.
242	General condition of the people. Quotations from the general report of pargana Kotdesh by Babu Prosanna Kumar Banerjee, Assistant Settlement Officer.
	Use of drugs.
	Food.
	Dress.
	Habitation.
	Furniture.
	Marriage.
	Religious festivities.
	Village community.
243	Condition of the people of other parganas.
244	Comments on the improvement, if any, attained by the cultivating raiyats with due regard to the economic problem of the country.
245	Condition of the people other than the cultivating class.
246	Condition of the people other than the priestly and writer class.
247	Condition of the people other than the trading class.
248	Condition of the people other than the artisan.
249	Condition of the people other than the unskilled labouring class.
250	Quotations from Mr. Nathan's note on Kotdesh of 1892 on wages.
	BRIEF HISTORY OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
251	Progress of settlement proceedings.
252	,, attestation.
253	,, assessment.
254	Sumary of the progress of settlement.
255	Names of Officers by whom rent settlement and revenue assessment were made.
256	Cost of operations.
257	Cost of survey.
258	Cost of settlement.
259	Total statement of costs.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 565 on, Odisha

COMPLETION REPORT on the Re-settlement of the Temporarily-settled areas of the Sadar Sub-Division of the Puri District.

PART I

STATISTICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SADAR SUBDIVISION OE THE PURI DISTRICT

Situation and Boundaries

1. Puri, the Southern District of the Orissa Division, is also the most southernly District of the Bengal Presidency. It lies between 19° 28' and 20°26' north latitude and between 85°00' and 86°30' east longitude. The district is, divided by physical feature, historical tradition and administrative arrangement into two distinct portions. The hill country to the north-west included in the Government Estate of Khurda occupies two-fifths of the total area of the district, and is known as the Khurda Sub-Division. The remaining three-fifths of the District known as the Sadar Sub-division consists of a deltaic alluvial plain stretching from the base of the Khurda Hills to the Bay of Bengal.

The Sadar Sub-Division is situated between 19°28' and 20°22 north latitude and between 85°12' and 86°30 east longitude.

It general shape is triangular. If we take the point where the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies meet on the coast line of the Bay to be the apex of the triangle then the base is the Cuttack boundary, a line 40 miles in length. The shore of the Bay forms the south-eastern and longer side about 90 miles in length, and the north-western and shorter side about 80 miles in length is the Khurda boundary.

Puri town, the head-quarters of the District, stands on the sea shore about half-way down the south-western side of the triangle, at 19°48'14" north latitude and 85°51'39" east longitude.

Area

2. The total area of the Puri District is 2,499 square miles. The area of Khurda Sub-Division is 971 square miles and of the Sadar Sub-Division 1,528 square miles. The present reports is concerned only with the temporarily-settled parganas of the Sadar Sub-Division. To ascertain the area of this portion it is necessary to exclude from the total the following items:—

I. Permanently-Settled Parganas—

i.	Marichpur	53·29	square miles.
ii.	Andhari	16·10	,, ,,
iii.	Malud	15·35	,, ,,
iv.	Parikud	67·52	,, ,,
v.	Bajrakot	17·08	,, ,,
vi.	Manikpatna	24·14	,, ,,
II.	Chilka Lake, so far as included in the Sadar Sub-Division ...	310·35	,, ,,
III.	Lands of Khurda Killa	42·	,, ,,
	Total	546·	,, ,,

There remains a balance of 982 sqare miles. This is not entirely temporarily-settled. A arge number of villages, portions of villages, and parcels of land are held revenue-free, and are altogether excluded from the areas of temporarily-settled estates. The area of these revenue-free lands amounts to 145 square miles.

There are also 10 square miles of permanently settled tenures within the Khodar khas mahals.

Lands occupied by various departments of Government and excluded from revenue-paying estates cover an area of 6 square miles.

If these items be excluded, the area of revenue-paying estates falls to 821 square miles. though the revenue returns show only 818 square miles temporarily settled.

Puri estates have lands in Cuttack District and some Cuttack estates lands in the Puri District. For the former an addition of 5 square miles and for the latter a deduction of 5 square miles has to be made so that no change is made in the temporarily-settled area.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 566 on, Odisha

Administrative Divisions of the Sadar Sub-Divisions.

3. There are two recognised divisions of the Sadar Sub-Division—the first Magisterial by thanas, and the second Collectorate by parganas. The former was originally made for purposes of Police administration, whereas the pargana was the old fiscal division obtaining from the days of the Hindu rajas. It is now proposed in Orissa as in Behar to extend the application of the thana and to make it the general unit for all administrative work. The Pargana division will submit only in certain estate registers and records for which an arrangement by parganas appears to be indispensable. Puri is divided into three thanas, viz., Gope, Pipli, and Puri, and into 24-parganas. The areas of the thanas are respectively :—

Gope	...	...	...	339 square miles.
Pipli	...	...	...	331 „ „
Puri	...	...	...	858 „ „
Total	...	...	...	1,528 „ „

This total includes 42 square miles of the Khurda Sub-Division, which for Police purposes is included in thanas of the Sadar Sub-Division,

The following is statement of the parganas arranged alphabetically :—

Name of Pargana	Area in square miles.	Name of Pargana	Area in square miles.
		Total brought forward ...	579·22
Andhari	16·10	Kerlo	20·18
Antrodh	53·20	Lembai	89.86
Astrang	8·97	Malud	15·35
Athaisi	52·13	Manikpatna	24·14
Bajrakot	17·08	Matkaipatna	10·48
Banchas	30·33	Merichpur	53·29
Chowbiskud	100·32	Oldhar	41·12
Damarkhand	29·49	Parikud	67·52
Kanman (Tappah) ...	6·50	Paschimduai	26·01
Kodar	27·46	Purbaduai	32·63
Kotdesh	182·08	Rahang	150·34
Kotrahang	55·56	Serai	67·32
Total carried forward...	579·22	Total ...	1,177·46

The pargana and thana totals do not tal , because thanas Pipli and Puri both include detached portions of Khurda Sub-Division, and thana Puri in addition comprises a large expanse of the Chilka lake which is not included in any pargana.

It will be seen from the above figures that thanas Gope and Pipli are of nearly equal size and are much smaller than thana Puri, but the latter includes besides the Chlika lake, Puri town, for which there are separate Police arrangements. Puri town is comprised in 16 survey villages and has an area of 2·92 square miles. If the town and the Chilka be excluded from the Sadar thana then we have for its true dimensions an area of 545 square miles with 786 villages. Even so reduced it is much larger than either of the other two thanas.

Of the parganas, Kotdesh is the largest with an area of 182 square miles, and Tappa Kanman the smallest with an area of 6·50 square miles. The average size of the pargana is 49 square miles.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 567 on, Odisha

4. There are 2,145 villages in the Sadar sub-Division, grouped as follows under their respective parganas and thanas.

Division into villages.

The area of the parganas in acres and the average size of a village in each pargana have been added :—

Name of Pargana.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Average area of village in acres.
1	2	3	4
p. Andhari	16·10	18	572
Antrodh	53·20	127	268
Astrand	8·97	16	359
Athaisi	52·13	70	477
p. Bajrakot	17·08	21	521
Banchas	30·33	58	335
Chowbiskud	100·32	180	357
Damarkhand	29·49	74	255
Kanman (Tappa)	6·50	18	231
Khodar	27·49	45	991
Kotdesh	182·08	355	326
Kotrahang	55·56	190	187
Kurilo	20 18	52	248
Lembai	89·86	234	246
p. Malud	15·35	10	982
p. Manikpatna	24·14	12	1,288
Matkatpatna	10·48	8	839
p. Merichpur	53·26	56	609
Oldhar	41·12	49	537
p. Parikud	67·52	61	720
Paschimduai	25·01	62	269
Purbaduai ... { Puri town	2·92	16	.....
Purbaduai ... { Rest of Pargana ...	32·63	73	286
Rahang	147·42	236	400
Serai	67·32	104	414
Total ...	1,177·46	2,145	351

The parganas mrked (p) are the permanently settled parganas. A similar statement to the above is given thanawar (including detached villages of Khurda, excluding Chilka lake.)

Name of Thana	Area in square miles.	No, of villages.	Average area of village in acres.
1	2	3	4
Gope	339	614	353
Pipli	331	794	264
Puri { Town	290	16	118
Puri { Rest of Thana	545	786	443
Total ...	1,218	2,210	351

These figures show that in the District as a whole there are nearly two villages to every square mile of country. Kotrahang is more thickly studded with villages than any other pargana. The permanently-settled parganas are the most sparsely populated, as they all comprise large unculturable areas of river, marsh and shore sand.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 568 on, Odisha

5. At the beginning of the last settlement there were 263 temporarily-settled estates in the Sub-Division. Their number has been increased by partition in the course of the settlement to 475. The distribution of estates by parganas according to the Collectorate registers is as follows :—

Division into Estates,

Name of Pargana.	Number of estate at last Settlement.	Number of estates at Present.
Antrodh	3	
Astrang	1	1
Athaisi	7	14
Banchas	18	41
Chowbiskud	13	16
Demarkhand	13	16
Kanman (Tappa)	2	2
Khodar	2	3
Kotdesh	16	35
Kotrabag	50	78
Kurilo	8	8
Lembai	7	7
Malud	3	
Oldhar	16	21
Paschimdual	36	109
Purbaduai	31	64
Rahang	21	22
Serai	8	8
Sultannagar	1	3
Saidabad	7	19
Total ...	263	475

Partitions have been most numerous in Paschimduai, Purbaduai and Kotrahang. In these parganas the process of sub-division has been carried to such a ridiculous extent that prior to resettlement they contained 57 estates paying less than Rs. 10 of revenue and 3 paying less than Re. 1.

A limit to the partition of temporarily-settled estates of the nature of that provided in Section II of the old Partition Act VIII of 1876 for permanently-settled estates has been provided for all revenue-paying estates in Section II of the new Act V of 1897.

Allowances were originally granted to zamindars on the theory that they relieved the State of the trouble, expense and risk of collecting the small sums payable by individual raiyats. When by excessive partition the amount payable by the zamindar becomes less than the amount realizable from the average raiyat the State gets no *quid pro quo* for the allowance it makes to the zamindar. This has been recognised in the new Act, and the line has been drawn at Rs. 10.

Revenue of Estates.

6. The extent to which estates differ in size may be judged from the fact that the largest estate in the District, *viz*, Kotdesh, touzi No. 44, paid before re-settlement a revenue of Rs. 81,082 and the smallest, viz., Salpuradong, touzi No. 479, a revenue of As. 14.

A classification of estates by former revenue yields the following results :—

Rs.	1 to Rs.	10 ...	...	64
Rs.	11 to Rs.	50 ...	...	131
Rs.	50 to Rs,	100 ...	...	75
Rs.	100 to Rs.	1,000 ...	...	177
Rs.	1,000 to Rs.	5,000 ...	...	31
Rs.	5,000 to Rs.	10,000 ...	...	1
Rs.	10,000 and over	...	...	5

The average amount of revenue was Rs. 604 per estate ; the estates which paid a revenue exceeding Rs. 2,500 may be specially mentioned ; they are in order of magnitude :—

Kotdesh, touzi No. 44 ...	Rs. 81,288 ...	Kotdesh and Antrodh pargana.
Delang, touzi No. 257 ...	Rs. 33,754 ...	Lembai pargana.
*Rahang, touzi No. 268 ...	Rs. 25,395 ...	Rahang pargana.
*Krishnanagar, touzi No. 270 ...	Rs. 19,583 ...	Seari pargana.
*Krishnachandar, touzi No. 270 ...	Rs. 12,651 ...	Chowbiskud pargana.
Kotsahi, touzi No. 6 ...	Rs. 5,392 ...	Katrahang pargana
Pipli, touzi No. 62 ...	Rs. 4,523 ...	
Khodar, touzi No, 251 ...	Rs. 4,189 ...	Khodar pargana (a Government estate).

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 569 on, Odisha

Killa Kokal, tauzi No. 421	... Rs. 4,163	... Chowbiskud pargana.
Killa Rovang, tauzi No. 130	... Rs. 3,383	
Killa Gobra, tauzi No. 189	... Rs. 2,514	... Athaisi pargana.

Three estates marked with an asterisk were during the late settlement held khas on account of the recusancy of the proprietors. The amount shown against them represents the average net income derived from them by Government over a series of 11 years.

Regrouping of estates in blocks.

7. The information that has been given above has reference to the old jamas payable by estates previous to the present revision of settlement.

In writing the assessment reports of the new settlement it has been found convenient to adopt an arrangement which differs slightly from the parganawar arrangement obtaining in the last settlement.

In the first place what may be called the obsolete or paper parganas—Mahal Musrud, Saidabad and Sultannagar—have been discarded. These were not territorial divisions of the District, but merely names given to small detached areas scattered over numerous parganas and included within the bounds of certain estates. In some cases they extend to the adjoining district of Cuttack. They have never been recognised as teritorial units by the Survey Department either at last or the present settlement. and their areas have always been included within the parganas to which they geographically belong.

In the next place, it has been found convenient in a few cases to group together and re-arrange parganas because they have possessed some important feature in common. The new divisions have been styled " Blocks," and are as follows :—

Name of Block.	Parganas included	Reason for arrangement.
Kotdesh	Kotdesh	Because more or less conterminous with Kotdesh estate touzi No. 44.
	Antrodh	
Khodar	Khodar	Because alike liable to inundation from the Debi and Prachi rivers.
	Kurila	
	Kanman (Tappa). ...	
	Astrang. ...	
East Athaisi and Damakhand.	East Athaisi and Damarkhand.	Because more or less conterminous with Killa Gobra and alike liable to inundation from the Prachi and Kadua rivers.
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.	West Athaisi ...	Because alike liable to inundation from the Kusabhadra river.
	Matkatpatna. ...	
Lembai	Lembai	Single pargana.
Kotrahang ...	Kotrahang ...	Do.
Pasehimduai ...	Paschimduai ...	Do.
Purbaduai, Oldhar ...	Purbaduai (includes Oldhar. portion of Matkatpatna and Athaisi).	Because alike liable to inundation from the Bhargahi (Adiabad breach), the Dhauna and Kusabhadra rivers.
Rahang	Rahang	Single pargana.
Serai	Serai	Do.
Chawbiskud ...	Chawbiskud ...	Do.
Bhanchas	Banchas ...	Do.

To these have been added the micellaneous items—Scattered estates.

The distribution of estates over blocks is as follows :—

Block.	Number of estates.	Area in acres (fraction omitted.
1. Kotdesh	39	123,300
2. Khodar	14	25,900
3. East Athaisi and Damarkhand	26	39,000
4. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna	10	16,800
5. Lembai	7	53,100
6. Kotrahang	78	28,000
7. Pachimduai	109	12,500
8. Purbaduai Oldhar	87	31,700
9. Rahang	22	68,800
10. Serai	9	40,300
11. Chawbiskud	16	56,600
12. Banchas	41	12,700
13. Scattered estate	27	14,600
Total ...	485	523,300

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 570 on, Odisha

The average size of an estate is 1,079 acres. But the largest, Kotdesh, has an area of 110,562 acres; and the smallest Kharidagi Mahure tauzi No. 487, an area of ·43 acres. Under the new settlement the classification of estates by revenue will be :—

	Number of estates.
Re. 1 to Rs. 10...	46
Rs. 10 to Rs. 50...	106
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100...	78
Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000	211
Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000	37
Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000	2
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000	4
Over Rs. 1,00,000	1

The variations in revenue will be from Rs. 1,04,324 (Kotdesh), to Rs. 1-2, and the average amount of revenue per estate Rs. 777.

8. To ascertain the average sizes of a holding and of a plot two different sets of figures must be considered.

Division into holdings and plots.

As the number of revenue free holdings and plots cannot be separated out from the number of revenue paying without an amount of trouble incommensurate with the object, the average size of a holding may be ascertained by dividing the total assessed area by the total number of holdings according to the settlement reports, while the average size of a plot may be ascertained by dividing the total area of the temporarily settled parganas by the total area of plots according to survey records. The figures so ascertained are :—

Total assessed area.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings.
373,300	204,400	1.8 acres.

Serial No.	Name of pargana.	Total area in acres.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Total number of plots.	Average size of plot 3÷5	Average size of plot 4÷5.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Antrodh	34,054	26,909	98,084	0·34	0·27	
2	Astrang	5,742	2,839	7,625	0·75	0·37	
3	Athaisi	33,363	12,893	42,116	0·79	0·30	
4	Banchas	19,413	14,804	50,051	0·38	0·29	
5	Chawbiskud ...	64,207	37,471	90,236	0·71	0·41	
6	Damarkhand ...	18,876	13,012	38,450	0·49	0·33	
7	Kanman Tappa ...	4,163	2,335	7,354	0·56	0·31	
8	Kodhar	17,579	12,215	50,759	0·34	0·21	
9	Kotdesh	116,325	92,504	404,724	0·29	0·22	
10	Kotrahang	35,560	29,246	120,601	0·29	0·24	
11	Korilo	12,916	8,081	26,309	0·49	0·30	
12	Lembai	57,597	45,184	162,766	0·35	0·27	
13	Matkatpatna ...	6,709	2,382	7,453	0·90	0·31	
14	Oldhar	26,319	12,195	28,117	0·93	0·43	
15	Paschimduai ...	16,650	13,642	55,134	0·30	0·24	
16	Purbaduai	20,888	16,559	45,959	0·45	0·36	
17	Rahang	96,097	73,992	210,840	0·45	0·35	
18	Seral	43,091	32,526	75,313	0·57	0·43	
	Total ...	629,550	448,791	1,521,891	0·41	0·29	

An alternative figure for size of plot has been given, the first inclusive and the second exclusive of the uncultivated area. The number of uncultivated plots is comparatively small, though the area is considerable. It would be difficult to separate out the number without elaborate examination of the records, and as it bears only a very small portion to the total number its inclusion does not much affect the value of the average.

It would appear from the above figures that the average holding comprises 7 plots. The average village being 351 acres in extent, will comprise on the average 92 holdings and 689 plots.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 571 on, Odisha

General description of physical features.

9. The Sadar Subdivision of the Puri District is the south western section of the Mahanadi delta It is flanked on the west by the hill country of Khurda, a continuation of the low ranges which separate the Native States of Nayagarh, Khandapara and Rampur from the valley of the Mahanadi. The boundary between the Sadar and Khurda Subdivision is a well-defined line running close to the foot of the hills and occupied by the Koakhai and Daya channels. The valley of the Daya is crossed by the hills at two points only—at Dhaulagiri, an isolated peak standing in a detached village of Khurda in north Kotrahang below the bifurcation of the Daya and Bhargabi ; and at Jagadalpur, where there is a line of low hills intersected by the new Puri Branch Railway. The highest peak in this range rising behind the Jagadalpur bungalow and crowned by an ancient Hindu temple is about 1[illegible] feet above sea level. Dhaulagiri famous for the Asoka inscription carved on a great slab of living rock near its base is about the same height.

The Sadar Subdivision crosses the Daya at two places only—in north-west Lembai where it encroaches on the Khurda uplands and encloses the small hills of Kanbagpara Anragarh ; and again in West Serai, where it diverges from the river for a distance of 2 to 5 miles and encloses some high land and rocky mounds in Garh Sanput

With these trifling exceptions the Sadar Subdivisions is an alluvial deltaic country, stretching without break from the Eastern Ghats to the Bay of Bengal.

The main portion of the delta is contained between the channels of the Daya on the west and the Khusbhadra on the east. Beyond the Khusbhadra valley is a tract of high inferior land where cultivation is varied by stretches of moorland interspersed with patches of forest and scrub jungle. This higher belt forms the watershed between the southern Cuttack and Puri section of the Mahanadi delta. It stretches from the head of the Sadar Subdivision in North Kotdesh through parganas Antrodh, Demarkhand, Banchas, and the Kodhar block to the marshes of Killa Marichpur. The Katjuri through its chief offshoot the Devi finds an outlet to the sea in Killa Marichpur through a network of creeks.

In the delta proper lying between the Daya and the Khushbhadra three more or less distinct areas may be distinguished. The parganas as its heads—Kotdesh, Kotrahang and Lembai—are marked by considerable diversity of level. The higher lands are occupied by small patches of forest, by extensive mango, jack and palang groves, and by village sites concealed from view in the foliage of banyan, tamarind, and other umbrageous trees Rice lands of varied levels fill up the intervals. The whole combines to form a pleasing picture, and the eye is nowhere wearied by dull flat expanses of plain country stretching unbroken to the horizon.

As we proceed further south we come to the second zone of the delta. There is here less diversity of level. Woodland scenery is rarer. The village sites are more exposed, and clusters of cocoanut, palmyra and date yalms take the place of the more leafy groves of the north. The only breaks in the monotony of the landscape are caused by the large rivers whose banks are fringed with tries and under-growth. Parganas Athaisi, Purbaduai, Odhar, Pachimduai, Rahang, Chowbiskud and Serai lie within this second zone. In the southern extremities of these parganas where we approaoh the third zone the aspect of the country is dreary beyond description. The land is flat as the surface of a teble ; it is only a few feet above sea-level,, and is mostly subject to river flood which converts whole tracts by turn into inland seas or marshy swamps. The village sites are huddled on the top of isolated mounds, some provided by nature, others constructed or developed by art. The trees, if any, round the homesteads are seldom more than a group of palms, so few that they can be counted on one's fingers.

The last zone is the area lying beyond the line of cultivation. On the south-east it is a belt of sand along the sea coast varying from 1 to 4 miles in breadth ; on the south-west it is the great expanse of water called the Chilika Lake. Along the coast is a line of sand hills which the rivers of the delta find it difficult to pierce. The Khusbhadra on the east finds an obstructed outlet to the sea ; but the Bhargobi, after flowing due south for nearly 50 miles, finds it can make no head way through the shore sand, throwing off some of its volume into the Sar Lake and the Samang Pat, two shallow lagoons to the east and north of Puri town, then turns abruptly to the west and makes its way to the Chilka.

The Chilka Lake

10. Chilka lake occupies about one-fifth of the total area of the Sadar Subdivision. It is the great basin into which the rivers of the southern delta empty themselves. On the west it is flanked by the Khurda hills. On the east it is divided from the sea by a belt of sand and a group of low islands formed by silt deposit. A small opening of two or three hundred yards connects its waters with the sea and admits the tide. The lake is fresh in the rains and salt in the hot weather. The depth varies from a few inches to a few feet, and its area fluctuates with the season, with the intensity and duration of the annual river floods and with the ebb and flow of the tide. The normal area of the portion included in the Puri District may be taken to be 310 square miles and the average depth about 4 feet, An ornate description of the lake and its scenery may be found on pages 22 to 25 of Sir W.W.Hunter's "Statistical Account of Puri" and in volume I of the same author's Orissa."

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 572 on, Odisha

The soil.

11. Save in the west, where the subdivision encroaches on the laterite uplands of Khurda and on the south and east where the shore and forms a belt of varying width, the soil of the Sub-division is of the normal alluvial type found in deltaic country. There is every variety of admixture from almost pure sand to almost pure mud. Generally speaking the lighter soils, the sandy loams, are most abundant in the north of the district where there is much diversity of level. The black soils are found more widely in the lower levels of the southern parganas.

There are several native classifications of soils, as viewed from different points of view. Perhaps the most general is the division into—

Pal land the riverside silt-enriched soils on which miscellaneous crops of tobacco, sugar cane, arhar, kulthi, etc., are grown, and

Jal land, the ordinary rice lands within the embankments.

In the ruidad of pargana Rahang soils are divided into the following classes, which may be taken as typical :—

1. *Diha*, homestead land (including the garden as well as the house site).

2. *Kala* (black land) lying below the village site ; the land over which the washing water of the village is poured and all village refuse is thrown.

3. *Gora* (light coloured land) the ordinary crop land,

4. *Nadipatu* (river clay), the land on the river bank enriched by alluvial deposit (*c.f. Pal* land, above).

5. *Sarpalu* (watery land), as for example in the dalua tracts of the Sar Lake and the Samang Pat.

There are numerous names again for the different varieties of ordinary crop land according to composition, colour and other peculiarities. I have found the following names in use :—

Balichar.—Pure sand out of cultivation.

Balia or *Baliara.*—Sandy soil just fit for cultivation,

Balia matal.—Sundy loam, the most common of all soils and varying much in composition and fertility.

Goria matal.—Soil mixed with pebbles and small stones, usually high land recently reclaimed.

Dudhia matal.—(milk coloured).—White soil, very friable and fairly fertile ; grows fine paddy.

Telia matal,—A damp clay soil with an oily appearance ; fairly common and not unfertile.

Sudh matal.—Purely muddy soil.

Chaulia matal.—Brownish soil. very friable ; common and fairly fertile.

Pansia matal.—Ash-coloured soil, not uncommon and also fertile ; very friable.

Kimhiria matal.—Slate (crocodile)-coloured soil ; something like the preceding.

Telia Balia.—Intermediate between *balia matal* and *telia matal.*

Dhaulia matal.—Greyish-white soil.
Nalia matal.—Red soil.
Haldia matal.—Yellow soil.
} Called from their colours, which are due to peculiarities of local origin ; usually fertile.

Janha matal.—An inferior variety of *chaulia matal.*

Hadua matal.—Coloured like bone, and of hard consistency.

Khulti matal or *Khari matal.*—A chalky soil ; fairly fertile.

Chikta matal.—Sticky, muddy soil often found in the bottom of tanks,

Kala matal.—Black soil, usually of low levels ; the most fertile of all (to be distinguished from *kala mati*—the land round the village site).

Nunia matal.—A soil which from some peculiarity of composition becomes saltish in the hot weather. It abounds near the Chilka. The sub-soil I suppose gets affected and the saline impregnation gradually pervades the upper soil and gives it a bluish-white appearance.

Nunia (called *nuni char* while out of cultivation) soil which has been inundated with salt water and has not recovered ; may or may not be in cultivation. This is also common in the Chilka side villages.

Frequency and fertility of soils.

12. When village notes were compiled in camp, raiyats used to be asked to give estimates of the produce of different soils. These estimates were anything but correct, and always fell much short of the truth. They varied considerably from village to village. I give for what it is worth a table which shows for each class the number of times it is mentioned in the village notes and the average produce assigned by the raiyats.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 573 on, Odisha

Class of soils.	Number of times mentioned	Average produce in gownies—4.6 Bal. seer.
Balia or Baliara	4	75
Balia Matal	74	95
Goria Do.	1	30
Dudhia Do.	7	83
Telia Do	11	85
Sudh Do.	25	106
Chaulia Do.	53	95
Paunsia Do.	12	100
Kimbhria Do.	5	88
Telia Do.	5	70
Dhoulia Do.	5	110
Nalia Do.	9	132
Haldia Do.	4	115
Janha Do.	3	90
Hadua Do.	1	120
Khalli Do.	1	80
Chikita Do.	3	90
Kala Do.	19	161
Nunia Do.	15	66
Nunia	5	80

The average for 262 entries comes to 98·7 gownies = 454 Bal. seers This is of course an under statement; an addition of 50 percent at least would be required to make the estimates an approach to truth.

River system

13. The range of hills which separate the Native States and the Puri District from the southern valley of the Mahanadi ia pierced by that river at Naraj, a village 7 miles above Cuttack town and about 10 miles from the northern angle of the Sadar Subdivision of Puri. The Mahanadi, after emerging from the Naraj gorge, throws off to the south one of its chief affluents, the Katjuri, which in its main stream is the principal drainage channel of southern Cuttack. The Katjuri opposite the town of Cuttack, and only a mile or two below the point where it leaves the Mahanadi, is tapped by the Kuakhai, which is the head stream of the Puri section of the delta. It has three main distributaries at Balianta, about 12 miles from its head; it sends off the Kushbhadra to the left, and at Sardaipur, 7 miles lower down, it divides into the Bhargovi continuing south, and the Daya inclining to the south-west. The most easterly of the three rivers. Kushbhadra, makes its way by a more or less direct line to the sea and forces a sluggish passage through the shores and about half way between Puri town and the mouth of the Devi river, under which name the parent stream, the Kathjuri, finds an outlet into the Bay. The most westerly of the three distributaries, the Daya, follows more or less closely the base of the Khurda hills and enters the Chilka Lake at its north-east end. The Bhargovi, the central stream of the Puri delta flows almost due south in the direction of Puri town, and finding itself checked by the shore sand, curves rapidly to the west and seeks the Chilka, into which it discharges itself by a network of channels, some of them linked with the Daya.

North-eastern rivers

14. The remaining rivers of the district are either tributaries and affluents of the three main streams, or local drainage channels. Begining from the east corner of tne district the following names may be noted : Killa Marchipur is drained by the Devi and its offshoots the Godokont, the Magranal and Kotai rivers. The Prachi carries down to the sea the dratnage of the border country between the two districts. It is joined at its mouth by the Kadua, another local stream which flows midway between the Prachi and Kushbhadra basins. The Kadua and the Prachi enter the sea between the two parganas Athaisi and Kurilo. The Kushbhadra receives no important contributions from the east; but on the west, at a point 6 miles from the sea, it receives, the whole of the drainage of the parganas lying between its own and the Bhargovi chaupels. The Dhanua with its sub-tributary the Mugai conveys this large addition of volume to the Kushbhadra, and the point of junction is said to be the lowest point in the delta. The distance of this point from the sea by a direct line is only 6 miles, but as the fall is very gradual, the river adopts a winding course and does not reach its destination till it has covered twice that distance. There is a constant struggle at the Kushbhadra mouth between the river current and the tide. The struggle has resulted in the formation of a sandy bar which effectively checks the river discharga in time of heavy flood.

Southern river

15. The Bhargovi, which is heavily embanked throughout, receives no tributaries of any note from the point of bifurcation at Sardaipur to its turning point north of Puri town. On the other hand it gives off some of its volume to the Sar Lake by the Bengai and Kunchi

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 574 on, Odisha

Nalas and to the Sameng Pat north of Puri by the Dhauria, East Kania and Athara nalas The excess spil water of these escape basins is carried by the Harichanden or Suna Mahi river through the sand in a line parallel to the sea front for a distance of nearly 20 miles, when it enters the Chilka near the Chilka mouth. About 10 miles from Puri this channel was joined by a small stream from the north called the"Naya nadi" or "Mew". This small stream was some 40 years ago artificially connected with the main stream of the Bhargovi, and now as the "Naya nadi" is one of the escape channels of the great river. The Bhargovi after turning to the west thus gives off two affluents to the south-east, *viz.*, the East Kania and the Naya Nadi. The rest of its progress is westward and north-westward towards the Chilka. It sends one offshoot. the South Kania, due west to the Chilka. The main stream then turns north and receives the Rathanchira, a tributary which conveys to it the drainage of the south-eastern half of the country between the Bhargovi and the Daya. Its course is again deflected west; and a network of channels carry its waters to the Chilka at the very point where the Daya enters the lake. The country between the two rivers Bhargovi and Daya has two chief drainage channels, the Rathanchira on the south and east, and the Nun on the north and west. The Rathanchira as remarked above joins the Bhargovi. The main stream of the Nun enters the Daya a few miles above its mouth, but it has numerous independent creeks connecting it direct with the Chilka. On its left bank the Daya receives several hill streams running down from the uplands of Khurda. The chief of these is the Gangua on the north and the Madagui on the south. The Gangua enters about the 10th mile, and the Madagui about the 28th.

Distribution of Puri rivers.

16. All the rivers of the district have one characteristic in common. In the hot weather they are beds of sand with tiny streams or none at all, while in the rains they receive more water than they can carry. This is only the common experience of an Indian river. The particular evils that result in the Puri District will be discussed in a subsequent section of the report.

In Mr. Taylor's report of 1871, on the Orissa Embankment, are two statements that show at a glance the distribution of the deltaic rivers, and of the local drainages in the District, and though prepared nearly 30 years ago, give an accurate description of the present order of things.*

Embankments.

17. The rivers of the district have from time immemorial been restrained within embankments, and the cultivated lands have been in a more or less efficient degree protected from the disastrous effects of inundation. Before attempting to draw parallels with former times, I will endeavour to give a brief description of the embankments as they exist at present. They on the are shown accompanying map ; to understand the map ; it is necessary to know the recognised distribution under the following 4 classes :—

Class I.—Canal embankments which are intended to be above high flood level, marked 0000 (There are none of these in the Puri District).

Class II.—Agricultural embankments, mostly above present high flood level, which will probably be permanently maintained at their present height, marked 0-0-0-0.

Class III.—Embankments which eventually it will probably be desirable to abandon, but which it is proposed to retain for the present, marked []—[]—[]—[].

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

Zamindari and abandoned Government embankments used to be shown in the maps by a zig-zag line thus ~~~~~ and classed V, but they have by recent orders been expunged from our records and need not be referred to.

It will be seen from the map that only the three principal rivers into which the Kuakhai breaks up, *viz.*, the Daya, the Bhargovi and the Kushbhadra, are embanked. The Kuakhai has on its right bank a Class IV embankment which is continued for a few miles along the Daya, The embankment is not in good repair and no serious attempt is made to maintain it. For the rest of its course on the right bank the Daya is devoid of embankments. The Kuakhai on its left bank is defehded by a Class II embankment up to Balianta, where the Kushbhadra takes off, and by the Pilgrim road which acts as a Class II embankment from Balianta to Sardeipur, where the second bifurcation occurs. The Daya left has a Class II embankment from the point of bifurcation to within a few miles of the Chilka. The Bhargovi is defended on its right bank by Class II embankment continuous from its parting with the Daya to a point a few miles from the Chilka. On the left the embankment is of Class III. Its line is first broken by the unrepaired Adlabad breach in the 6th mile. From Gabkand to the opening of the Kanchi river the embankment is of Class IV. Then follows a series of escape channels and openings near the westwards curve of the Bhargavi. Three tracts of country enclosed by these escapes are protected by ring embankments of Class III. The largest is surrounded by the Bhargavi, The East Kania, the Nayanadi and the Harchandi river, forming an oblong about 15 square miles in extent. The rest of the left bank of the Bhargovi and its affluent the South Kania is embanked by Class III bundhs to within a few miles of the Chilka The last few miles both on tha Daya and the Bhargovi are left open, because in flood time there is always a heavy back water from the Chilka, and embankments are useless.

* See Appendices II and III

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 575 on, Odisha

Class IV and a small stretch of Class III embankments are shown along the north shore of the Sar lake and the course of the Bengai river, but they have not been repaired for several years, and under present conditions are useless for the protection of the country lying to the north and east.

The Kushbhadra has a Class II embankment for 6 miles down the right bank, and a Class IV embankment not repaired and not countinuous for 12 miles down the left bank.

It has been stated in a previous paragraph of the report that the Devi River, an affluent of the Katjuri, enters the District in the extreme north-west corner. There is a short length of combined Class IV and Class III embankment along the right bank at the place where it skirts Khodar pargana. This is breached in many places, and it has been proposed, if not already decided, to leave it in disrepair.

From the above, it will be seen that the present policy of Government is to effectively protect the large central tract lying between the Daya and Kushbhadra channels, and to leave the rest of the district to take its chance. The tract to the west of the Daya and to the east of the Kushbhadra are practically unprotected. The mid tract between the Kushbhadra and the Bhargovi is one only partially protected in the northern half. In the southern half it is exposed to the mercy of the annual floods.

A list of the existing Class II, III, IV, and of the abandoned Class V embankments, taken from the records of the Public Works Department, forms Appendix IV to this report. From this it will be seen that the distribution by classes is as follows :—

Class.		Miles.	Feet.		
II	...	97	1,336	...	To be retained permanently.
III	...	113	3,494	...	To be retained temporarily.
IV	...	46	1,790	...	Probably to be abandoned.
V	...	62	1,405	...	Already abandoned.

The total length of the existing embankments (Class V excluded) is 257 miles 1,250 feet.

As it was only a few years ago that the present policy of abandoning embankments supposed to be useless or injurious was inaugurated, it would have been interesting to contrast the average cost of maintenance before and after; but I have not been able to get the figure necessrry for comparison.

In 1896-97 it appears that 257 miles 1,340 feet of Puri embankments were maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,792, or Rs. 139 per square mile, as against an average cost of Rs. 247 per mile in Cuttack and Rs. 182 per mile at Balasore. (See Government Resolution No. 209-I.D., dated the 18th February 1898).

With this we may compare the statements found in the statistical account of Puri, that the total length of embankments In 1866 was 316¾ miles with 43 sluices, maintained at an annual cost of £ 7 16s. or Rs. 156 per mile ; that is at a total cost of Rs. 49,413,

The figures of a single year, taken at random, do not, however, convey much information. In 1896 there were heavy breaches, which swelled the bill of costs.

It has not yet been decided definitely what will be the ultimate fate of the embankments of Class IV. From the revenue point of view, I do not think that it would be judicious to abandon those on the Kushbhadra left, on the Bhargovi left, on the Bengai and on the Sar Lake. But the embankments on the Bengai, the Bhargovi left and the Sar are more or less useless if the Adlabad gap remains open. If then it is decided to leave the Adlabad gap *in statu quo*, there is not much to be gained by maintaining the others.

Effects of floods on embankments.

18. The volume of water poured in to the puri District by the Kuakhai channel varies enormously from year to year. The carrying capacity of the embanked channels that conduct this water to the Chilka and the sea varies also with the distance from the head of the delta. To properly appreciate the condition of the problem, we want to know, first, what is the estimated discharge from the Katjuri into the Kuakhai in years of high flood. We than want to know the carrying capacity of the distributaries of the Kuakhai at various distances from the head of the system. Distances of 25 and 40 or 50 miles would supply data from which could be estimated the effect of floods on the upper and lower sections of the district respectively. The Superintending Engineer of the Orissa Circle has kindly given me some notes from which it appears that the estimated discharge of the Kuakhai at head, in the exception ally high flood of 1842, was computed to be 334,483 cubic feet per second, and that the high flood discharge may in future be estimated at 277,180 cubic feet per second.

In a report of Major Harris, made in 1858, the discharge capacities of the Kuakhai distributaries at a point 25 miles from Cuttack were estimated as follows :—

Daya ...	...	...	33,100 cubic feet per acre.
Bhargovi	...	...	59,220 ,, ,,
Kushbhadra	...	...	9,853 ,, ,,
		Total	102,173

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 576 on, Odisha

After the flood of 1872, it was estimated that in their lower reaches these rivers could only discharge 45,000 cubic feet per second. It is evident then that, even in a year of very ordinary flood, when the discharge is, let us say, only half of the high flood discharge, the Puri rivers are unable to contain within their banks the volume of water passed into the district through the Kuakhai even within the first 25 miles ; there must be a discharge of the excess. Under present conditions the spill in ordinary years occurs over the right bank of the Daya through the Adlabad breach in the Bhargovi left, and over both banks of the Khusbhadra about 20 miles below Cuttack. The relief thus afforded prevents breaching of the embankments lower down.

As regards the phenomena to be witnessed in exceptional years, we have ample evidence in the flood reports of 1892 and 1895.

The flood of 1892 was remarkable for its intensity, and that of 1896 for its duration. In 1892 the most serious breaches that occurred in the important embankments of the Daya Bhargovi and Kushbhadra were the following :—

On the Doya Left (Class II), at Madhepur in the 8th mile.

On the Bhargovi Right (Class II), none serious, *Left* (Class III), at Adlabad in the 6th mile ; Gabkand in the 23rd mile.

On the Kushbhadra Left (Class II), at Jogisahi in the 1st mile.

These breaches occurred at places that are always weak points in the embankments. The breaches in the Daya left are caused by the return to that river of the great volume of water escaping across the Class IV embankments of the Kuakhai and Daya right bank. The flood water takes the direction of the Gangua Nala, and returning to the river at a point where the channel is constructed, impinges on the left embankment almost at right angles. After breaching the embankment and the Puri-Khurda road, the water makes its way across Lembai pargana. Some of its volume returns to the Daya south of the Jagdalpur hills, and again imperils the embankment. The rest seeks the Chilka through the channel of the Nun river. The left embankment of the Daya has not only to withstand the volume of this returning flood water, it is also endangered by the flood poured against it by the Mandagine, a tributary which in addition to its own volume, receives by a sub-tributary called the Rajna much of the flood that had spread over the west Daya tract. Breaches in the lower left embankment of the Daya are thus inevitable in years of heavy floods.

The Bhargovi right (Class II) is the most efficient of the district embankments, probably because on account of the breaching of the opposite bank and the relief so afforded to the river it gets less work to do than any other. It rarely gives way save in the lowest reaches of the river near the Chilka, where breaches have no serious results and flooding is inevitable.

The Bhargovi left (Class III) is the most troublesome of the embankments. Breaches have occurred so frequently at Adlabad in the 6th mile that since 1895 it has been decided to leave the gap open. The serious results that flow from this policy have been described in detail in the special report on Purbaduai, Oldhar parganas, and it is hoped that the question will receive reconsideration in the light of its relation to land revenue. The next weakest point is at Gobkand. No breach occurred here in 1896 because of the relief afforded by the Adlabad gap. The embankment from Gobkand to the head of the Kanchi outlet is shown in the maps as Class IV. I have not seen this portion of the embankment, but hope that it is not proposed to abandon it and intensify the misfortunes of the flood-afflicted parganas to the east. The relief afforded to the river by the Adlabad breach and the escape channels near Puri is such that no breaches occurred in the lower embankment during floods of 1896.

The Kushbhadra left embankment (Class II) is so aligned that breaches are inevitable in years of high flood. The embankments are funnel-shaped from the head of the stream downwards, and the contraction of the flood water volume can have no result but one. It is suggested by the Superintending Engineer in the report of 1896 that a gap be left at the point of breach. This, in my opinion, would be fatal to the prosperity of Kotdesh, one of the richest parganas of the district, accounting for over one-fourth of its total revenue. It cannot be argued that because an embankment is bound to give way in exceptional years, it should not be maintained in ordinary year, when its beneficial effects are inestimable. Raiyats will cultivate their lands and pay their rents if they know that they will be protected in ordinary years. They are resigned to the misfortunes of exceptional year, but they cannot be expected to face cheerfully a certainty of calamity.

19. To complete the account of the effects of floods on embankments, I make no apology for quoting Mr. Inglis' (Superintending Engineer's) note of January 27, 1897, which sums up the existing situation, and is to some extent a declaration of policy :—

State of embankments in 1896.

"*Para.* 8. *Kuakhai Branch* :—The Kuakhai branch leaves the Katjuri on the right bank just below the Ganjam road, and flows through the Puri District. The chief peculiarity of this branch is that it has no large channel leading directly to the sea. The greater part of the water carried by it has to pass to the sea through the Chilka Lake. The channels by which the water is conveyed to the Chilka can in their lower portions carry only about 45,000 cubic feet per second as compared with 334,483, the estimated discharge of the Kuakhai near its head in the flood of 1872. It is therefore obvious that, whenever there is a high flood, a considerable part ot the Puri District must become a lake for the time being.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 577 on, Odisha

"The flood entering the Kuakhai is first guaged at Kajeepatna. The reading here on 25th July was 81·68 as compared with 82·63 in 1892. Roughly, about three-fifths of the total discharge of the Kuakhai flows into it directly from the Katjuri main stream, and about two-fifths come into it a little lower down across the Ganjam road from the spill over the right bank of the Katjuri. The next guage is at Balianta, 14 miles below. At this place the Kushbhadra branch leaves on the left bank. The highest reading of the year here was 71·35, that of 1892 having been 73·05. The Kuakhai in this length is embanked throughout on the left bank. There was a small breach in the 10th mile which caused no damage and which was soon closed. On the right bank the Kuakhai is not embanked for some distance from its head; lower down there is a more or less continuous marginal embankment, but it is not of much importance, and it is among those which have been scheduled in class IV. This was overtopped and breached in several places. The Kuakhai continues beyond Balianta for seven miles as one stream. It then, in Sardaipur, splits up into the Daya, which is the larger stream on the right, and the Bhargovi on the left. This was not breached, or over-topped, but some injury was caused by erosion. The highest reading of the gauge at Sardaipur was 53·67 as compared with 55·67 in 1892.

"9. *Daya Branch.*—The Daya Branch, commencing at Sardaipur, continues as one stream unirl it reaches the Chilka Lake. It has a continuous embankment on the left bank, which is able to stand a moderate flood such as that of 1895, but is bound to be overtopped and breached in a high flood such as that the present year.

"10. *Kanti Breach.*—The first breach occurred in the 11th mile. It is 960 feet in length, and the scour at the deepest part went down to 34 feet below the crest of the embankment. The gap will be closed either in the former line of bank, or by a ring bund, as may be found more economical. Breaches occurred here in 1872 and 1892, and as the flood way of the river narrows owing to high ground on the right bank just below this place, a breach here is inevitable in very high floods. It does not appear to be within the bounds of practicability, nor, if it were, would it in my opinion be desirable to raise the left embankment to such a height that it may pass all floods without breaching. This being so, there would appear to be only two alternatives—the one to leave things as they are, making good breaches when they occur; the other to construct at suitable sites on the left bank, escapes or overflow weirs, which would give the required relief to the river. The water from this breach passed off along the course of the Noona river. It is reported to have caused damage to the Khurda-Piplee road to have breached the newly constructed railway embankment close to the bridge over the Noona river, and to have brought down many huts in the villages.

"11. The next breach occurred in the 18th mile. It is 340 feet long and 16 feet deep from crest of embankment. This is said not to have caused much damage. The water passed off down the Noona river.

"The third breach took place some days after the first two in the 28th mile, and did not cause much damage, as the country had already been flooded by the water from the first breach. It was 300 feet long and 16 feet deep.

"In addition to the above breaches, some damage was caused at several places by erosion which will have to be made good either by slope cutting with stone pitching or by retired lines of embankment.

"12. At the Kanti gauge, which is 11 miles below Sardaipur and just below the first breach described above, the highest reading of the flood of this year was 37·95 as compared with 37·35 in 1892. In the latter year there were, however, in additinn to a breach of 930 feet at the same place as the breach of this year, two other breaches above in the left banks aggregating 700 feet in length.

"In this case, as in all others where the guages are situated below the points at which the embankments breach, the readings are in themselves no criterion of the magnitude of the flood. They are useful as indicating the volume of water passing at a particular point in a particular flood. The right bank of the Daya is now, except for a few miles near the head, open to flood throughout.

"13. *Bhargovi Breach.*—We may now return to Sardaipur and consider the Bhargovi branch. This runs as one stream for 29 miles when, near the point where it is crossed by the Puri road, it throws off on the left bank of the Kanchi branch. Further on it throws off also on the left bank the East Kania, the Nayanadi and the South Kania branches, and what is left of the Bhargovi finds its way to the Chilka lake in conjunction with the Daya.

"When I say that the Bhargovi flows as one stream up to the point where the Kanchi takes, I refer rather to past than to present condition. For several years in succession a breach occurred at Adlabad in the 7th mile of the Bhargovi on the left bank; it was decided last year to leave the breach open. About half the discharge of the Bhargovi passes out through this gap, and will take the course of the Dhamooa river, which lower down joins the Kushbhadra. Part of the combinded discharge passes directly into the sea through a channel much obstructed by sand, and the remainder has to pass through the Sar Lake and on past Puri parallel with the coast, till it finds an exit through the sand ridges to the sea. With the exception of this gap the water in the Bhargovi was within its banks (natural and artificial) till near its end, where, owing to the water escaping from the breaches in the left bank of the Daya river overtopping the banks, it joined in the general inundation.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 578 on, Odisha

"14. *Kushbhadra Breach.*—As has been mentioned above, the Kushbhadra branch takes off from the Kuakhai at Balianta. This channel is now embanked for a few miles at its head, only the embankments lower down having been abandoned as useless.

"The present declared policy is to maintain the embankment on the right bank for a little over 6 miles, and on the left bank only for about half a mile, where it protects a village. As was mentioned in the report on the flood of 1895, there is a weak place in the right embankment close to the head, where a breach has occured for several years in succession. This breach was closed by a strong bank in the early part of this year, and would probably have stood an ordinary flood. The unusually high flood of this year rose to the crest of the old embankment and broke through a short distance above the new bank. This breach quickly spread, and the whole of the old gap was opened out again. It seems a little doubtful whether we should not accept the situation and allow for an escape here. The water escaping at this place joins that from the Adlabad breach on the Bhargovi, and takes the course of the Dhanua river to the Sar Lake. In the meantime the gap will be closed by a strong bank, which is likely to be effective for some years at all events."

State of the district during flood.

20. The notes that have been given in the preceding section refer chiefly to the effects of flood on embankments, and take little note of the effects on the country at large. To Mr. Inglis' report is attached a map which shows roughly the area affected by floods and the areas free from flood and is here reproduced. The area which is coloured blue represents the area which was submerged in 1896. The portion of the blue which is shaded with lines represents the area which, under present conditions, is liable to inundation in years of ordinary flood. The facts may be put briefly thus. In ordinary years the tracts liable to inundation are—

(1) The West Daya tract, including West Lembai, West Serai and Balbhadrapur (of Khurda Subdivision) ; results serious.

(2) The Dhanua basin, including the greater portion of parganas Purbaduai, Oldhar, Matkatpatna and a small portion of Kotdesh and Rahang parganas ; result serious.

(3) The Samang Pat, north of Puri, suited for dalua cultivation. The inundation is a necessity, not an evil.

(4) The lower reaches of the Kadua and the Prachi rivers : damage slight.

(5) Portions of parganas Kodhar, Kurilo, Tapa Kanman. This is due to the inefficient state of the Khas Mahal and Public Works Department embankments on the south bank of the Devi.

The effects of inundation are most disastrous in tract (2), where the water lodges for a longer period than elsewhere on account of the inability of the Kushbhadra to discharge its volume quickly. It is also by far the largest of the tracts, and the annul loss of Government revenue, if the existing policy is continued, cannot be estimated at less than Rs. 4,000. The loss of zamindars and raiyats is many times that amount, but cannot well be gauged and reduced to figures.

In years of extraordinary flood the only portions of the district not liable to inundation are :—

(1) Kotrahang.
(2) Paschimduai.
(3) East Rahang.
(4) South-east Chowbiskud.

The whole of the rest of the district is converted into a lake for the time being. The effects are least disastrous in the northern parganas, where the groundfall is sufficient to carry off flood water before irremediable damage has been done Kotdesh, Lembai, Antrodh, Damarkhand and Banchas may be placed in this category. The parganas further south are liable to suffer very heavy loss of crops The loss in bad years is unusually disastrous in those parganas which even in ordinary years are subject to flood.

The problem of protecting the district from river inundation is a difficult one. It cannot, I think, be said that the present situation is very satisfactory, and it will not, I believe, be accepted as final. The problem is to conduct a given amount of water from the head of the district to the Chilika and the sea by channels that reduce to a minimum the chance of danger to the cultivated area.

In ordinary years the emanked channels of the Kuakhai distributaries are equal to the task. In extraordinary years they are unequal to it. The object to be aimed at is to conduct the excess water in directions by which it will do least harm. At present it is allowed to spill into low-lying areas, where the results are most harmful ; while on the other hand complaints are made that where flood water is wanted on the shores of the Chilka to neutralise the salt impregnations of the hot weather tides, a sufficient supply of river water is not now obtainable.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 579 on, Odisha

I make the above remarks with all due deference to the opinion of experts, as the problem is surrounded with professional difficulties which I huve not the technical knowledge to estimate. It is further complicated by the claims of other tracts and by the want of funds. My chief object is to draw attention to the extent of the damage that is caused in certain areas by the present arrangement. A careful perusal of the Departmental Reports of recent years leads me to think that the damage in these areas has not been fully realized and considered

Salt floods.

21. A word should be added about the liability of certain tracts to salt inundation. All the rivers of the District, whether they enter the Chilka or the sea, run dry in the hot weather and are then liable to have salt water forced up their channels by the action of the tides and the strong breeze which blows from the south for several months of the year. When the rivers are embanked and the tides high and the breeze strong the salt water overflows and does much damage to the cultivated fields. The tracts specially liable to this misfortune are a belt of about 5 miles round the shore of the Chilka in parganas Chowbiskud and Sarai, and the lands situated on the lower reaches of the Kushbhadra, the Prachi, the Kadua and the tidal creeks of the Kodhar block.

Fields deeply submerged do not recover fertility for a period of 3 or 4 years. The crops are therefore precarious in tracts liable to this visitation. For such areas river inundation is highly beneficial. The saline impregnations get washed out of the soil by river flood, and the effects of tidal flood are counteracted. But for this happy contingency, many large stretches of country would doubtless lie waste along the Chilka shore. There have always existed salt embankment in a more or less fragmentary condition. An attempt was made in 1896 to improve these bundhs, but the work was not completed. The subject has been fully discussed in the Khasmahal reports of Sarai and Chowbiskud parganas, and I understand that an effort will be made in the cold weather of 1898-99 to complete the line of embankments. (Written in July, 1898.)

Embankments and liability to inundation at last settlement.

22. Mr. Taylor's embankment report of 1871 supplies a mass of interesting information regarding embankments as they existed then, and as they were shortly after the last settlement. His report embodies the results of enquiries made at the suggestion of the Embankment Committee which sat after the great famine of 1866-67. The object of the enquiry was to ascertain what obligations had been imposed on Government by the settlement of 1837 as regards the up-keep of embankments, and to report how these obligations were being fulfilled. Mr. Taylor found as regards Puri that Government had nowhere covenanted to either construct embankments or to maintain them in repair, but he states that as a matter of fact, "it has always been the custom for the Government to construct and keep up any embankment that might be required."

All the existing embankments were elaborately measured, described and detailed, and suggestions were made for their improvement It does not appear that, save in the matter of the Adlabad breach, the embankments of 1870-71 were in a better or worse condition than at present. The Daya right had practically been abandoned; the Daya left, the Bhargovi right and left were maintained in good repair. The Kushbhadra right for about 13 miles was in good condition and the left was in great disrepair. The embankments on the smaller streams, some described as Government and some as zamindari embankments, were all in a state of great neglect; the Chilka embankments were in a condition almost exactly analogous to that of the present year.

Mr. Taylor gives some interesting extracts from a report made on the Puri embankments in 1858 by Captain Short, Superintendent of Bengal Embankments (pp. 73-76). The parganawar statements prepared by Captain Short show that the condition of the district in his time was worse than it is at the present day. It is curious to note that in discussing the case of pargana Kotdesh he uses the words.—

"Before such large volumes of water found their way down the Kuakhai (*vide* the Katjuri river), this pargana could be irrigated and drained at pleasure, but of late years it has suffered in the extreme from the floods breaking the embankments and topping the Puri road; but when the equilibrium is restored at the head of the delta, and a supply of water given commensurate with the channel, the prosperity of this tract will be restored."

This indicates that a few years before the words were written (probably before the great flood of 1855) the volume of water carried through the Puri District was much less than it was in 1858 and than it is now. Both in 1858 and later in 1871 there was under consideration a plan of erecting a weir across the head of the Kuakhai to regulate the Puri water-supply.

The cost was estimated in 1871 at one lakh of rupees, equal to two years' cost of the annual repairs which then amounted to Rs. 50,000. The project has long ago been abandoned.

From Captain Short's statement it may be gathered that the Kodhar embankments were much neglected, and the country seriously liable to inundation.

Kotdesh suffered from breaches in the Kuakhai and Kushbhadra embankments.

Paschimduai was suffering from breaches in the Bhargovi embankments.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 580 on, Odisha

Purbaduai was two-thirds lying waste, and of *Oldhar* only one-seventh was cultivated on account of the disrepair of the Bhargovi, Sar Lake, Bengai and Dhanua embankments.

(The condition of these two parganas was worst, if possible, than at present.)

Rahang was liable to serious inundation, and the only remedy suggested was the regulation of the Kuakhai discharge.

Kotrahang had suffered serious damage of late years, and there could be no remedy save that suggested in Rahang.

Lembai was in the like condition to Kotrahang and Rahang.

Serai and Chowbiskud were very unfavourably placed on account of the absence of salt embankments.

Astrang, *Kanman*, *Damarkhand*, *Banchas*, *Matkatpatna*, *Antrodh*. were beyond the influence of the embanked rivers, but not protected from the local streams, and various improvements were suggested. Compared with the above, present conditions show considerable advance and improvement. From the hopeless way in which Captain Short speaks of any policy other than that of regulating the supply at the head of the delta, it would appear either that the volume of water passed by the Kuakhai is now less than it was in 1858, or that the plan suggested was of his own devising and was commended to the exclusion of others. Whether it is a solution applicable to the present situation, it is for others to say; my intention in examining these old records was merely to ascertain whether zamindars and raiyats have any grounds for making the suggestion that in the earlier years of settlement, revenue and rents pressed less heavily than now, because of the greater efficiency of the embankments. Whatever may have been the position prior to 1855, it would seem that at least since that year the reverse has been the case, and that, with the exception of the single tract affected by the Adlabad breach, zamindars and raiyats are much better off now than they were 30 or 40 years ago.

Rainfall and temperature

23. There are three stations for the registration of rainfall in the Sadar Subdivision, *viz.*, Piply, Puri, and Gope. The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall monty by month at the three registering stations, (1) normal, (2) for 1897 :—

Name of month.	Puri.		Pipli.		Gope.		Average.	
	Normal.	1897	Normal.	1897.	Normal.	1897.	Normal.	1897.
January ...	·28	...	0·33	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·28	Nil
February ...	0·78	4·25	0·38	·30	0·51	1·07	0·55	1·87
March ...	0·61	2·55	0·82	4·78	0·62	3·43	0·68	3·58
April ...	0·45	0·08	0·20	Nil	0·11	0·22	0·25	0·10
May ...	3·02	1·40	3·56	0·96	4·40	Nil	3·66	0·78
June ...	8·06	5·12	8·17	4·35	7·81	4·05	7·96	4·50
July ...	9 80	19·91	10·92	14·06	10·53	18·35	10·41	13·10
August ...	10·38	6·57	13·58	8·61	12·06	6·83	12·00	8·33
September ...	10·36	9·59	10·59	4·54	11·65	4·62	10·86	5·25
October ...	8·90	8·17	5·60	8·38	6·92	9·94	7·14	8·83
November ...	3·48	7·58	2·05	2·03	5·08	4·11	5·53	4·57
December ...	0·80	0·14	0·22	0 29	0·24	0 08	0 32	·17
Total ...	56·62	65·36	56·42	48·30	60·18	52·70	57·74	55·45

It will be seen that in normal years the variations are very slight between one station and another. This is as one would expect in a flat country where the interval from one station to another does not exceed 25 miles. In 1897 there was excess rain at Puri and a slight defect at Pipli and Gope; but the rain was well distributed, and a bumper harvest all over the district was the result. In 1896 the rainfall was heavier than normal, but there was practically nothing after August. The heavy rains of June and August caused floods which injured the crops, and the subsequent drought completed their ruin.

Temperature.

24. Puri Town is situated on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, and its temperature is equable all the year round. It rarely falls below 70° or rises above 90°. In the hot weather a strong fresh sea breeze blows up from the south and renders a temporary stay there an agreeable change from the accustomed heat of the plains. Puri cannot yet be styled a hot-weather resort or a favourite watering place of Bengal It has been till lately too much cut off from the world to be of much importance, but it is now connected with the East Coast Railway by a branch line, and already there are indications that Puri will be sought after in the hot weather. When railway communication with Calcutta has been established, we may expect it to become a place of pilgrimage to seekers after health as well as to devout Hindus.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 581 on, Odisha

Puri town is situated in the south of the district, while Cuttack is only 7 miles from the northern extremity. The temperature of the district generally may be supposed to lie between that recorded at Cuttack and that recorded at Puri. I give in tabular form a note about the temperature of 1897, for which I am indebted to the Meteorological Reporter of Bengal:—

Month.	Puri.			Variation between Puri & Cuttack.		
	Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.
January	82·3	73·8	65·1	—4·7	—1·3	+1·9
February	85·7	79·8	73·8	—6·5	—1·5	+3·5
March	87·2	81·9	76·6	—8·9	—3·0	+3·0
April	90·7	85·1	79·5	—9·2	—3·6	+2·1
May	71·0	86·6	81·0	—10·8	—6·2	+1·5
June	89·9	85·6	81·0	—8·1	—4·1	+0·3
July	88·5	83·9	79·4	—3·1	—1·6	+0·1
August	87·6	83·4	79·2	—0·3	+0·4	+1·0
September	89·5	84·8	80·1	+1·6	+1·8	+1·9
October	88·8	82·8	76·7	+0·7	+1·3	+1·9
November	83·5	76·1	68·7	+0·2	+1·1	+2·0
December	79·6	69·9	60·2	+0·5	+1·7	+2·9
Average ...	87·0	81·1	75·1	—4	—1·2	—1·5

It will be seen that it is only in the day time and for six months of the year that Puri has an advantage over Cuttack. During the months of August to October residence in Puri is very trying. The temperature is high, the atmosphere laden with moisture, and the breeze, which blows so strong in the hot weather, is absent. It is curious that taking the whole year round, Puri should have a maximum average 4 degrees below Cuttack, and a maximum average 1½ degress above Cuttack. This alone shows within how narrow limits the Puri temperature ranges.

Climate.

25. The climate of the Sadar Subdivision is generally salubrious; save in certain swampy tracts of the Chilka, it is free from malaria. Perhaps the Subdivision can be divided climatically into 4 tracts—the northern parganas, free from water-logging in the rains, are the healthiest; the flooded parganas of the south are often submerged for over a month, and cannot but be unhealthy when the water is draining off and drying up; the cost belt, though always cool, is often unpleasantly moist and is apt to be enervating after long residence; the Chilka belt is damp in the rains and the atmosphere is disagreeably saline in the hot weather. On the whole, there is not much to complain of I may add the testimony of personal experience by saying that I have been in the district for the better part of the last 6 years and have been into every nook and corner of it without contracting illness of any form.

PART II.

AGRICULTRAL ECONOMICAL AND HISTORICAL SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

System of agriculture.

26. On this suuject I can not do better than quote *in extenso* the notes of two Settlement Officers, Mr. R. Nathan and Mr. E. H. Walsh, who both spent a number of years in the district, and in the course of preparing soil maps gained a more intimate acquaintance with the raiyats, with the crops, and with the facts of cultivation than it has been possible to do under latter conditions, when the assessment problem reduced itself more or less to an acceptance of the existing situations. Mr. Nathan's work was carried on in Kotdesh, one of the northern parganas and Mr. Walsh's in Rahang, Serai and Chowbiskud, the three southern parganas adjoining the Chilka Lake. Their notes therefore throw light on the system of cultivation as carried on in two characteristic tracts, the northern tract with higher levels more or less free from inundation and a preponderance of beali, laghu and medium sarad rice, and the southern tract of lower level, more subject to flood and cultivated chiefly with their heavier sarads, bara dhans and spring rice.

27. Mr. Nathan's note on Kotdesh is as follows:—

Extract from Mr. Nathan's note on Kotdesh on crops, vegetables, food-grains, etc.

(*h*) *Crops, vegetables, fruits and trees.*

Food-grains.

Rice.—There are four main classes of paddy grown in Pargana Kotdesh corresponding to the four seasons of the year—spring (dalua), summer (biali), autumn (laghu), winter (sarad). The last is the most important crop. Dalua is divided from the other three by

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 582 on, Odisha

marked distinctions. Biali is grown on much the same land as chota laghu and under very similar circumstances. There is, however, this marked difference, that whereas chota laghu is usually transplanted, biali is always sown broadcast. Sarad is grown on lower land than laghu, and is cut at a later season. There is no marked line of distinction between the two ; the higher sarads and lower laghus merge gradually one into the other.

Dalua is very little grown in Kotdesh. There is nothing in the pargana to compare with the large fields of dalua grown on the marshy plains of Rahang. Its cultivation is confined to a few villages in the low tract of land comprising the south-east portion of the pargana, and to one or two more scattered villages in which advantage is taken of a small marsh or shallow tank to grow a small quantity of the spring crop. Cultivation of this nature is said to have increased of late years by way of experiment, The sort of paddy grown is inferior ; the high land " panichi " seed is used in Sahebnagar. Sowing is performed in January, and the crop is reaped early in April. The land is said to require ploughing about four times. It yields a low rate of rent.

Biali is grown on the high lands of the village and, except on inferior soil, is followed by kulthi or some other bazi crop. It occurs chiefly in the high lands of the north of the pargana and in the villages I have called the typical villages of the centre. It is not abundant in the low tract of the south-east. The best biali is grown on the " kalamati " soil in the vicinity of the village site. In the typical village this is often the best land and pays the highest rate ; in some cases the rate for first class low sarad is higher. The narrow tract of land between the embankment of the river produces a good biali crop, but a crop very liable to inundation. The worst biali is to be found sometimes followed by kulthi, sometimes as an ekfasli crop on high light soils in the neighbourhood of waste land or recently cultivated from waste. There are large tracts of this inferior biali in the villages of the north ; it occurs also as a frequent irregularity in the typical villages of the centre and in the villages on the river side. The best biali land produces in a good year about 1½ bharans per acre. Inferior land produces as little as 20 to 40 gounies. The rate for such land varies as a rule from annas 6-3 to annas 12-6 rising to Re. 1-2 and in a few instances to Rs. 1-9. The high biali lands are the first to be ploughed ; the operation begins with the advent of the rains. The land requires ploughing 7 to 8 times, or even more frequently. Sowing should be finished early in June. The crop is never transplanted. The cultivation is more hazardous than that of winter rice. If there be not abundant rain within eight days to a fortnight from the time of sowing, the crop is materially injured or entirely lost. The biali harvest is in August and September before the laghu is reaped.

The laghu and sarads form a long, range comprising crops grown on most diverse levels and classes of soil. The following list is by no means exhaustive, but gives examples of five typical classes into which the series devides itself :—

1. CHOTA LAGHU	...	Panichi. Saura.
2. MEDIUM LAGHU	...	Asina. Motra. Chota Champa, Bara Pankha. Dhoya Madhabi.
3. BARA LAGHU	...	(*a*) Nandi Machkanta, Bangalla. Machkanta. (*b*) Champa.
4. SARAD	...	(*c*) Kadalia Champa. (*d*) Bara Pakhia. (*e*) Balvadra Pakhiya.
5. BARA DHAN	...	Kajra. (*f*) Kalasira. Dhaura Champa.

The five classes are arranged in the descending order of the levels of their occurrence.

Chota laghu is the worst of the five classes. It occurs on much the same soils as inferior biali, the same land being some years cultivated with biali and some years with panich and saura. The yield varies from 20 to 80 gounies the acre, and the rate of rent from annas 6-3 to annas 12-6 rising to Re. 1-2, and rarely Rs. 1-9, the same rates as for inferior biali. Medium laghu, bara laghu, sarads and bara dhan are sometimes to be found altogether lying in terraces one below the other. The medium laghu lies immediately below the biali dofasli, and the bara dhan comes at the bottom of the slope. In the majority of cases the lower levels are the most fertile and pay the highest rates. Where, however, the village is very liable to inundation, or the soil of the lower levels is for some reasons inferior, one of the higher levels produces, taking the average of a course of years, the best crop. Thus in Anjira, where the lew soil is described as inferior (Noya jay), there is a staircase in which the rate rises with the level until the region of chota laghu is reached, when the rate again falls. Successive rising levels so respective rates of Rs. 1-9, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2-12 per acre. In the same village there is another plot of low but good soil, sarad

(*a*) Nandi Machkanta—Small fish-bone.
(*b*) Champa—A species of flower.
(*c*) Kadalia Champa—The plantain-coloured champa,
(*d*) Bara pakhia—Large winged.
(*e*) Balvadra pakhia—White winged.
(*f*) Kalasira—Black veined.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 583 on, Odisha

paying at the rate of Rs. 3-4. Again in Anantapur, a village liable to inundation, the lowest sarad pays only Rs. 1-10-12 an acre, whilst the level next above pays Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 3-3-6. High chota laghu in the same villages pays annas 8-10 to Re. 1-1-8.

The best medium laghu is grown on good soils just below the biali dofasli, and is itself often followed by a second crop of kulthi or mugh. Inferior asina and motra occur on less ertile land as a rule in the vicinity of chota laghu. In high villages preferring a wet season, nandi and champa are the lowest forms of paddy that occur. If the village is well watered and suitable for the cultivation of mugh, these lands yield a high rent. Bara pakhia, balvadra pakhia and kadalia champa are grown on low and first class soils, and yield as a rule the highest rate of any form of sarad.

Kajra and kalasira are coarser forms of rice. As a rule they are grown on land liable to inundation, but yielding in a favourable season a very large outturn, amounting to 2½ to 3 bharans an acre.

Champa and kajra are frequently grown in the shallow beds of small streams from which the water disappears after the rainy season. The smaller and shallower of these streams are called "jaris." Those rather larger are named "jaras". The rice in the streams is often liable to inundation ; when this is not the case, the land is esteemed very fertile and pays a high rate. I have already described the occurrence of these streams in the high villages of the north of the pargana.

The following figures represent approximately The outturn per acre under favourable circumstances of the different class of laghus and sarads:—

Chota laghu	...	...	...	50 to 60 gounies.
Medium laghu	...	...	...	100 „ 120 „
Bara laghu	...	...	...	140 „ gounies to 2 bharans,
Sarad	...	...	...	2½ „ 2¾ „
Baradhan	...	...	...	2½ to over 3 „

Narsingbhog, kalajori, sabdhan, kedargundi and dianbhog are the best qualities of grain produced in the pargana. They are cultivated and eaten only by the mukaddams and more substantial raiyats. They are grown on high sarad and low bara laghu levels ; the produce is rather less than that of champa and nandi grown on similar soil.

Kedargundi is cultivated on rather higher land than the other species. The highest undisputed sarad rates I have encountered whilst making soil maps are Rs. 4-9-3 and Rs. 5-6-3 an acre, both in lakhiraj bahal mouzas. The rates from village to village and even the rates in the different chaks of the same village very very capriciously ; the following are the operations involved in high class paddy cultivation (sowing) such as mukaddams and will-to-do raiyats engage in.

(1) Ploughing begun as soon as a downfall of rain permits and continued until the end of May and June. After rain the higher lands are first ploughed, the lower after an interval of a few days. High land requires ploughing more frequently than low. Kajra and kalasira require ploughing only two or three times, champa about four times, nandi five or six times and chota laghu as many as six or seven times. A plough and bullocks can plough from three-quaters of an acre to an acre during the course of a day. The furrows are not made straight across the field and then again at right angles to the first direction. The plough is drawn round the field in rings parallel to the outlines.

(2) Manuring immediately after ploughing.—The land is manured to the extent the raiyats' means allow. All lands, except perhaps the lowest level receiving silt deposit, requires manure. In practice about 25 to 50 per cent. of the lands receive some sort of manuring. The best manure is "khata," cow's dung and mud; and inferior manure is "gara." mud from the bottom of the nearest ditch. The raiyat derives part of his khata from his own cattle, the rest he purchases from gowalahs. The gowalahs dig pits into which they throw the droppings of their animals. In the rainy season this mixes up with water and mud and is ready for use. The word khata means "pit refuse or what is dug in," being derived from the Sanskrit khat, past participle of khan, to dig (see Statistical Account of Puri). The raiyats buy the pit as it stands. A pit containing 3 to 4 bharans of manure is sold for about 8 annas. Four bharans of khata are considered an ample supply for an acre.

(3) Sowing should be completed by the end of June. About 10 gounies of send are used per acre.

(4) Benshana performed about a month after sowing, when the plants are already well above the ground. Where there has been enough rain to thoroughly soak the land and leave water standing on the top, the land is again ploughed through the water. The plough is only drawn once round, or occasionally on high lands twice. It is of great importance that this operation should be performed as soon as possible. The season is considered very unfavourable if it cannot take place by the end of July.

(5) Kalamohi.—A few days after the benshan the mohi (rake) is passed once over the crop to sweep it into the mud and water.

(6) Bacha (weeding).—About eight to fifteen days after the kalamahi' should be done in August.

(7) Kela.—At the time of weeding, shoots are transplanted to the portion of the filled where they are scanty from places where they are growing to thick.

(8) Darbacha.—The second weeding by them, who can afford it. Fifteen days to a month after the kela.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 584 on, Odisha

(9) Balunga or Jotabacha.—The weeding out of balunga or eared paddy. Balunga consists of shoots from the crops of former years, useless themselves and choking the growth of the new plants. On high land, transplantations must be resorted to eardicate the balunga.

(10) Harvesting.—First the chota laghu, then the bara laghu, and lastly the sarad and bara dhan. The harvest continues from Kartik to Falguna (October to February). Laghu is reaped from October to December, sarad from December to February. To facilitate the harvesting, the crop is first levelled by a bamboo. The ears are then cut off and tied in sheaves. The khar (straw) and pal (leaves) are also made into bundles.

(11) Carrying from the field, stacking, and husking.

Transplanting is, it is said, performed chiefly for the eradication of balunga. It is required more on high than on low lands. Panichi and saura require transplanting almost every year, medium and bara laghu once every three of four years, and low champa very rarely. A man can transplant about three gunts in a day.

Khar and Pal.—An acre of average quality paddy produces about two bharans or 1,000 bundles of khar. Two bharans of khar sell for about one rupee. The pal produced in the same land sells for about 8 annas.

Cost of cultivation.—Take good nandi or champa land paying Rs. 3 rent an acre and consider the high cultivation described above.

Operation 1. Ploughing.—Suppose (1) a plough and bullocks plough in one day three-fourths of an acre ; (2) the hire of plough, ploughman and bullocks for a day is 3½ annas ; the rate varies from about 3 to 4 annas ; (3) the land is ploughed five times, cost Rs. 1-7.

Operation 2. Mannuring.—Suppose (1) four bharans used ; (2) four bharans can be purchased for 8 annas. Cost & 8 annas.

Operation 3. Sowing.—Suppose (1) labour included in operation 1 ; (2) 10 gounies of seed used ; (3) price of 10 gounies of seed is 12 annas. Cost 12 annas.

Operation 4. Benshana.—Included in No. 1.

Operation 5. Kalamohi.—Cost trifling, say one anna.

Operation 6. First weeding.—Suppose (1) 15 men are employed for one day ; (2) rate of wages in the weeding season is 2 annas. Cost Rs. 1-14-0.

Operation 7. Kala.—Included in No. 6.

Operations 8 and 9. Darbacha and Balunga bacha.—Suppose (1) five men employed for one day ; (2) rate of wages as above. Cost 10 annas.

Operation 10. Harvest—Suppose (1) 15 men employed for one day ; (2) rate of wages as above. Cost Rs. 1-14-0.

Operations included in No. 11.—Total cost about Re. 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Total cost of the 11 operations	8	2	0	
Allow 10 per cent interest and profits	0	13	0	
Rent...	3	0	0	
Total ...	11	15	0	(say Rs. 12).

From total cost value of khar and pal, remainder Rs. 10-8-0. The present normal price of paddy is 16 gounies to the rupee. At this rate the produce of good champa or nandi land must according to the above calculation, in order to pay the former 10 per cent outlay on the expense of the field operations, and to yield Rs. 3 rent per acre, bear a produce of 2 bharans and 8 gounies.

Next to consider the less elaborate cultivation of the smaller raiyat, yielding a lesser outturn. Little hired labour is used. The raiyat and his family perform most or all of the work with their own hands and with their own implements and cattle. In the following estimates, I take, however, the money value of the labour of the raiyat and his cattle, and of the use of his implements at the price for which he could sell them in the market :—

Operation 1.—Suppose that the land is ploughed four times only and make use of the other suppositions employed before. Cost Re. 1-3.

Operation 2.—Suppose the raiyat manures one-quarter of his land and that half the manure he procures from his own cattle and as "gara," and that for the other half he purchases half a bharan of khata at the same price as before. Cost is 1 anna.

Operation 3.—As before, 12 annas.

Operation 4.—Included in No. 1, as before.

Operation 5 —As before, 1 anna.

Operations 6 and 7.—As before, Rs. 1-14.

Operation 8.—Not usually attempted.

Operation 9.—Labour of one man for a day, cost 2 annas.

Operation 10.—As before, 1-14.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 585 on, Odisha

Oparation 11.—As before, Re. 1.
Operations 1 to 11.—Total cost, Rs. 6-15 (say Rs.7).
Rent Rs. 3.

Total Rs. 10.

From total cost deduct Rs. 1-8 for price of khar and pal, remainder Rs. 8-8.

According to the above calculation, and on the same supposition regarding prices as before, an acre of good nandi or champa (ekfasli) must yield an outturn of 1 bharan and 58 gounies to repay the raiyat for the labour of himself and family and the use of his tools, and at the same time to pay a rent of Rs. 3.

The Millets, Mandia and China.—Mandia is grown on high, inferior, light, and sandy soils, paying low rates of rent. It is to be found as a rule with inferior biali and with kulthi. The high villages in the north of the pargana abound with it. The largest stretch I have met is in village Bhubanpur close to Balianta bazar on the pilgrim road). It is also extensively grown on the higher inferior lands of the centre of the pargana. It is sown in May if the rainfall is favourable, ripens in August and September. It requires ploughing four to seven times, and is both sown and transplanted. Under favourable circumstances the produce amounts to 20 gounies. The present price is 10 to 11 gounies per rupee.

Kakari Mandia is a variety. It receives its name from the idea that it derives sufficient moisture from the dew. I have, however, always found it artificially irrigated. It is a winter crop, being sown about the end of February and reaped about the middle of April. It is not of frequent occurrence.

China is grown in small quantities as a rule on low sarad soils in the neighbourhood of water. It is sown in November and December and reaped in March and April. In the absence of rain artificial irrigation is required. If the season be unfavourable the "jal bhan" must be repeated about four times. The land requires frequent ploughing. I have been told as many as ten times. On good land the produce amounts to about 16 gounies. It is not sold in the market. The cultivators eat it thrown into boiling water and seasoned with salt. It is not regarded as food for bhadralog.

Pulses—Mugh, kulthi, arhar, biri, chana, and khesari.

Mugh is grown in large quantities all over the pargana on low and medium-level paddy lands. It is planted as soon as the drying up of the rain water permits, and is harvested in March and April. A rainy cold weather is a good mugh season. The best crop is produced on low paddy lands. Under favourable circumstances the outturn amounts to 20 gounies. The grain is esteemed by all classes.

Kulthi is largely grown as a second crop to biali and chota and medium laghu. The best kulthi is produced on riverside lands and round the village site. The worst is grown as a second crop to inferior biali and chota laghu, or as an ekfasli crop on still inferior high soils. Immediately after the biali is cut the land is ploughed for kulthi. It must be ploughed seven or eight times. The mohi is then passed over two or three times. The seed is then sown and the mohi again passed over. The crop is cut in February or March. It is a somewhat hazardous crop, and it is therefore difficult to give the outturn of an average year. If the rain is not timely, the crop is liable to great loss, or even total destruction. The best outturn is harvested on riverside lands, and in a favourable season amounts to 40 gounies. In dofasli lands near the village site the produce per acre does not exceed 25 gounies. The average price is about 12 gounies to the rupee.

Arhar is not extensively grown; its cultivation is confined to poor soils I have met with nothing to compare with the fine arhar crops of Central Bengal. It is to be found with mandia and inferior kulthi. It is sown in July and reaped in November. The price is 4 to 5 gounies the rupee.

Biri (kalai) is not frequently met with. It is grown as a second crop to good biali and laghu land. China is also but little grown. It is cultivated under the same conditions as the better class kulthi. The produce is about 10 gounies the acre; the price 6 to 7 gounies the rupee.

Khesari, a small seed-grain rarely met with. The circumstances of its cultivation are similar to those of china.

Oil-seeds—Gaba, rasi, sarisa, peshi.

Gaba (castor-oil) is grown in considerable quantities on the riverside and round the village site. It is sown and reaped with the other winter crops. The produce under favourable circumstances amounts to about 20 gounies per acre. The present price 6 to 7 gounies per rupee. The oil is used for illumination*. They give it internally, and use it externally in the cases of inflammation.

*The plant, especially the red variety (lala gada), is used by the native kabirajes.

Rasi is cultivated in considerable quantities on good soils in the neighbourhood of water. It is sown in February and reaped in April and May. The plant requires a plentiful supply of water, and where the rainfall is insufficient, must be irrigated artificially. In a unfavourable season the artificial irrigation must be repeated four times. A field of 10 gunts requires

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 586 on, Odisha

about two bharans of "khata". From good land the produce is about 15 gounies the acre. The present price is about 7 gounies per rupee. It is not much sold. The cultivator use the oil themselves for food and for rubbing on their bodies.

Sarisa (mustard) and peshi (linseed) are grown on the best dofasli soils, both river site and village site. They are sometimes sown together with kulthi, sometimes alone. The circumstances of their cultivation are precisely similar to those of kulthi. Sarisa is not extensively grown, but peshi is a common crop.

VEGETABLES.

Baigun (brinjal) is grown in the village on dofasli and round the village site and by the riverside. It requires a good soil and the neighbourhood of water. It is sown on high land in June, and bears fruit from the middle of August to the end of November. The price in the bazar is, 1 to 3 pice for a Cuttack seer.

Saru.—Several vegetables are included under this head. They can be grown on any good soil in the neighbourhood of water. They are commonly met with on biali dofasli lands and in the village. They are sown in April and May, and do not ripen until February or March of the following year. After biali land has been cultivated with saru, it must be sown for two years with the ordinary dofasli crops before it is again fit for vegetables. The principal kinds of saru are ghantira, kiajari, sanka, and teli. The last is grown only on riverside lands. They require to be watered daily. Ghantira is the best sort. From January to March it sells from one pice a bissa of $1\frac{1}{4}$ Cuttack seers. From Mach to June the price is two pice a bissa. The produce per gunt is 20 to 30 bissas.

Kharra is a small vegetable with red stalk and bluish-green leaves. The are eaten cooked with rice. It is sown about March and cut after one month. It requires good soil near water. It is not extensively cultivated.

Mulo (radish).—Grown only on new soils on the river bank. It is sown in November and December. Seven or eight roots sell for a pice.

Sag.—Grown in the village by the side of water. Requires watering every evening. There are two main varieties—koshla sag and neutia sag; the former is grown in the cold weather, the latter in May and June. The cultivators eat it themselves and make presents of it to the bhadralog. It is not a common object of sale.

Boital pumpkin).—Grown on thatches of houses, on riverside lands and on light soils in the neighbourhood of water. Pumpkins trained on the thatch are planted in June and pipen after two months. Other varieties are sown in November to January and ripen in April and May. The price for a pumpkin varies from 4 to 10 pice according to the season.

Nau (white calabash).—Grown under the same conditions as pumpkins. Price also the same.

Alu (yam).—Grown in the bari as a rule under the partition hedge or *bhera*. Not as a rule sold. When sold, price is about 4 pice per bissa of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers. It is sown as soon as possible in June and ripens in the following February and March. The same plant yields for two or three years, the last year's yield being the best.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aku (sugarcane).—Extensively grown all over the pargana with the exception of the villages in the south-east. Requires high land with good soil and facilities for irrigation. Usually grown on riverside lands and on biali and laghu lands in the vicinity of the village site or near tanks. The cultivation is to be seen at its best in mauza Luna in the centre of the pargana. The same land cannot continually produce sugarcane; a rotation is necessary. Laghu or biali as a rule with a winter crop is grown for three to five years between each cultivation of sugarcane. The mukaddam and raiyats of Keonjar state that average price of the produce per acre is Rs. 150; this is the price of a little more than 20 maunds of gur. The Kotdesh kanungo states that his personal experience of high class sugarcane cultivation is that the cost amounted to Rs. 225 an acre, and the price of the produce Rs. 227-9. It is universally stated that the crop does not yield the cultivator a profit if you calculate in the cost the price of his labour and that of his family. The gross produce, however, is of great value in comparison with that of ordinary crops and the labour being his own, the raiyat is enabled by extra industry to pay his rent and satisfy his mahajan. The following is an account of the operations involved in high class sugarcane cultivation :—

(1) A drain is made round the field.

(2) Pits are dug in the ground, 2 haths in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ haths in depth, and 2 haths apart. The earth is piled up by the side of the pits. About 1,250 pits are dug in an acre.

This operation is performed early in November.

(3) The earth taken from the pits is left to dry for 15 to 20 days. It is then replaced.

(4) The land is thoroughly ploughed up. Including the ploughings now described and the ploughings alluded to below, a total number of about 60 ploughings is required. ploughings commence as soon as the earth is replaced in the pits. The land is ploughed three or four times, left a few days, then again ploughed three or four times, and so on. This continues until March.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 587 on, Odisha

(5) The land is then manured with khata, irrigated once (pani maran), and then ploughed two or three times over. With sufficient water within fifty yards, eight men can irrigate an acre in two days.

(6) The cuttings are then placed in the ground. They are four to six inches in length, and are placed end to end in linea.

One kahan of cuttings is required per gunt. They cost Re. 1. Total cost of cuttings is therefore Rs. 25.

(7) The mohi is then passed over the land.

(8) Fifteen days after planting the field is sprinkled by hand from gharris.

(9) Weeding (bacha).

(10) Fencing. Cost of material about Rs. 2.

(11) Andhi—Scraping away with the hands the earth over the cuttings until the young shoots appear. This process takes place in March and April.

(12) Manuring with piria (refuse left after pressing oil-seeds).

A little of this manure is sprinkled by hand round each shoot and then covered with earth. Cost of manure is about Rs. 3.

(13) A few days after the manuring the land is again irrigated (pani maran.)

(14) Troughs are then made with the kodali between each line of shoots. These troughs are called koras.

(15) The irrigation and trough process is repeated about eight times at intervals of 8 to 15 days. This brings the cultivator to June.

(16) After the leaves have appeared, piriya is again applied in the same manner as before but in greater quantity. Cost is about Rs. 6.

(17) If the rainfall is insufficient, fresh irrigation must continually be resorted to.

(18) Chakiguria—This operation is performed in July or August. The leaves which have now grown long enough for the purpose, are wound round the young cane to protect it from insects and the weather.

(19) Khariaband—Performed in the middle or end of August. Fresh leaves wound round the cane.

(20) In September a third and abundant manuring with piriya. Cost about Rs. 6.

(21) Bherabunda—Performed in October. Several canes bourd together with their leaves round them again for protection.

(22) Irrigation proceeds all through this period whenever the rainfall is insufficient.

(23) Harvest in February or March.

(24) Pera (pressing)—This is done with a press known locally as kai or gandi. The village carpenter supplies the kai with its appartenances for about Rs. 5. Five or six raiyats club together for the pressing. Eight bullocks working two at a time will press the produce of a man in about 25 days. The kai consists of three large upright wooden screws working one into another. The central screw is fixed ; the two outside screws revolve in opposite directions. The whole stands on a wooden frame. Below the frame and let into the ground is a receptacle connected with the frame by a pipe. The whole is turned by bullocks. A man sits on either side of the instrument and thrusts in pieces of split cane between the fixed and the revolving screw. The strips of split canes are wound into a rope, to which the operator is always adding a fresh strand. The strips of cane, after having been sent through the press in one direction by one man, are returned in the reverse direction by the other. Each piece is thus pressed twice. The juice runs through the pipe into the receptacle below.

The total cost of cultivation, apart from labour and the of hire bullocks and ploughs amounts to—

	Rs.
Piriya	15
Khata	6
Cuttings	25
Fencing	2
Kai	5
Total ...	53

Cotton (kapas).—Cultivated in considerable quantities as a winter crop. Usually grown on good biali or laghu land in the neighbourhood of water. The rotation is three years of ordinary dofasli crops and one year of cotton. It is sown about November and ripens in April and May.

Plaintain (kadali).—Grown extensively on river side lands, and less frequently in the homestead chaks. Planted in November, and first bears fruit in the second following April to June. The plant bears fruit for three seasons. The produce of the second year being the best.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 588 on, Odisha

After the third season the land is ploughed up, and must be cultivated for five or six years with paddy and bazi crops before it is again fit to bear plantains.

Palang.—These trees are largely grown in pargana Kotdesh for the sake of the oil which is crushed from their berries and largely used for illuminating purposes. The plantations form a striking and beautiful feature in the landscape. A tree at full fruit-bearing age produces about 20 gounies of berries in course of the season. The present priee is about 15 to 20 gounies to the rupee. The trees are grown chiefly by the riverside and on high lands near the village site. The young tree is transplanted when two to three feet high. It does not begin to produce fruit until ten years from the season of planting. It continues to bear fruit until it is twenty to thirty years of age.

Tobacco.—Grown almost exclusively on riverside lands. Requires elaborate cultivation and constant sprinkling by hand. It is some times cultivated "bhag" on mukaddami lands and sometimes on raiyati rent-paying land. Where the land does not pay a fixed rent, the rate exacted is very high, amounting to 4 annas a gunt or Rs. 6-4 an acre. In Mouza Attanta the mukaddam's bhag was said to amount to $2\frac{1}{2}$ joris, and there the whole produce to 5 joris a gunt (24 dasti padika). A jori consists of a pair of strings of dry plants. Each string consists of 50 plants suspended on a strip of screw pine leaf. The price of a jori is about 6 pice, and therefore the money value of the produce of an acre amounts to Rs. 25 by 5 by 6 pice, or Rs. 11-11-6. The crop is grown in the cold weather.

Pan.—Grown in small quantities on the high lands of a few villages.

The pan garden is styled "pan baraj." A very high rate is charged for land grown with pan, amounting to Rs. 9 and Rs. 12-8 an acre. This is in the nature of a tax on the cultiva, tion of the crop, for any high land in the village site will do for the purpose.

In the neighbourhood of pan is usually found jukar, a plant of which the long slender stems are used for training the pan plants. The rent imposed on this land is also very high, amounting, as a rule, to over Rs. 5 an acre.

Khajoor Trees.—Date palms are cut and the sap collected by men of the Sewal caste. Some of these persons live entirely by the profits of their caste work; others are also cultivators of land. They are to be found in many villages as chandna, thani and pahi raiyats. They make an arrangement with the authorities, get a patta, and produce it before the mukaddams of the village with whom they make an arrangement as to rent. The sum fixed on is usually one to two pice, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pice is rarely paid.

Mango topes—There are many fine mango topes in the centre of the pargana; further north they are not so common, and in the south they are rare. With the exception of the topes at Nimapara, there is not a single good mango orchard in the portion of the pargana surveyed this year. At the time of the last settlement a rent of two pice was fixed on all fruit trees. The Special Commissioner subsequently cancelled the arrangement and allowed all orchards to be held rent-free. Now orchards are cultivated under a particular tenure. Until the fruit trees grow to a considerable size, the land is capable of bearing the ordinary crops, and is in practice cultivated with them. The land is made over to a raiyat, who engages to plant and look after the orchard. In return for his services he is allowed to cultivate the land rent-free on the condition that he is to make the land over to the mukaddams as soon as the trees have grown up. In this way new orchards have been planted out in many villages. In Mouza Poorna Sasan 20 to 25 mans of land have gone out of cultivation in this manner.

System of agriculture according to Mr. Walsh's notion of the southern pargana.

28. Mr. E. H. Walsh writes thus of the system of agriculture followed in the southern parganas—

SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

"30. The greater part of all three parganas under report is cultivated with different kinds of rice. The statement of the total area of each kind of crop has not been compiled, but is available from the milan khasras for the four main classes, sarad, biali, dalua, bazefasal, and dofasal. Though in the milan khasra, biali has been shown separately, biali land is almost always dofasli, as the biali, also known as "sathika" from its taking sixty days to come to maturity, is reaped in Bhadra, August-september, leaving the land free for rabi crops. The crop generally sown after the biali is reaped is either birhi, in which case the land is known as "bili birhi" or kultha, in which case the land is known as "bili kultha." The former land is the better of the two, as birhi requires a better soil than kulha. In addition to birhi and kultha, the two most usually grown, the following crops are also grown after biali is reaped :—mung, barguri, mustard, cotton and castor-oil, though the latter is more commonly grown on nadipatu land on the banks of rivers.

"31. Sarad, the principal kind of dhan grown, is divided into three main classes—bara, majhla and laghu, although numerous varieties are comprised in each class.

"32. The distinction between these three classes as regards the land on which they are grown depends on the amount of water which they require.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 589 on, Odisha

Thus bara dhan is sown on land with most water, as low land, old river beds, and is reaped in December and January when this land dries, and is therefore later than the other two classes; majla is grown on land where there is a less depth of water, and come to maturity earlier than bara, and is reaped when this land is dry in November and December; laghu again requires less water than majla, and is therefore sown on higher land and reaped earlier when that land dries in September and October. In some cases laghu is sown on biali land, after that crop has been cut, if the tenants see that there is sufficient water on that land.

"33. The difference in the class of land on which these three main classes of rice are respectively grown makes a soil classification by crops possible and less liable to error than one based on the appearance or level of ground alone, which is liable to be modified by numerous circumstances.

"34. The better class of sarad land also bears another crop, which is sown after the sarad is reaped, and this, together with the better biali land noted above, is therefore dofasli.

"The crop swon on sarad land is generally—

"(1) Kaltha, sown in October or November on land on which early rice has been grown and reaped in February or March.

"(2) Kalai ditto ditto.

"(3) Mung, sown in January or February and reaped in March and April.

"(4) Chana, sown in December or January and reaped in March.

"(5) Cotton (kapas), swon in November and December, reaped in May or June. Other crops are also sometimes grown, but those given above are the principal ones.

"35. Another rice crop largely grown in Rahang is dalua, which shown on land that has been submerged as soon as the water leaves the land sufficiently to allow of its being 'puddled' with the plough. The date of which this crop is sown therefore varies with the level of the ground and the rainfall or flood of the preceding session being dependent on the date on which the land dries. Dalua is divided into two main classes.

"(1) Pia

"(2) Kasunda

"Though there are varieties of both.

"36, This crop is sown in distinction to sarad which is generally transplanted from seedlings previously grown. There are in Rahang mauzas, (e.g. Samang, Samang-Bhartipur, Taljung, Kanchi and others) in which the greater part of the village is under this crop, owing to their annually inundated.

"37. In addition to the above crops, the following are grown on special soils:—

"(1) Melons—On sandy lands in or near the beds of rivers, of lands that have become sandy from a breach in the river bank and consequent flood and deposit of sand. These are largely consumed in the hot weather when they come to maturity, and as they are frequently eaten in an ever ripe state, are a fertile source of cholera.

"(2) Tobacco.—This is grown on sloping land at the edge of river beds, on which there is an annual deposit of silt.

"(3) Castor-oil (Gab). Grown on similar land.

"(4) On homestead land,—

Baigun (Brinjal).
Holdi (Turmeric).
Potatoes.
Chillies.
Sag and other vegetables.

"38. The cultivation of pan or betel leaf is carried on in a group of villages in the centre of Rahang, forming together with the 'inkod' grass which is grown for the purpose of constructing the sheds ('barojes') to keep the pan from the sun's rays, the chief part of the cultivation of the village.

Bir Kisoripur Chandanpur, Bir Balbhadrapur, Tikarsarw, &c.

"39. The cultivation of this plant is peculiar. The trees when once planted will live for thirty or forty years if properly tended and pruned. The cyclone of November 1891, however, destroyed a large number of "barojes', together with the plants in them, one new plants have had to be obtained.

"40. Fresh earth is put on round the roots of the plants twice a month, and it is by this means that the plots of ground on which this crop is grown have risen to their present height. The age of a pan garden can be roughly estimated by its height above the surrounding land, and rise in this way about six inches a year.

'The earth for this purpose is dug from land adjoining the garden, and the hole thus made also serves as a reservoir for irrigation of the garden. The plants are watered four times a month, and manure of oil-cake (piriya) finely powdered is put round the roots once a month.

"41. The rate paid for this land is high, being for the best gardens Rs. 6-4 per acre, and this includes also the area required for growth of the inkod grass and for the water holes, and the tankidars of these villages are consequently prosperous.

"42. Rotation of crops is not followed, except in the case of sugarcane which is a crop very little grown in these parganas. In Rahang it has only come under my notice in two villages—

Dugal and Indipurduli.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 590 on, Odisha

"In the case of sugarcane the rotation observed in the following:—

"1st year	...	Sugarcane,
"2nd "	...	Mandua,
"3rd "	...	Kalai,
"4th "	...	Cotton.

after which the cultivation of sugarcane commences again. Manure is not very much used. The kinds in use are—

"(1) Cowdung, which is dried in small lumps and then reduced to a fine powder.

"(2) Ashes.

"(3) Khata or mud dug from the bottom of a tank or ditch, which is also dried and broken up fine.

"(4) Oil-cake, 'piriya' being the refuse of mustard-oil and pulang oil. This latter is the form of manure used in the cultivation of pan or the betel-vine.

"43. In addition to the above crops obtained by direct cultivation, there is to be taken into consideration the produce of trees, the principal of which are cocoanut palms.

"Palang trees, from the berries of which oil is extracted which is the soil almost exclusively used in Orissa for lighting purposes.

"Mangoes.

"Date palms rented for toddy, from all of which incomes are derived, and which are therefore the subject of assessment".

THE COST OF CULTIVATION

29. The cost of Cultivation.

There are only two points in Mr. Nathan's note on which I venture to offer some Comments. They are the cost of cultivation and the outturn of copies.

Mr. Nathan, it will be seen, puts the costs of cultivation of rice land at Rs. 8 when carried on entirely by hired labour, and Rs. 7 when carried on by the raiyat himself. One of the points to which attention was directed at the time of assessment work was investigation of cost of cultivation, and estimates were prepared by various officers. I find these differ in a very extraordinary way from officer to officer and from pargana to pargana.

Thus the following appear.

Name of Officer	Pargana.	Cost of cultivation.			Cost of implement to be used over 5 acres to last for 4 years.		
1	2	3			4		
Babu Balmukand Kanungo ...	Kotdesh ...	4	2	...	2	13	...
„ Shyama Charan Sen ...	Athaisi ...	3	7	6	2	14	3
„ Jotendra Mohan Singh ...	Damarkhand ...	3	5	...	2	4	...
„ Jagadis Chandra Lahiri ...	Kanman ...	4	7	6	3	7	...
	Kurilo ...	6	15	...	5	12	...
	Astrang ...	6	4	..	4	2	...
„ Ramkanai Pal	Oldhar ...	3	4	...	2	13	3

The cause of variation is partly that cultivation is less elaborate in some tracts than others, partly that items of expenditure have been omitted. Thus the officers marked * have left out the cost of harvesting and all have omitted the cost of carrying, stacking and husking. Harvesting cannot be done for much less than Re 1-8 per acre, and the other operations cost at least annas 12. If these be added, and it be borne in mind that Mr. Nathan's estimate is for the better class of land paying Rs. 3 of rent, it will be seen that his estimate of Rs. 7 does not much exceed to mark.

30. Implements for agriculture.

The average cost of tools may be assumed to be Rs. 5 spread over four years, and making an average addition of annas 4 to the annual cost of cultivating one acre, some of the tools last for more than four years, others for less, while some require annual repairs and others annual renewing. The average description may be taken to be 25 per cent. The tools wantd are :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Plough costing	1	6	0
1 Muttocks (kuri)	1	12	0
1 Spade (kanka)	0	14	0
1 Axe (kurali)	0	12	0
1 Seythe (da)	0	2	0
Rope	0	2	0
Total ...	5	0	0

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 591 on, Odisha