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

The cost of cultivation, as I should gather from a comparison of the estimate and from numerous enquiries, is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughing including bewshan	1	8	0
Manure	0	4	0
Seed grain	0	12	0
Weeding and miscellaneous minor operations ...	1	8	0
Harvesting	1	4	0
Storing	0	8	0
Proportionate cost of tools	0	4	0
Total ...	6	0	0

Agricultural labour

31. Now of the above items of expenditure, the raiyat in cultivating occupation of his own land supplies everything but the cost of weeding and harvesting, and as he lends a hand in these operations, we may assume that the hired assistance he requires costs him Re. 1 for each operation or Rs. 2 for the whole. Another Re. 1 will represent the value of the seed-grain which he has stored from the previous year's crop and the cost of his tools Rs. 3, will thus be the actual cost in addition to the value of his own labour.

EXTENT OF CULTIVATION

Extent of Cultivation

32. The total area of the temporarily settled parganas is 651, 291 acres. Of this, 463, 802 acres are cultivated, 33,561 acres are culturable, and 153,928 acres are unculturable. A copy of the milan khasra statements by thanas is given in Appendix V. As from a Collector's point of view the pargana statement has most interest, I extract from them the following statements which show for each pargana the proportional percentage of cultivated, culturable and unculturable lahd.

NAME OF PARGANA	Percentage of cultivated to total area	Percentage of culturable	Percentage of unculturable
1	2	3	4
1. Antrodh	79·1	7·7	13·2
2. Astrang	49·4	23·8	26·8
3. Banchas	76·2	6·8	17
4. Chowbiskud	58·24	5·57	36·29
5. Damarkhand	68·9	14·9	16·2
6. Khodar	69·4	8·8	21·8
7. Khotdesh	79·4	2·1	18·5
8. Kotrahang	82·3	2·5	15·5
9. Kurilo	62·5	15·5	22
10. Lembai	78·3	4·1	17·6
11. Matkatpatna	35·5	6·3	58·2
12. Oldhar	46·3	3·7	50
13. Paschimduai	82·5	2	15·5
14. Purbaduai	79·2	5·4	15·4
15. Rahang	75·5	1·8	22·7
16. Serai	75·5	5·3	19·2
17. Tapa Kanman	56	13·4	30·6
18. Athaisi	38·6	8·3	53·1
Total ...	7·12	5·1	23·7

Comparison by parganas according to their percentage of cultivated lands.

33. The parganas in which the percentage of cultivation most exceeds the average are Paschimduai and Kotrahang, which are both well protected by embankments from river flood. Kotdes, which is partially protected, comes next to Purbaduai, which follows Kotdes ; it must be said that the figures do not truly represent the present situation, and that since the first survey was made much land has been thrown out of cultivation on account of the calamitous floods of recent years. Parganas Antrodh, Banchas, Lembai, Rahang and Serai are partly protected by embankments, partly exposed to flood. In pargana Serai some of the lands shown as cultivated have gone out of cultivation.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 592 on, Odisha

Of the parganas in which the percentage falls below the average, Damarkhand, Khodar, and Kurilo run the average close. For the low percentages obtaining in other parganas there are special reasons. Thus in Matkatpatna, which has the lowest figures of all, and in Athaisi, which is not much better, about half of the entire area consists of a bell of shore sand varying from 2 to 4 miles in depth in which cultivation is a physical impossibility. The same reason applies to Oldhar and in a lesser degree to Tappa Kanman, Astrag and Chowbiskud. In all these four last parganas there is also considerable liability to inundation either from river or salt floods.

Of the thanas, Pipli which includes Kotrahang, Lembai, Paschimduai and Kotdesh is most highly cultivated. The percentage is 79. Thana Gope, which includes Athaisi, Astrang, Oldhar Matkatpatna as well as Antrodh and Banchas is the least highly cultivated. The percentage is 62 as against 71 in thana Puri, which oontains Rahang Chowbiskud and Serai.

34. The percentage of land that has been shown in the milan khasra statements as cultural is exceedingly small, only 5·1 per cent for the subdivision. This is probably an under statement. It may be expected that a large slice of the 24·7 per cent entered as unculturable will gradually be reclaimed as the increase of population presses harder on the resources of soil. It is noticeable that in the 5 perganas situate in the north-east corner of the district, viz :—Astrang, Damarkhand, Kurilo, Tappa Kanman and Khodar, the highest percentages of culturable are shown. There is a considerable amount of low scrub jungle in these parganas, and much of this has probably been entred as culturable. The differentiation between culturable and unculturable obviously depends much on the individual opinion of the Officer in charge of the survey party. The Amins working in the 5 parganas was probably working under the supervision of one and the same officer.

Extension of cultivation since last Settlement

Extension of cultivation since last settlement.

35. There are two sources from which the extension of cultivation since last settlement can be estimated. The first and less reliable guide is a comparision of the survey records of 1937 41 wit the present millan khasra. More reliable information is to be obtained by comparing the assessed areas of estates according to the records of the last and of the present settlements. The survey record of course refers to a larger area to the whole of the temporarily settled parganas. The settlement records refer exclusively to temporarily settled estates situated within the temporarily settled parganas. I make the former comparison by parganas and the letter by completion blocks.

The survey comparison gives the following results :—

Name of Pargana	Accordance to Survey of 1837-41.		According to present Survey.		Percentage of increased cultivation	Proportion of present cultivated to total area.
	Total atea in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.		
1. Antrodh ...	33,926	26,352	34,054	26,909	2·1	79
2. Astrang ...	5,594	2,728	5,743	2,839	3	49·4
3. Banchas ...	12,329	14,294	19,413	14,804	3·5	76·2
4. Chowbiskud ...	67,498	20,341	64,220	37,484	84·2	58·24
5. Damarkhand ...	18,767	12,356	18,876	13,012	5·3	68·9
6 Khodar ...	17,406	11,664	17,574	12,210	4·7	69·4
7. Kotdesh ...	116,194	86,020	116,296	92.455	7·4	79·4
8. Kotrahang ...	35,728	17,913	35,666	29,346	63·8	82·3
9. Kurilo ...	12 806	7,033	12,916	8,081	14·9	62·5
10 Lembai ...	57,580	30,807	57,574	45,161	46·6	78·3
11. Matkatpatna ...	6,915	2,203	6,709	2,383	8·1	35·5
12. Oldhar ...	26,331	1,875	26,319	12,195	550·4	46·3
13. Paschimduai	16,579	5,613	16,650	13,642	143	82·5
14. Purbaduai ...	20,802	4,283	20,888	16,559	286·6	79·2
15. Rahang ...	95,679	67,480	96,150	72,503	6·9	75·5
16. Serai ...	43,308	23.356	43.091	32,526	39·3	75·5
17. Tappa Kanman ...	4,208	2,024	4,163	2,335	15·8	56
18. Athaisi ...	34,289	11,975	33,363	12,893	7·7	30·6
Total ...	631,950	343,320	629,665	447,338	28·4	71

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 593 on, Odisha

Variation of cultivation since last settlement.

36. It will be seen that the total areas show very little variation on last settlement, so we may be certain that the same areas have been included under the pargana name, and there has been very little variation of boundary. Column 6 shows the percentage of increase, while column 7 has been added to show the level that has been reached as a result of extension.

The general increase amounts to 28.4 per cent. It has been very inconsiderable in 11 parganas—Antrodh, Astrang, Banchas, Damarkhand, Khodar, Kotdesh, Kurilo, Matkapatna, Rahang, Tappa Kanman and Athaisi—while in seven parganas—Chowbiskud, Kotrahang, Lembai, Serai, Oldhar, Purbaduai and Paschimduai—it has been inexplicably large In six of the stationary parganas *viz*, Antrodh, Banchas, Damarkhand, Khodar, Kotdesh and Rahang the cause might seen to be that they had already at the time of last settlement attained a very high standard of cultivation, and one might be disposed to attribute the absence of extension in the remaining five viz., Astrang, Kurilo, Tappa Kanman, Athaisi and Matkatpatna to their unfavourable situation. They are all in the north-east of the District and are subject to sand drifts and salt tide. Similarly it might be explained that the extraordinary increase of the cultivated area in parganas Oldhar, Paschimduai and Purbaduai was due to the fact that about the time of the previous survey, extensive area had been thrown out of cultivation by river flood and have since been reclaimed.

Comparison of settlement with survey figures.

37. A comparison, however, of survey figures with settlement figures renders the distribution of areas in the former exceedingly doubtful. The settlements were made within a year or two of survey. They were made by responsible officers working on the spot, and the mistakes of Survey Amins were cleared up before assessment was made. The settlement record shows a very different state of things to that shown by the survey. I give below by completion blocks a comparison with last settlements, and add a column to show how widely the results differ from the figures of the previous settlements.

Name of Block	At last Settlement		At present Settlement.		Percentage of increase in assessed area.	Percentage of present assessed area to total area.
	Total area in acres.	Assessed area in acres.	Total area in acres.	Assessed area in acres.		
Kotdesh	121.325	78,322	123,299	97,868	25	79
Khodar	25,896	11,574	25,951	15,934	38	61
East Athaisi and Damarkhand ...	34,972	15,297	38,955	20,239	33	52
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna ...	16,798	4,711	16,776	5,626	19	33
Lembai	54,925	35,131	53,123	44,327	26	83
Kotrahang	27,632	20,005	28,041	23,305	16	83
Paschimduai...	12,050	8,535	12,503	10,341	21	83
Purbaduai and Oldhar	31,568	13,109	31,671	16,597	27	52
Rahang	62,215	48,100	68,764	54,540	13	79
Serai	41,653	25,398	40,310	31,384	24	78
Chowbiskud	43,345	23,990	56,570	30,873	29	55
Banchas	12,577	7,818	12,742	9,194	17	72
Scattered Estates	14,199	10,451	14,558	13,043	25	...
Total ...	499,155	302,441	523,263	373,321	23	71

Difference between the settlement and survey figures

38. The settlement figures are much more reasonable and much more intelligible than the survey figures. While they show a total increase of 23·45 per cent, not differing widely from the total according to survey records they distribute the extension much more evenly over the whole district. The increase does not fall

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 594 on, Odisha

below 14 per cent nor rise above 38; whereas according to survey records it ranges from 2 per cent to 550 per cent. The parganas in which there has been least increase have been West Athaisi, Matkatpatna, Banchas, Rahang, and Kotrahang. These, except Kotrahang, are parganas in which survey records also showed little advance. It is worthy of notice that in Kotrahang, one of the first parganas to be assessed, a considerable area lying fallow, but culturable, was assessed to rent by the Settlement Officer of 1837. The parganas in which the extension is notably above the average are Khodar, Kurilo, Tappa Kanman, Astrang and Damarkhand. The area available for reclamation in all those parganas was extensive.

At last settlement three-fifths of the total area of the temporarily settled estates was brought under assessment. The proportion has now reason to over seven tenths, and, as has been stated in a former section of the report, of the remaining three-tenths only about one-sixth is capable of reclamation. The reclamation of new lands during the 60 years of the last settlement was a prolific source of advantage to zamindars and proprietary tenuer-holders. In this district it was almost the sole cause of the increase of assets, which has rendered the present enhancement of Government revenue possible. This source of increase has now almost been exhausted, and for at least 15 years of the new settlement proprietary income and estate assets must remain practically stationary.

COMPOSITION OF UNASSESSED AREA AT LAST AND PRESENT SETTLEMENT

Composition of unassessed area at last and present settlement.

39. In Appendix VII is given a statement showing by completion blocks the composition of the unassessed areas at last and present settlement abstract of it gives the following results:—

LAST SETTLEMENT			PRESENT SETTLEMENT		
Description	Area in acres.	Percentage.	Description.	Area in acres.	Percentage.
Unculturable waste (Nalaik padia)	156,000	31·3	Unculturable lands ...	83,800	16
			Jungle	13,800	2·6
Culturable waste (Laik padia)	4,400	·9	Old fallow	20,100	3·9
Jungle	25,900	5·1	Grazing reserve ...	19,900	3·8
			Cremation reserve ...	1,500	·3
			Current fallow	4,500	·9
			Tank and miscellaneous...	1,200	·2
			Orchards	1,400	·3
Minha	3,400	·7	Minha	2,100	·4
Jagir	7,000	1·4	Jagir	1,700	·3
Total unassessed ...	196,700	39·4	Total unassessed ...	150,000	28·7
Total assessed ...	302,500	60·6	Total assessed ...	373,300	71·3
GRAND TOTAL ...	499,200	100	GRAND TOTAL ...	523,300	100

Nalaik padia appears to have been a description that was not applied with any pretence to accuracy. Nearly one half of the area must have come under cultivation during the 60 years of settlement. It is probable that in the same way, though to a much more limited extent, the present term "unculturable" will be found to be a misnomer. The small area as under jungle and orchard will be noted.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 595 on, Odisha

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS.

4. Appendix IX gives thanawar the crop statement of the subdivision (the permanently settled parganas excluded). Form them has been extracted the following statement, which shows for each pargana the proportionate distribution of the principal crops :—

Name of Pargana.	Percentage of early rice.	Percentage of winter rice.	Percentage of spring rice.	Percentage of Mandia.	Percentage of Kulthi and other pulses.	Percentage of Bari	Percentage of Orchards.	Miscellaneous.	Percentage of double cropped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Antrodh ...	7·4	70·8	0·3	3·7	11·8	3·3	1·8	0·8	9·7
2. Astrang ...	3·1	82·2	...	4·4	4·1	4·3	1·3	0·6	3·5
3. Banchas ...	2·6	78·8	1·4	3·8	6·5	2·6	2·3	1·0	5·7
4. Chowbiskud ...	0.7	88	2·6	0·8	1·9	1·7	4·0	0·3	1·4
5. Damarkhand ...	5·8	74·4	1·7	3·0	8·4	3·7	2·0	1·0	6·2
6. Khodar ...	5·5	75·8	0·2	4·5	6·6	3·4	2·1	1·9	5·2
7. Kotdesh ...	8·4	66·3	0·1	0·4	16·7	4·2	3·4	0·7	18·7
8. Kotrahang ...	10·1	61·7	0·3	3·5	14·9	3·6	4·7	1·2	15·9
9. Kurilo ...	8·2	61·4	1·5	7·9	10·2	5·9	2·7	2·2	7·0
10. Lembai ...	6·2	74·4	0·2	0·3	12·3	3·5	2·5	0·6	10·8
11. Matkatpatna ..	4·0	72·4	9·1	2·0	4·6	3·1	2·2	2·5	2·7
12. Oldhar ...	2·4	48·1	31·7	1·6	2·9	2·2	1·9	1·2	2·3
13. Paschimduai ...	19·1	44·7	1·2	0·9	24·2	3·5	4·7	1·7	30·9
14. Purbaduai ...	4·2	78·5	1·5	3·1	7·8	3·1	1·3	0·5	6·6
15. Rahang ...	1·7	72·7	8·8	1·1	4·4	2·3	8·9	0·9	3·1
16. Serai ..	1·5	89·5	4·2	0·4	1·8	1·5	0·8	0·3	1·6
17. Tappa Kanman ...	7·9	68	0·3	6·1	6·7	5·1	1·8	4·1	9·2
18. Athaisi ...	6·1	69·6	4·8	4·7	7·2	3·4	2·4	1·8	6·9
Total ...	6.3	78·4	3·5	10·9	1·9	3·3	4·1	0·4	9·3

Proportion of each kind of crop to the total area.

41. From the sub-divisional total, it will appear that winter rice (sarad) is grown on 78·4 per cent. of the total cropped area. The proportions of early (biali) and spring (dalua) rice are very small. The pulses occupy 10·9 per cent. of the total area. The two chief pulse crops are kulthi and mung. It is unfortunate that separate figures have not been prepared for each of these crops. My impression, gathered from touring about in the District was that the larger area is occupied by kulthi, but some Assistant Settlement Officers were of opinion that there is a preponderance of mung. In estimating below the food-supply of the District, I have assumed that the two occupy equal areas. The area grown with mandia is very small. Bari land and orchards cover 3·3 and 4·1 per cent. respectively of the cropped area. The area that is double cropped is 9·3 per cent. of the whole. There is, however, considerable reason to believe that the area shown as double-cropped, and consequently also the areas shown as grown with mandia and pulse crops, are under-estimates. It has always struck me while on tour that a very much larger proportion than 10 per cent. of the cropped area was cultivated in the cold weather with mandia, kulthi, mung and biri crops, and this impression has been corroborated by statements of Assistant Settlement Officers and Kanungos, who say that, when survey operations were first commenced, that is in 1889-90, raiyats and zamindars combined together wholesale to conceal the double-cropped area, and for two or three years refrained from growing winter crops. It was fancied that the new assessment would be a "fasalbandi" assessment and that much was to be gained by concealing the "dofasli" lands. As the assessment has been made on the basis of existing palu rents, raiyats and zamindars have gained nothing by the fraud, but we have been deprived of data from which the true food-supply of the District can be estimated. Varying estimates of the true "dofasli" area have been given to me by different officers. Some have placed the proportion as high as 33 per cent I do not think that it can be much less than 20 per cent.

Distribution of crop by parganas.

42. Keeping these general remarks in mind, we may now look at the distribution of crops by parganas. The figures which disclose most striking divergence from the normal have been shown in the statement in italics and may be briefly noticed as follows.

Early rice.

43 Early rice is grown in largest quantities in parganas Kotrahang and Paschimduai. These are both protected parganas of very varied level, with a considerable proportion of high land The parganas in which least liable is grown are Rahang, Serai and Chaubiskud, which are all situated round the lower reaches of the great rivers at the point where they enter the sea and

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 596 on, Odisha

the Chilka. The lands of these parganas are low-lying and flat, and consequently not suited to the early crops.

Winter rice.

44. Winter rice is the principal crop in all parganas, but the most striking preponderance is in the two parganas, Serai and Chowbiskud, which grow least biali. The proportion is lowest in Oldhar, which contains extensive dalua lands, and in Paschimduai with its larger biali and pulse-cropped areas.

Spring rice.

45. Spring rice is grown in very small areas except in parganas Oldhar, Matkatpatna and Rahang. Oldhar pargana includes the Sar lake, a fresh water lagoon into which the Bhargovi discharges through its escape channels—the Bengai and Kanchi nadis The lake is about 6 square miles in extent and very shallow, and a larger portion is cultivated with dalua in the winter months. In Matkatpatna the presence of the Kusbhadra river, which runs through the parganas, enables some dalua lands to be irrigated up to February or March, after which date the river becomes tidal. In Rahang dalua is grown chiefly on the Samong Pat, a large expanse of low-lying country north of Puri Town, which gets flooded annually from the Bhargovi through the Dhanua, East Kania and Athar nala escape channels.

Mandia.

46. Mandia is grown in comparatively small areas chiefly as a second crop. It will be noticed that it favours most the north-east parganas Khodar, Kurilo, Tappa Kanman and Astrang (included in the Khodar block) and Athaisi pargana which adjoins.

Kulthi, Mung and Biri.

47. Kulthi, mung and biri, the principal crops of the pulse group, are grown chiefly on double-cropped lands and therefore most extensively in parganas Kotdesh Kotrahang and Paschimduai, which alone have exceptionally large double-cropped areas. The very small areas covered by pulse crops in parganas Chowbiskud, Oldhar, Rahang and Serai are as I have said above, probably less than actual.

Homestead lands and gardens.

48. Homestead lands and gardens are diffused, more or less evenly, over the subdivision The areas are conspicuously small only in Chowbiskud and Serai. These two parganas are situated close to the Chilka. I have noted in the general description how the village sites in this tract consist of bare isolated mounds rising only a little above the general level.

Orchards.

49. Orchards, like homestead, are more or less evenly distributed. The area is noticeably small in Serai pargana. It is large in Chowbiskud because there is a large tract lying between the cultivated land in the heart of the pargana and the belt of sand to the south-east, which is covered with scrub jungle and fruit trees.

Miscellaneous.

50. Miscellaneous includes a multitude of crops which are all grown on areas so small that percentages, if calculated, would not be of any particular interest.

The chief miscellaneous crops are perhaps castor-oil, sugarcane, cotton, indigo, *pan*, tobacco and vegetables.

i. Castor-oil.

51. Castor-oil is grown in small quantities in all parganas. Its cultivation is most extended in Athaisi and least in Serai.

ii. Sugarcane.

52. Sugarcane is, according to survey records, grown in all parganas except Chowbiskud, Serai and Matkatpatna. It is probably cultivated in portions of these three parganas, but has escaped the notice of the Survey Amins. The sugarcane areas in parganas Athaisi, Kurilo and Tappa Kanman are relativaly greater than elsewhere.

iii. Cotton.

53. Cotton is grown in small quantities in all parganas except Oldhar. There is very little in Matkatpatna, Serai, Chowbiskud and Paschimduai. The area is relatively greatest in Kodhar pargana,

iv. Indigo.

54. Indigo (included under "Dyes—other") is grown in very small quantities in 13 out of the 18 parganas of the subdivision. It is found chiefly in Kotdesh, Antrodh, Kotrahang and Damarkhand.

v. Pan (betel).

55. Pan (betel) is grown in small quantities in 10 parganas, chiefly in Damarkhand, Rahang, Lembai and Kotrahang. In north-west Damarkhand there is a pan-grown centre at place called Narsingpur. Cultivation has extended much of recent years, and the particular variety grown there has established for itself a popularity in the Cuttack and Calcutta markets, and is known by its local name as "Narsingpuri pan." The pan gardens of Kotrahang, Lembai and Rahang are to be found chiefly close to the Jagannath road. The pan grown in these gardens is sold to pilgrims and exported to Puri Town.

vi. Tobacco.

56. Tobacco is grown in 11 parganas. The largest areas are in Kotdesh, Rahang and Paschimduai. The tobacco grown is for the most part consumed locally.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 597 on, Odisha

57. Vegetables (included under miscellaneous crops—Food—others) are grown everywhere on riverside lands and lands adjoining the village sites. The areas are relatively large in Rahang, Kotdesh, Kotrahang, Lembai and Paschimduai, which are traversed by the principal rivers of the district, and have extensive village sites. They are infinitesimal in Damarkand Astrang, Kurilo, Tappa Kanman, four of the north-eastern parganas. The chief varieties are mentioned in Mr. Nathan's note quoted above.

vii. Vegetables.

OUTTURN OF CROPS.

58. Mr. Nathan gives the following estimate of outturn per acre of the different classes of paddy:—

Biali	20	to	120	gounies	average	322	Standard seers.
Chota laghu	50	to	60	"	"	253	" "
Medium laghu	100	to	120	"	"	506	" "
Bara laghu	140	to	160	"	"	693	" "
Sarad	200	to	200	"	"	966	" "
Baradhan	200	to	200	"	"	1,012	" "

Very few crop experiments have been made in Puri District yet, and it is therefore impossible to say how far these estimates, which are based on equiries made from cultivators, can be accepted.

The only Puri experiments of which I could find record, are the following:—

Made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Jotendra Mohan Sinha, average 669 seers.

Made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Sudersan Das, average 832 seers.

The general average of these experiments is 900 seers, which seems to be a rather low figure.

59. As the Puri lands are none of them irrigated by canals, we may compare the averages found in irrigated lands of Cuttack and Balasore in the field season of 1895-96. In Cuttack the average of 28 cuttings was found to be 961 seers per acre, and in Balasore the average of 21 cuttings was found to be 936 seers.

Result of crop experiments.

In view of these estimates and experiments, I think the produce of average sarad land may safely be taken at 900 seers per acre.

The produce of biali lands varies within very wide limits. Some biali land is as good or better than 1st class sarad land, while on the other hand some is very poor. For want of exact information I think we may take the average of Mr. Nathan's estimates for biali and the three laghus as an approximation. The average is 443 seers; we may say 450 seers. For estimating the produce of dalua land there are no Puri experiments to assist; but I take the following from the statement published with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's No. 356A., dated 3rd March 1898. The average of experiments in the Cuttack and Balasore Districts was 1,226 lbs or 613 seers. 600 seers may be taken for simplicity.

60. About the outturn of crops other than rice there is at present absolute uncertainty, as will appear from a comparison of Mr. Nathan's estimates with averages entered in the following statement. I give them side by side :—

Outturn of crops other than rice.

Name of Crop.	Outturn per Acre in Seers.			Remarks.
	Mr. Nathan's estimate	Director of Land Records and Agriculture's Statement of 3rd March 1898 (lbs converted into seers)	Approximately.	
Mandia ...	92	616	600	Mr. Nathan's average for mandia, mung and kulthi appear to be inexplicably low; estimates based on experiments are more reliable.
Mung	92	376	400	
Kulthi	184	545	550	
Arhar	...	510	500	
Biri	...	375	400	
Chana (grain) ...	...	467	450	
Gaba (castor oil) ...	92	...	...	
Rasi (til) ...	69	...	...	
Mustard ...	...	215	200	
Sugarcane ...	...	1,735	1,700	
Wheat	...	355	360	

Of cotton or jute I can find no estimates.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 598 on, Odisha

An acre of pan garden yields about 7,200,000 leaves a year according to an estimate made by Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, Balasore.

An acre of tobacco land yields about 12,500 leaves. Mr. Nathan says 5* joris per gunth, each jori consisting of 2 strings with 50 leaves on each.

FOOD-SUPPLY OF DISTRICT.

61. In the last section I have endeavoured to throw together some information on the subject of average outturn. It will be seen how imperfect and incomplete are the data available, but they are the best we have, and I propose to use them in order to prepare a rough estimate of the food-supply of the subdivision.

The crop statement of the subdivision is confined to the temporarily-settled parganas that is, to nearly 1,000 square miles out of a total of some 1,200 (excluding the Chilka lake)

The food-supply in these 981 square-miles may be estimated thus:—

Crops.	Area.	Average outturn per acre.	Total in maunds.
Rice.—Bieli	28,00	450	...
Sarad	357,000	900	...
Dalua	16,000	600	...
Total	401,000	...	...
Mandia	9,000	600	...
Kulthi*	24,700	550	...
Mung*	24,700	400	...
sugarcane	560	1,7000	...
Grand Total ...	411,960	...	...

The areas under wheat, maize, chana and other miscellaneous food crops are inappreciably small, and it unnecessary to include them in the estimate. The total area under oilseeds is only, 10,89 acres, and the outturn varies so much according to the situation of the land and the variety of crop that an estimate of the total yield is impossible. It is unnecessary to allude here to the non-food crops, which also occupy an infinitesimally small proportion of the cultivated area of the district.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

62. The most interesting and connected account of the early history of the District which I have come across is contained in a note written by Mr. A. C. Sen and included in the District Census Report of 1891. Mr. Sen was for several years in the district of Puri, first as Settlement Officer and afterwards as District Officer, and devoted some of his time to the elucidation of this interesting subject. As knowledge of the early history is essential both to an intelligent understanding of the ethnical division of the people, and to an appreciation of the existing revenue system. I take the liberty of including Mr. Sen's note *verbatim* in the present report. The most interesting portion of the note is that which deals with the part played by the south country in the civilization and davelopment of Orissa and in the foundation of the worship of the Mahadeb. It is not known to me what is the nature of the evidence on which Mr. Sen's theory is based, nor what credence it has obtained in the minds of those familiar with the results of antiquarian and historical research, but to the ordinary readers it appears to be both ingenious and plausible.

Early history of the District.

Mr. A. C. Sen's note on the early history of Puri

60. Mr. Sen's note runs as follows:—

"*Early History of the District of Puri.*—At a very ancient time, the district of Puri, like the adjoining district of Cuttack, was peopled by two classes of aboriginal tribes both ignorant of cultivation. The one occupying the western and the hilly portion of the country the forefathers of the present Kandhs and the Savars, lived on the jungle produce—roots and fruits, birds, beasts and reptiles. The other class resided on the littoral, and lived mostly on fish. The present Knats are probably a sort of mixed descendants from them. In course of time the Ods (b) a branch of the Dravidian race, came and took possession,

N. B.—There are no separate figures for kulthi and mung, but as noted above, I have assumed that they are grown over a more or less equal extent of country.

(b) Ods meaning chasa or cultivators. The word Aryan, from the root Ara, has the same meaning, but, probably the words have nothing to do with one another, unless, of course, they come from a common word in use among the forefathers of both the Dravidian and the aryan races when they lived in the country to it central Asia or some other places.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 599 on, Odisha

first, of the Orissa plains, and gradually pushing away the Kandhs and savars to the west, and the forefathers of the Kents towards the sea, occupied the whole province. The Kents and the Bouries are probably the offsprings of inter-marriages between the aboriginal tribes and the Ods.

"The Ods were far in advanced of the aborginal races as regards civilization. They were well acquainted with the art of agriculture and brought the province under cultivation. They gave the province and the people their present names Uria (Orissa) and Urya (Ooriah). The Ods came from the south; most probably they did not come all at the same time, but waves after waves of emigrations took place, the new-comers pushing those who came before more to the north. One of the last of the race to come were the Kama Bramhans, commonly called Kamas. Before the Kamas left the southern country, it had already been brought under the influence of the Aryans, and Agastya and other Rishys (Bramhan sages) had already spread Aryan civilization among the Dravidan people. The Kamas probably formed a very important class of people among the Dravidian races. They are being called Bramhins, though ethnically quite distinct from the Aryan Bramhans, shows that the Aryan conquerors of the south made a compromise with the most influential portion of the ruling race, and gave them one quality with the most respected class among themselves. The most valuable result of my enquiries into the ancient history of Orissa is, I believe, the discovery of the existence of the Kamas in the country. I shall come to this most interesting, but nearly extinct people later on, but before the Kamas had emigrated into Orissa, a most important event had occurred in the history of the country. The Budhistic monks of Asoka had preached their religion among the people of Orissa, especially among the hill tribes, the Kandhs and Savars had honey-combed the sandy hills of Dhonli, Udayagiri, Khandgiri, Rameswar and Nilaory. Udayagiri is, I believe, the place where the Budhistic monks made their first settlement.*

"To return to the Kamas. They were the first reformers of Orissa. Originally worshippers of the Lingam, or the male generative organ, they had probably from their study of the Vedas and the Upanishads and the philosophy of the Aryans purified their religion from all sensual ideas and made it into a monotheistic religion of all creative energy of the Deity. The most common name of their god was Mahadeb, the greatest god, or the god of gods. They also gave to their gods some of the best names yet known to the worshippers of any religion. He was called the Parmeshwar, or the lords of lord; the Bhubaneshwar, lord of the world; Lokenath the lord of the people; Biswanath, the lord of the universe. They erected beautiful temples and dedicated them to their god all over the province, selecting the most beautiful spots existing in it, with the instinct of true lovers of nature. They built villages on the most advanced sanitary principles. They excavated magnificent tanks and sunk beautiful wells. They were great cultivators, and with the help of the Ods, reclaimed almost the whole of the culturable waste land of the province. They were the first to make embankments and raised roads in Orissa. The temple remains of the province for the next five centuries or so reveal keenest struggles between different religious sects ending in all sorts of compromises. Even in the most elaborate caves of Udaygiri, not a single figure of worship could be seen. The Lingam was the only idol of the first Kama temples. But in the caves of Khandgiri, separated from Udaygiri only by a slight depression, we first see the figures of Budha in contemplation. Underneath these figures were afterwards carved figures of Thakurain, a female deity among the hill people, who was afterwards hinduised into Sakhti and Parbati. It is noteworthy that they have all been made on the model of the Budha's figure. At the gates of the largest of these caves was afterwards added the figures of the Mahabir† (the greatest hero) or Hanuman (the monkey god) another aboriginal object of worship. The Budh monks, however, failed to get many converts among the Ods, and at last pressed hard by the followers of Siva (Mahadeb) left the populous part of the country and betook themselves to Niladri Hill in the Barmal (the greatest table land) of Banpur. Here they made a magnificent temple with beautifully carved square columns, put up gigantic figures of Budha, and began the tooth ceremony, conveying Budha's tooth in procession along a broad road, the original Baradanda. The Kamas under the Kings of Ganga line, built two temples at Dhauli—one on the top and another at the foot of the hill—and excavated a tank covering more than two miles. They also built a temple of Mahadeb on the top of Khandgiri and adorned it with figures of Budha slightly altered. I may notice here that about a hundred years ago a Cuttack merchant of Jain sect erected a Jain temple here out of the materials of the temple of Mahadeb. Finally, the Kamas raised the magnificent temple of Bhubaneshur, by far the best temple in Orissa. But in doing this they compromised with the aboriginal followers of Budha by adding Yoni to Lingam. The Yoni was at first only the female creative power, but it was soon made into Parbati, the wife of Mahadeb. This union afterwards gave birth to the thousands of Hindu gods and goddesses.

*Some inscription found here go to prove that the caves here were made by some of the Rajas of Kalinga before the times of Asoka at about 350 B. C.—A. C. Sen.

† Mahabir is generally supposed to be an object of worship among the Jains, but probably they borrowd it from the Hill Tribes.—A. C. Sen.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 600 on, Odisha

"2. The most important event in the history of the province is the expulsion of the Budhists altogether from Utkal (Orissa). The Budha's tooth was first taken by land to Tamralipta (Tamlak) and thence to Ceylone. The temple at Niladri, situated in the midst of an impassable dense jungle, fell into ruins and was forgotten by every body excepting a few Kandhs of the place. It became now the turn of the Kamas, the greatest reformers of Orissa, to be driven out of the country. How it happened has not been exactly ascertained, but the event is a counterpart of the expulsion of the Brahmins by the Kshatriyas in Northern India. The Ods had no caste system, properly so-called, among them. There were different grades of people among them, but the division was based on profession, wealth and intelligence, and not on caste. An old chassa would become then, as is the case now a Prodhan (headman), and a Prodhan would become a Khandait (swordsman), but there was no caste distinction; the Kamas claiming to belong to a higher caste was an innovation. The Khandaits rose in a body, and there was a general massacre of the Kamas Probably a few survived, and they left the country. It is a remarkable fact that in a country that resounded with their glory, not a single descendant of the Kamas is to be found, and their very name seems to have been well-nigh forgotten. The brief sketch given above is the result of hard work for four years, during which, both as a Settlement Officer and District Officer, I went from village to village in search of the traces left by this once famous people.

"3. After the expulsion of Kamas there was a religious collapse, during which the Savars now called Bauris, performed the worship of Mahadeb in the great temple of Bhubaneswar, and the malis (gardeners), barbers, did the same duty in the numerous minor temples scattered over the place.

"4. The next event is the conquest of Orissa by the Aryan Kings of the Lion line. Jajati-Kesari (Kesari, the lion) is said to be the founder of the line, but the name seems to me to be a fictitious one, for reasons to be presently indicated. These Kings settled at Jajpur and imported soon after a large number of Aryan Brahmins (now commonly known as Sasani Brahmans) from the north. These Brahmins took possession of all the villages and temples left by the Kamas. One very characteristic thing done by them was to give northern Aryan names to places, idols and kings of Orissa and to connect them with Aryan mythological stories. Thus the founder of the Lion line became Jajati of the Mahabharat, the ghat at Jajpur become the Dassaswamedha Ghat of Benares. One of their Kings Lalatendra Kesari, adorned the great temple at Bhubaneswar with some beautiful carved figures, and added to it a Mukhchali (a building in front of the temple) with figures illustrative of the two great Sanskrit epics, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. They also elaborated the idea of Yoni added to the Lingam, into the worship of Shakti or Parbati. These Aryan Kings were the great Shakti worshippers and not worshippers of Siva, as a Hunter wrongly supposed, though like many other Hindus of old they absorbed the Sivaism into their form of worship.

"5. The movement that followed brought into prominence the worship of Vishnu. It was founded on the Budhistic religion. The great figure of Budha, with those of Dharma and Sanga in the temple of Niladri or Nilgiri, and known only to a few Kandhs* was brought to Puri and kept in a temple probably already in existence here and originally dedicated to the Mahadeb. The word Jagannath is so like Lokenath, Biswanath, Bhubaneshwar, Parameshwar, &c., all names of the Mahadeb, that I think it was originally given to a Mahadeb. The Car festival is an imitation of the Budha's tooth festival performed first at Niladri, and thence introduced into Ceylon, and the Baradauhwar, the open tract through which the open procession passed. The next movement can hardly be called a religious one. It was a degeneration of the worship of Lingam into all sorts of sensualism. The great temple at Kanarak, with its most grossly indecent figures, illustrate this stage of the Orissa religion. When a country arrives at this stage, a foreign conquest is inevitable, and so it happened in the case of Orissa. That temple and province became soon the scene of the Muhammadan and Mahratta atrocities.

"6. The first Muhammadan invasion of Orissa took place within ten years of the conquest of Bengal by Bakhtyar Khiliji. In 1218 Ghiazuddin swept down upon Orissa and forced the Hindu Rajas of the province to pay tribute; but it was not till more than three centuries of raid and hollow treaties had elapsed that the province was actually subjugated by the Muhammadans. Taking advantage of the absence of the Orissa Raja in the south, Ismail Gazi, General of Hossein Shah, king of Bengal, dashed down upon the province, sacked the capital Cuttack and plundered the holy city of Puri itself. The final defeat of the Hindus took place half a century later. In 1367-68 the Afghan King of Bengal Suliman, advanced with a great army under his General Kalapahar (a Brahmin convert to Muhamadanism) into Orissa and defeated the last independent King Makund Deb, under the walls of Jajpur. The Hindu Prince was slain. From this time the representatives of the Hindu line have been merely the Raja of Khurda and the custodian of the temple of Jagannath. The Afghan army under Kalapahar marched through the province and smashed the idols and beseiged and captured the temple of Jagannath. After levying a pilgrim tax of a lak of rupees a year, the Afghan Deputy of Orissa threw off his alegiance to the Emperor of Delhi and the Governor of Bengal and made himself independent.

*Not Savars as originally supposed. The Barus of Bhubaneswar belong to the Savar tribes and not the Daitas of the temple of Jagannath. The latter belong to the Kandha tribe.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 601 on, Odisha

"7. Akbar, the greatest of the Mogul Emperors of Delhi, with the help chiefly of his two Hindu Generals and statesmen, Rajah Todar Mal and Rajah Mansing, succeeded in re-annexing Orissa to the empire. Todar Mal was the first to make a general revenue settlement of the province. The country, however, was not destined long to enjoy the benefits of a settled government. Murshed Kuli Khan, who so wisely governed Bengal from 1704 to 1725, finding it imposible to get the revenue of Orissa by civil administration, made it over to soldiers of fortune, who collected the land tax at the spear point. During the thirty years which succeeded his death, the internal troubles which beset the Magul empire presented anything like a settled government in Orissa. The peasantry was left at the mercy of a succession of rude soldiers, who harried the province and get together as much plunder as their brief tenure of office allowed.

"8. But wretched as the state of Orissa had been under the Moguls, a half century of deeper misery remained for it under the Mahrattas. It was in 1751 that Aliverdi Khan virtually ceded to the Mahrattas the Province of Orissa, though for a few years a Muhammadan Deputy ruled the country in the name of the Moguls paying 4 lakhs of rupees a year as a tribute to the Mahratta province. At the end of 1756, however, finding it impossible to wring out of the miserable population sufficient money to pay even the Mahratta tribute, the Deputy begged to be released from his office. His prayer was granted, and a Mahratta Governor was appointed in his place.

"9. The Mahratta prince had his capital or standing army at Nagpur in Central India, and waged incessant wars with his neighbours. His Deputies, who were constantly changed and imprisoned on their recall, struggled to wring out of Orissa, the only peaceful province of the kingdom, a sufficiency to supply the military necessities of their master. The hereditary Rajah of Khurda was forced to pay a tribute of 13 lakhs of rupees a year. Nothing like a civil administration existed in the country. The Mahratta cavel harried the province at a stated period every year and departed with the spoil. The peasantry gave up the cultivation of the land and betook themselves to morasses and forests. The result was a great famine in 1770, of much greater intensity than that of 1866, and which, instead of being mitigated by the exertion of a sympathetic Government, was intensified by a mutiny of foreign troops. While the people were dying by hundreds of thousands on every roadside, the Mahratta soldiery threw off the last vestige of control and for many months raged like wild beasts. A second famine followed in 1777,

"10. No wonder, therefore, that when in 1803 the British soldiers under the command of Colonel Harcourt with Mr. John Melvill as the Civil head, after crossing the dangerous channel through which the Chilka communicates with the sea, came in sight of the town of Puri; the Brahmin priests of the temple instead of offering any resistance placed themselves and their idol under their protection as the long-expected saviours The first Mahratta defeat took place on the 4th October 1803 at Mukundpur near Pipli. The Fort of Cuttack was taken on the 14th of the same month. Equal success attended the expedition against Balasore, which had been despatched from Bengal. Colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melvill as Joint Commissioners were the first administrators of the Province. The only instances of armed opposition to British rule, which have occurred since the conquest in 1803, are the rebellion of the Khurda Raja in 1804, and the insurrection of the Khurda Paiks in 1817-18. In 1829 the province was split up into the three regulation districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, and the non-regulation Tributary states.

"11. There has been no change in area boundaries and jurisdiction since 1829, except that a jungly tract, covering an area of about 15 square miles, and containing eight Kandh hamlets called the Dareamamal, has since 1880 been included in the Khurda Estate, as it was found to be within the old survey boundary of Khurda".

NOTES ABOUT POPULATION.

Notes about population.

64. The information that is procurable regarding the earlier fluctuations in the district population is very meagre and unreliable. The first regular census was made in 1872. Prior to that we have only rough estimates made by the Police and Survey Departments and baced on the numbering of houses. At page 232 of Famine Commissioner's Report of 1866 there is a statement of the population of the district by parganas compiled by the Police in October 1866. It shows the number of inhabitants before the famine, and the number that died during the famine. From the Survey Office I have obtained a statement of the number of houses and number of inhabitants compiled in the survey operations of 1837-42 for all parganas of the district except Mahed, Bajrakote, Parikud, Manikpatna, Chaubiskud and Serai. I find that for the parganas for which the figures of both periods are available, the increase of population from 1837 to 1865 amounted to 16 per cent. Assuming that the same increase occurred in the six parganas mentioned, we are able to construct the following comparative table parganawar for the three periods 1837-41, 1865 (before the famine) and 1866 (after the famine).

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 602 on, Odisha

NAME OF PARGANA.	Population in 1837-41.	Population in 1865.	Population after famine.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Malud	(2,870)	3,329	1,812	The bracketed entries in column 2 are those derived by inferential comparison.
Bajrakot	(3,312)	3,843	1,947	
Parikud	(8,823)	10,235	4,433	
Manikpatna	(5,262)	6,104	1,627	
Chowbiskud	(24,701)	28,654	9,727	
Serai	(9,813)	11,384	3,866	
Rahang	88,228	80,375	43,229	
Lembai	29,979	41,896	37,896	
Kotrahang	22,556	30,889	27,389	
Paschimduai	14,630	18,326	16,828	
Purbaduai	11,083	13,829	8,395	
Kotdesh	86,951	93,424	53,603	
Banchas	10,280	10,067	5,781	
Athaisi	6,926	13,447	7,561	
Antrodh ... —	15,900	20,683	10,663	
Astrain	1,274	2,293	745	
Kurilo	5,433	10,920	5,213	
Khodar	7,807	14,102	6,622	
Marichpur	6,421	7,449	3,222	
Damarkhand	7,930	12,445	5,532	
Oldhar	6,318	8,400	4,296	
Matkatpatna	1,062	1,039	603	
Total ...	377,559	443,133	261,610	

Comparison of the population of different periods and the effect of famine on the population.

65. The increase of population in the first thirty years of the settlement averaged, as before mentioned, 16 per cent. Then came the terrible calamity of the great famine which, according to the police numbering, reduced the population of the Sadar Subdivision by over 40 per cent. The population in 1866 remained about 30 per cent below what it had been thirty years before.

The first regular census was made in 1872. In this, as in the census reports of 1881 and 1891, the statistics that were compiled are thanawar, and it is impossible to extract figures for each pargana without an amount of expenditure and trouble incommensurate with the object. Looking, however, for the present to the subdivision as a whole, we find that in 1872, the population had gone up to 488,751. In 1881 it rose to 564,759, and in 1891 to 613,575. The fluctuation may be shown briefly thus :—

Period of numbering or census.	Population.	Percentage of variation on previous period.	Percentage of variation on last settlement survey numbering.
1	2	3	4
1837—41 (Survey) ...	377,559	.....	.....
1865 (before famine) ...	443,133	+16	+16
1866 (after famine)	261,610	—40	—30
1872	488,751	+87	+30
1881	564,759	+15	+50
1891	613,575	+ 8	+62

Growth of population after the famine.

66. The most remarkable fact in the history of the district population is the celerity with which it recovered after the violent interruption of the famine year. In six years the population nearly doubled itself, but this can scarcely be regarded as within the bounds of possibility,

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 603 on, Odisha

and the true explanation seems to be either that the population before the famine was very much under estimated, or that the number of deaths was very much over-estimated. Both causes were probably at work, It is exceedingly likely that as the number of deaths was estimated from the number of empty and deserted houses, a great many people who had temporarily removed to Khurda and the Garjats were counted amongst the dead. Leaving out of account the extraordinary disturbance of the famine year, and comparing the population of 1872 with the previous population of 1837 and 1865, and with the subsequent census of 1881 and 1891, it will appear that there has been a steady advance in the population. The growth from 1872 to 1891 has been 25 per cent. It is not improbable that the advance from 1837 to 1872 amounted to 50 per cent. and I am therefore inclined to place considerable reliance on the result of the survey count of last settlement.

The statistical records of the censuses of 1872, 1881 and 1891 being thanawar. I have endeavoured, for the sake of comparison, to build up thana totals from the pargana figures of 1837 and 1865. For parganas not continued entirely within one thana, a division has been made according to the existing number of houses as counted in the present survey and settlement operations. At attempt has also been made to estimate the present population of the district. The number of houses in each thana being known, it has been multiplied by the thanawar average number of persons to each house according to the 1891 census. In this way the following comparative table has been prepared :—

Name of Thana	Population in 1837-41.	Population in 1865.	Population in 4872	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Present number of houses.	Multiplicand per house according to census of 1891.	Present population.	Variation of present estimated population on population at last settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gope ...	74,796	106,844	96,096	116,167	134,038	28,868	6·0	143,208	91	Thana Puri includes Town of Puri and Naba Thana of 1872 Census.
Pipli ...	144,493	171,642	204,375	226.782	241,470	45,655	5·3	241,971	73	
Puri ...	158,270	164,647	188,280	221,810	238,067	{ 38,302 6,927	5·6 4·4	214,491 30,479	{ 55	
								244,970		
Total ...	377,559	443,133	488,751	564,759	613,575	114,752	...	630,149	66	

The present estimated population is only 2·7 per cent. in advance of that ascertained in 1891. The advance of 1881 on 1872 was 15 per cent., and of 1891 or 1831 8 per cent. It may be that the pressure of population on the resources of the soil has gone almost as far as it can go and that this is the cause of the slightness of the advance made during the last decade. On the other hand, the survey count of houses may be incorrect, and this method of estimating the population does not in any case pretend to be very exact. The table shows that the growth of population has been greatest in Thana Gope. This is not unnatural, as that thana was at last settlement, and still is, the least developed of the three. It is still much more cut off from the rest of the world by absence of communication than thanas Pipli and Puri, which have, in addition to the Trunk road, recently acquired the convenience of Railway communication. Looking to the general results of the above enquiries, it may, I think, be safely assumed that the increase in the population of the subdivision during the term of the last settlement has been not less than 60 per cent. The importance of this conclusion from the revenue and rent point of view will be discussed below.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Composition and distribution of the population.

From the census returns of 1891 a few of the more important facts as regards composition and distribution of population in the Sadar Subdivision have been abstracted and thrown in Appendix X.

Division by sex.

68. The number of males is slightly in excess of the number of females, especially in Puri Town. The proportions are for the subdivision :—

Males 50.6 ... ... Females 49·4 of Puri Town.
Males 55·3 ... ... Females 44·7

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 604 on, Odisha

69. Puri being one of the chief strongholds of Hinduism, it is not surprising to find that Hindus compose 98·6 per cent. of the total population. Musalmans represent 1·3 per cent. The proportion of Hindus is highest near the precincts of the sacred city, *viz*., in Puri Thana add Puri Town. There are a large number of Musalmans in villages Gope, accounting for the higher proportion in that thana.

Division by religion.

The general proportion of Hindus to Musalmans throughout Bengal in 1841 was 64·07 and 31·70 per cent., respectively, in Cuttack 97·00 and 2·78; in Balasore 97·90, and 2·10. Puri is thus prominently a home of the Hindus.

70. It will be seen from the statement that nearly 7 per cent, of the resident population in 1891 consisted of immigrants. By far the largest number came from Cuttack District, and of these most settled in Thanas Gope and Pipli, where it may be presumed they engaged in cultivation and its accessory occupations. The settlers in the southern portion of the district came chiefly from Madras. The recorded immigrants of Puri Town were probably for the most part pilgrims. There is no emigration from the district in the more special sense of the term. There is a constant influx and efflux of pilgrims and labourers between Puri and the neighbouring district of Ganjam and Cuttack, but there is no cooly emigration. The difficulty of communication with Calcutta has been hitherto a well-nigh insuperable obstacle. Now that it is shortly to be removal, we may expect to find the cooly recruiter in the district. The year 1896 was a year in which there was more movement of population than usual. The scarcity prevailing in the flooded parganas Purbaduai and Oldhar Serai and Chaubiskud drove many of the poorer agricultural labourers to seek work on the East Coast and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Many of these labourers have not yet returned to their homes, as the prospects of cultivation in Purbaduai and Oldhar are still by no means bright.

Emigration.

Division into Literate and Illiterate.

71. The gulf that in India separates male from female in the matter of education is so wide that it is necessary to look at the figures for each sex separately. The number of men who could write their names and of boys who are attending school amounted in 1891 to 13·6 per cent. of thr total male population. As might be expected, the proportion is highest in Puri Town with its numerous Bramhins and Karans, and lowest in Thana Gope, which is more remote from the chief highways of the district and from its educational centres than Kanas, Puri and Pipli.

Division into literate and illiterate.

As regards females, only 1 in 300 was found to be literate or learning. Puri Town showed the highest percentage and Gope Thana the lowest. The relatively high figure in Pipli Thana is to be ascribed to the existence of a Christian Girl's School in Pipli village.

Division into Caste

72. In the table I have entered thanawar the numerical strength of those castes which make up more than 1 per cent. of the population of the subdivision. The percentage to the total population is entered in *red ink* below each figure, and the varying distribution from thana to thana can thus be seen at a glance. By far the largest proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture pure and simple. The people returned as "Sudras" are, like the "Chasas," cultivating raiyats. Both of the terms are generic. 'Sudra" seems to have baen the term most popular in thana Gope. If the two be combined, we get the total percentage of (subdivision) 39, (Thana Puri) 46, (Town Puri) 17, (Thana Gope) 49, (Thana Pipli) 27. The people who come next to the cultivating raiyats in intimacy of connection with the soil are agricultural labourers These are chiefly Bouries and Savars. Between them they make up 12 per cent. of the population. The Bouries, believed to be sprung from the intermarriage of the aboriginal people with successive races of invaders, are strongest in thanas Gope and Pipli. In the southern Parganas there are fewer Bouries and more cultivating raiyats. The savars are of the aboriginal tribes. They are much more numerous in khurda than in the sadar and in the latter are most abundant in the thana lying closest to the Khurda hills. Of the Khands, a still older race, there is only a small number in the Sadar Subdivision, though they are numerous in Khurda. We come next to the pasturing caste, the Gours of Goalas. The Uriya name is "Gour." Goala is a Bengali designation. The Gours make up over 5 per cent. of the population and are most numerous in Thana Gope The three classes I have described exhaust the purely agricultural section of the inhabitants of the districts. Between them they account for nearly 60 per cent. of the whole. The remaining castes represent accompaniments and accessories to the life of an agricultural community, and the most important in Puri district is the religious. The Bramhins of the Puri Sadar number 66,771 or 11 per cent. of the population. They are not all spiritual guides, though Puri Town contains a large number of such. The great majority are cultivators, most of whom held land on privileged terms as the lakhirajdars, tankidars and baziaftidars of last settlement. As might be expected, the Brambin community is least strong in the outlying thana of Gope, and most preponderating in the holy city of Jagannath. The statistical account divides Puri Bramhins into two great classes—(1) Baidie. (2) Lankik. The former are the imported Bramhins of Jajpur. dating back to the end of the twelfth century. They are the priestly class proper who trade on the religious superstitiona of the community. The Lankiks are representatives of an older Aryan settlement and are mostly well-to-do cultivators and petty merchants.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 605 on, Odisha

Next to the Brahmins in esteem as well as number come a the Karans or writer caste, analogous to, but distinct from, the Bengali Kayastha. They are the village accountants and gomostas, the class which supplies most of the clerks and muharirs in Government offices. Some of them are well-to-do traders and zamindars. They form nearly 4 per cent. of the population and are diffused pretty equally all over the district, though more numerous in Puri Town than elsewhere. The trading and shop-keeping class is made up of several sections whose functions were originally quite distinct, but the levelling power of money has gradually effaced the distinctions, and we find the wealtheir merchants, whether originally oil-pressers, confectioners, grain-dealers, or silversmiths, alike engaged in money-lending, general trade and land speculation. Arranged in order of numerical strength, the sections of the trading community are—

1.	Telies or oil-pressers and merchants	...	...	19,795
2.	Guria or sweetmeet makers ...	...	...	14,851
3.	Banias or general traders and merchants	...	...	6,512
4.	Sonar or gold and silversmiths ...	...	...	4,516
5.	Golla or petty traders ...	...	..	3,162
6.	Patra or cloth-dealers ...	...	...	2,571
7.	Thooria or oil merchants ...	...	...	1,934
8.	Baishya or high caste general traders	...	...	1,079
		Total	...	54,420

They make up about 9 per cent, of the total population and are more or less evenly distributed. Perhaps Kotrahang Pargana, lying along the main line of communication, is their strongest centre. The most important of the remaining castes are village servants and village artisans Every village of importance has one or more families of the following castes:—

1.	Kandra Village	...	...	...	Watchman
2.	Bhandari „	...	...	...	Barbar
3.	Dhuba „	...	...	...	Washerman
4.	Barahi „	...	...	...	Carpenter,
5.	Kumbhar „	...	...	...	Potter
6.	Kamar „	...	...	...	Blacksmith.

These are all indispensable to the life of the village community. With the exception of the Kandras, they are the village servants whose small jagirs averaging half an acre have been left unresumed in the present settlement. Together they represent about 10 per cent. of the population. They are distributed with great evenness over the district, save that Puri Town has few Kandras (a low caste perhaps not tolerated in proximity to Jagannath), and more than its due share of carpenters and blacksmiths. The annual preparation of the cars for the great summer festival is probably the cause of the concentration of skilled labour in the holy city.

Next in importance to the village servants came the following:—

1. *Fishermen.*—The most widely diffused caste is the Kent, but there are many minor castes, of which the chief is the "Nolia." The "Nolias" are Madras origin, and are the sea and Chilka fishers as opposed to those who ply their occupation in rivers and tanks. They have a large village on the shore near the Puri port, and many smaller hamlets on the Chilka littoral.

2. *Weavers.*—The chief caste is the "Tanti," but there are numerous minor castes—Bansi, Patra, Hansi, Dera Rangani. They are grouped together in small communities living in special villages,

3. *Gardeners.*—The Malakar caste or malies are minor servants in the shrines of gods as well as ordinary gardeners. They are equally diffused over the district, as no village is without its little shrine or temple, be the idol but a rude stone under a village tree painted vermilion and hung with garlands.

Of the remaining castes, it may be noted that the Paikas are mostly road-watchmen ; the Siyals are toddy extracters, Rajput and Khandait are titles rather than castes, the Kansaries are brass workers, the Pans are a low caste of labourers and musicians, the Jyotishi is the astrologer, Sagarpashas (the Bengali golam) are the bastard offspring of Brahmins, Karans and other higher castes ; excluded from the caste of either parent, they form one by themselves. Baishas are religious mendicants ; Haries are sweepers ; Kachras, glass blowers ; Bunas, cloth makers ; Chamars, skin dealers ; and Kelas, stone workers and vagabonds.

We have now examined the most important elements which go to build up an agricultural community like that of Puri District, and find that the constituents ure briefly and roughly as follows :—

Agricultural and pastoral (including Chasas, Bouries, Sudras, Savars, Mali)	Golas, 56 Per cent
Religious, literary, titular (including Brahmins, Karans, Jotish, Baisnabs, Rajputs Khandaits)	16 „
Traders (including Telies Gurias, Banias, Golas, Patras, Thurias and Baishyas)	9 „
Village servants and village artisans (including Kandras, Bhandaries, Dhobas, Barahis, Kumhars, Kamars) ...	10 „
Fishermen (including Kents and Nulias	3½ „
General artisans (including Tanti, Kachras, Kansaries and Banias)	1½ „
Miscellaneous	1 „

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 606 on, Odisha

EARLY FISCAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

Early Fiscal History of the District

73. The origin and history of land revenue administration in this district and in Orissa generally have been made the subject of numerous enquiries, and the results have been detailed at great length in Starling's Minute of 1821 (published as an appendix, pages i to lxxviii of Toynbee's History) in Toynbee's History of Orissa, pages 23 to 59, in the Statistical Account of 1877 (pages 101 to 135), and in Babu Nand Kisore Das' Report on the Puri tenures, dated 21st October 1875. I do not propose to do more in this report than give a short sketch of the facts disclosed by the enquiries of these authorities. Such a sketch is necessary in order to understand the growth of rights and interests in land as well as to afford grounds for comparison of the current settlement with those that have gone before.

Management and titles under the old system

74. Up to the year 1570 Orissa was ruled by Hindu sovereigns, whose present day representative descendant is the Raja of Puri. Under their regime Orissa was divided into two tracts—the hill country and coast marshes held by great military chiefs called Bhuyans, and the central plain directly managed as crown land. This latter was divided into circles called kanhas, or bisois, each of which was managed by two officers—a khandpati, whose duties were general and magisterial, and a "bhoimal," whose duties were connected with land and revenue collection. Then, as now, the ultimate land-revenue unit was the village. In each village there was a "pradhan" or headman and a "bhoi" or accountant, and these two were responsible to the "bhoimal" for the village share of the land revenue of the khand. Police duties were performed by khandaits working under the supervision of khandpati. The khandait controlled the village watchman, the modern chowkidars. In addition to the regular khands or bisois there were large rent-free and quit-rent jagirs enjoyed by high officers of the royal household.

Organisation of divisions into parganas and taluks, &c. under the Moguls.

75. The Moguls conquered Orissa in 1578 and their Hindu Central Raja Todar Mal altered the names rather than the principles of pre-existing order The hill country was called the Garjat and the plains the "Magulbandi". The great military chiefs were called "zamindars" instead of bhuias and their jagirs became killas. The conquered Hindu Raja was allowed to retain in his hands Khurda, Rahang, Serai and Chaubiskud as a personal estatr, and many of the household jagirs were also left untouched. The area thus assigned to the dispossessed monarch and his depents embraced more than one-half of the Puri district.

For the rest the khands or bisais were styled "parganas" and the officer in charge "chowdhuri" instead of "khandpati" and "kanungo" villaits instead of "bhoimal." Each of the new officers had a portion of the pargana called a "taluk" under his management. The village headman at the same time were called mokaddams instead of pradhans.

The Moguls remained in power till the advent of the Mahrattas in 1751. During the hundred and seventy years of Mogul occupation, the powers of the managing and collecting officers in the taluks gradually developed, and the office became more or less hereditary but succession was subject always to the confirmation of the ruling power.

Division into Chaklas

76. When the Mahrattas appeared on the scene, they retained the old division into parganas and taluks, but they grouped the parganas into four chaklas—Cuttack, Bhadrak, Soro and Balasore—and they placed 32 amils in charge of the whole area. The duty of the amils was to collect revenue by hook or by crook: The amils found it convenient to recognise only those talukdars who paid without trouble, and when they experienced difficulty in dealing with the chowdhuries and kanungos, they were always ready to receive revenue direct from the village mokadams. Each amil was assisted by the sadar kanungo, and by a number of gumastas and muharirs. Parganas thus began to break up into subdivisions, of which the following were the most commons :—

Taluk Chowdhuri.
Taluk Kanungo.
Taluk Kanungo villait.
Taluk Sadar Canungo.
Taluk Mozkuri or Mokadami Mozkuri.

Each portion was called after the officer responsible for its revenue. In contrast to this process of devolution, another tendency came into play.

The gomastas who worked under the care of the amils, from being mere office accountants and mofasal agents, began to substitute themselves by successful management, fraud or other contrivance for the talukdars whose collections they were supposed to be supervising The most signal instance of his process was the acquisition of the zamindar's sanad of parganas Kotdesh, Kalijori and Antrodh in 1775 by Trilochan Patnaik, an Oriya Mohanty, who was originally gomasta under the Fauzidar of Pipli, but by his exertions founded the largest zamindar's family in Orissa.

Zamindari system organised by the British

77. Things were in this state when the province was acquired by the British in 1803. We found from the Maharatta paper that the land revenue was being paid by the various talukdars enumerated above, some of them representing extensive tracts of country, and others single villages and patuas of homestead land. The measure that was meted out to

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 607 on, Odisha

one was meted out to all irrespective of individual history, rights, or origin, and in the great Regulation XII of 1805 the whole body of revenue agents was comprehensively styled "zamindars" and other actual proprietors of the soil. The rights possessed by this class previous to the conquest are thus summed up by Babu Nand Kisore Das :—

1st.—A right of hereditary succession subject to confirmation or tacit recognition by Government.

"2nd.—A right to the profits arising out of the land, consisting of the increase arising out of the annual revision of land tax on bringing unoccupied lands under cultivation, miscellaneous receipts, transit dues on merchandise, petty alienation of land, commission on collection and grant of rent-free tenures.

"3rd.—Responsibility to Government for the whole of the tax on the land under their management. In case of default, the landholder was imprisoned or his estate was sold generally by private sale.

"4th.—Power of transferring their rights by gift or otherwise, subject to the formal consent of the ruling power."

The incidents of the zamindari rights as it now exists will be discussed below.

History of the early British settlements.

History of the early British Settlement.

78. The first settlement was made in 1804-5 on the basis of the assessment papers obtained by the British Officers from the Record-keeper and Sadar Kanungo of the Mahrattas. The papers were afterwards supplemented by documents called Gopal Pandit's devidhi papers, found in the Barbati fort at Cuttack. No information could be gathered from the zamindars, talukdars and mukuddums themselves, who in those days, as now, preferred that revenue officers should work in the dark, and who probably owed to the obscurity so produced their subsequent recognition as proprietors of the soil. At the time of the first settlement and up to 1828 the date of the last of the short settlements, the district of Puri had no separate existence. It was part and parcel of the Southern Division, which included all that portion of the Mogalbandi lying south of the Mahanadi. For the Sadar Subdivision it is therefore not possible, without an amount of trouble uncommensurate with the result to extract for comparison the totals of the various settlements made from the time of the Moguls up to the last settlement of 1837-1841. From what I have seen of the history of particular estates, it may, however, be assumed that the Sadar Subdivision of Puri shared in the general fluctuations that affected the total land revenue of the Division. I give below a tabular statement, from which the number and period of the early settlement together with the comparative level of assessment can be seen at a glance :—

Date of Settlement.	Period.	Amount of Jama.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Mogal times	.....	$15\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs	
Mahratta times	... ...	$14\frac{4}{10}$,,	
Amli 1212	1 year ...	$13\frac{1}{10}$,,	
,, 1213	3 years	$14\frac{4}{10}$,,	
,, 1216	1 year ...	$14\frac{14}{10}$,,	
,, 1217	3 years ...	15 ,,	
,, 1220	1 year ...	$15\frac{5}{90}$,,	
,, 1221	2 years ...	$15\frac{18}{10}$,,	
,, 1223	1 year ...	$16\frac{2}{10}$,,	
,, 1224	3 years ...	$16\frac{4}{10}$,,	
,, 1227	3 years ...	$16\frac{3}{10}$,,	
,, 1230	3 years ...	$15\frac{9}{10}$,,	

The jama of 1230 was continued with small additions up to the date of last settlement, by which time it had reached $16\frac{6}{10}$ of lakhs. At last settlement a total jama of $16\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs was settled, but of the new amount $1\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs was due to resumption. The previously existing jama was therefore, in fact, reduced by $\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs.

79. The above figures are not exact I have taken them from Appendix I to Toynbee's History. The figures in that appendix do not agree with the figures given in Mr. Commissioner Mill's Minute of January 1847 (quoted at pp. clxxii and clxxiii of the same work). But they are sufficient to show what was the general tendency of assessment between 1803 and last settlement. It may be said that, beginning with the Mahratta assessment, we gradually

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 608 on, Odisha

worked up to the level of the Mogal assessment, disregarding the fact that, while in the Mogul time the country was in a fairly prosperous condition, the Mahratta reign had caused a sad deterioration both in the fertility and cultivation of land and in the general prosperity of the people. With our advent the feeling of security was revived, but this had not been at play long enough to admit of the return of the country to its former high state of cultivation. At the same time there were defects in our system of land revenue management which aggravated the evil of high assessment. In the first place we trusted too much to the Bengali amlas and did not interfere enough to save the ignorant Uriya from his machination. The Uriya was warsted both in the civil and in the revenue court. The case of Killa Kokal in this district is an example which was fraught with some danger to ourselves, as it was one of the causes which provoked the Khurda rebellion of 1817.

A second defect in our revenue administration was its rigidity displayed most signally in the working of the sale laws. The number of estates which were put up to sale between 1805 and 1819 was incredibly large. The Uriya zamindars and talukdars perhaps preferred the Mahratta methods of collection involving possible immersion in a pit or suspension on a door to the British penalty of forfeiture. The harsh enforcement of the sale laws also played into the hands of the Bengali amla.

The short settlements made after 1226 Amli and the thirty years settlement of 1837 were moderate compared with those that had gone before ; hut as this is a period for which there are separate figures for Puri district, further discussion of the subject may best be relegated to another section.

COMPARISON OF LAST SETTLEMENT WITH PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT.

Comparison of last settlement with previous assessment.

80. At page clxiii of Toynbee's History of Orissa, there is a settlement of the outturn of last settlement, dated 1850, and signed by Mr. Commissioner Goldsbury. The statement does not exactly tally with that given in Mill's Minute of 1847, but, being later by three years, may be accepted as the more correct of the two.

It shows that the sadar jama of Puri district was before re-settlement Rs. 4,69,278. The net increase was Rs. 18,618. But the amount of revenue due to the resumption of land previously held revenue-free was Rs. 40,038. The burden of assessments on revenue-paying estates was thus really lightened by Rs. 21,420. Again, the net increase was made up as follows :—

	Rs.
By increase in certain estates	58,400
By decrease in certain estates	39,782

There was thus not only a general reduction, but also a very considerable adjustment in the pressure of the revenue assessment. The figures examined above are the figures for the whole district. I have ascertained that the sadar jama of Khurda (including Panchgarh), which was not altered at last settlement except by the addition of resumptions was, previous to 1837, Rs. 1,61,033, and after last settlement Rs. 1,67,496, the difference being the amount of resumptions. Again the jama of the permanently-settled estates is at present and presumably was in 1850, Rs. 10,255 ; if these figures be deducted from the district totals, then we have for the temporarily-settled area—

		Rs.
Former sadar jama		2,79,372
Increase	Rs. 51,937	
Decrease	,, 39,782	
Net increase		12,155
		2,91,527
Jama of resumption		33,575

81. The variation in the jama excluding resumptions is thus equal to a decrease of Rs. 21,420 (33,575—12,155). But the constitution of the Puri district is such that these figures give a very poor idea of the amount of relief afforded to proprietors by the adjustment of jama at last settlement. Five entire parganas—Kodhar, Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud and Lembai—had been held in the permanent or temporary occupation of Government as khas mahals for many years antecedent to last settlement, and there was not in them the same alteration of jama that occurred elsewhere.

In a note on the fiscal history of Pargana Kotrahang (para. 12 of the General Report), I have shown that the jama of 34 estates was reduced from Rs. 25,142 to Rs. 21,663, although that pargana was the first to be resettled, and the zamindari allowance granted to the proprietor rarely exceeded 30 per cent.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 609 on, Odisha

The following is a note of what happened in the six largest estates of the District :—

(KHASMAHALS excluded.)

Name of Estate.	Name of Pargana.	Former Sadar Jama.	Settled Sadar Jama of 1837-40	Jama of resumption	Column 4 less Column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotdesh	Kotdesh ...	99,376	81,082	11,386	69,696
Kotsahi	Kotrahang ...	6,185	5,392	252	5,140
Pipli	Do.	4,994	4,524	243	4,281
Kokal	Chowbiskud ...	4,267	5,551	151	5,400
Rorang	Do.	4,584	4,511	257	4,254
Gobra	Athaisi ...	4,907	3,603	784	2,819
	Total ...	1,24,313	1,04,663	13,073	91.590
	Kokal excluded ...	1,20,046	99,112	12,922	86,190

The general reduction (resumptions excluded) amounts to 26 per cent. Killa Kokal was an exceptional case. It was an estate in which there had been violent fluctuations in the jama on account of the peculiar history of the estate. In the settlement of 1817 it was Rs. 6,400, and was reduced in 1822 to Rs. 4,267 the amount which appears in the table If this exceptional case be excluded, it is found that in five estates the jama was reduced from Rs. 1,20,046 to Rs. 86,190 or by 28 per cent.

HISTORY OF PRICES.

History of prices.

82. As a history of rents is neither complete nor inteligible apart from the history of prices, I have endeavoured to collect together such information regarding prices as is procurable in an area where, until recent years, there has been no systematic attempt to record economic facts in a scientific shape. I have not confined my enquiries to the Sadar Subdivision, nor to the Puri districts, but have extended them to Cuttack and Balasore, and that for at least three reasons : (1) The information procurable for the early periods is so meagre that, without the assistance of the records of adjoining districts, it would be impossible to generalise ; (2) for the earlier periods particularly the information available is of a vague and inexact nature, and any data that can be procured from the adjoining districts is valuable for purposes of check and corroboration ; (3) the three districts of Orissa are in many respects uniformly situated. They are equally exposed to vicissitudes of seasons, and they have all alike been cut off from the rest of India by absence of communication for the last hundred years. Whatever, therefore has affected prices in one has affected prices in the other two.

Materials used in discussing the history of prices.

83. The materials that I have utilised have been taken chiefly from the following sources :—

A. (For the earliest period,) The list of prices given in Appendix III to Mr. Toynbee's History of Orissa.

B. The list compiled by Mr. R. Nathan and Mr. E. H. Wals, who were Assistant Settlement Officers in this district in 1890, 1891 and 1892.

C. The late Mr. W. C. Taylor's Rate Report of 1879 on the last Khurda settlement.

D. Mr. E. F. Growse's (Collector of Cuttack's) Note of 1886 on Cuttack prices.

E. Mr. R. Cornish (Collector of Balasore's) Note of 1893 on Balasore prices.

These I have supplemented and brought up to date by information obtained from local Officers.

Periods for which comparison made.

84. The date thus available has been thrown into tabular form in Appendices XI to XV.

Averages have been struck for the following periods suitable for comparison.

(1) The period prior to 1828.

(2) Decennial period 1828-37 (immediately preceding last settlement.)

(3) Decennial period 1838-47 (with separate figures for 1843-47, 5 years of extraordinary crop when prices reached their lowest level.)

(4) Decennial period 1848-57.

(5) Decennial period 1858-67 (divided into two portions : the eight years 1858 to 1865 and the two years 1866-67 of famine).

(6) Decennial period 1868-77.

(7) Decennial period 1878-87.

(8) Decennial period 1888-97 (the ten years immediately preceding the present settlement.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 610 on, Odisha

For each source of information, I have then calculated the proportion which the average of each decade bears to the average of the last decade, assuming the latter to be 100.

The averages of the various sources have then been combined, and one general average, decade by decade, struck for paddy and another for rice, and finally the average of these two has been calculated. The object of the last process has been merely to focus into one statement the numerous results of the previous calculations.

Conclusions arrived at.

85. Before proceeding to state the conclusions that I have arrived at, it may be well to make a few general observations about the value of the figure and the nature of the process followed. The figures are open to the very strong objection that they do not, especially on the early period, refer to one and the same season of the year.

The only comparison of grain prices that can yield valuable results is a comparison of the prices prevailing in the season when raiyats part with excess produce of their lands in order to obtain money for the payment of their rents. That season is chiefly the months of January and February. The figures that have been used for the earlier years cannot be said to fulfil this condition. Some of them represent prices obtaining in the end of the year after cyclone, flood and drought. Many of them are mere averages of prices that have been noted at varying places and seasons. For many years, no figures are available, and what is taken for example as the average of the period to 1828 is merely the average of a few isolated prices preserved by chance amongst the debris of ancient records.

The figures even of later years are open to the objection that some represent actual transactions, while other are mere averages.

86. In spite of the above objections, I think the averages that have been obtained for decades are fairly valuable as an approximation to the truth. They are at least accurate enough to show within reasonable limits the general tendency of prices.

With these qualifications I proceed to summarise the results obtained. This can best be done in the form of Appendix XVI which I reproduce here, as it gathers together the results of the other statements :—

GENERAL AVERAGE

Period.	Paddy.		Rice.		Average. of Paddy and rice percentage	Remarks.
	Standard seers per rupee according to average of all statements.	Proportionate percentage	Standard seers per rupee according to average of all statements.	Proportionate percentage		
Prior to 1823	133	300	2	346	323	
Between 1828 & 1837.	160*	364	40	227	295	* Khurada price.
1838-47	157	357	50	284	328	
(1838-42)	(103)	(234)	(365)	(208)	(222)	
(1843-47)	(231)	(525)	(63)	(358)	(441)	
1848-57	192	436	62	346	391	
1858-65	100	227	32	181	204	
(1866-67)	(42)	(95)	(12)	(68)	(81)	
1868-77	79	179	28	160	169	
1878-87	62	147	21·2	120	133	
1888-97	44	100	17·6	100	100	

Comments on the averages.

87. A few brief comments about the figures of each period are necessary.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 611 on, Odisha

Prior to 1828.—The price of paddy is obtained from Khurda and Cuttack sources. The Cuttack average is peculiarly reliable and does not differ more from Khurda average than one would expect, the former being a town average and the latter a mofasal. The price of rice is obtained from Balasore and Cuttack sources. The Balasore materials are scanty, the Cuttack fairly reliable. The index figure for the period is 323.

1828 to 1837.—This is the period for which we have least information. I have searched the Puri ruidads in vain for facts about prices. Although the assessments in many parganas were made on the basis of a half produce converted with certain deductions into a money rent, there is no information either as to the estimated amount of produce or the conversion rate.

It is much to be regretted that information on these points was not included in the ruidads. The paddy average is a Khurda average and is probably unduly high. The rice average is of Balosore, is derived from incomplete data, and is probably unduly low. The resultant general average is perhaps not far out. The index figure for the period is 295.

1838 to 1847.—Information is tolerably complete for all districts. Paddy prices appear to be higher than the corrsponding rice prices. The decade divides into two portions 1838-42, when prices were abnormally high, (this was the time when settlement operations were going on), and 1843-47 when prices were abnormally low. The index figures of the decade is 320, of the first half 222, and of the second half 420.

1848 to 1857.—Information is tolerably complete. The low price of the second half of the previous decade continued. The index figure of the period is 391.

1858 to 1867.—This must be divided into two portions—1858-65 and the two famine years 1866-67. Years of drought and scarcity have been included in other decades, but the violent interruption to prices in the years of the great famine is altogether exceptional. Recorded prices of these two years are the prices of imported grains rather than of local produce. The index figure of 1858-65 is 204, and of the famine years 81.

1868 to 1877.—Information is complete and reliable for both paddy and rice. The index figure of the period is 169.

1878 to 1887.—Similarly complete. The index figure is 133.

1888 to 1897.—Reliance may be placed on the average taken as the starting point from which the percentages of previous decades are deduced.

General history of prices in Orissa.

88. The general history of prices in Orissa may be summed up as follows:—

From the conquest up to the beginning of the last settlement, prices were about three times lower than they are at the present day. For five years during which resettlement operations were being conducted prices rose about 50 per cent. but the level reached was still 50 per cent. below that attained in the present decade. Prices were still twice as low as at present. Then came a violent and long-continued fall in prices extending over nearly fifteen years, when the rupee purchased nearly twice as many seers of paddy and rice as it had done during the five years of resettlement. In the eight years that followed this period of abnormally low prices, prices returned to the level they had reached in the years of the settlement operation. Then came the two years of the great famine, when there was no grain in the land and one-third of the population perished. The average prices of these two years do not much exceed the average of the decade just past, but the average of the two years are of course much lower than the point reached in the worst months of famine, when starvation prices reigned, and common rice, when at all procurable, was selling at 6 seers per rupee. After this violent disturbance, prices resumed their normal course. During the thirty years that followed the famine, prices have maintained a steady upward tendency, the stages being marked by the figures 169, 133 and 100.

List of prices furnished by the Khakla Kanungos,

89. In appendix XVI the prices of rice as recorded in the books of the Chakla Kanungos of Puri district have been thrown into tabular form. Three typical months of the year have been taken, *viz.*, January, June and September, and prices for 1887 to 1898, where the information was available, have been entered. These figures will, it is hoped, prove useful when the question of enhancing rents or of revising the new settlement comes up 15 and 30 years hence. The statements from which the table is compiled have been attested by the Kanungos in the presence of responsible gazetted officers. The commencement of the new settlement is coincident with the opening up of railway communication betwaeen Orissa and the rest of India. It will be interesting to watch what effect the expected development of trade will have on the course of prices in Orissa. Prices still remain here at a lower level than in the adjoining presidency of Madras and in Bengal proper. There is every reason to believe that the railway will effect a gradual levelling-up, and as it has been shown in a previous section of the report that not much is to be expected from the reclamation of land now lying waste, prospects of revenue enhancement at the next revision of settlement must depend almost entirely on the history of prices during the next thirty years.

PART III.

ANALYSIS OF RIGHTS AND INTEREST IN THE SOIL.

90. The rights possessed in varying degrees of fulness by those responsible for the payment of land revenue in times of the Moguls and the Mahrattas have been described in para 81 above. There was a custom of hereditary succession and of transfer limited only

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 612 on, Odisha

by the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the ruling power. This sanction was usually obtained by the payment of a large present, but the present was not always sufficient to prevent official alienation in favour of others. The tenure of office was therefore insecure. As regards rents and revenue, the zamindars and talukdars and mozkaries collected all they could from their estates, whether in the shape of rents, cesses, transit dues, fees for creation of undertenures, or proceeds of new cultivation, and were responsible to their own lords for the settled revenue. In default, they were imprisoned or compelled to part with their estates by private sale.

Incidents of the zamindari rights and the obligation of the zamindars.

91. The incidents of the zamindar's right as they become stereotyped during the early British Settlement, and as they have developed in the course of last settlement, are as follows :—

(1) Absolute heredity.
(1) Absolute power of transfer.
(3) Fixedness of revenue demand for term of settlements. The revenue demand was at last settlement a fixed percentage, usually 65 per cent. of the estate assets.
(4) Rights in hustabud villages to all the profits of new cultivation and to the increase rents not fixed for the term of settlement.
(5) No claim as of rights to remission of revenue in years of drought, inundation, or other calamity.
(6) No obligation to grant remission of rents to raiyats (except during last settlement in Rahang, Serai and Chowbiskud. In the present settlement the claim to remission has been nowhere inserted in raiyati khatians.)
(7) Right to the profits arising from the jungle waste and unassessed areas of hustabud villages subject to prescriptive rights to pasturage, fuel, common and roadway lands possessed by raiyats. The right to the produce of fruit trees extended also to trees standing on pahi lands.
(8) Right to create intermediate tenure and to grant leases limited by section 52, Act XI of 1859, which with certain exceptions renders all such annulable by a sale for revenue arrears. The exceptions are leases of land whereon dwelling-houses manufactories or other permanent buildings have been created, or where gardens, plantation, tanks, wells, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made, or where mines have been sunk
(9) Obligations to maintain patwaries and chowkidars, where provision was made for such, and to perform patwari duties where no provision was made.
(10) No right to levy illegal cesses.
(11) Obligation to recover rent by legal processes only.
(12) Liability of estate to sale for arrears of revenue and right of proprietors to balance of proceeds left after the liquidation (a) of the land revenue arrear, and (b) of the arrears of other public demands.
(13) Right to separate enjoyment of subordinate interests (e.g., the mukaddami interest) acquired in the course of settlement.
(14) Liability of private lands (nij-jote and nij-chas) to pass to the new purchaser at a sale for land revenue arrears.
(15) Right to engagement at the revision of settlement, subject to the proviso that Government may exclude on ground that admission would endanger the public tranquillity or otherwise be seriously detrimental.
(16) Right to malikana allowance of not less than 5 per cent. and not more than 10 per cent. in case of recusancy.
(17) Obligations to register mutations by succession, transfer, or otherwise, and to supply certain information required by the provisions of Act VII (B. C.) of 1876.
(18) Right of co-sharers to open a separate account for the payment of a share of the total land revenue demand calculated according to the extent of their ascertained interests, or of their separate possession, under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859.
(19) Right to partition of share in estate under the provisions of Act VIII (B. C.) of 1876.
(20) Obligation to give information to Magistrates and Police in certain criminal matters.
(21) Obligation to supply rasad (provisions and other supplies) to passing troops, &c., on demand of Collector or other revenue officer.

22. Certain of the above defined incidents call for special notice. Zamindars have not always in the course of settlement been careful to confine themselves to their rights or to carry out their obligations.

Incident (5).—The only year in which considerable remissions have, since the completion of the settlement of 1840, been granted was the year of the great famine of 1866. No remissions have been granted since that date.

Incident. (6).—Remissions of rent are rarely granted. The balance of arrear payment is as a rule carried on from year to year. The remissions granted to raiyats and tenureholders

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 613 on, Odisha

in Rahang, Serai and Chowbiskud recusant estates have been the subject of special consideration in the completion report of these estates. In killa Rahang, pargana Chowbiskud (managed by Court of Wards), the Collector as zamindar has remitted the amount of proprietary allowance from collections in villages that have suffered total loss of crop. In killa Kokal, pargana Chowbiskud, raiyats have pleaded loss of crops as a claim to reduction of rent for which suit was brought in the revenue Court and have obtained reductions proportioned to the loss of crop.

Incident (7).—The chief miscellaneous sources of income are :—

(1) Sale of timber and fuel.
(2) Sale of fruit-tree produce.
(3) Levy of grazing fee.
(4) Produce of fisheries.

Each of these will be discussed hereafter in separate paragraphs. The extent to which zamindars exercise rights over the timber and produce of fruit-tree standing on the lands leased to raiyats,—rights which vary considerably from estate to estate and from village to village—will also be speparately discussed.

Incident (9).—Where no special provision was made, the duties were either neglected or perfunctorily performed.

Incident (10).—The prohibition was honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The subject of illegal cesses is discussed in para. 224 below.

Incident (11).—Previous to the enactment of Act X of 1859, raiyats especially of pahi lands were ousted from their lands for default in payment of rent without resort to legal process. Act X of 1859 imposed on landlords the necessity of going to the courts, but many landlords, even after the passing of the Act, have been able to trade on the ignorance of pahi raiyats and and oust them from their holdings without the help of the law.

Incident (14).—In many cases the new purchasers have allowed the dispossessed zamindars to retain a portion of their private lands as pahi raiyats. In other cases the old zamindars have continued to evade the law by entering their private lands in the names of relatives and servants previous to the sale. This is said to have occurred, for example, in the case of Kotdesh and Lakshmi Narayan, both recently sold for revenue arrears.

Effect of the revision of settlement on the incidents of zamindari rights.

93. It remains only to consider whether, and if so how far, the incidents of zamindari rights will be affected by the present revision of settlement. The zamindars have been called upon to sign kabuliyats in which the principle of the above recited incidents have been incorporated. Some of the incidents have been expressed more definitely than at last settlement, and some in a form which has called forth violent protestation from the whole body of zamindars.

Copies of the sanctioned forms of kabuliyat are attached in Appendix J for easy reference.

The clauses in the kabuliyat (Form A) which call for notice are Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Clauses 6 and 8 are merely a clear exposition of the duties of zamindars as regards lands that have been reserved for grazing and other purposes, and as regards their liability to be called on to furnish information to the Collector or other revenue authority. Objection is made to the proviso which obliged the zamindars at the instance of the Collector to prosecute tresspassers on the reserve lands. But this is not a serious objection The clauses that have excited most clamour are Nos. 5, 7 and 11.

Comments on clause 5 of the kabuliyat.

94. Clause 5 reads : "I recognise and admit that Government has the right to maintain or abandon any public embankment or drainage work upon my estate or on neighbouring land, and that payment of land revenue of my estate is not to be dependent upon such maintenance, or to be affected by such abandonment." This strikes one as a somewhat harsh statement of what has doubtless been the situation throughout the last settlement. No zamindar has, so far as I am aware, ever attempted to contest the right of Government to meddle with embankments, and no zamindar has to my knowledge ever set up a claim as of right to remission of revenue on the ground of alteration in embankment (*e.g.*, in the case of the decision to leave open the Adlabad breach of the Bhargovi, a decision which ruined many of the zamindars of parganas Purbaduai and Oldhar). But because there has been in the past a tacit recognition of Government right, it seems a little unfortunate that the right should now have been expressed in language which appears to exclude not only the legal claim, but also the grace claim. It states a principle which it would be inequitable to carry out in our uncompromising fashion, and which Government has probably no intention of applying without limitation. The high assessment of Kotrahang pargana for example is only possible, because of the immunity from inundation secured by the right embankment of the Bhargovi. If Government found it expedient to abandon this embankment, it could not in justice do so without revising the revenue settlement of the pargana. It would have been better in my opinion either to have left out this clause altogether, or to have expressed it differently ; but I submit my opinion with all due deference, as I took no part in the discussions which preceded the drafting of the kabuliyat.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 614 on, Odisha

Comments on clause 7 of the kabuliyat.

25. Clause 7 is an admission on the part of the zamindars that Government has a right to all minerals on the estate except laterite and limestones. The zamindars all object to this admission, and claim that the right to minerals is vested in them. They point to section 52 Act XI of 1859, which mentions as one of the leases not voidable by revenue sale, "lease of lands where mines have been sunk," to the expression "actual proprietors of the soil" occurring everywhere in the regulations, and to the custom of conveying minerals along with land in deeds of zamindari sales as evidence in their favour. It is a point of law on which I believe the highest legal opinion has been taken. There is certainly nothing in the origin of the zamindari right to justify the claim of the zamindars, and there is nothing to show that the right was either explicitly or implicitly given away to them when they were recognised as actual proprietors of the soil at the conquest, or in the course of the various settlements that followed. It is not a question of much importance so far as this subdivision is concerned, as mineral wealth is not likely to crop up in the alluvial lands of the Southern Delta.

Comments on clause 11 of the kabuliyat.

96. Clause 11 is an acknowledgment of liability to have the estate taken over khas on breach of any of the conditions of the kabuliyat, or failure to perform any of the duties entered in the kabuliyat. The zamindars object to this as setting up a disability to which they have not hitherto been subject. It is, so far as I can see, merely a forcible expression of the proviso in section 3, Regulation VII of 1822, that if the continuance or admission of a zamindar who has engaged, or may claim to engage, would "endanger the public tranquillity, or otherwise be seriously detrimental," the estate may be held khas. It seems to substitute the Board of Revenue for the Governor-General in Council as arbiter of the necessity, and it seems to define danger to the public tranquillity and serious detriment by breach of condition and failure to perform duty. This closeness of definition makes the penalty very sweeping, and places the zamindar at the mercy of the revenue authority very much more than he has been in previous settlement. As it is not presumably the intention of Government to enforce the penalty save in very exceptional cases, it might have been expressed in a less unpalatable form.

Objection by zamindars and proprietary tenure-holders while executing kabuliyat.

97. Most of the zamindars and proprietary tenure-holders at the time of executing kabuliyats filed petitions in which they stated that they signed subject to reservation of their objections. The petitions of objections were received because I understood that the conditions of the kabuliyat had not been finally settled, and that similar representations were being received in Cuttack and would be forwarded for the consideration of Government. If, as appears probably, it be decided by Government to retain the clauses in dispute and to take over khas the estates of those zamindars who refuse to sign the kabuliyat in its entirety, then another opportunity must be afforded to the objecting zamindars of stating whether they are willing to engage under the original conditions, or whether they prefer to be recusant and receive malikana.

Since the above was written, I am not aware whether the terms of the kabuliyat have been modified, nor whether the objecting zamindars, &c., have been called upon to sign again.

Modifications proposed in the kabuliyats of Purbaduai, Oldhar, Serai, Chowbiskud and Rahang.

98. It has been proposed to modify the clauses of the kabuliyat in two cases—(1) in the flooded parganas of Purbaduai and Oldhar; (2) in the three large estates of South Puri at present held khas on account of the recusancy of the proprietor. In the former case, the proprietors will be asked to sign for a sadar jama with a part remission for the first five years of settlement. Whether the remission will be continued or altered at the end of five years will be decided then, and the proprietors will be allowed to say at the time of revision whether they will continue under engagement or prefer to receive malikana. In the latter case some special provisions are proposed to be added with the object of protecting the raiyats and tenure-holders who for nearly 90 years have been under khas management. Details of the special conditions in both cases will be found in the estae reports.

RIGHTS IN TREES.

Rights in trees,

99. This is a subject which is surrounded with much difficulty. It formed one of the heads of enquiry in the village notes and in most villages a statement of the prevailing custom has been recorded in vernacular by an assessment muharrir who reproduced the opinions of the zamindar, tenure-holder or raiyat consulted by him. For Kotdesh pargana enquiries were made in many villages by Mr. Nathan, and the results recorded in his own hand in his village notes. The evidence is most conflictingi and shows that the custom varied not only from pargana to pargana and from estate to estrte, but also from village to village within the same estate.

100. The following is a note of the main differences that I have found:—

(1) In many hustabud villages of Kotdesh, it is said that thani raiyats have full rights to plant, enjoy and cut trees in their own lands.

(2) In many mukaddami villages of Kotdesh it was admitted by thani raiyats that they could not cut any tree without the permission of the mukaddam.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 615 on, Odisha

(3) In a great number of villages the mukaddams and raiyats did not agree as to the extent of the latter's rights.

(4) In most villages it was found that the pahi raiyats had no right to cut any tree without permission, but in some cases their right to cut trees standing on their homestead lands was admitted.

(5) In Lembai two Assistant Settlement Officers, Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen and Babu Shyama Charan Sen, gave it as their finding, that thani raiyats anjoy the produce of, and may cut down trees grown on their own lands without permission, except bamboo and trees of small value.

(6) In other parganas there is diversity of record. I quote some cases.

Mauza Balpur, pargana Kotrahang—Thani and pahi raiyats may enjoy the produce, but the trees belong to the zamindar.

Mauza—Pargana Inchole—Oldhar. Astrang Astrang. Madhipur—Damarkhand Kantapara—Tapa Kanman.	Raiyats (thani and pahi not distinguished) enjoy the produce, but cannot cut any trees except bamboo or trees they have planted themselves.

Various villages of pargans Banchas.—Lakhiraj and thani raiyats cut and enjoy without permission.

Uchhupur pargana Paschimduai—thani raiyats may cut and enjoy without permission, pahi raiyats may not. All may plant without permission.

In some hustabud villages of Kotdesh the raiyats claimed rights over trees standing on the waste lands of the village. In mauza Jaipur of pargana Rahang the raiyats claimed, in a section 106 case before Babu Suderson Das, Assistant Settlement Officer, to have exercised the right of taking the fruits and cutting the timber of trees standing on waste lands of the village. Their claim was rejected. An appeal was lodged before the Special Judge, but I have not heard with what result.

Quotation from Mr. Nathan's note on the rights on trees.

101. In the village note of mauza Pratapsason, Mr Nathan has quoted the opinion of Nitai Mahanty one of the chief mukaddams of Kotdesh. He said that it was the general custom of the pargana that no tree was cut without permission of the zamindar or mukaddam that in hustabud villages this rule was always observed up to the death of Bhagaban Raitsingh, the former zamindar; that since the quarrel of his two sons who succeeded as zamindars, and the general mismanagement of the estate by inefficient servants, the rule had fallen into disuse. In mukaddam villages, he said, it depended on the relations of the mukaddams and raiyats; if they were on good terms, the mukaddams did not insist on their permission being obtained.

Another cause for the diversity of custom I find to be the following. Where the zamindar or tenure-holder is strong he has usually been able to maintain the old custom which necessitated the obtaining of his permission to cut trees. he has also been able to insist on getting the whole or a share of the produce of trees standing on the pahi lands. But where the landlord has been weak or absentee, and the raiyats wealthy or powerful through combination, the tables have been turned. Thani raiyats have exercised full right to plant, enjoy and cut trees. Pahi raiyats have enjoyed the produce and been able without permission to cut all but the big fruit trees.

Rights of thani and pahi raiyats on teres on the distinction between them.

102. There is a further complication, *viz.*, that distinction that has been drawn between thani and pahi raiyats in our land record does not apply to the exercise of rights in trees. It has been shown in another portion of the report that a very large number of the so-called pahi raiyats are resident cultivators in no wise differing from the old thani raiyats. The Orissa landlord in his treatment of his raiyats does not differentiate between thani and pahi as classed in our records, but between resident and non-resident cultivators; that is, if a pahi raiyat has his home in the village, he exercises as a rule the same right as his thani neighbours, and it is only the non-resident cultivator whose claim to enjoy the produce and to cut down fruit-trees would generally be denied by tae zamindar.

103. Looking to the extreme diversity of opinion and variation of practice described above, it is not possible to do more than indicate what is the generally obtaining custom in the district. If in a particular case a claim be set up that is at variance with the general custom, or if a right generally allowed be disputed, then it will be for the party who sets up the claim, or who disputes the rights, to prove that he has local custom on his side.

The general custom, so far as I can ascertain, may be set forth as follows—

(1) Baziafti raiyats have full rights to plant, enjoy the produce of and cut trees in their own lands.

(2) Thani raiyats have full rights over trees of all kinds standing on their homestead lands. They may without permission plant new trees or cut down those standing; but they have only a right to the produce of trees standing on lands other than homestead lands. They may not cut them down, nor may they plant new trees without permission. To convert a plot of cultivated land into orchard would render a thani raiyat liable to ejectment under the provisions of section 25 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 616 on, Odisha

(3) Pahi raiyats who are resident cultivators have the same rights in trees that thani raiyats possess, except that they may not cut down any valuable trees (Palang, Jack, Mangoe, Cocoanut, Banian and Aswatha) whether in their homestead or other lands without the permission of their immediate landlords.

(4) Pahi raiyats who are not resident cultivators have no rights whatever either to the timber or produce of trees standing on their lands.

(5) No raiyets have any claim either to the timber or produce of trees standing on unleased land. These belong absolutely to the zamindar in hustabud villages and to the proprietary tenure-holders in mourasi villages.

(6) In the khas mahals every one enjoys the produce of trees standing on his own holding, but no tree may be cut without the permission of the Collector, whether it stands on a thani or pahi holding, and the timber of all trees which get blown down or withered, whether in sarbarakari (miadi or maurasi), mustageri or hustabud villages is sold by order of the Collector and credited to Government.

History of Mutation of Zamindary Rights.

104. It has been already shown that the first portion of the history of zamindari rights in Orissa was a history of the gradual development of native Uriya revenue agents into hereditary officials, and a recognition of these hereditary officials as proprietors of the soil at the British conquest. It has been the fashion to speak compassionately of the era which followed as a period fought with ruin to the old land-owning families. Much of this compassion is to my mind wasted, because in the first place the so-called Uriya proprietors were not old landed families, and in the second place they were not a whit more kindly in their treatment of raiyats and tenure-holders than the Bengali amlas who succeeded them. Mr. Toynbee, at page 53 of his History of Orissa, writes as follows of the operation of such laws and the extinction of old Uriya proprietors:—

"This measure ruined most (Mr. Ewer says two-thirds at least) of the old Uriya proprietors and transferred their lands to rich absentee Bengalis and to the amals of the courts. . . These (Bengalis) seldom or never visited their purchases, but entrusted the management of it to agents of their own kith or kin who were aliens to Uriyas both in race and language. Far removed from the control of their principals, these lived in a style quite sufficient of itself to swallow up the legitimate profits of the lands entrusted to their care. The Old Uriya landholders whom they succeeded were equally prodigal and reckless, but at least some part of the money they squandered benefitted their poorer dependents, and a great part of it was spent on religious ceremonies. Lax in paying their revenue, they were equally lax in collecting their rents and they always respected the rights of the subordinate tenure-holders." This may have been a true picture of what happened in Cuttack and Orissa generally, but it is not very applicable to the Puri district. The largest estate of the Division, *viz.*, Kotdesh, was held by one of the class of exalted Uriya revenue agents, namely, by Trilochan Patnaik, and far from respecting the rights of the subordinate revenue agents, we find Sterling write thus of him:—

"On taking possession of the zamindari, it naturally became an object with Trilochan Patnaik to get rid of the talukdars or intermediate managers of the several principal divisions as speedily as practicable, gradually by taking advantage of opportunities of purchasing as they fell into arrears and by measures violence and intimidation."

That the raiyats and tenure-holders did not stand in any great terror of the Bengali amla would seem to appear from a curious incident in the history of the Delang estate (Lembai). In 1805, after the Raja of Khurda had forfeited the estate, the question was whether engagements should be taken direct with the Padhans. The Padhans came forward in a body relinquishing their rights in favour of one Nilmony Chowdhury, an inhabitant of Hugli, and requesting the Collector to take engagements from him. Before effect could be given to this arrangement, the Collector was changed, the Raja of Puri's claim was revived, and he was finally restored in 1808.

Transfer of the zamindari right from old Uriya proprietors to the Bengali amla.

105. If attention be confined to the Puri district, there is again not much evidence of any considerable transfer of estates from the old Uriya proprietors to the alien Bengali amlas.

More than two-thirds of the district revenue is derived from ten estates, of whose history I will give a slight sketch. They are—

Kotdesh (Rs. 81,082) remained in the hands of the original Uriya family up to 1896.

Krishna Chandra, Krishnanagar, Rahang (Rs. 58,139). Originally held by the Raja of Khurda, forfeited in 1805, held khas till 1809, *sold by Government for convenience of revenue collection* to a Bengali family which rescued in 1812; held khas since.

Delang (Rs. 33,754) forfeited by the Raja of Khurda in 1805, held khas till restored to the Raja of Khurda in 1808, rescued in 1817, held khas till 1845, when the Raja re-engaged.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 617 on, Odisha

Kokal (Rs. 5,551) remained in possession of an Uriya jagirdar up to last settlement : after settlement, sold by civil court to a Bengali zamindar of Cuttack.

Kotsahi (Rs. 5,434), origihally held by an Uriya family, bought at revenue sale in 1220 by a Bengali family and remained in the family since.

Pipli (Rs. 4,524), held without break by an Uriya family up to date.

Rorang (Rs. 4,511) in possession of an Uriya family up to last settlement. The same family still retains a 12 annas share.

Golera (Rs. 3,604) originally in possession of an Uriya jagirdar, passed by civil court and private sale to mahajans and others, mostly Uriyas.

From these notes it will appear that it was only in one of the ten larger estates that the sale laws transferred possession from an Uriya family to the Bengali amla. The three khasmahals which became the property of the Paikpara Rajas were sold for convenience of collection on much the same principle that led Mr. Collector Growse to recommend the petition of the Lembai Padhans.

106. The history of the changes that have occurred in the ownership of zamindars in the course of the last settlement has been detailed in the special report on each estate. As a general observation, it may be said that where ownership has passed from the old zamindar families of last settlement it has fallen into the hands of the great religious foundations and the priestly classes of puri, or into the hands of larger mahajan families of this district and Cuttack. The most important landowners of district are on the one hand—

The Raja of Puri, Superintendent of the temple.

The mohants of the Imarmath Uriya, Uttarparswa, Dakhinparswa Raghabdas, Narsing Kote, Lakhibhadra and Gangamata maths.

The Khuntias, a family of the Puri Pandas (pilgrim guides), and on the other hand,

The Chowdhury Dasses of Bingarpur, an Uriya family of Bramhan mahajans ;

The Chowdhury Sahus of Kerlo, an Uriya family of Teli mahajans ;

The Panis of Kotrahang, an Oriya family of Bramhan mahajans ;

The Bhagats of Cuttack, a north-west mahajan family ;

Behari Lall Pandit of Cuttack a Cashmere Bramhan mahajan, now resident of Cuttack.

The Raja of Puri holds estates with a former revenue of Rs. 36,000 ; the priests and mohants hold estates with a revenue of Rs. 40,0 0 ; the mahajans hold estates with a revenue of Rs. 82,000. This accounts for Rs. 1,58,000 out of a total demand of Rs.2,20,000 (khas mahal excluded). Not more than Rs. 5,008 represent estates which at last settlement were in the hands of the same families as at present. It may be said that about one-half of the zamindari interest in the district has passed to the religious and usuring classes.

Story of the Kotdesh Estates.

107. The story of the Kotdesh estate is the most striking as well as the most important illustration of the process. Up to fifteen years ago it was managed by Bhagwan Raitsingh,a businessman with much force of character, doubtless inherited from Trilochan Patnaik, who founded the family in the days of the Mahrattas. Under his management the estate flourished and was able to supply funds for the purchase of intermediate interest and small zamindaris. Bhagawan Raitsingh, left behind him two sons, who being persons of weak intellect and animated with the barbaric love of display which distinguished most of the old Uriya proprietors, at once plunged into a career of dissipation and extravagance The estate was utterly neglected and grossly mismanaged. Debts accumulated and were increased by renewed bonds and other artifices of the mahajans. When 15 years' possession had raised a debit account of nearly 10 lakhs, the estate was put up for a two years' arrears of revenue and purchased by the chief bond-holders of the old zamindars. They were the Bhagats of Cuttack, the Choudhury Dasses of Bhingarpur, and the Mohant of the Imar math.

Transfer of the zamindari right to tho religious and usuring classes.

108. The transfer of zamindari rights to the religious and usuring classes is no great matter of regret. The raiyats find a better friend in such landlords as the Mohant of the Imar math than in effete and degenerate descendants of old families. The Mohant raises and maintains bundhs, helps his raiyats in time of calamity with loans of seed grain. feeds them when starving in years of scarcity, and generally seeks to secure his revenue by securing his rents. This can be said of few landlords in the district, either past or present. As a rule they do absolutely nothing either for the welfare of their raiyats or the improvement of their estates.

"The landholders are needy and indigent, especially the smaller proprietors, who constitute at least half of the whole number. Their improvidence of disposition is commensurate with their inferiority in the scale of civilisation and refinement, and with this is combined a propensity to wanton extravagance, which would appear inveterate." This is a description which is as true to-day as it was when written by Mr. Ker at the beginning of the century.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 618 on, Odisha

VALUE OF THE ZAMINDARI RIGHTS.

109. Of the early fluctuations in the value of zamindaries, we have evidence in para. 84 of Mr. Sterling's minute.

"From the year 1809, when the market began to recover from the glut occasioned by Mr. Webb's sales down to the present date, the price paid for estates has been constantly on the increase. The average selling price is now from 50 to 100 per cent. on the sadar jama or from 15 to 20 years purchase of the admitted and recognised profits, which surely cannot be considered an inadequate price for land in a country circumstanced like India. Instances, too, are continually occurring where the sum paid rises beyond the above average. In the September sales an estate assessed at a jama of sicca Rs. 196 went for sicca Rs. 1,010 and an 8 annas share of a village paying sicca Rs. 160 for sicca Rs. 330. How different the sales under native administrations? After carefully examining a vast number of bills of sale of old date, I can confidently affirm that from one-fourth to one-half of the jama was the ordinary selling price of the zamindari or talukdari of any village or number of villages, the 'Saman adlo qunmut raijool waqt' both in the Mogal and the Mahratta times."

Market price of zamiadaries.

110. It is difficult to obtain precise information as to the market price of zamindaris at different periods during the term of last settlement. The registers of the Land Registration Department maintained by the Collector are defective, in that they give only the number of mutations and amount of Sadar jama of the estates concerned. They do not distinguish purchases from succession, nor give, as regards the former, the amount of consideration money passed. The returns of the Registration Office are equally defective, as they give only the number of transfers and the amount of consideration money, and not the sadar jama of the estates transferred. Thus it is of little interest to know that during the last seven years—1891-92 to 1897-98—there has been 351 transfers of estates, and that Rs. 1,38,361 was the price paid. The figures include revenue-free estates, and do not even afford an idea of the extent to which revenue-paying estates from the subject of speculation.

111. The information that has been recorded in the special reports on estates is incomplete, because assessing officers were not always careful to record estate histories in the mofasal, and it was often impossible to supply the omissions afterwards, as zamindars did not always appear to bear the proposed new jama. From the reports, however, I extract the following note about prices paid in private sales; 21 estates for which we have information bearing a sadar jama of Rs. 3,385 were sold chiefly within the last 20 years of settlement for Rs. 55,510.

The average selling price was Rs. 1,640 per Rs. 100 of sadar jama.

The 21 estates are mostly of pargana Kotrahang and Paschimduai, which are protected from flood. Four estates in Purbaduai, Oldhar, with a sadar jama of Rs 683, sold for Rs 4,450 or for less than eight times the sadar jama. That estates should sell for sixteen times their sadar jama is a remarkable proof of the increase of zamindars' profits since last settlement.

WORKING OF THE REVENUE SALE LAW IN THE COURSE OF LAST SETTLEMENT.

112. The total number of estates or shares of estates that have been sold during the course of the last settlement has been 27, and the sadar jama of the estates sold has amounted to Rs. 92,359. A clear light will be thrown on the working of the sale laws if the distribution of the sales over decades be looked to. This is given below :—

Period.	Number of estates or shares of estates sold.	Amount of sadar jama.	Price paid.	REMARKS.
1	2	4	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs, a. p.	
1838—47 ...	.....	.....	.....	
1848—57 ...	5	2,823 6 11½	12,500 0 0	
1858—67 ...	2	478 6 8½	7,050 0 0	
1868—77 ...	1	155 13 1½	2,800 0 0	
1878—87 ...	3	1,387 6 6½	13,951 0 0	
1888—97 ...	16	87,514 7 8¾	1,86,585 0 0	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 619 on, Odisha

INCIDENTS OF THE PADHANI AND MUKADDAMI TENURES.

113. As the incidents of the padhani and mukaddami tenures differ only in one trifling respect, it will be convenient to discuss them together. When Orissa came into the hands of the Moghals, four parganas—Lembai, Serai, Chowdiskud and Rahang—together with killa Khurda were left to the Raja of Khurda as his personal demesne. The village headmen responsible to the old Hindu officers for the village revenue were called padhans In the tracts taken over by the Mahrattas the name was changed to mukadem, and under the less close management of the Moghals, the rights of the mukaddams developed, and became superior to those owned by the padhans, who still remained in four parganas of the south. But in 1760 the Raja of khurda was compelled to relinquish these same parganas to the Marhattas. Under the Mahrattas they were managed khas, and they continued to be managed khas when first taken over by us in 1803. During this period of khas management the padhans acquired more than equality with their brother headmen in the Mogulbandi, and their claims to be regarded as proprietary tenure-holders were fully acknowledged at last sttlement. The incidents of the tenure as then settled were:—

(1) The tenure is hereditary.

(2) It is transferable.

(3) It is divisible, but no division of rents can be made without the consent of the zamindars. Any division of rent allowed by the zamindar for the time being would be binding on his successors in interest, but would be annulable by the auction-purchaser at a sale for arrears of revenue.

(4) The padhan exercises the same proprietary rights within his village that the zamindar exercises in hustabud village.

(5) The padhan is a proprietor of a share of the rental of the village. His allowance is usually 20 per cent. of the village assets, and the amount payable by him to the zamindar is fixed for the term of settlement.

(6) In default of payment of rent, the tenure is sold under the provisions of Act X of 1849, and the balance of the purchase-money left after liquidating the arrear is paid to the defaulter.

(7) The padhan is entitled to 5 per cent. malikana in case of recusancy.

(8) In the event of recusancy, he is entitled to a claim of re-entry at tne ensuing settlement.

The incidents of the mukaddami tenure differ from those of the padhani only in one respect, *viz.*, that the mukaddam is not entitled to a claim of re-entry in the settlement following that in which he recuses. There are one or two inferior mukaddami tenures which will be noticed below when discussing meadi sarbarakari tenures. The above description does not apyly to them.

Duties and obligations of mukaddams and padhans on the revision of settlement.

114. No alteration has been made in the incidents of the padhani and mukaddami tonures in the course of the settlement. or by the terms of the new settlement, But as the case of zamindars the new kabuliyat that is being executed by mukaddams, padhans and other village tenure-holders defines more clearly than before the nature of their duties in the matters of furnishing accounts and other information to revenue officers, excludes minerals from the scope of their proprietary rights, adds to their responsibilities the duty of looking after the reserved lands, and extracts an admission that the Government policy as regards embankments will not affect the revenue demand. The tenure-holders have pntitioned against the the legality and equity of these clauses in the kabuliyat, and the result remains to be seen.

Division of rents by padhans to proprietors separatcly according to shares.

115. The only incident of the tenure which calls for special remark is that which I have numbered 3 This is, I think, most important, save in the few cases where the last settlement records showed that a division of the rental had been allowed by the revenue officers of last settlement, and the few cases in which the divison of rent had been allowed to padhans in the khas mahals by the Collector, the kabuliyat for the village revenue has been executed jointly by the mukaddams and padhans, whatever may have been the number of share-holders and the nature of the divison into shares, and watever may have been the collection arrangements previously existing between the zamindar and the proprietary tenure-holder. The mukaddams and padhans were clamourous to have revenue demand payable by each sharer separately recdrded on the kabuliyat, and argued that they were entitled to this concession in cases where they had been already paying rents separately to the zamindar and had the division recorded in his serista. I have steadily refused to grant this request, as I do not think that any such division would be binding on the auction-purchaser at a revenue sale. It is contrary to the principle on which the recognition of the village tenure-holder is based. The tenure-holder gets a large commission on the assets of the village for the trouble and risk of collecting the small sums due from individual raiyats, and the zamindar gets a small allowance because the trouble and risk of collecting from ane individual is supposed to be small, But the divisibility of

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 620 on, Odisha

the mukaddami and padhani interest having been recognised at last settlement, the tenure-holder has in many cases ceased to be a single individual, and is often represented by a group of as many as 40 and 50 sharers. If the zamindar in return for a large consideration accepts the responsibility of collecting from 40 or 50 persons instead of from one, it is not right that the auction-purchaser at a revenue sale should be penalised by this serious encumbrance to the work of collection. It is necessary as a safeguard to the security of the Government revenue that the whole tenure should remain ultimately responsible for its total revenue, and this result can only be obtained by refusing to recognise the divisibility of rent as opposed to the divisibility of interest.

Distribution of Padhani and Mukaddami Tenures.

116. Kotdesh is the stronghold of the mukaddami interest, and the four parganas, Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud and Lembai, of the padhani interest. The following is a list of their distribution over the completion block with the amount of the demand payable by them to the zamindars:—

Mukaddams.

Name of Block.	Number of Tenure.	Amount payable to zamindar.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna block ...	1	149	
East Athaisi and Damarkand block ...	10	601	
Banchas	11	734	
Khodar	13	2,882	
Kotdesh	359	96,155	
Paschimduai	3	778	
Purbaduai and Oldhar	1	176	
Rahang	2	945	
Kotrahang	25	7,075	
Lembai	5	3,239	
Scattered estates	56	3,.28	
Total ...	486	1,16,462	

Padhans.

Name of Circle.	Number of Tenures.	Amount payable to zamindar.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
Chowbiskud block	98	28,510	
Serai block	48	13,152	
Rahang	24	7,439	
Lembai	89	24,484	
Total	259	73,585	

The amount of Government revenue for which they are responsible may be estimated roughly at 80 per cent. of the demand payable by them to the zamindars. The demand is approximately 80 per cent. of the total village assets, over which zamindars have been allowed usually 15 per cent, and 15 per cent. of 100 is equal to nearly 19 per cent. of 80. Again, in the khas mahals, it has been proposed to give the recusant proprietors 20 per cent. of the tenure-holder's revenue. In cases also where the tenure-holders have been allowed more than 20 per cent. of the assets, the allowance of the proprietors will exceed 19 per cent. of the tenure-holders' jama.

				Rs.
The mukaddmi jama		...	...	1,16,462
The padhani jama	...	...	...	73.585
		Total	...	1,90,047
80 per cent. of this is	...	—	...	1,52,037

The mukaddams and padhans are therefore responsible for 40 per cent. of the total land revenue demand of the district

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 621 on, Odisha

VALUE OF MUKADDAMI AND PADHANI INTEREST.

117. Of the extent to which the total mukaddami and padhani interest of the district is now held by purchasers as opposed to heirs, it would be difficult to give an accurate estimate without minute examination of the records and elaborate enquiry from the tenure-holders. In several of the estate reports some information on the subject has been supplied.

Mr. Nathan found that in 35 villages of Kotdesh heirs held 44 and purchasers 56 per cent. of the total interest, I find that the same proportion obtained in taluk Kotsahi of Kotrahang and in 42 villages of Chowbiskud. In 43 villages of Serai heirs held 62 and purchasers 38 per cent. Babu Akshoy kumar Sen, Assistant Settlement Officer, has found the proportions to be 70 and 30, respectively, in 89 villages of Lembai, 59 and 41 per cent. in 24 villages in Rahang. It may safely be said that about one-half of the total interest is held by purchasers and one-half by heirs.

The prices paid have varied enormously from period to period, from estate to estate and village to village. It has depended in each case mainly on the increase of assets in the course of settlements and the value of the nij-chas lands.

No figures throwing light on the subject are to be obtained from the Registration Officers, as no separate record is kept of the transfer of tenures. In the special reports on estate histories, information where procurable has been given. I have compiled from them the following note which will give some general idea of the present day value of the tenures. In 19 villages of Kotdesh, paying a mukadami jama of Rs. 6,627, the purchase money amounted to Rs. 91,840, that is, for every Rs. 80 of jama representing an original allowance of Rs. 20 over Rs. 1,100 was paid. This is only intelligible when it is remembered that the mukaddami profits had increased in sixty years by 166 per cent, and that in addition to the recognised profits there are perquisites, of which the Revenue Officers cannot take note. Rs. 1,100 yielded not Rs. 20, but Rs. 54, with an indefinite amount of extras. In 10 mukaddami villages of Kotrahang pargana the average comes to Rs. 1,153 for every Rs 80 of jama In 12 padhani villages of Lembai the average is Rs. 778, in 16 padhani villages of Chowbiskud Rs. 470, and in 17 padhani villages of Serai it is Rs. 263 only. The comparatively smaller amounts paid in these two lastnamed parganas is due to their unfavourable situation and to the greater uncertainty that attends collection. In the padhani villages the purchase is usually made at so many rupees per padhani bati [=20 mans (40 each) or 8 acres]. In mokaddami villages the market rate is usually quoted at so much per pan.

PARA. 123.SUBDIVISION OF MUKADDAMI AND PADHANI INTERESTS.

118. The extent to which mukaddami and padhani interests have been split up by succession and transfer in the course of last settlement may be gathered from the following table, in which the facts, as ascertained in the chief mourasi areas of the district, have been collected:—

Name of Estate.	Last Settlement.	PRESENT SETTLEMENT.		Number of villages.
		Number of shares.	Number of persons interested.	
MUKADDAMS.				
Kotdesh	2,228	2,896	4,597	356
Kotsahi (Kotrahang) ...	47	132	210	9
Sadanandpur (Kotrahang) ...	39	39	112	6
PADHANS.				
Lembai	146	581	978	89
Rahang	46	96	135	24
Serai	182	449	673	46
Chowbiskud	141	289	412	54
Total ...	2,829	4,482	7,117	594

The increase in the number of recorded shares amounts to nearly 60 per cent., and the increase in the number of persons interested to 150 per cent. As it is possible that a number of persons, younger brothers, etc; who would have had their names recorded in the present records, did not find record at last settlement. The true increase may be estimated at a point lying between these two marks. It is safe to say that the number has at least doubled during the course of the settlement, purchased shares in 30 villages paying a total purchase money of Rs. 14,852-4-0. In villages containing a larger number of shares, it will be found that most of the land is under cultivation of the mukaddams themselves - Banmal (50 mukaddams), Olikana (increase from 6 to 21 mukaddams), Samona-Sasan (increase from 10 to 18 mukaddams), Bhimpur (increase from 3 to 11 mukaddams), Satya Bhamapur (increase from 5 to 27 mukaddams), are all cases in point.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 622 on, Odisha

Rights of inheritance of mukaddams and padhans.

119. It is interesting to find Mr. Ricketts (then Collecter of Balasore), writing as far back as the year 1831, and prophesying the occurrence of the very evils I hrve been decribing. He states that under the Mahratta rules a mukaddami or sarbarakari descended to a single heir to the exclusion of all other cites as proof of this, the debadihi or village list procured from the Mahratta officer, Gopal Pandit, in which one name only is entered for each village. Starting from this point, he urges that the claim to right of inheritance, according to Hindu law, should be disallowed, and advances in support of this contention the following considerations: —

"Is there no danger in any point of view to the interests of Government in recognizing a system, the direct tendency of which is to again sub-divide property already so sub-divided that the owners 'are paupers ? It is considered by the Sadar Board a desirable object to reduce all to the situation of zamindars and sarbarakars, whose substance I have above described ?"

"The agricultural community instead of becoming richer, are becoming poorer; the effect of short crops are felt as severely as when one-half of the land now cultivated was waste, and there is as much difficulty in realizing the revenue as there was twenty years ago. This is the case. Generally speaking there are exceptions. Some of the auction-purchasers are becoming, comparatively speaking, wealthy, ahd their revenue is punctually paid."

"The recognition of such a right of inheritance is injurious to the zamindars by introducing numerous useless under-tenants, the difficulty of realizing rent from whom increases with their number and their reduced means."

As those who are ignorant, extravagant, or dissipated, are as much entitled to share as those qualified by education and character for the situation of a patwari, zamindars can have no choice in the selection of persons, to whom the collection of rent, on which his property depends, is to be entrusted; his expenses in recovering arreas are increased by his having to prosecute a plurality of persons, and his chance of speedy and ultimate recovering lessened, inasmuch as it is more difficult to recover Rs. 10 from each of ten paupers than Rs. 100 from one man of substance.

"The raiyats suffer from such recognition, as every increase in the number of middlemen must be prejudicial to their interest. The mukaddams, when there is a plurality, scarcely ever for any length of time continue to agree and immediately on a dispute arising, each individual mukaddam endeavours to be foremost in making collections. It was usual to allow each sharer to sue for his share, so that an unfortunate defaultidg raiyat was prosecuted in three or four separate suits for the arrear of one kist or year ! This I have put a stop to by refusing to admit a suit for a share in a raiyat's rent, admitting only suits instituted by all the sharers jointly, or by a common agent. But this arrangement has its inconvenience. The mukaddams complain they have no common agent and cannot agree to sue together, consequently each contents himself by exorting what he can from the raiyats in the mofasal only.

"Such a system of inheritance is injurious to mukaddams themselves, inasmuch as by dividing property already small it reduces all to a situation scarcely removed from actual want; it deprives all means of promoting any improvement in their villages, and it is the origin amongst them of ruinous and endless litigation, of ill-will, broils and blood-shed."

. The table makes it clear that the average mourasi village has now instead of one representative responsible for the rent, no less than twelve persons divided over an average of eight shares. How far this affects the zamindar in the work of collection is discussed in the section that follows.

Distribution of sarbarakari tenure.

120. The distribution of sarbarakari tenures by completion of circles is as follows:—

Name of Circle.	Sarbarakars.		Remarks.
	Number.	Amount of demand payable by them.	
1	2	3	4
East Athaisi and Damarkhand Block...	3	233	
Banchhs	23	1,324	
Khodar	7	503	
Kotdesh	89	6,872	
Serai	11	7,400	
Chowbiskud	6	1,786	
Rahang	24	7,728	
Lembai	25	5,669	
Purbaduai	4	124	
Scattered	19	779	
Total ...	211	32,478	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 623 on, Odisha

The share of the sadar jama for which they are responsible may be calculated approximately at 75 per cent, of the above sum—that is, Rs. 24,300

Incidents of Sikimi zamindari right.

121. In para. 130 of his note on the Puri tenures, Babu Nanda Kishore Das speaks of the Sikimi zamindari tenure as being peculiar to the jagir mahals (Parikud, Malud, &c). He says that the right and immunities of the Sikimi zamindars are exactly the same as those of the zamindars in other parganas, and they are so-called simply because their rent is paid, not in to the Treasury of Government, but into that of the jagirdars, who in that respect stand in the same relation to the Sikimi zamindars as Government does in relation to the zamindars in other parts of the district.

But Nanda Kishore Babu is mistaken in saying that the tenures occur only in the jagir-mahals; it is also found in the temporarily-settled area. It is so rare, however, that the separate instances may be quoted with a note of the variations that occur in the arrangements for payment of revenue demand.

TALUQ KOTDESH, TOUZI No. 44.

(1) Ghar Srirampur ...
(2) Ghar Srirampur kantaunia
(3) Ghar Tarinho ...

} The zamindars received an allowance of 10 per cent. on the demand payable by the Sikimi zamindars, who got 30 per cent. of the assets.

Pargana Damarkhand ...
Taluq Durgapur, Touzi No 230 ...
Mouza Narrnpur ... ...
Pargana Athaisi, Taluq Sutan, Touzi No. 186.
Mauzas Rupas and Sadanandpur ...

} The zamindars got an allowance on the demand payable by the Sikimi zamindars, who merely paid the sadar jama calculated at the ordinary percentage through the zamindar.

Of the origin of the Sikimi zrmindaries in Kotdesh, Mr. Nathan writes as follows:—

"The Sikimi zamindars have arisen in various ways. Resumed bisswali (khandaiti jagiri) and lakhiraj lands of more than a certain area have been made in to Sikimi zamindaries. In a Sikimi zamindari village the zamindar receives 10, the Sikimi zamindar 25, and Government 65 per cent. of the total rental. Ghar Srirampur is an interesting Sikimi zamindari mouza. The land ls resumed. Khandaiti jagiri Ghar Srirampur itself, a small village consisting at the time of the last settlement of little but jungle and houses, was the seat of the khandaiti who lived surrounded by his paiks. Scattered all over the pargana are the 56 tahsil alahidas of the mouzas comprising the lands which zamindars and others had granted to the khandaits from time to time. The rights have now fallen into other hands, and the present head of the family is an amin in the Survey office."

The Sikimi zamindaries of taluq Satun and taluq Durgapur probably arose in much the same way. The arrangement was found existing at last settlement, was continued for the term of settlement, and it is not proposed to alter it, I had suggested the formation of separate estates in the two cases where the zamindars received no collection allowance; but it was thought the *amour propre* of the zamindars would be wounded, if these portions of their estates, though unprofitable, were out off. The previous arrangement has been continued.

The total jama payable by these Sikimi zamindars is Rs. 1,434-14-8, covering a sadar jama of Rs. 1,280-1-11.

Incidents of raiyati holdings.

122. So far as the legal incidents of their holdings are concerned, raiyats may be divided into the following classes :—

(1) Settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani lands.
(2) Settled and occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands.
(3) Settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani and pahi lands.
(4) Occupancy raiyats holding phhi lands.
(5) Occupancy raiyats holding thani and pahi lands.
(6) Non-occupancy raiyats.
(7) Raiyats holding lands at quit-rents, liable to enhancement on the sale of an estate for arrears of revenue.

So far as the incidents determined by local custom and usage are concerned, the division into classes is as follows :—

(1) Thani raiyats.
(2) Resident pahi raiyats.
(3) Non-resident pahi raiyats with occupancy rights.
(4) Raiyats without occupancy rights.
(5) Chandna raiyats.

Growth of raiyati rights.

123. In order to understand how these distinctions have arisen, it is necessary to trace the growth of raiyati rights from the conquest onwards. At the conquest it was found that the cultivated lands of the Mogulbandi were tilled by two classes of rasyats—thani or resident

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 624 on, Odisha

cultivators, and pahi or non-resident cultivators. The thani raiyat had a hereditary right of occupancy in their lands. The pahi raiyats were mere tenants-at-will. The advantages enjoyed by the former were briefly these :—

He held his homestead and garden land rent free. The thani lands were the best in the village, and the thani raiyats had the preference in the tillage of the remaining pahi area, in the cultivation of rent-free lands, and in the reclamation of nem lands. He had communal rights to pasture, firewood and thatching grass. He had a hereditary right of occupancy, and could not be ousted so long as he paid his rent. The possession of these advantages increased his importance in the eyes of his neighbours and strengthened his credit with the mahajan. On the other hand, his rent was much higher than that paid by the non-resident raiyat, and he groaned under the extra contributions and impositions exacted from him by his landlord to meet increased Government demands.

These were often so excessive as to swallow up all the profits of cultivation, and the thani raiyat, reduced to despair, was often compelled to abandon his home and the doubtful advantages of his position. The pahi raiyat paid a much lower rate of rent than his thani brother, but, on the other hand, he was liable to be turned out of his holding at any moment.

Incidents of thani and pahi raiyats at last settlement.

124. At last settlement there was much correspondence both about the assessment and the status of the thani and pahi raiyat. The former will be discussed below. As regards the incidents of their holdings, thani and pahi raiyats were left in much the same position as they had been found, that is, the hereditary right of occupancy of the thani raiyat was confirmed, whereas the pahi raiyat was left a mere tenant-at-will. The rents of the former were fixed for the term of settlement, and they were granted written pattas (Kali patta) which effectually checked the possibility of oppression on the part of the zamindars. There was considerable discussion as to whether pahi raiyats should not also be granted pattas, and the opinion of the higher authorities seems to have varied from time to time. In Government letter No. 1199 of 22nd August 1837, it was ruled that pattas should never be given to pahi cultivators as creating a false impression of right of occupancy. In his remarks on the settlement of taluks Krishnanagar and Krishna Chandra (paras. 6 to 8), dated 30th March 1838, Mr Lewis of the Board of Revenue strongly deprecated the grant of pattas :—"Pattas have as usual been given to all the thani raiyats, and when the sarbarakari rquested it, to the pahis. The money rent, therefore, of a large number of the fields of this estate have been fixed if the settlement stands for 30 years, and supposing the present system, which makes the rent as they have been, of a particular estate the only gauge of what the rents are to be, and the only true basis therefore of a future assessment, the money rent of the said fields may be held to be fixed in perpetuity.

"7. Mr. Wilkinson is much in favour of this system of giving Government pattas to the raiyat as calculated to give him protection, and no doubt in a very barboarous state of society, when each class of the agricultural community thinks it to his advantage to pray upon the other, or at any rate thinks, like the monkey in that thete is large prospect of profit by endeavouring each to eat out of his neighbour's instead of aut of his own dish ; where there is no moral sense of the stringency of a mutual engagement, and where courts of justice are a mere mockery and inaccessible to the poor and lowly, these pattas may be beneficial in securing to the raiyat what has been bestowed upon him by the Government officer. But it is worthwhile to consider whether a reciprocal action of cause and effect may not be produced by the persisting in such a system ; whether the causes which originally induced the adoption of such a course may not grow into effects ; whether our perpetual interference does not in fact build up a wall of partition between the two agricultural classes who ought to be closely, and no doubt would at last be beneficially, in contact with each other ; whether by these compacts made at second-hand we do not foster distrust and maintain the present unwholesome method of doing business and whether we do not make our courts worse than they really are by treating them as if they were as bad as possible.

"8. Mr. Wilkinson anticipates that the industrious raiyat so protected will in time create for himself a valuable property. But his single miserable jote can never deserve such a title, and he can only enlarge his boundary by getting rid in some way or other of the indivisible right of the raiyat of land next to his own, and so forth. The patta system will thus fall and in such cases the artificial impediment which it opposes to the accumulation of capital in masses large enough to be useful will be removed. The *vis medicatrix naturœ* will then have succeeded in curing the disease with which we persist to inoculate the country."

The opinion stated so brilliantly and speciously are not only philosophically unsound, but also betray a lack of sympathy with the raiyat, and as far removed as can well be imagined from the spirit in which the local officers went to work. That they were not finally accepted by Government would appear from a letter No. 1816, dated the 25th September 1838, quoted in para. 100 of Nand Kisore Babu's report. I have not seen a copy of the letter, but it would appear to have contained a ruling that all raiyats should be protected by the provisions of Chapter I, section 9, Regulation XII of 1822, according to which no zamindar could claim in acourt of justice higher rent than that entered in the settlement record, unless the same had been altered by mutal agreement. Be that as it may, the pahi raiyat, except in parganas Lembai, Serai and Chowbiskud, where Mr. Wilkinson actually distributed pattas, continued to be unstable at will by the zamindar until the enactment of Act X of 1859. This right was probably exercised by the zamindars against the pahi holdings of thani raiyats called (kotpahi) so much as against the pahi holdings of outsiders called (opor pahi).

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 625 on, Odisha

Effect of Act X of 1859 on raiyati holdings.

124. The next great step in the history of raiyati holdings was the enactment of Act X of 1859. This not only defined more clearly the rights of thani raiyats, but also conferred the inestimable boon of occupancy rights on pahi raiyats who had been in possession of their holdings for twelve years or more. Pahi raiyats with occupancy rights were placed in all respects, save one, on the same footing as thani raiyats. The one distinction was that the rents of the former remained liable to alteration on the specific grounds laid down in sections 17 and 18 of the Act, that is to say, to enhancements on the grounds of prevaiting rate, excess area, and landlord's or nature's improvement, and to abatement on the grounds of diminished area and dterioration in productive powers. The incidents common to both were—

(1) That the raiyat could not be ousted save in execution of a decree for arrears of rent (a period of fifteen days grace was allwed).

(2) That the holding was divisibie amongst heirs, though the rent could not be divided without the landlord's consent (section 27, Act X of 1859.)

(3) That it was not transferable without the landlord's consent

(4) That is was relinquishable after service of due notice (section 19, Act X of 1859).

(5) That it was not annullable by a sale for revenue arrears.

(6) That the full rent was payable irrespective of calamity of season save in Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud and Lembai, in which parganas the clause was included in the pattas entitling the raiyat to remission for loss of crop.

The non-occupancy raiyats alone remained as before mere tenants-at-will.

Conditon of occupancy raiyats up to the settlement revision.

125. These were the alterations introduced by Act X of 1859. But though the occupancy pahi raiyat was legally raised to the level of the thni raiyat, in actual practice the old distinction continued with more or less strength according to the varying character of the relations between landlord and tenant in different estates. Up to the time when the present settlement revision was first undertaken, and the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa, and the raiyats by contact with revene officers began to appreciate the strength of their position, zamindars of the oppressive type were in the habit of freely ousting their pahi raiyats without undertaking the trouble of a rent suit. As formerly they adopted this cavalier method, not so much against resident as against non-resident pahi raiyats, for in the course of the settlements by reason of the obandonment of overassessed thani lands and the gradual extension of cultivation, a large body of resident cultivators had grown up who, though possessing no thani lands, had yet been settled for an indefinite period in the village, and possessed homestead lands like the thani raiyats. These new resident cultivators became quite as influential as the old thani raiyats, and were treated by landlords in much the same way as thani raiyats. The incidents attaching by customary usage to the holding of the resident pahi raiyats were much superior to those attaching to the holdings of the non-resident cultivator, and this is my reason for distinguishing between the two classes at the beginning of this note. The resident pahi raiyats share in the communal rights over pasturage, fuel and thatching grass. Their rights to the produce and timber of trees in their holdings are practically the same as those of thani raiyats. Their relations with the land lord are more intimate than is the case with non-resident cultivators. They share in the common feasts of the village, contribute to the common expenses, and like the thani raiyats, in cases where cordial relations subsist between landlord and tenant, they give the landlord the assistance of a day's labour in the year for the cultivation of his private lands.

Transfer of thani rights before present settlement.

126. In addition to the superior security of possession which the thani raiyats continue to preserve in spite of the levelling provisions of Act X of 1859, another custom began to differentiate the thani from the pahi raiyat. Neither right has ever been legally recognised to transfer by sale, but the transfer of thani raiyats had become a matter of every day occurrence even before resettlement operations began. Babu Nanda Kishore Das (para. 104 of his report) notes that transfer was particularly common in the khas mahals, probably on account of the proximity of the Government estate of Khurda in which the right of transfer was admitted by Government order No. 2553 of 17th December 1874. Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen, Assistant Settlement Officer, found that it was similarly common in pargana Lembai, which also adjoins Khurda subdivision. In Kotdesh Mr. Nathan found in 1892 that "the sale of thani lands was matter of daily practice, and that as a rule without any reference to mukaddam or zamindars." There was, however, always a tacit admission that the landlords consent was legally necessary to such a transfer, and this was expressed in the shape of a fee usually amounting to Rs. 2 per Rs. 100 of purchase money, paid when the new purchaser applied to have his name entered in the zamindar's rent-roll. This was the custom as regards thani lands. On the other hand, I have never seen or heard it stated that up to a very recent date pahi raiyats ever claimed the right of transfer, or in practice exercised the right with or without the landlord's consent. It was never supposed that the pahi holding had any marketable value. If the pahi raiyat could not pay his rent, or wished to relinquish his land, the landlord took it over and leased it to a new tenant, and that was the end of the matter. Whether the resident pahi raiyat, in respect of the right of transfer, exercised the privileges of thani raiyat, or was treated as a non-resident cultivator, I have not been able to ascertain. From Mr. Nathan's note I rhould judge that no pahi lands were ever the subject of transfer. But Babu Suderson Das, Assistant Settlement Officer,

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 626 on, Odisha

who is both an Uriya-born and a zamindar, has informed me that the resident pahi raiyat could transfer his right in the same way as the thani raiyat, the zamindar making no distinction between them.

Development of raiyati rights due to extension of Bengal Tenancy Act and Act X of 1859.

127. The last stage in the development of raiyati rights has been the the present revision of settlement spreading over a period of eight years and involving the extension to Orissa of many sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act. It is impossible to exaggerate the educational effect that settlement operations had from the first in teaching the pahi raiyats the nature of their previously existing rights, and in granting them security of tenure; but up to September 1891, when the status sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa, I do not think that they had much influece on customary usage. The alterations in the law of raiyati holdings that were effected by the extension of the Act were chiefly twofold. Firstly, there was the distinction between section 6, Act X ot 1859 and section 20 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Under the former, a raiyat acquired occupancy rights only in the land which he had held continuously for 12 years; under the latter a raiyat became a settled raiyat in the village if he had any land in the village for twelve years, and he acquired occupancy rights in all land in his possession, or that might subsequently come into his possession, in the village. Also the burden of disproving occupancy was laid upon the landlord. Secondly, there was the distinction between section 21, Act X of 1859, and section 65 of the Bengal Tenamcy Act. Under the former an occuprncy raiyat was lible to ejectment for arrears of rent; under the latter his holding became liable to sale and the raiyat became entitled to the balance of the proceeds.

Transfer and sale of pahi lands and the mutation thereof by the zamimdar.

128. This second change obviously at once bestowed a marketable value on pahi land if it had already possessed any such. These innovations in the law, combined with the working of settlement revision, had an extraordinary effect on the custom of transfer and the acquisition of occupancy rights. Prior to their enactment occupancy rights, if not in thani, at least in pahi lands were not transferable by custom, and it follows from section 19 of the Bengal Tenancy Act that the purchaser of pahi lands, unless previously a settled raiyat of the village, could not acquire occupancy right in the land purchased. The purcharser of thani lands probaly acquired occupancy rights as thani lands had become transferable by custom; but to counteract this distinction sub-section (9) of section 20 came into play. The pahi raiyats actually found in possession, whether as original holders or recent purchasers, were recorded in our records as settled and occupancy raiyats, and mutations were freely granted by Assistant Settlement Officers without reference to the landlord. The burden of disproof being on the landlords, and the landlord not having at any stage interfered to contest the record of the transferee's settled and occupancy rights have been bestowed on a large number of persons who strictly had no claim to them. The transfer of pahi lands. has in the course of the last four or five years become as common as the transfer of thani lands, and zamindars and tenure-holders have tacitly acquiesced in the process and are now content to levy, when they can, registration fees of annas 2 to annas 4 per rupee of the purchase money at the time of recognition in their rent rolls. It is doubtful whether in future purchasers of raiyati lands will continue even to pay this customary fee. Those who have not already paid it and have received copies of the finally published record, will doubtless feel themselves in a strong enough position to defy the landlord if the scheme for maintenance of records be successfully introduced. I doubt whether the landlord's consent can ever be made a practicable condition to mutation of raiyati holdings unless a recognised scale of fees be prescribed by law and the demand be made legally recoverable by Act. In Taluk Kotsahi, a well-managed zamindari of Kotrahang pargana with its sadar cutchery at Pipli, the customary fee, I am told, is annas 2 per rupee of purchase money for the mctation of thani lands and annas 4 per rupee for the mutation of pahi lands. The distinction is a sort of expression of the fact that the transfer of pahi lands is au innovation for the recognition of which a higher fee is demandable.

Definition for incidents of settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani lands,

129. Having traced the history of raiyati raiyats, I am now in a position to define the incidents of the various classes as they now stand-it will be enough to define those of the "settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani lands", and to note in what respects the inaidents of the other classes differ.

(1) Settled and occupancy raiyat holding thani lands—

(*a*) He has settled occupancy rights in all the lands that he holds. or may, during the continuation of his settled and occupancy right acquired in the village.

(*b*) His settled and occupancy right it transmissible in full to heirs and to co-sharers

(*c*) His occupancy right is transterable by sale subject to a customary payment to his landlord.

(*d*) His settled and occupancy right continnes as alng as he holds lands in the village and for one year after, and is not interrupted by dispossession which he successfully contests under section 87 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*e*) His settled and occupancy rights is divisible amongst his heirs, but rent payable is not divisible without the consent of the landlord (section 27, Act X of 1859).

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 627 on, Odisha

(*f*) He is liable to ejectment if he renders the land of his holding unfit for the purposes of the tenancy.

(*g*) He has limited rights determined by custom over the timber and produce of trees standing on his land. (See paras. 103—107).

(*h*) His rent is not liable to enhancement during the term of settlement.

(*i*) He is entitled to reduction of rent on the grounds specified in section 38, Act VIII of 1885.

(*j*) His rent is payable on the dates that may be fixed by Government (section 53 Bengal Tenancy Act, has been extended to Orissa, but it contains the words "subject to agreement or established usage," and I assume that the dates of raiyats' kists in Orissa will be settled by Government simultaneously with the dates of revenue kists).

(*k*) His holding is liable to sale for arrears of rent, and he is entitled to the balance of the proceeds after deducting the arrear rent, interests, and cost, if any.

(*l*) He is at liberty to relinquish his holding, provided he gives notice of the relinquishment in or before the month of Chaitra of the year preceding that in which the relinquishment is to have effect; otherwise he continues liable for the rent of the following year (section 19, Act X of 1859).

(*m*) He is not entitled to remission of rent for loss of crop caused by drought, inundation or other calamity of season. (The clause entitling raiyats to remission has been in the current settlement omitted from the khatians of raiyats in parganas Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud and Lembai, in whose pattas it was originally inserted. I am not aware whether they have any legal claim founded on custom to a continuance of this incident. In any case it would be for the Court to determine the scale of remissions, as that has never been defined. I have discussed this subject in the report on the khas mahals).

Incidents of settled and occupancy raiyats holding thani and pahi lands.

130. (2) Settled and occupancy raiyat holding thani and pahi lands.

The incidents of his holding are exactly similar to the above except in the case of incident (*h*).

For this will be substituted—

(h) The thani portion of his rent is not liable to enhancement during the term of settlement. The pahi portion of his rent is liable to enhancement according to the provisions of sections 27 to 37 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, that is, on the grounds of prevailing rate and rise in prices after 15 years, and on the grounds of landlord's improvement or fluvial action at any time.

As a matter of fact the areas and rents recorded as thani-pahi mixed are in almost all cases composed. The landlord will find it difficult to say and the Court difficult to ascertain, what portion of the rent is thani and what portion is pahi. Consequently, it may be taken for granted that the thani-pahi mixed rents are just as effectively fixed for the term of settlement as the pure thani rents. This, I think, is no great matter for regret. There will be a larger margin at next settlement for enhancement by the Revenue Officer and a smaller margin for reduction of landlord's income. The difficulty caused by reduction of income will thus be minimised.

131. (3) Settled and occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands,—

These differ from the two above only in this respect that their rents will be liable to enhancement according to the provisions of sections 27 to 37 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

(4) Occupancy raiyats holding thani land.
(5) Occupancy raiyats holding thani-pahi lands.
(6) Occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands.

These differ from the three classes described above only in one respect, a technical distinction made by sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Persons who have acquired occupancy rights do not acquire the rights of 'settled raiyats" by their purchase. They do not become settled raiyats till they have held in the village for twelve years. This affects incident (*a*) above.

By their purchase they acquire occupancy rights only in the lands purchased, and not in other lands which they may hold as non-occupancy raiyats, or may subsequently acquire in the village before the twelve years have passed. As a matter of fact, all holders of occupancy rights have been recorded as "settled and occupancy" according to the provisions of sub-section (7) of the same section. The distinction, therefore, will only apply to outsiders, who, after the final publication of the record, acquire occupancy rights in the village.

CHANDNA RAIYATS.

132. I have mentioned these as being locally distinguished from thani and pahi raiyats. They are the occupants of homestead lands chiefly in the villages that are only village sites ("patuas") and have not cultivated lands attached. Though their holdings are not really

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 628 on, Odisha

raiyati in the sense of being held for the purposes of cultivation (section 5-2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the incidents of their holdings, I take it, do not legally differ from those of "settled and occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands" and of occupancy raiyats holding pahi lands. They will be entitled to the addition settled according as they satisfy the provisions of section 20 of the Act. At last settlement cultivated lands in possession of "chandna" raiyats were sometimes distinguished as chandnadar-ku-delu-patta, but this distinction has not been preserved in the present settlement, many lands also which were at last settlement styled chandna are now recorded simply as settled and occupancy. As records rights to trees, &c., determined by customary usage, chandna raiyats have the same rights as a rule that thani raiyats exercise in their minha or rent-free homesteads.

7. NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.

133. This in point of numbers is an insignificant class. The incidents of the holding as laid dowh in chapter VI of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and as determined by custom, are briefly as follows:—

(1) The rent as recorded at the present settlement may be enhanced after five years, either by registered agreement or under the provision of section 46 of the Act.
(2) The raiyat is liable to ejectment by suit (*a*) for arrears of rent (15 days' grace being allowed) ; (*b*) for breach of condition of tenancy or for rendering the land unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; (*c*) on the expiration of term of registered lease ; (*d*) for refusal to pay enhanced rent on expiration of the term for which enhanced rent is payable.

If it be the case that the effect of settlement of rent in the present revision of settlement is equivalent to the execution of an agreement under section 46, then it follows from sub-section (7) that all recorded non-occupancy raiyats will be liable to ejectment by suit five years from the date of the finally published record unless they have a registered lease, for a longer time.

(3) The holding is not by custom heritable, transferable or divisible, but if the landlord recognises the heir of a non-occupancy raiyat, he inherits his predecessor's rights under sub-section 20 of the Act.

Rayats holding lands at quit-rents.

134. (8) Raiyats holding lands at quit-rent liable to enhancement at sale of estate for arrears of revenue. There are in most estates small areas assigned by zamindars to their servants and relatives either rent-free or at quit-rent.

The area is considerable in certain estates (Killas Amnakud, Bhaura and Balianta in pargana Kotdesh for example) where an arrangement called variously "biraderanchas" and "uttantanki" has been perpetuated from last settlement. By this arrangement the younger brothers and other relatives of the zamindar who succeeded to the estate by inheritance were allowed to hold lands at low rents, the difference between the low assessment and the normal valuation being made up by the zamindar. This arrangement of course was liable to be cancelled in the event of a sale for arrears of revenue. It has been continued in the present settlement. The persons holding these lands have all the privileges and disabilities of settled and occupancy raiyats with the special provision that, if the estate pass by revenue sale out of the hands of the zamindar from whom they derive their claim to low assessment, the holdings will be liable to pay such a fair and equitable rent as may be settled amicably between the holders and the new purchasers, or as may be determined by the revenue court. In fixing the fair and equitable rent, the court, would probably be guided by the valuation for revenue proposal which has been made against the holdings in question.

INCIDENTS OF THE UNDER-RAIYAT INTEREST,

135. This class approaches as nearly as possible to the "tenant-at-will" of last settlement. The only limits to the power of the immediate landlords are—

(1) That rent is not legally recoverable at rates exceeding the rate of rent of the raiyats by more than 50 per cent. in the case of registered agreement and 25 per cent. in other cases; more however, is lawfully payable ; but the rents are usually "half-produce rents," and so this provision does not much affect the case.
(2) That the raiyat cannot be ejected except on the expiration of lease or at the end of the agricultural year following that in which he receives notice to quit.

An under-raiyat cannot, by the custom of this district, acquire rights of occupancy, nor are his rights in any way transferable, heritaple or divisible.

VALUE OF RAIYATI HOLDING

136. Much interesting information about the transfer of raiyati holding can be obtained from the returns prepared in the registration offices of the district. There are two such offices in the Sadar Subdivision—one at Puri, and one at Pipli. Appendix XVII (*a* gives some information obtained from the Pipli office, and Appendix XVII (*b*) some information obtained from the Puri office.

From the former, it appears that in seven years, 1891-92 to 1897-98, there were registered 15,591 transfers and 58,108 bighas (=19,369 acres), bearing a rent of Rs. 31,720, sold for Rs. 7,45,815. This tells us that the average area transferred was 1·24 acres, that the average rate of rent per acre was Rs. 1-10-3, and that the average selling price per acre was Rs. 38,

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 629 on, Odisha

From the Pipli returns it appears that in nine years there were registered 13,269 transfers, and that by these 33,303 bighas (= 11,163 acres) were sold for Rs. 5,63,318. The average area transferred was ·84 acres, and the average selling price per acre was Rs. 50. The price is higher in the northern portion of the district, probably because the lands in the north are less subject to inundation than those in the south.

No. of transfers of raiyati holdings.

137. It is interesting to note that the areas transferred are not inconsiderable when compared with the average size of the raiyati holding, 1·24 in the south and ·84 in the north, as against an average of 1·63 acres (see para. 136 above).

On the other hand the total area annually transferred is only a small proportion of the total raiyati area of the subdivision. Thus eliminating the Pipli figures for the first two years (1889-90 and 1890-91), we find that the total number of transfers for seven years was 26,049, and the area transferred 28,658 acres. The annual average is 3,835 transfers involving 4,094 acres. But the total number of raiyats' holdings in the subdivision is 140,293, and the total raiyati area 229,650 acres. The annual transfer thus affects only 2·7 per cent. of the total number of raiyati holdings and 1·8 per cent. of the total raiyati area.

From these facts, we gather that the raiyat is slow to part with the security of his fields, and that he does not as a rule part with his entire holding.

138. A still more comforting assurance may be gained from the transfer tables. During the four years 1894-95 to 1897-98, it appears from the Pipli records that the executants of transfers were 78 per cent. raiyats, 9 per cent. landlords, and 13 per cent. "others," while the claimants were 5 per cent. mahajans, 16 per cent. landlords, 39 per cent. raiyats, and 40 per cent. "others." I am informed by the Sub-Registrar of Pipli that the Pipli classes as "others" amongst claimants are mostly shop-keepers, artisans and village servants, whose vocation, though not purely agricultural, is very nearly allied. The people classed as "others" amongst executants are chiefly Bramhans, Karans and Musalmans. If this be the case, then the proportion of land passing into the hands of mahajans and landlords is not really very great. The transfers appear to occur chiefly amongst the agricultural and poorer classes, and are probably in most cases a source of benefit to all concerned, both to transferers and transferees.

The Puri returns for seven years do not show to what class the vendors belong, but as regards vendees they show that 6 per cent. were mahajans, 10 per cent. landlords, 39 per cent. raiyats and 45 per cent. others. These percentages tally more or less completely with the figures of the Pipli office, and show that transfers follow much the same law in all parts of the district.

Effect of the revision of settlement on the price of rayati holdings.

139. The only other interesting point brought out by the table is that the selling price of raiyati holdings does not appear to have been at all affected by the revision of settlement. The fluctuations are within very small limits. At both centres it will be noticed that the numbers of transfers registered in 1897-98 were unusually larger. This was probably due to the scarcity of the latter half of 1896 and the first half of 1897. The raiyats were able to tide over their temporary difficulties by parting with portions of their holdings to their better-off neighbours.

SERVICE JAGIRS.

140. At last settlement jagirs were granted to the following classes of persons :—

A.—Village officials sub-divided into—

1. Chaukidars.
2. Khandaits.
3. Paiks.
4. Sarbarakars (including Bhoimuls, Dalbeharas, Kot Karans, Dalkarans, Amins, Dallais and Jankars.)
5. Patwaris.

B.—Village servants—

1. Dhobas or washermen.
2. Bhandaries or barbers.
3. Barahis or carpenters.
4. Kamars or blacksmiths.
5. Jyotis or astrologers.
6. Kumhars or potters.
7. Nauries or ferrymen.
8. Miscellaneous (including Bathia, Barais, labourers whose employments can be requisitioned at need).

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 630 on, Odisha

Bajadars or drummers.
Mongaljan or dancing girls.
Malis or gardeners.
Mehtars or sweepers.
Gond or village cowherd.
Baisnab or mendicant.
Madhia Brahmans or ceremonial assistant.
Bhat or heraldic beggars.
Ratha Bahuk or car puller of Jagannath.
Sasamul or head bearer of Puri Raja.

The jagirs classed as miscellaneous were few in number and small in extent.

Number and extent of jagirs at last settlement.

141. The number of jagirs and their extent at last settlement are given in a statement appended to Babu Nanda Kishore's report. An abstract of this gives the following figures :—

Description of Jagir.	Number.	Area.	Average size.	Remarks.
A.—Village Officials.				
1. Chaukidars	1,961	2,792	1·42	
2. Khandaits	133	735	5·52	
3. Paiks	13	53	4·07	
4. Sarbarakars	141	1,174	8·32	
5. Patwaris	26	183	7·04	
B.—Village Servants.				
1. Washermen	1,004	657	0·65	
2. Barbers	943	644	0·68	
3. Carpenters	597	384	0·64	
4. Blacksmiths	564	356	0·63	
5. Astrologers	365	132	0·36	
6. Potters	26	20	0·77	
7. Ferrymen	47	45	0·95	
8. Miscellaneous	65	47	0·72	
Total ...	5,885	7,222	1·22	

Chaukidari, Khandaiti and other jagirs.

142. The chaukidars, washermen, barbers, carpenters, blacksmiths, astrologers, potters and ferrymen were distributed, more or less evenly, over the whole district, being the village servants who are most indispensable to the village community. The most important class, the chaukidar, had jagirs averaging nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent The next most important, the washermen, barbers, carpenters and blacksmiths, were allowed about two-thirds of an acre each.

The khandaits were superior police officers originally established in places where it was difficult to maintain a regular police establishment to control the village watch. Out of the jagirs allowed to them, they had to give lands to the chaukidars or paiks serving under them. The most important khandait jagir in this district was that in Chandpur and adjoining mauzas of pargana Paschimduai, 103·57 acres in extent. In addition to the khandait jagir shown in the statement above, there is an important khandait tanki jagir in mauza Bindha of pargana Chowbiskud, which will be noticed in the section dealing with resumption.

The paik jagirs are chiefly of Killa Balianta, pargana Kotdesh. They were granted for road services. The sarbarakar jagirs, with the exception of 9 acres, occur in parganas Lembai and Serai, and were relics of the Raja of Khurda's collection system preserved by Mr. Wilkinson. The patwari jagirs were confirmed to parganas Paschimduai, Kotdesh, Antrodh, Oldhar and Chowbiskud In other parganas the zamindars were usually allowed a special deduction from the assets, in return for which they were to provide for the maintenance of patwaris.

Resumption of jagirs at the present settlement.

143. All the jagirs of the A class and some of the miscellaneous jagirs of the B class have been at the present settlement resumed with the consent of parties and settled with them. Consent was given in most cases freely; as the assessment was made at lower than normal rates and the parties were released from the obligation to render service.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 631 on, Odisha

The assessed rents will, however be discussed more fully in a subsequent paragraph. I merely note the amount of resumed area in order to contrast the jagir area found in existence at the present settlement with that mentioned in the report of 1875 as existing at last settlement.

The resumed area is as follows:—

(See Appendix XXIV).

Serial No.	Description.	No.	Area.	Average size.	Remarks.
1	Chaukidars	2,262	2,765	1·2	
2	Khandaits	91	213	2·3	
3	Paiks	30	100	3·3	
4	Sarbarakars	162	494	3·0	
5	Patwaris	89	448	5·0	
6	Miscellaneous	174	536	3·1	
	Total ...	2,808	4,556	1·6	

The jagirs of the village servants, which have been allowed to continue at the present settlement are in number and area as follows:—

Serial No.	Description.	Number	Area.	Average size.	Remarks.
1	Washermen	1,055	519	·48	
2	Barbers	979	497	·50	
3	Carpenter	580	292	·50	
4	Blacksmiths	436	235	·54	
5	Astrologers	457	118	·25	
6	Potters	67	18	·26	
7	Ferrymen	35	24	·68	
8	Miscellaneous	83	40	·48	
	Total ...	3,692	1,743	·47	

The total of resumed and confirmed jagirs is thus 6,299 acres. At last settlement the area according to the completion register was 7,155 acres, according to babu Nanda Kishor Das's report 7,222 acres. There has apparently been a lapse of nearly 11 per cent. in the total. Jagirs have probably lapsed to the zamindar when the jagirdar family became extinct.

Khandaits Sardar Paik, Paiks and Chaukidars.

144. Since the preceding section of the report was written in June 1898, I have received a Copy of the correspondence that has passed regarding the assessment of the jagirs of khandaits and paiks (Settlement Officer's No. 1288, dated the 12th June 1897, to the Commissioner and Cmmissioner's No. 242J., dated 5th April 1898). A study of the report on "Puri tenures" and of the facts in evidence in this district has led me to conclusions which may throw a little light on the discussion. In Hindu times Orissa was divided into two portions—(1) the hill country on the west, and the marshes on the east, held by military chiefs called "bhuyans or khandaits," who supported a local militia called paiks; (2) the cultivated plains of the central area ruled by officials called "khandpatis." On the magisterial side, the khandapatis were assisted by "khandaits." These khandaits were quite distinct from the bhuyan khandaits of the military fiefs. They were subordinate to the khandpatis, and merely controlled the village watchmen who were called variously "paiks" and "chaukidars." Sometimes the khandaits were called "sardar paiks" from their position as heads of village watch. Under the Mogals, the bhuyan khandaits of the military fiefs became zamindars, and their estates were called "killas." Under the Mahrattas they became "rajas," paying tribute for their killas, but some of the old killas were resumed and converted into regular zamindaris. Killa Golera in Athaisi is a case in point. Under the British *regime* the killas of the western frontier became the Garjats paying fixed tribute, and the marshes of the eastern frontier became permanently settled estates with fixed jamas (sections 33, 34, 35, and 36, Regulation XII of 1805). The "paiks" or local militia under the control of these original bhuyan khandaits probably became for the most part ordinary cultivators, and the name "paik" was retained by those only who continued to act as body servants, police officers and village watchmen.

In Cuttack it would appear that these paiks formed themselves into a separate caste called "khandaits". This explains the extraordinary preponderance of the khandait caste in Aul, Kujang and Kanika. In Puri the members of the khandait caste are few.

We have next to consider what happened in the cultivated tract which was under direct management of the Hindu Rajas as their crown lands. Under the Mogals this became the Mogalbandi. The "khandpatis" became "talukdars" and gradually acquired semi-zamindari rights. But they still retained control of the local police, that is of the khandaits or sardar paiks and of the village watchmen called paiks or chaukidars. Under the Marhattas the talukdars continued to pay the land revenue which they collected from the village headmen

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 632 on, Odisha

the "mokaddams" of the Mogals and the old "pradhans" of Hindu times. But it has been already described how Marhatta ideas of Government favoured the aggrandisement of the village headmen at the expense of the talukdars, who in many cases disappeared, and in almost all cases lost much of their power. It is probable also that during this period, which was one of much anarchy and confusion, a large number of the khandaits who had formerly been subordinates of the talukdars disappeared, and all that was left of the police administration of the Hindus and Mogals was the village paik or chaukidar, working probably under the control of the village headmen.

Old revenue and police officers.

145. At the conquest, then, we found responsible for the revenue a mixed body of zamindars, talukdars, and mokaddams, while the police was represented by a few khandaits still working under the control of the revenue zamindars and talukdars, and a large body of "paiks," some working under the control of the khandaits, but most devoid of all superintendence except that of the village headmen. We also found a class of "dosadhs" or private watchmen, who were the personal servants of the zamindars and taluqdars. This latter class held jagirs assigned to them by their employers out of their private lands, and were quite distinct from the village paiks who held jagirs continuing perhaps from Hindu times, but at any rate confirmed to them by the Mahratta Government.

Organisation of the old police staff

146. Regulation XIII of 1805 sought to introduce order into the prevailing chaos. Law abiding zamindars were constituted darogas and vested with control of the khandaits or sardar paiks and of the paiks in their estates. But as the khandaits had mostly disappeared from the scene, the zamindars found only paiks to control. In the case of zamindars who had been divested of police duties, salaried darogas were appointed, and it was arranged that under their charge khandaits or sardar paiks should be nominated to superintend the work of the paiks.

The chaukidars of the present day are the paiks of Regulation XIII. The name "paik" has been ratained only in the case of certain special watchmen who had road duties to perform as in Killa Balianta, and in the case of areas where khandaits or "sardar paiks" were nominated to assist the salaried darogas.

The jagirs of the paiks and of the khandaits were continued to them by section 5 of the Regulation and it was expressly laid down in section 11 that the provisions of the Act should not apply to the jagirs of the "dosadhs" or private watchmen of the zamindars. Even to the present day we find "zamindar diy chatia," which would seem to correspond to the "dosadh" jagirs of the Regulation, and which has been assessed to revenue like all other "zamindar diya" jagir and "niskar" lands.

Disposal of the amounts of resumed jagirs.

147. We have in the present settlement resumed and assessed with consent all the chaukidar, khandait and paik jagir lands and the question is what should be done with the proceeds? If the account I have given above be an accurate description of the facts, it seems to be clear that the khandaits and paiks who only differ from the chaukidars in that they were employed on special duty or worked under the direction of the khandaits were part and parcel of the village police. Their jagirs and the proceeds of resumption should be appliesd in one and the same way, that it should be appropriated to the Chaukidari Fund as recommended in the alternative scheme (B), proposed by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 5 of his No. 1288, dated the 12th June 1897.

In the same paragraph the Settlement Officer suggested that certain large jagirs should be settled as estates with the sardar paiks or khandaits. To their number I have proposed to add the resumed khandaiti jagir of mauza Chandpur in pargana Paschimduai, on which a special report has already been submitted by Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen along with the general report of that pargana. The area is 103·57 acres, the assessed valuation Rs. 250, and the proposed revenue Rs. 125. The khandait formerly did some service at Pipli Thanas and the paiks who served under him held a portion of the Jagir lands. Their services are not specially required now, as the Chaukidari Act can be applied without difficulty to the villages concerned.

One other case calls for special mention, viz, that of the resumed khandait tanki jagir mauza Rendha in pargana Chowbiskud. The area is 336·62 acres, the quit-rent Rs. 127-3-2 and the resumed rent Rs. 240. The khandait and his paiks patrol the sand area to the south of Puri town along which lay the old road from Ganjam. This is one of the cases in which, as suggested by the Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his No 242J. of 15th April 1898, the Magistrate has replied that it is not necessary to retain the services of the jagirdars, as the old road has lost its importance since the opening of the East Coast Railway. It has been proposed to treat the present jagirdar, who was appointed khandait about 6 years ago, as a mustajir of the estate Taluk Krishnachandra, in which the jagir is situated, and through which the old quit-rent was formerly payable.

Revenue-Free Lands

148. The revenue-free holdings which were exempted from resumption at the conquest (see paras. 133—138) are detailed in Regulation XII of 1805. In the Puri district the confirmed grants were of the following denominations :—

1st—Debottar—Grants for the support of Hindu idols.

2nd—Brahmottar—Grants for the support of Brahmans.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 633 on, Odisha

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proposals to resume revenue-free holdings, & c.

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

(1) That the lakhirajdar occupied land in excess of the amount that he was entitled to hold revenue-free under the terms of his grant.

(2) That the proceeds of the lands were no longer devoted to the purposes for which the grant was originally made.

In Babu Nanda Kishore Das's report of 1875, and in Mr. Narthan's Kotdest report of 1893, will be found a discussion of the legality and advisability of resumption on the second of the two grounds. It cannot but be admitted that the gain to be secured to Government or to the general community by adopting this course would have been small in proportion to the cost and trouble of the process and to the irritation that it would have caused to individuals. Resumptions have been wisely confined to cases where the lakhirajdar was found to be holding lands in excess; a wide margin of 10 per cent. has been allowed for difference in the standard and method of measurement, and it has been decided to give up in addition small areas of less than quarter of an acre, except when a whole field can conveniently be resumed. As a matter of fact there is very little variation between the revenue-free area of last settlement and that found to be in existence now. What is found in excess in one village is found to be in defect in another. This excess area has been all resumed with consent except 33·73 acres in Kankara Katak, a small village brought under cultivation since last settlement by the efforts of the bahaldars of the adjoining tanki village Jamunajharpara. He claimed that the village was included in his tanki grant, but as documentary evidence did not support his claim, the area was resumed. The only other case in which a large area was found to be held in excess of the old grant was in two villages—Sudkishore and Gundalba—on the coast of Kurlo pargana. In this case it was plain that the village boundaries had not changed since last settlement and that the excess was due to the loose measurement of river and shore sand at last settlement.

Statement or register of revenue-free lands.

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

Name of Pargana	Number of villages containing revenue-free lands.	Area		Remarks
		At last settlement	At present settlement	
Antrodh	115	5,056	5,062	
Astrang	16	1,255	1,465	
Athais	61	2,001	1,997	
Banchas	56	3,280	3,411	
Chaubiskud	116	8,551	9,056	
Damarkhand	70	1,892	1,866	
Khodar	41	1,040	1,065	
Kanman Tappa	18	189	191	
Kurilo	49	1,267	1,376	
Kotdesh	292	12,765	12,460	
Kotrahang	147	3,609	3,500	
Lembai	139	2,306	2,331	
Matkatpatna	7	360	367	
Oldhar	24	6,279	6,546	
Purbaduai	71	7,485	7,688	
Paschimduai	59	3,965	4,277	
Rahang	191	15,157	14,802	
Serai	72	1,544	1,808	
Total ...	1,544	78,061	97,268	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 634 on, Odisha

General distribution of rents.

Name of Block	Proportionate distribution by areas.											Proportionate distribution by rental															
	Last Settlement						Present Settlement.					Last Settlement.						Present Settlement (existing)				Present Settlement (settled).					
	Total assessed area in acres.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati		Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous chiefly nij-jotevaluation.	Total assessed area in acres.	Kharida jamabandi and bajiafti.	Rayati.—Total of thani, thani-pahi mixed settled and occupancy.	Fixed, permanently.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote valuation.	Total assets.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati.				Total assets.	Kharida jamabandi and bajiafti.	Rayati.—Total of thani, thani-pahi mixed and settled and occupancy.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote and nij-chas valuation.	Total assets.	Kharida jamabandi and baziafti.	Rayati.—Total of thani, thani-pahi mixed and settled and occupancy.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote and nij-chas valuation.	Remarks.
			Thani.	Pahi.										Thani.	Pahi.	Permanently fixed.	Miscellaneous, chiefly nij-jote valuation.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Kotdesh	78,322	21	20	36	...	23	97,868	16	59	...	25	133,010	8	30	35	...	27	175,704	5	67	...	28	194,155	9	64	...	27	
2. Khodar	11,574	16	38	35	...	11	15,934	15	71	...	14	15,164	5	52	31	...	12	21,521	4	81	...	15	23,552	7	78	...	15	
3. East Athaisi and Damarkhand ...	15,297	18	42	33	...	7	20,289	16	75	...	9	17,869	6	58	27	...	9	25,606	5	84	...	11	28,793	9	80	...	11	
4. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna...	4,711	20	31	42	...	7	5,626	16	74	...	10	6,407	10	43	38	...	9	8,217	6	83	...	11	8,816	9	79	...	12	
5. Lembai	35,131	26	52	13	7	2	44,327	21	67	6	6	51,669	13	67	14	1	5	59,495	11	80	1	8	70,391	17	74	1	8	
6. Kotrahang	20,005	16	37	46	0·2	0·4	23,305	12	73	2	14	41,431	7	50	39	...	4	56,771	4	81	...	15	61,914	7	78	...	15	
7. Paschimduai	8,535	19	38	40	...	3	10,341	16	75	...	9	17,495	8	49	38	...	5	26,005	5	85	...	10	29,169	9	80	...	11	
8. Purbaduai and Olhdar ...	13,109	29	31	38	...	2	16,597	22	65	...	13	19,557	12	49	34	...	5	27,108	7	78	...	15	31,234	13	73	...	14	
9. Rahang	48,100	28	12	11	41	8	54,540	26	29	37	8	47,660	23	24	14	23	16	57,281	17	47	19	17	67,979	28	41	16	15	
10. Serai	25,398	14	53	17	14	2	31,384	11	74	12	3	32,664	6	70	17	4	3	37,986	6	89	3	2	40,324	8	86	3	3	
11. Chowbiskud	23,990	23	49	19	8	1	30,873	17	69	5	9	35,784	10	66	19	3	2	44,496	8	79	2	11	49,001	12	75	2	11	
12. Banchas...	7,818	23	36	29	...	12	9,194	19	66	...	15	12,345	9	52	25	...	14	15,670	5	80	...	15	17,628	11	74	...	15	
13. Scattered Estates	10,451	29	16	47	...	8	13,043	26	58	...	16	10,538	13	28	48	...	11	17,859	9	71	...	20	20,340	15	66	...	19	
Total ...	302,441	22	32	28	9	9	373,321	18	61	8	13	441,602	10	46	28	3	13	573,719	7	73	3	17	643,296	12	69	2	17	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 635 on, Odisha

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

Lakhiraj areas by paraganas according to babu Nanda Kishore Dass' report.

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

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

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

Reserved Lands.

Reserved lands.

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

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

Reserving jungle areas for fuel reserves.

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

PART IV

Rents and Assessments—General Distribution of rents.

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 636 on, Odisha

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proportion of assets to the proportion in area.

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 637 on, Odisha

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

Name of Block.	Last Settlement.								Present Settlement.										Percentage of enhancement.	Incidence of raiyati settled rents.	Percentage by which privileged less than raiyati incidence.	Remarks.
	Kharida Jamabdndi.		Kamil Baziafti.		Nisfi Baziafti.		Total.		Kharida Jamabaadi.			Kamil Baziafti.			Nisfi Baziafti.			Total.					
										Incidence.			Incidence.			Incidence.			Incidence.					
	Area.	Incidence.	Area.	Incidence.	Area.	Incidence.	Area.	Incidence.	Area.	Existing.	Settled.	Area.	Existing.	Settled.	Area.	Existing.	Settled.	Area.	Existing.	Settled.				
		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1. Kotdes... ...	808	1 3 0	1,705	1 4 0	13,709	0 9 0	16,222	0 11 0	907	1 0 0	1 7 0	3,244	0 15 0	1 5 0	12,017	0 7 0	1 0 0	16,168	0 9 0	1 2 0	100	2 2 0	—47	
2. Kodhar	13	0 9 0	...	.....	1,831	0 7 0	1,844	0 7 0	8	0 8 0	0 14 0	326	0 10 0	0 14 0	1,986	0 5 0	0 12 0	2,320	0 6 0	0 12 0	100	1 10 0	—54	
3. East Athaisl and Damarkhand ...	75	1 0 0	185	0 15 0	2,499	0 6 0	2,759	0 6 0	75	1 0 0	1 1 0	615	0 12 0	1 0 0	2,658	0 5 0	0 12 0	3,348	0 6 0	0 13 0	116	1 8 0	—46	
4. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna ...	...	.....	174	0 15 0	796	0 9 0	970	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	149	0 13 0	1 1 0	774	0 7 0	0 13 0	923	0 8 0	1 14 0	75	1 11 0	—52	
5. Lembai	627	1 0 0	117	0 15 0	8,344	0 12 0	9,088	0 12 0	430	1 0 0	1 8 0	86	0 14 0	1 3 0	8,620	0 12 0	1 5 0	9,136	0 12 0	1 5 0	75	1 12 0	—25	
6. Kotrahang ...	380	1 9 0	261	1 6 0	2,472	0 12 0	3,113	0 14 0	316	1 7 0	1 13 0	163	1 6 0	1 12 0	2,397	0 11 0	1 8 0	2,876	0 13 0	1 9 0	92	2 13 0	—44	
7. Paschimduai ...	109	2 6 0	185	1 8 0	1,298	0 10 0	1,592	0 13 0	149	2 1 0	2 2 0	134	1 7 0	1 14 0	1,365	0 9 0	1 7 0	1,648	0 12 0	1 8 0	100	3 0 0	—50	
8. Purbaduai and Oldhai.... ...	68	1 1 0	798	1 2 0	2,950	0 8 0	3,816	0 10 0	40	0 11 0	1 4 0	402	1 0 0	1 5 0	3,120	0 7 0	1 2 0	3,562	0 8 0	1 2 0	125	2 1 0	—45	
9. Rahang	36	2 6 0	798	1 8 0	12,624	0 12 0	13,45	0 13 0	38	2 4 0	2 7 0	284	1 3 0	1 6 0	14,027	0 11 0	1 5 0	14,349	0 11 0	1 5 0	91	1 12 0	—25	
10. Serai	527	0 12 0	173	0 12 0	2,983	0 8 0	3,683	0 9 0	...	.....	.....	91	0 9 0	0 14 0	3,489	0 9 0	0 14 0	3,580	0 9 0	0 14 0	55	1 8 0	—42	
11. Chaubiskud ...	614	0 13 0	676	1 0 0	4,187	0 10 0	5,477	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	726	0 15 0	0 3 0	4,602	0 10 0	1 1 0	5,328	0 11 0	1 1 0	55	1 12 0	—39	
12. Banchas... ...	5	2 6 0	348	1 0 0	1,476	0 7 0	1,829	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	126	0 10 0	0 15 0	1,615	0 7 0	1 2 0	1,791	0 8 0	1 1 0	112	2 2 0	—50	
13. Scattered Estates...	462	0 12 0	357	0 12 0	2,157	0 6 0	2,976	0 8 0	464	0 14 0	1 2 0	191	0 11 0	1 1 0	2,683	0 5 0	0 13 0	3,338	0 7 0	0 14 0	100	1 13 0	—52	
Total ...	3,724	1 1 0	5,777	1 2 0	57 326	0 10 0	66,827	0 11 0	2,427	1 2 0	1 8 0	6,537	0 15 0	1 4 0	59,353	0 9 0	1 2 0	68,317	0 10 0	1 2 0	80	1 15 0	—42	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 638 on, Odisha

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

PRIVILEGED RENTS.

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

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

Comparison of the last and present settlement incidences of privileged rents class by class.

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

Enhancement of privileged rents.

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

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

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

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

RAIYATI RENTS.

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 639 on, Odisha

(2) We may look at the differences prevailing in different completion blocks.

(3) The averages obtaining in the Puri Subdivision may be compared with the averages of adjoining districts

(4) It may be considered how far rents have been affected by the economical history of the district.

I. COMPARISON WITH LAST SETTLEMENT.

165. It will be noted that we begin with the following situation—54 per cent. of the total raiyats' area of the district was assessed with rents fixed for the term of settlement. The remaining 46 per cent. was assessed with rents liable to alteration at the will of the landlord. The fixed rents stood at a level more than 40 per cent. above the fluctuating rents. Thani rents averaged Rs. 2-1 per acre, pahi rents Rs. 1-7, and the general average was Rs. 1-13. After sixty years we find that the total raiyats area has increased by 27 per cent. and the increased area is divided in the following proportions :—

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

Difference in raiyati rents prevailing in different completion blocks.

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

Cause of the general decline in the thani incidence.

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

(1) that the more highly assessed thani lands were abandoned, while the lower rented lands were retained ;

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

Effect on raiyati incidence of the present settlement.

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

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

II. COMPARISON BY COMPLETION BLOCKS.

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 640 on, Odisha

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kotdesh block.

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

Lembai block.

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 641 on, Odisha

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

Serai block.

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

Chowbiskud block.

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

Kotrahang block.

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

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

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

Rahang block.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 642 on, Odisha

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

EAST ATHAISI AND DAMARKHAND.

East Athaisi and Damarkhand block.

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

PURBADUAI AND OLDHAR.

Purbaduai and Oldhar block.

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

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

KODHAR BLOCK.

Kodhar bolck.

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

SCATTERED TAUZIS OF PURI DISIRICT.

Scattered tauzis.

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

PASCHIMDUAI.

Paschimduai.

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

BANCHAS.

Banchas.

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 643 on, Odisha

WEST ATHAISI AND MATKATPATNA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparison of raiyati rents obtaining in different parts of Orissa.

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 644 on, Odisha

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

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

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

(1) that pahi rents were in most cases customary and not strictly competition rents;

(2) that the rates for the assessment of thani rents were inadequate, because they allowed enhancement of thani rents only when these fell short of the pahi average by a considerable margin, while thani rents being the rents of the best lands in the village were already in most cases higher than the customary rents paid for the inferior pahi lands.

No. 2042, dated 25th November 1897, to the Settlement Officer.

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

(1) that at last settlement thani rents were fixed so excessively high that they afford no standard for comparison with competition rents;

(2) that pahi rents are with certain limitations competition rents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principles laid down by Government for assessing thani rents at last settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 645 on, Odisha

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

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

Assessment of pahi lands at last settlement.

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

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

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

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

Effect on rents of movement in prices and population.

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

They may be briefly exhibited thus :—

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 646 on, Odisha

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

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

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

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

The causes I think are at least seven.

(1) There was the enactment of Act X of 1859, which limited enhancement by defining the circumstances in which it was legally possible. This had less effect than might have been expected, because landlords were not always governed by, and raiyats were often ignorant of its provisions.

(2) The existence of a large body of thani cultivators and of resident pahi raiyats must always have been a bar to competition. Pahi lands would be leased by preference to resident raiyats who would expect to be dealt with on easy terms. Outsiders would not be likely to bid against them and brave the displeasure of the resident community.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 647 on, Odisha

(3) In the large khas mahals, less Chowbiskud and Serai, the distribution of pahi pattas at last settlement effectively checked the growth of pahi rents. This influence probably extended to Lembai also, which in its fiscal history has much in common with these two parganas. The slightness of the advance made in these three large parganas has lowered the general average.

(4) In the khas portions of estates zamindars have by indolence and mismanagement failed to take advantage of their opportunities. They have been content with the profits of new cultivation and have allowed unscrupulous underlings to squeeze out of their raiyats, in the shape of perquisites, the increase which might reasonably have been added to their rents.

(5) There is a very large so-called 'mourasi' area in Puri held by intermediate landlords. The increase in their numbers caused by the application of the Mitakshara law has reduced them in many cases from the position of proprietary tenure-holders to the position of cultivating raiyats. It has not been their interest to increase their rent rolls. As settlement holders of the village they had rather a direct interest in the low assessment of the cultivated lands.

(6) In many estates the raiyats have sunk into a hopeless state of indebtedness to the zamindars. They are always in arrears, never get a proper clearance of account, and pay in the shape of heavy arrears what really amounts to an increase of rents.

(7) There have been in some cases suspected and in a few cases proved collusive concealment of actual rents. The proportion of such to the total assets of the district is, however, very small. The only area in which the attempted collusion was sufficiently extensive and widespread to be noticeable was in the Dalua mahals of the Sar Lake. The dalua area being fluctuating in amount and the length of tenancies short, some of the zamindars took advantage of the guilelessness of the Assistant Settlement Officer and had low rents recorded in the names of nominal tenants. The fraud was detected at the time of the revenue assessment, and the rents revised. Had none of these cases been in operation, I have no doubt that the level of rents in Puri would have approached more closely to that attained in Cuttack. The areas and assets affected by some of the causes are very substantial, and I doubt if in the Cuttack district similar cases have affected areas of similar proportions.

Thani and pahi rents of the present settlement.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS RENTS.

1—Chandna.

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

The most important facts are detailed in the table given below.

It will be noted—

(1) That there has been a decline in the total area. A portion of the old chandna area has in the present settlement been confused with the settled and occupancy holdings of resident pahi raiyats. In some parganas there has been an increase of area, and in some, where there was no chandna at last settlement, chandna has now cropped up. The loss of area has occurred chiefly in Kotdesh where the assessment was moderate.

(2) The general incidence of chandna lands has increased rather than declined, because the moderately assessed chandna has, decreased and because the new chandna of Paschimduai following the example of the adjoining pargana Kotrahang, pays a higher than average rent.

(3) The pargana variations are striking, much the highest rents are paid now in Lembai, Rahang, Kotrahang and Paschimduai. These are the parganas in which, on account of facility in communication, the artisan and trading classes find residence most desirable.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 648 on, Odisha

(4) The incidence of chandna rents is everywhere much higher than the incidence of ordinary raiyati rents, specially high rents are paid for special advantages.

(5) The enhancement of existing chandna rents is merely nominal. It was higher than elsewhere in the patuas of Rahang.

CHANDANA RENT.

Comparison with tast settlement.

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

2. *Tankibahal.*

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

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

Parganas.	PAST SETTLEMENT.			PRESENT SETTLEMENT.		
	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence
		Rs.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a.
Lembai	2,544	463	0 3	2,832	459	0 3
Rahang	19,862	10,906	0 9	20,165	10,923	0 9
Chowbiskud	1,925	985	0 8	1,597	819	0 8
Serai	3,662	1,180	0 5	3,641	1,127	0 5
District Total ...	28,058	13,556	0 8	28,310	13,347	0 8

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 649 on, Odisha

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

3.—*Non-occupancy Rents.*

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

4.—*New Assessments to Rent.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 650 on, Odisha

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

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

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 651 on Odisha

ASSESSMENTS TO REVENUE.

200. This subject divides itself into three heads :—

A.—Assessment of proprietary lands (nij-jote and nij-chas).

B.—Assessment of tenancies not binding against Government.

C.—*Sairat* assessment.

A.—PROPRIETARY LANDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.—*Sairat* ASSESSMENT.

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 652 on, Odisha

From these I abstract the following comparisons :—

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

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

Phalkar.

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

Fisheries.

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 653 on, Odisha

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 654 on, Odisha

Table showing growth of assets since last settlement.

Name of Block.	Last settlement assets	Percentage of last settlement assets open to enhancement.	Increase in assessed area since last settlement.	Existing assets.	Percentage of increase since last settlement.	Percentage of existing assets included in privileged.	Percentage of existing assets represented by revenue valuation.	Percentage of existing assets not subject to enhancement (tanki bahal).	Settled assets.	Percentage of enhancement.	Percentage of increase over last settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Kotdesh	133,019	35	25	175,704	32	5	26	0	194,155	10	46	
2. Kodhar	15,164	31	38	21,521	42	4	13	0	23,552	9	55	
3. East Athaisi and Damarkhand.	17,869	27	33	25,606	43	5	9	0	28,793	12	61	
4. West Athaisi and Matkatpatna.	6,407	38	19	8,217	28	6	10	0	8,816	7	37	
5. Lembai	51,669	14	26	59,495	15	11	5	1	70,391	18	36	
6. Kotrahang ...	41,431	39	16	56,771	37	4	12	0	61,914	9	49	
7. Paschimduai ...	17,495	38	21	26,005	49	5	8	0	29,169	12	67	
8. Purbaduai and Oldhar	19,557	34	27	27,108	39	7	13	0	31,234	15	60	
9. Rahang	47,660	14	13	57,281	20	17	13	19	67,979	19	43	
10. Serai	32,664	17	24	37,986	16	5	1	3	40,324	6	23	
11. Chowbiskud ...	35,784	19	29	44,496	24	8	8	2	49,001	10	37	
12. Banchas	12,345	25	17	15,670	27	5	14	0	17,628	12	43	
13. Scattered estates ...	10,538	48	25	17,859	69	8	18	0	23,340	14	93	
Total ...	441,602	28	23	573,719	30	7	15	2	643,296	12	46	

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 655 on Odisha

Growth of assets.

206 The statement at page 614 illustrates two points—

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

1. GROWTH OF ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.

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

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

In Serai the effect of a large proportion of fixed assets was aggravated by the unfavourable situation of the pargana. It is next to Purbaduai and Oldhar, the most exposed in the district to calamitous flood. The extension of cultivation, more nominal than real, has occurred chiefly in the tract to the west of the Daya, where rental incidence is necessarily very low. The increase of assets in all parganas, except Lembai and Serai, exceeds 20 per cent. compared with the increase in the assessed area; it is noticeably high in Kotrahang, Paschimduai and the scattered tauzis. In the two former pahi rents have been able to rise above an originally high level, because of the protection afforded by embankments. In the latter, pahi rents were at last settlement fixed very low, and a considerable enhancement was to be expected. Over the district, as a whole, the percentage of fixed assets was 72, the increase in the assessed arer 23 per cent., and the increase in assets has been 3(per cent. It would be interesting to compare these figures with the facts in Cuttack and Balasore, but I nave not the requisite data at hand.

2. ENHANCEMENT OF ASSETS AT THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 656 on, Odisha

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

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

Realisability of Settled Assets

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

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

The results of the examination are detailed below :—

The baziafti figures are entered separately in italics.

Name of Pargana.	Total demand (arrear included.)	Total collection (arrear included.)	Percentage of collection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Kotrahang ...	48,387	46,032	96	Excluding Killa Balianta, where I suspect the accuracy of the returns, the percentage of collection, etc.
	8,140	*7,720*	*89*	
Paschimduai ...	97,885	94,318	96	
	1,766	*1,548*	*87*	
Kotdesh ...	1,00,000	98,000	90	
Lembai ...	Figures not available.			
Chowbiskud ...	15,917	14,487	90	
Serai ...	25,431	22,265	87½	
Rahang ...	32,042	29,447	92	

PART V.

Revenue Settlement.

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

A.—Principles of revenue assessment.

B.—Effects on revenue.

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

(1) Effects on income of zamindars.

(2) Effects on income of proprietary tenureholders.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 657 on, Odisha

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

A.—Principles of Revenue Assessment.

Last settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kharidadars.—The distinction between 1st class and 2nd class kharidadars has been explained in an earlier section of the report. The former were allowed a return of 30 per cent. from the estimated assets of their lands, and the latter a return of 20 per cent. the difference between these amounts and the proprietor's *hastabud* allowance being granted to the proprietor to cover risks and expenses of collection. In mourasi villages owned by mokaddams and padhans, kharidadars of the 2nd class paid through the proprietary tenureholders, who received 7½ per cent. for the trouble of collection. The zamindar received the other 7½ per cent.

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

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

Present settlement.

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

Privileged tenureholders.

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

Proprietary tenureholders.

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 658 on, Odisha

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

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

Zamindars.

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

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

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

Kotdesh nearly 2 lakhs—three-fourth mokaddami one-fourth *hastabud*—also mismanaged.

Rahang, Serai, Chowbiskud $1\frac{8}{10}$ lakhs; recusant estates exempt from zamindari management for nearly 90 years.

Purbaduai, Oldhar—$\frac{1}{4}$ lakh so exposed to inundation that a special arrangement (to be described below) had to be made for revenue assessment. The special circumstances calling for reduced allowances have been detailed more or less fully in the estate reports. I am not aware how far my proposals have been accepted or rejected.

Special provisions for special areas.

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

The recusant khas mahals.

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

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

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

(1) Bacause the collection of Tanki rents from whole villages jointly is attended with unjustifiable hardship to the individual.

(2) Because the raiyats of the khas mahals are exposed to more than average calamity of season, and have throughout the 90 years of khas management been accustomed to remission of rent for loss of crop. The condition was expressed in the leases granted at last settlement, and though it has not been expressed in the khatians now distributed, the raiyats have anrequitable claim to some consideration.

The flooded parganas.

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 659 on, Odisha

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

Progressive increase of revenue.

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

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

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

Year.	Remission Account of Rasadi Proposals.		
	First Kist.	Second Kist.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1305	9,200	7,400	16,600
1306	9,100	7,400	16,500
1307	3,300	3,500	6,800
1308	2,500	2,600	5,100
1309	2,300	2,400	4,700
1310	1,600	1,600	3,200
1311	200	200	400
1312	200	200	400
1313	200	200	400
1314	200	200	400
Total ...	28,800	25,700	54,500

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 660 on, Odisha

Effect of Settlement proposals on Revenue and Income.

Name of Block.	Mufasal Jama.			Sadar Jama.					Contribution to Chaukidari Fund.	Proprietary Income.						Remarks.
				Past.		Proposed.										
	Past.	Existing	Settled.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount	Variation per cent.		Past.	Existing.	Variation per cent.	Proposed.	Variation per cent as compared with last settlement.	Variation per cent. as compared with existing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
Kotdesh...	1,33,019	1,75,704	1,94,155	66	87,215	59	1,14,142	31	1,774	45,807	88,489	93	80,013	+74	—9	
Kodhar...	15,164	21,521	23,552	71	10,799	60	14,191	31	239	4,365	10,722	145	9,361	+114	—12	
East Athaisi and Damarkhand...	17,869	25,606	28,793	65	11,578	55	15,991	38	286	6,291	14,028	139	12,802	+103	—8	
West Athaisi and Matkatpatna...	6,407	8,217	8,816	62	3,980	58	5,067	27	73	2,427	4,237	74	3,749	+54	—11	
Lembai...	51,669	59,495	70,391	66	34,466	63	44,513	29	384	17,203	25,029	45	25,378	+50	+3	
Kotrahang...	41,431	56,771	61,914	70	28,849	60	37,224	29	288	12,582	27,922	122	24,690	+96	—11	
Paschimduai	17,495	26,005	29,169	71	12,465	59	17,130	37	176	5,030	13,540	168	12,039	+139	—11	
Purbaduai and Oldhar ...	19,557	27,108	31,234	70	13,805	56	17,480	26	298	5,752	13,303	131	13,754	+139	+13	
Rahang...	47,660	57,281	67,979	62	29,598	59	40,766	37	265	18,062	27,683	53	27,213	+50	—1	
Serai...	32,664	37,986	40,324	67	21,812	55	22,385	2	150	10,852	16,174	41	17,939	+65	+11	
Chowbiskud	35,784	44,495	49,001	65	23,396	55	27,157	16	172	12,388	21,100	70	21,844	+76	+3	
Banchas...	12,345	15,670	17,628	66	8,133	57	10,168	25	178	4,212	7,537	79	7,460	+77	—1	
Scattered Estates	10,538	17,859	20,340	63	6,709	51	10,527	56	154	3,829	11,150	191	9,813	+156	—12	
Total ...	4,41,602	5,73,719	6,43,296	66	2,92,805	58	3,76,741	28	4,437	1,48,797	2,80,914	88	2,66,555	+79	—5	

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 661 on Odisha

B.—Effects on Revenue.

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

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

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

Choukidari Fund.

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

C.—Effect on Income.

General

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

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

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

Income of zamindars.

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 662 on, Odisha

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

Income of proprietary tenureholders.

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

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

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

Rasadi jamas.

(1) The reductions made in mourasi areas in order to limit the loss of mourasi income to 20 per cent. for the first two years of settlement.

(2) The temporary reductions made in hastabud areas to soften the loss of zamindari income for two, three, four and five years, as the case might be.

(3) The temporary remission granted in Purbaduai, Oldhar, &c., for the first five years of settlement.

The amounts involved are as follows:—

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

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

Acceptance of Settlement.

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 663 on, Odisha

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

PART VI.

ILLEGAL CESSES.

Miscellaneous.

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

The most common forms of exactions were the following :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 664 on, Odisha

Entry of Road and Public Works Cesses in the khatians.

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

KISTS.

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

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

Arrangement of kists and latest day of payment.

227. It would be much more convenient for the raiyat if rent kists were arranged as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

and not *vice versa*.

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

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

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

10 annas due on 15th April.

Ditto 15th January of following year.

If a larger number are wanted they may be—

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 665 on, Odisha

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

228. The standard of weight in Puri as in Cuttack is the 105-tola seer.

The local land measure is the man, of which there are several varieties. The commonest is almost exactly equal to one acre.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

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

Roads.

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

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

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

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

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

Suggestions for improvement in the General Report.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 666 on, Odisha

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rivers.

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

Railway.

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

Bungalows.

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

(1) Bungalows of the Public Works Department, road and embankment.

(2) Bungalows of the District Board.

(3) Staging Bungalows.

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 667 on, Odisha

Town—Puri.

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

Pipli and Gope.

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

Markets.

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

List of chief markets.

239. The chief markets are:—

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 668 on, Odisha

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

Post of Telegraph Offices.

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

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

Schools.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PE

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

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

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

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

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

Use of drugs.

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

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

Food.

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

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

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

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

Dress.

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 669 on, Odisha

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

Habitation.

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

Furniture

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

Marriage.

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

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

Religious festivities.

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

Village community.

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 670 on, Odisha

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

Improvement attained by the cultivating class.

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

Conditions of the people other than the cultivating class.

245. All that has gone before has had reference to the general condition of the cultivating raiyat.

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

Conditions of the priestly and writer class.

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

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

Trading Class.

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 671 on, Odisha

Artisans

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

Unskilled labouring classes.

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

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

Quotations from Mr. Nathan's notes on Wages.

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

Wages.

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 672 on, Odisha

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

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

BRIEF HISTORY OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

Attestation.

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 673 on, Odisha

prepared for 653 villages, a tabulation of revenue-free areas was made for 1,402 villages, a great number of the records were recopied and Mr. Nathan began his experimental assessment work in Kotdesh pargana. In 1892-93 Mr. Nathan completed the soil maps of Kotdesh prepana, prepared assessment sheets for 312 villages, and submitted his report on the experimental assessment of 24 villages. This report was the subject of much disucssion. The Honourable Mr. Finucane's criticism of it supplied a basis on which as gradually built up the present assessmental procedure. In the first three months of 1893 94 Mr. Nathan completed the assessment sheets of the remaining villages of Kotdesh.

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

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

Assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of the progress of the Settlement

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

Nature of Works.	1895-96.	1896-97	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.
Reattested and Assessed No. of villages ...	324	1,735	85	3	
,, of tenants ...	20,007	232,338	6,220	105	
Amount of existing rent dealt with ...	Rs. 68,759	4,93,844	10,521	795	
,, of settlement ...	,, 79,149	5,64,783	11,803	820	
No of villages draft published ...	100	1,735	104	203	
,, of 105 cases decided ...	26	8,943	1,747	96	
,, of 106 cases decided ...	8	385	314	1	
,, of plots copied final Khatians ...	...	1,122,456	424,265	174,616	
,, of villages finally published ...	...	1,106	835	205	
,, of estates assessed to revenue ...	...	.....	328	157	
Amount of former Sadar Jama ...	...	.....	Rs. 1,05,099	97,706	
,, of proposed Sadar Jama ...	...	.....	,, 2,76,379	1,00,224	
No.of Estate Kabuliuats executed ...	...	.....	165	370	
Amount of Jama for which Kabuliyats executed	...	.....	122,731	139,259	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 674 on, Odisha

Name of officers by whom rents settled and revenue assessed.

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

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

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

Cost of operations.

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 675 on, Odisha

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

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

COST OF SURVEY

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

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

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

2.—COST OF SETTLEMENT.

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

Up to 31st March 1892	...Rs.	88,631	Proportionate cost of 531 villages out of a total of 901, costing Rs. 1,36,407.
Half-year ending September 1892	„	66.300	Proportionate cost of 1,326 villages out of a total of 1,464 costing Rs. 1,17,224.
1892-93	„	7,564	Proportionate cost of 62 villages out of a total of 1,536 costing Rs. 1,87,609.
1893-94	„	145	Proportionate cost of 1 village out of a total of 1,142, costing Rs. 1,66,371.
Total Rs ...		1,62,640	

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

(*b*) RE-ATTESTATION AND ASSESSMENT.

1895-96 ...	... Rs.	54,965	The amount of work done in Puri appears to be almost one-fourth of the total for Cuttack, Puri and Khurda, costing Rs. 2,19,862.
1896-98 ...	... „	98,915	According to financial statement furnished by this office from December 1899 onwards. The figure excludes expenditure of October 1896.
1897-98 ...	... „	1,21,428	Rs. 1,11,428 actual expenditure to end of September 1898. Rs.10,000 added for remaining work in revenue-free areas.
Total Rs.	... „	2,75,308	

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

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

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

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

Total costs.

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

	Rs.
1. Survey—	
Field Survey	1,28,539
Record Writing	85,693
	2,14,232

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 676 on, Odisha

2. Settlement—

			Rs.	
Preliminary Attestation	...	...	1,62,640	
Assessment of rents	...	...	1,62,719	
Revenue Assessment	...	...	76,663	
Copying and Miscellaneous		...	35,926	
				4,37,948
		Grand Total	...	„ 6.52,180

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 677 on, Odisha

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.—Arrangement of Parganas by Thanas.

" II.—Table of rivers.

" III.—Do. of drainages.

" IV.—Public Works Department Embankments.

" V.—Milankhasra statement by Thanas.

" VI.—Comparison of unassessed areas at last and present settlement.

" VII.—Crop statement by Thanas.

" VIII.—Statistics of population.

" IX.—Puri prices.

" X.—Khurda prices.

" XI.—Cuttack prices.

" XII.—Balasore prices.

" XIII.—(*a*) Comparison of prices by decade averages and percentages *Rice*
(*b*) Ditto ditto . *Paddy*
(*c*) General averages.

" XIV.—Prices retained by chakla kanungos for January, June, and September 1887-1893.

" XV.—(*a*) Transfer of raiyati holdings, Pipli Registration Office.
(*b*) Ditto ditto, Puri Office.

" XVI.—Statement of reserved lands.

" XVII.—Statement of assessed and unassessed areas.

" XVIII.—Details of assets.

" XIX.—Sairat statement.

" XX.—Details of last settlement assets.

" XXI.— Do. of confirmed jagir.

" XXII.— Do. of resumed jagir.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 678 on, Odisha

APPENDIX I

Arrangement of Parganas by Thanas.

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

APPENDIX II

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 679 on, Odisha

APPENDIX III.

TABLE II, PART I.

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 680 on, Odisha

APPENDIX III—*concld.*

TABLE II, PART I.

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 681 on, Odisha

APPENDIX IV.

PURI DIVISION—CLASS II.

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

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pragana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	251	Madhubbust	Kodhar ...	Daib ...	Right	...	2,900	1890	Good ...	3	
	252	Batoda				...	1,500				
	253	Pathurpucka ...				...	2,850				
	254	Do. ...				2	280				
		Total ...	...	.....	...	3	2,250				
	287	Bindhan	Kodhar ...	Bindhan ...	Right	...	500	1890	Fair	3	
	288	Ostapur				...	1,340				
	289	Khandasai				...	800				
	290	Do. to Assam ...				3	3,430		Good ...		
		Total ...	...	.....	...	4	790				
	317	Koakhye	Bakharabad Patta and Kotdesh.	Koakhy...	Left ...	11	2,767	1891	Good ...	3	
	323	Balianta	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Left ...	...	3,180	1891	Good ...	3	
	338	Dhoobtahar			Right	3	463	1891	Good ...	3	
	339	Bentpur and Hatrudrapur...			Do. ...	3	947	1890	Fair ...		
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	6	1,410				
	365	Puba Malisai to Mallikabad	Kotrahang and Kotdesh.	Bhargovi	Right	7	4,035	1891	Good ...	3	
	366	Kanjaria river to Ghatkuri	Kotrahang Paschimduai Rahang and Chowbiskud.			43	5,113				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	51	3,868				
	430	Shea Satpara	Balbhadrapur	Chilika Lake	...	5	...	1891	Fair ...	3	
	431	Continuous	Dandinal Kotrahang Lembai Serai and Balbhadrapur.	Daya ...	Left ...	32	958	1891	Good ...	3	

PURI DIVISION—CLASS III.

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 682 on, Odisha

PURI DIVISION—CLASS III—*concld.*

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

PURI DIVISION—CLASS IV.

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

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks.
	255	Turrassi	Kodhar ...	Daib ...	Right ...	...	3,400	1891	Fair ...	3	
	256	Do.			...	...	3,500				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1,620				
	259	Saldah	Deogaon ...	Kundol ...	Right ...	...	4,046	1891	Do. ...	3	
	266	Murroo				...	750				
	267	Do.				...	2,050				
	268	Do.				...	5,100				
	269	Mohunpara				...	2,900				
	270	Passang	Deogaon ...	Kundal ...	Right	...	270	...	...	...	
	271	Do.				...	280				
	272	Do.				...	2,000				
	273	Dyjang				...	4,800				
	274	Cuplumsolta				...	1,458				

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 683 on, Odisha

PURI DIVISION.—CLASS IV—*concld.*

Capital	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	275	Balava	Deogaon ...	Kundal ...	Right ...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
	276	Bunkubattia				...	4,500				
	277	Lukhunpur				...	1,400				
	278	Bungul				...	3,900				
	279	Do.				...	1,000				
	280	Do.				...	810				
	281	Do.				...	450				
	282	Do.				...	100				
		Total ...	...	...	...	7	854				
	283	Baharua	Deogaon ...	Kundal ...	Righ	...	1,650	1890	Good	3	
	318	Kalyanpur to Baroonoi ...	Pattia and Bakhrabad.	Koakhye ...		3	4,066	1891	Good		
	319	Baroonoi to Muncheswar...				1	3,150				
	320	Muncheswar	Bakhrabad and Dandimal			...	4,070				
	321	Do. and Bancoa ...				3	5,470				
	322	Balbhadrapur... ...				2	4,770				
		Total ...	...	...	...	13	100				
	324	Bhimpur	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Left	...	360	1890	Good	3	
	325	Do.				...	875				
	326	Patua and Dooly Khusrahar				2	3,813				
	327	Pari Basudeipur ...				...	1,515				
	328	Kantabaree					982				
	329	Besarpur and Giringa ...				2	2,620	1890	Fair		
	330	Mahakoondah ...				...	800	1890	Good		
	331	Do.				...	130				
	332	Do.				...	90				
	333	Do.				...	1,690				
		Total ...	...	...	...	6	2,315				
	340	Barilon	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Right	...	792	1890	Fair	3	
	341	Baharsahi				...	61				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	853				
	360B	Balkati to Dashgoba ...	Kotdesh, Paschimduai and Rahang.	Bhargovi ...	Left ...	5	915	1891	Good	3	
	367	Ratnachira River to Goalpara	Rahang, Chowbiskud.	Bhargovi ...	Right ...	4	3,410	1891	Good	3	
	370	Bengai	Rahang ...	Bengai ...	Left ...	3	435	1891	Fair		
	371	Alsunah to Allupur ...	Rahang ...	Bengai ...	Right	1	4,290	1891	Good	3	
	372	Pykrapur				...	880				
	373	Do.				...	50				
	374	Do.				...	650	Not known	Bad		
	375	Do.				...	120				
	376	Do.				...	928				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	1,558				
	377	Oothen, Surpada and Kanchi	Rahang ...	Sar Lake ...	...	2	1,130	1891	Good	3	
	378	Soondhur	Oldhar ...			5	900				
	379	Sundhur and Garh Murudasira				...	1,845				
	380	Garh Murudasira ...				...	2,382				
		Total ...	...	...	...	8	977				
Part of	381	Garh Murudasira to Balighai	Oladhar ...	Sar Lake ...	...	2	...	1891			
	432	Singpur to Goalpara ...	Dandimal ...	Daya ...	Right	7	1,614	1891			
	433	Tigiria	Khurda ...			1	1,600				
		Total ...	...	...	...	8	3,214				
	434	Burrahghur	Serai ...	Monaguni ...	Left	...	1,510	1891	Good	3	
	435	Do.				...	2,300				
	436	Burrahghur to Lakhampur				2	410				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	4,220				
	439	Burrahghur	Serai ...	Managuni ...	Right	1	4,648	1891			
	440	Burparra	Seraial and Balbhadrapur.			3	1,749				
		Total ...	...	...	...	5	1,117				
	437	Attarbatti	Balbhadrapur	Managuni ...	Left	...	4,000	1891			
	438	Pulbad				...	2,880				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1,490				

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 684 on, Odisha

PURI DIVISION.—CLASS V.

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

Capital	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision number.	Remarks
	225	Pari Chaupari ...	Deogaon ...	Godda ...	Right ...	...	343	1890	Good ...	3	
	226	Amarpara				...	1,954				
	227	Sasanpada				...	5,246				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	2,263				
	248	Majurai	Sailo ...	Daib ...	Right	...	4,419	1890	Do ...	3	
	249	Batada	Saibiri ...			...	4,307				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	3,446				
	261	Patharpaka ...	Deogaon ...	Dobikhya...	Right ...	...	4,335	1890	Fair ...	3	
	262	Kalikata		Old Daib	Left ...	...	4,575	1889			
	263	Barsan			Right	...	2,000	1889			
	264	Sardoi				...	3,200				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,200				
	284	Pukhariganj ...	Kate ...	Akhara ...	Left ...	1	1,380	1890	Good ...		
	285	Taurah	Do. and Deogaon.	Taura ...	Right ...	1	2,775	1890	Do. ...		
	286	Upindra	Bardia ...	Muggra ...	Left ...	1	...	1891	Fair ...		
	299	Neagang	Deogaon ...			...	700				
	300	Karkara	Do. ...			...	100				
	301	Niali	Do. ...			...	230				
	302	Baliara	Kodhar ...			...	920				
	303	Kakatpur	Do. ...	Prachee	Left	...	600	Unknown.	Bad ...	3	
	304	Saripur	Khoirto ...			...	130				
	305	Do. ...	Do. ...			...	40				
	306	Odaipur	Do. ...			...	70				
	307	Do.	Do. ...			...	610				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	3,400				
	308	Adhaka	Kodhar ...	Prachee ...	Right ...	...	520	Unknown.	Ba ...		
	309	Kaulaborne ...	Kerlo ...	Kundia ...	Left	...	510	Do.	Do. ...	3	
	310	Do.				...	250				
	311	Odai Komi... ...				...	200				
	312	Chinoon				...	1,620				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,560				
	313	Kullum Kunea ...	Kerlo	Steam from Prachee to Bay of bengal.	Right ...	...	1,720	Do.	Bad ...	3	
	314	Kania		Kodua ...	Do.	...	730	Do.	Do. ...		
	315	Sandahar			Do.	...	670				
	316	Do.			Do.	...	1,000				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,400				
	334	Narsua	Athaisi ...	Kushbhadra	Left ...	...	3,390	Do.	Do. ...	3	
	335	Paiksahi	Do. ...			...	3,130				
	336	Narsua	Do. ...			1	20				
	337	Bangow	Mungulpatna			2	510				
		Total ...	...	...	...	4	1,770				
	342	Shaikpatua... ...	Kotdesh ...	Kushbhadra	Right ...	...	270	Unknown	Bad ...	3	
	343	Madgeghuriah ...	Do. ...			...	4,390	1890...	Fair ...		
	344	Nagpur	Purbaduai ...			2	1,240	Unknown	Bad ...		
	345	Sujanagar	Matkatpatna			1	105	Do. ...	Do. ...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	4	725				
	346	Guniah	Purbaduai ...	Mugai ...	Left	...	50	1891	Fair ...	3	
	347	Do.				...	130				
	348	Do.				...	3,810				
	349	Dubhar				1	1,020				
	350	Entrakud				...	2,310				
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	2,040				

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 685 on, Odisha

PURI DIVISION—CLASS V—*concld.*

Capital.	Ordinary.	Name.	Pargana.	River.	Bank.	Length. Miles.	Length. Feet.	When last repaired.	Condition.	Subdivision No.	Remarks.
	351	Guhbadee	Purbaduai ...	Mugal ...	Right	...	4,210	1891	Fair ...	3	
	352	Lambai				...	1,560				
	353	Entrakud				...	3,800				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	4,290				
	354	Dubhar	Do.	Dhanna ...	Left	...	915	1891	Do. ...	3	
	355	Kurpurkuncha				...	3,730				
	356	Ditto				...	2,610				
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1,975				
	357	Sauroon	Do.	Do. ...	Right	...	3,285	1891	Do. ...	3	
	358	Urali to Choumrigoun ...				3	1,960				
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	5,245				
	359	Balbhadra	Dandimal ...	Balbhadra ...	Do ...	2	3,025	Unknown	Do. ...	3	
	368	Kajalow to Suapur ...	Kotdesh ...	Kimriadhar ...	Left ...	1	4,120	Do.	Bad.		
	369	Gobindpur to Korsonpur...	Kotrahang ...	Do ...	Right ...	1	4,020				
	405	Near right bank of Bhargovi	Kotdesh ...	Ratnachera ...	Right	...	2,178	Do.	Do. ...	3	
	406	Koolreasai				...	261				
	407	Ghursoondah				...	300				
	408	Saluah				...	2,200				
	409	Do.				...	2,025				
	410	Mudhoopoolothee ...				...	4,750				
	411	Bhagbutpur				...	1,000				
	412	Aunjang				...	3,300				
	413	Jasuapur				...	1,050				
	414	Peartoal to Dimirisenha ...	Rahang and Chowbiskud.			5	4,735				
		Total ...	...	...	...	9	699				
	415	Chingiriah and Chutboory...	Chowbiskud ...	Ratnachera ...	Left ...	2	...	Do	Do. ...	3	
	416	Chingiriah	Rahang and Chowbiskud	Chingirish ...	Do. ...	1	4,500	Do.	Do. ...		
	417	Datiapara	Rahang ...	Nuna ...	Left	...	1,500	Do.	Do. ...	3	
	418	Do.				...	2,300				
	419	Naggeon				...	2,350				
	420	Undaising				1	3,810				
	421	Kangoda and Mudharsing...				3	5,060				
	422	Do. and Purikud ...				2	1,150				
		Total ...	...	...	...	9	339				
	423	Delong	Lembai ...	Nuna	Right	...	540	Do.	Do. ...	3	
	424	Sudgha	Seral ...			...	1,420				
	425	Tiparea				...	1,140				
	426	Do.				...	4,096				
	427	Ebruah and Jhanus ...				4	3,307				
	428	Jharas and Kunkurjan River				6	1,044				
		Total ...	...	...	...	12	987				
	429	Dhankera Noor River ...	Rahang ...	Petye ...	Right ...	1	420	Do.	Do. ...	3	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 686 on, Odisha

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 687 on, Odisha

APPENDIX V.

Milan Khasra Sadar Statement by Thanas.

Thana number.	Name of Thana.	Number of villages.	Total area in acres.	CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.							
				Rice.			Twice cropsped.	Micellaneous crops.	Homestead lands		Orchards and Bamboos.	Total Cultivated	Irrigated By Canal.
				Early (Biali.)	Winter (Sarad.)	Spring (Dalua.)			A.	D.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13
	Puri	802	260,427·75	934·85	143,319·24	14,401·18	6,288·32	4,181·34	3,791	59	9,801·14	182,096·66	...
	Pipli	794	212,246·66	1,511·66	119,263·98	350·51	28,862·91	4,970.19	6,983	92	7,181·76	169,125·03	...
	Gope	614	183,103.24	2,807·18	87,775·50	1,903·44	8,020·24	6,307·89	4,347	88	2,367·67	113,529·80	...
	Total ...	2,210	655,777·05	5,253·69	350,358·72	16,655·23	43,171.47	15,459·42	15,123	29	18,729·57	464,751·49	...

Name of Thana	CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES					NON-CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES.																				
	New fallow.	Old fallow.	Thatching grass.	Culturable Jungle.	Total Culturable.	Houses.		Tanks and River.		Canals.		Embankments.		Jheels.		Government Roads.		Other roads.		Burning ghats.		Waste and others.	Total Unculturable.
	14	15	16	17	17	19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27	28
						A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D		
Puri	3,487·40	6,207·15	131·21	1,181·66	11,007·42	1,997	49	15,179	50	...	...	1,297	23	5,254	10	385	40	1,690	85	242	42	41,276·68	67,323·67
Pipili	2,597·87	1,716·25	51·38	1,546·85	5,912·35	1,688	06	9,659	27	...	...	631	88	327	27	766	89	2,062	46	220	67	21,852·18	37,208·68
Gope	3,709·14	6,378·87	216·55	6,467·59	16,770·15	953	95	8,206	80	...	...	54	57	446	65	83	58	1,604	28	57	63	41,305·83	62,803·29
Total ...	9,794·41	14,302·27	399·14	9,196·10	33,689·92	4,639	50	33,045	57	...	...	1,983	68	6,028	02	1,235	87	5,447	59	520	72	104,434·69	157,335·64

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 688 on Odisha

APPENDIX VI.

Comparison of unassessed areas at last and present Settlements.

Serial No.	NAME OF BLOCK	LAST SETTLEMENT						PRESENT SETTLEMENT.												Remarks.
		Culturable waste (Laikoporiaya)	Unculturable waste.	Jungle.	Mishs.	Jagir.	Total of unassessed area.	Unculturable waste.	CULTURABLE.							Orchards.	Mishs.	Jagir.	Total unassessed.	
									Jungle.	Old fallow.	Grazing.	Cremation.	Current fallow.	Tank.	Miscellaneous.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Kotdesh block	1,009	33,112	5,607	1,015	2,260	43,003	8,771	313	2,767	6,884	475	638	385	178	690	661	869	25,431	
2	Kodhar block	333	9,376	4,116	204	293	14,322	3,789	2,616	1,375	1,512	148	269	...	...	40	115	153	10,017	
3	East Athaisi and Damarkhand block	194	15,839	2,807	373	462	19,675	9,943	4,046	2,424	1,566	...	266	...	...	33	222	66	18,666	
4	West Athaisi and Matkarpatna block	...	11,719	227	59	82	12,087	8,778	1,175	793	228	65	39	...	...	13	19	40	11,150	
5	Lembai block	1,183	9,008	8,106	390	1,107	19,794	4,322	90	1,585	1,665	184	313	70	...	227	310	30	8,796	
6	Kotrahang block ...	...	6,612	330	280	405	7,627	2,075	248	550	1,164	68	152	100	...	116	149	114	4,736	
7	Paschimduai block ...	150	2,578	290	175	322	3,515	1,084	33	300	345	33	39	50	...	100	106	72	2,162	
8	Purbaduai Oldhar block ...	216	17,339	298	219	387	18,459	11,845	741	832	999	127	56	41	186	93	60	94	15,074	
9	Rahang block	723	12,688	43	97	564	14,115	10,973	64	1,279	1,316	110	153	129	...	3	84	113	14,224	
10	Serai block	...	13,802	1,654	266	533	16,255	3,426	10	3,132	1,616	75	553	42	...	1	64	7	8,926	
11	Chowbiskud block ...	502	17,042	1,550	68	193	19,355	16,938	1,204	3,733	1,760	120	1,783	22	...	41	72	15	25,697	
12	Banchas	56	3,936	366	168	233	4,759	1,274	216	918	746	98	95	...	...	24	107	70	3,548	
13	Scattered Estates ...	...	2,965	541	78	164	3,748	603	232	388	84	20	89	...	...	6	93	...	1,515	
	Total ...	4,366	1,56,016	25,935	3,392	7,005	1,96,714	83,821	13,788	20,076	19,894	1,523	4,445	839	364	1,387	2,062	1,743	1,49,942	

APPENDIX VII.

Crop statement totals of District Puri (Sadar Subdivision).

Thana number.	Name of Thana.	Number of Villages.	CEREALS AND PULSES.								OILSEEDS.				Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.
			Rice,			Wheat.	Barley.	Mandua.	China.	Other cereals including pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Castor Oil.	Others.		
			Early (or Bialli).	Winter (or Saradh).	Spring (or Dalua)											
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Puri ...	802	4,111·70	146,049·76	14,048·77	3·19	...	1,719·99	62·22	8,095·40	48·82	30·74	41·09	58·41	17·52	38·25
	Pipli ...	794	17,752·45	130,356·16	349·92	...	...	2,029·10	...	31,727·57	48·03	33·71	102·05	25.16	1·20	224·28
	Gope ...	614	6,854·55	89,164·69	1,922·51	2·56	...	5,013·67	21·81	10,308·67	40·64	10·80	353·33	297·34	8·04	301·27
	Total ...	2,210	28,698·70	365,570·61	16,321·20	5·75	...	8,762·66	84·03	50,131·64	132·49	75·25	497·46	380·91	26·76	563·80

Name of Thana.	FIBRES.			DYES.			DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.			Inkar grass.	Homestead Lands.	Fodder crops.	Garden produce and fruit bearing orchards.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.				Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped, cols. 33-34.	REMARKS.
														Food.			Non-food.				
	Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Saffron.	Indigo.	Others.	Pan.	Tobacco	Others.					Yam.	Brinjal.	Others.					
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Puri ...	14·94	14·64	0·10	4·92	...	0 65	76·91	23·00	2·29	...	3,791·59	...	9,180·14	25·18	417·03	407·74	27·60	188,312·49	6,215·83	182,096·66	
Pipli ...	87·09	3·32	...	34·77	9·38	11·19	42·38	109·76	5·75	...	6·966·08	...	7,194·79	2·42	357·98	483·60	30·73	197,986·93	28,861·90	169,125·03	
Gope ...	178·61	1·79	...	...	3·97	58·74	55·34	16·49	0·17	...	4,347·88	...	2,367·67	1·58	185·01	15·88	17·06	121,550 04	8,026·24	113,529·80	
TOTAL...	8·58	19·95	0·19	39·69	13·35	70·38	174·55	149·22	8·21	...	15,105·55	...	18,742·60	29·18	960·02	907·22	75·39	507,849·46	43 097·97	464,751·49	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 689 on, Odisha

APPENDIX VIII—POPULATION STATISTICS.

(*Percentages in italics.*)

CLASSIFICATION.	Thana Puri.	Town Puri.	Thana Gope.	Thana Pipli.	Sadar Subdivision.
Males	105,222	15,930	67,716	120,607	309,475
Females	104,051	12,864	66,322	620,863	304,100
Total ...	209,273	28,794	134,038	241,470	613,575
Hindus	208,158	28,476	130,582	236,948	604,164
	99,1	*99·1*	*97.5*	*98·3*	*98·6*
Musalmans	1,029	269	3,399	3,854	8,551
	4	*·9*	*2·5*	*1 6*	*1·3*
Immigrants from Cuttack and States.	976	3,035	4,379	5,817	14,207
Madras	1,675	1,408	83	221	3,387
Total ...	3,390	5,698	4,761	6,783	20,632
Literate males... ...	13,194	6,242	6,547	16,371	42,354
	12·5	*39·8*	*9·6*	*13·5*	*13·6*
Do. females... ...	172	369	73	370	984
	·16	*2 8*	*11*	*·31*	*·32*
	209,273	28,794	134,038	241,470	613,575
Chief Hindu castes in order of numerical strength—					
1. Chasa	97,215	4,507	35,078	64,723	2,01,523
	46	*16*	*26*	*26*	*33*
2. Bramhan ...	26,056	6,774	10,751	25,190	66,771
	13	*23*	*8*	*10*	*11*
3. Bouri	15,480	...	18,374	29,654	63,461
	7	...	*13*	*12*	*10*
4. Sudra	593	383	31,298	2,781	34,955
	...	*1*	*23*	*1*	*5½*
5. Goala	8,508	852	13,594	11,367	34,321
	4	*3*	*10*	*5*	*5½*
6. Karan and Kayasta...	7,149	3,402	3,573	8,115	22,179
	3½	*12*	*3*	*3*	*3½*
7. Teli	4,614	821	4,629	9,731	19,795
	2	*3*	*3½*	*4*	*3*
8. Kewt	7,657	302	4,620	6,286	18,865
	3½	*1*	*3½*	*2½*	*3*
9. Kandara	5,556	169	3,343	7,344	16,412
	2½	...	*2*	*3*	*2*
10. Guria	4,910	547	2,344	7,050	14,851
	2½	*2½*	*2*	*3*	*2*
11. Bhandari ...	4,398	814	3,124	5,398	13,734
	2	*3*	*2*	*2*	*2*
12. Savar	2,508	623	797	6,357	10,245
	1	*2*	...	*3*	*2*
13. Dhoba	2,271	268	2,609	4,099	9,247
	2	*1*	*2*	*2*	*1½*
14. Tanti	2,099	116	1,798	5,106	9,019
	1	...	*1*	*2*	*1½*
15. Barhai	2,268	1,430	2,020	2,791	8,509
	1	*5*	*1½*	*1*	*1½*
16. Malakar	3,519	135	601	3,128	7,383
	2	...	...	*1½*	*1*
17. Bonia	1,452	672	659	2,729	6,512
	1	*2*	...	*1*	*1*

The castes next in importance are Kumhar (5,585) Kamar (5,414), Paik (4,800), Syal (4,020), Rajput (3,940), Khandait (3,698), Kansari (3,496), Pan (3,337), Jotish (3,285), Gola (3,162), Sagerpasha (2,658), Patra (2,571), Baishnab (2,521), Nolia (2,448), Hari (2,247), Dome (2,177), Kachawar (1,992), Thoriza (1,931), Benia (1,865), Chamar and Muchi (1,287), Cela (1,195), Baishya (1,0 79).

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 690 on, Odisha

APPENDIX IX.

PURI PRICES.

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

Copy of Appendix XV (P. 81) of Mr. R. Nathan's Report on Kotdesh, dated 12th July 1893.

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

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

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

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

		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Leading Mokaddams.	Imar Math	81.25	48·75	65·00	56·37	28·62
	Nityananda Mohanti ...	35·62	39·37	43·12	56·12	30·00
	Kreetibas Das	37·50	60·00	60·00	45·00	35·00
	Bhikari Charn Mahanti ...	8125	48·75	65·00	56 87	28·62
	Kotdesh, Kanungo ..	36·25	55·00	58·75	78·87	53·76
	Average ...	45·6	50·60	58·60	58·90	35·30

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

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

Years.	Paddy. Average of months and other sources.	Paddy. Average of decades.	Paddy. Proportion of average to last decade.	Rice. Average of monthly current prices.	Rice. Average of decades.	Rice. Proportion of average to last decade.	Rice. Average of export prices.	Rice. Average of decades.	Rice. Proportion of average to last decade.	Remarks.
1836	236'0									
1837	126·2									
1838	157·5									
1839	150·5	217	413							
1840	178·5	1838-42								
1841	149·6	gives								
1842	172.8	162	308							
1843	285·4	1843-7								
1844	347·8	gives								
1845	354·9	272	523							
1846	147·0									
1847	228·4									
1848	201·2									
1849	210·0									
1850	215·3									
1851	210·0									
1852	185·9									
1853	165·2	175	339							
1854	105·0									
1855	149·8									
1856	152·4									
1857	157·5									
1858	124·4									
1859	128·6									
1860	157·6									
1861	130·0	111·6	212	34·14	28.4	163				1861-1891 monthly current prices are for the Amli year, that is September 1860 to August 1861, and so on. For 1892-7 the prices are for the Christian year.
1862	92·7			29·52						
1863	87·2			26.89						
1864	93·6			33·62						
1865	78·5			17·71						

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 691 on, Odisha

Years.	PADDY.			RICE.						REMARKS.
	Average of months and other sources.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	Average of monthly cheapest prices.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	Average of export prices.	Average of decades.	Proportion of average to last decade.	
1866	48'0	44'1	...	8.28	10'7	61†				† Famine years excluded.
1867	40'8			13'12						
1868	84'0			26'82						
1869	84'0			24'44						
1870	91'8			25'75						
1871	84'0			30'73						
1872	81'8	87'4	166	28'00	25.9					
1873	110'4			33'81		149				
1874	104'1			25'94						
1875	86'6			24 82						
1876	89'2			24'12						
1877	59'0			14'87			26'6			
1878	39'4			12'17			Nil			
1879	52 5			15'64			16'8			
1880	57'0			19'15			16'8			
1881	88'2			27'91			21'8			
1882	96'6	71	137	28 8	20'7	119	26'6	19'3	129	
1883	95'0			25'98			20'0			
1884	91'1			20'07			20'6			
1885	61'4			19'79			16'8			
1886	56'8			18'71			16'0			
1887	72'5			22'09			18 8			
1888	60'5			20'51			17'8			
1889	48'7			17'11			16'8			
1890	58'3			21'1			14'2			
1891	52'3			19'36			17'5			
1892	47'4	52'5	100	13'06	17'4	100	14'6	15	100	
1893	54'6			14'31			11'6			
1894	50'6			15'75			12'7			
1895	58'6			22 44			15'2			
1896	58'9			19'18			1.'0			
1897	35'3			11'37			13'8			

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

(K) PRICES.

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 692 on, Odisha

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

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

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 693 on, Odisha

To Mr. Nathan's Report of Kotdesh dated 1893.

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

Source of information.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
1. Uriya Math	296	210	157 5	168	178'5	168	157'5	225'7	367 5	336	147	152'2	231	220'5	262'5	210	210	165'2	105	168	141'7	178'5	115'5	152'2	183'7	120'7	94'5	89'2
2. Raghab Das Math ...	...	131'6 / 111'6 / 65'7	...	126	...	...	...	...	262'5	262'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131'6	131'6	...	118'1	105	131'6	137'8 / 131'6	118'1	89'3
3. Imar Math	...	65'6	157'5	157'5	...	98 6	189	367 5	...	420	...	262.5	210	...	183'7	...	210	...	...	...	137'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gangamata Math ...	...	...	...	...	...	220'5	150 7	225'7	367'5	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141'7	178'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dakhinparsa Math ...	...	...	...	...	...	111'6	194'2	315	393'7	420	...	270-7	162'7	1990'5	183'7	...	137'7	...	...	...	210	115'5	139'5	...	...	...	...	...
6. Nityanand Mahanti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390 4	390'4	393'4	390'4	390'4	390 4	390'4	390'4	390'4	390 4	390'4	294	294	294	294	294	294	275 6	275 6	248	229 7
Average ...	296	126'6	157'5	150'5	178'5	149'6	172'8	304'8	356'3	360'8	268 7	268.9	248'5	270'1	255.1	300'2	237	277'8	199'5	197'8	176	191'6	166'7	183'7	196'9	177	151'5	101'4

Source of information.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
1. Uriya Math ...	105	68'2	31'5	34	84	84	78'7	63	94'5 / 105	105 / 131 6	115'5 / 105	94'5	89 2	52'2	39'4	52 5	47'2	94'5	94'5	84 6	118'1	52'5	61	113'5	31'5	52'5	59'7	42	42
2. Raghab Das Math ...	91 9	78'7	39'4 / 32'8	52'5	...	...	105	105	91'0	118'1	91'1	...	...	59'1	...	52.5	58'6	84	157'5	118'1	105	...	52'5	78'7	64'3	42'1	65'6	58 4	55'7
3. Imar Math ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 7	91'9	...	...	...	59 1	...	...	63	84	70'9	108 2	68'2	73'5	63	52'5	64'3	38'1	...	47'2	52 5
4. Gangamata Math ...	...	...	31'5	34'7	...	...	...	...	42	105'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	94'5	...	...	...	97	...	...	73'5	73'5	31'5	52'5	58	42
5. Dakhinparsa Math. ...	84	88'5	105	...	...	...	...	...	78 7	...	...	788	...	65'5	...	...	99'1	84	73'5	73'5	81	57'7	57'7	63	65'1	63	52'5	47'2	36'7
6. Nityananda Mohanti ...	206'6	183'7	36'7	45'9	147	147	157'8	128 6	128 6	119'4	119'4	114'8	110'2	101	96'3	87'5	101	91'9	91'9	87'3	91'9	82	78,1	73'5	73'5	64'3	64'3	59.7	50.5
7. Kretiba Das ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70'9	70 9	63	63	63	55'6
8. Kotdesh Kanungo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86'6	90'6	77'4	63	50'8	55'6	53'8	50'8	56'4	50'5	...
Average ...	121'8	104'7	48'1	41'8	115'5	115 5	107'1	98'8	86 8	109'5	111'1	96	99'7	67'3	67'8	64'1	65,7	88'8	95'8	93'2	91'2	65'7	60'5	72'6	62'1	50'6	59'1	53'2	47'8

Statement of averages.

Period for which average is taken.	Average.
1836-1845	219·3
1836-1842	167·3
1843-1852	287·4
1853-1862	189.8
1863-1872	94·1
1873-1882	80·5
1883-1892	65·6

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

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 694 on, Odisha

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

PRICES

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

The Uria Math (B)
Raghab Das Math (C).
Imar Math (D).
Gangamata Math (E).
Dakhin Parswa Math (F).

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

The figures given by the mohants, which will be found in Appendices B to F are in grains, varying according to the *gauni* prevalent at the place of sale and being 3, 3¼, 3 ¾, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ seers of Cuttack or 105 tolas.

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

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

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

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

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

Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.	Year.	Rate per rupee in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
	Mds.	s.			Mds.	s.	
1243	4	20	.....	1272	1	12	68¼
1244	4	0	.....	1273	0	24	31½
1245	3	0	.....	1274	0	26½	84
1246	3	8	.....	1275	1	24	84
1247	3	16	.....	1276	1	24	84
1248	3	8	.....	1277	1	20	78 12/16
1249	3	0	.....	1278	1	8	63
1250	4	12	.....	1279	1	32	42½
1251	7	0	.....	1280	2	0	105.
1252	6	16	.....	1281	2	8	115½
1253	2	32	.....	1282	1	32	94½
1254	2	36	.....	1283	1	28	89½
1255	4	16	.....	1284	1	0	52½
1256	4	8	.....	1285	0	30	30 6/16
1257	5	0	.....	1286	1	0	52½
1258	4	0	.....	1287	0	36	47½
1259		0	.....	1288	1	32	94½
1260	3	6	.....	1289	1	32	94½
1261	2	0	.....	1290	1	34	84 10/16
1262	3	8	168	1291	2	10	118 2/16
1263	2	28	141¼	1292	1	0	52½
1264	3	16	178½	1293	1	16	61
1265	2	8	115½	1294	2	16	113½
1266	2	36	152¼	1295	0	24	31½
1267	3	20	183¾	1296	1	0	52½
1268	2	12	120¾	1297	1	15	59 11/16
1269	1	32	94½	1298	0	32	42
1270	1	28	89½	1299	0	32	42
1271	2	0	105				

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 695 on, Odisha

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

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 696 on, Odisha

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

Year.	Place of sale.	In gounies of Cuttack seers.	Bharans and gounies per Rupee.					Of 80 totals seer per rupee.
		Seer.	Bharan.	Gouni.	Ch	Md.	Seers.	
1244	Utarhana Parganah, Rahang...	5	0	10		1	10	65 10ch
1245	Bangore „ Do ...	4	0	30		3	0	157½
1246	Anasara „ Athais ...	4	0	30		3	0	157½
1247	Utarhana „ Rahang ...	5	0	15		1	35	98 7/16
1249	Ambilihana „ Purbadoi ...	4	0	30		3	24	189
1250	Arisandho „ Kotdes ...	3½	1	0		7	0	367½
1252	Ambilihana „ Purbadoi ...	4	1	0		8	0	420
1254	Kakarudrapur „ Kotdes ...	4	0	50		5	0	262½
1255	Alsana „ Rahang ...	4	0	40		4	0	210
1257	Do. „ Do. ...	4	0	35		3	20	183 12/16
1259	Do. „ Do ...	4	0	40		4	0	210
1263	Do. „ Do. ...	4	0	26½		2	26	137 2/16
1279	Do. „ Do. ...	4	0	15		1	20	73 12/16
1280	Do. „ Do. ...	5	0	14		1	30	91 14/16
1284	Andhara „ Purbadoi ...	3¾	0	12		1	5	59 1/16
1287	Do. „ Do. ...	4	0	12		1	8	63
1288	Khandighar „ Rahang ...	4	0	16		1	24	84
1289	Do. „ Do. ...	4	0	14		1	16	70 14/16
1290	Do. „ Do. ...	3¾	0	22		2	2½	108 1/16
1291	Kankura „ Chabiskud	4	0	13		1	12	68½
1292	Khandighar „ Rahang ...	3¾	0	15		1	16½	73½
1293	Purshitopur „ Kotdes ...	4	0	12		1	8	63
1294	Chandraderpur „ Do. ...	4	0	10		1	0	52½
1295	Basudebpur „ Rahang ...	4	0	12½		1	9	64 5/16
1296	Ambapara „ Chabiskud...	4	0	7½		0	29	38 1/16
1298	Kakarudrapur „ Kotdes ...	4	0	9		0	36	47½
1299	Utarhana „ Rahang ...	5	0	8		1	0	52½

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

Year.	In gounies of Cuttack seer.	Bharans and gounies. per rupee.		Equivalent in seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
	Seers.	Bh.	G.	Mds.	Srs.	
1248	4	0	42	4	8	220½
1249	...	0	30	3	0	150¾
250	...	0	43	4	10	225¾
1251	...	0	70	7	0	367½
1252	...	0	64	6	16	336
1263	...	0	27	2	28	141¾
1264	...	0	34	3	16	178½
1273	...	0	6	0	14	31½
1274	...	0	6 10/16	0	26½	34¾
1279	...	0	18	1	32	42
1280	...	0	20	2	0	105
1288	...	0	18	1	32	94½
1291	...	0	18½	1	34	97
1294	...	0	14	1	16	473½
1295	...	0	14	1	16	73½
1296	...	0	6		24	31½
1297	...	0	10	1	0	52½
1298	...	0	11	1	4	58
1299	...	0	8	0	32	42

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 697 on, Odisha

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

Year.	Place of Sale.	In bhaans and gaunies.		Equivalent in Cuttack seers.		Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
		Bh.	G.	Mds.	Seers.	
1248	Markandpur Purbaduai (5 seeres gownies) ...	0	17	2	5	111 9/16
1249	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	37	2	28	194¼
1250	Do. ... (3 „ „) ...	1	0	6	0	315
1251	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	75	7	20	393¾
1252	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	1	0	8	0	420
1254	Orali ... (3½ „ „) ...	0	55	5	6½	270¾
1255	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	13	0	24	162¾
1256	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	38	3	32	190¾
1257	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	35	3	20	183¾
1259	Uchhupur ... (5½ „ „) ...	0	20	2	25	137½
1263	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	40	4	0	210
1264	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	22	2	8	115½
1265	Do. ... (4½ „ „) ...	0	25	2	26½	139½
1269	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	10	1	10	65¾
1271	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	16	1	24	84
1272	Do. ... (4½ „ „) ...	0	15	1	27½	88½
1273	Birmakundpur ph. Serai ... (5 „ „) ...	0	16	2	0	105
1279	Do. ... (5 „ „) ...	0	12	1	20	78¾
1282	Do. ... (5 „ „) ...	0	12	1	20	78¾
1284	Do. ... (5 „ „) ...	0	10	1	10	65¾
1287	Dugal Rahang ... (4½ „ „) ...	0	10	1	5	59 1/16
1288	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	16	1	24	84
1289	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	14	1	16	73½
1290	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	14	1	16	73½
1291	Do. ... (3½ „ „) ...	0	19	1	21½	81
1292	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	11	1	4	57½
1293	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	11	1	4	57½
1294	Budhakera Puschimduai (4 „ „) ...	0	12	1	8	63
1295	Do ... (4 „ „) ...	0	13	1	12	65 2/16
1296	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	12	1	8	63
1297	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	10	1	0	52½
1298	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	9	0	36	47½
1299	Do. ... (4 „ „) ...	0	7	0	28	36¾

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 698 on, Odisha

1		2		3		4		5		6	
Uriya Math Baselisahi.		Raghabdas Math of Balisahi		Imar Math Kali Kadebisahi.		Ganga maty Math.		Dakhinparaso Math Baliasahi.		As copied from the price list, Puri district.	
Year.	Paddy per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year.	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.	Year,	Per rupee in seers of 80 totals.
1243	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			131 9/16							...	...
1244	210	1244	111 9/16	1244	65 10/16	...	...	...	...	...	...
			65 10/16							...	...
1245	157½	...	...	1245	157½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1246	168	1246	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1247	178½	...	...	1246	157½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1248	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				1248	98 7/16	1248	220½	1248	111 9/16	...	...
1249	157½	...	...	1249	189	1249	150¾	1249	194¼	...	...
1250	225¾	...	...	1250	367½	1250	225¾	1250	315	...	...
1251	367½	1251	262½	...	...	1251	367 1/2	1251	393¾	...	...
1252	336	1252	262½	1152	420	1252	336	1252	420	...	...
1253	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1254	152¼	...	...	1254	262½	...	...	1254	270¾	...	...
1255	231	...	...	1255	210	...	...	1255	162¾	...	...
1256	220½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1256	199 1/2	...	...
										...	
1257	262½	...	...	1257	183¾	...	...	1257	183¾	...	...
1258	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1259	210	...	...	1259	210	...	...	1259	137¾	...	...
1260	165¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1261	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1262	168	1262	131 9/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1263	141¾	1263	131 9/16	1263	137 2/16	1263	141¾	1263	210	...	...
1264	178½	...	...	...	...	1264	178 1/2	1264	115 1/2	...	...
1265	115½	1265	118 2/16	...	...	...	...	1265	139 1/2	...	...
1266	152¼	1266	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1267	183¾	1267	131 9/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
										...	
			137 13/16								
1268	120¾	1268		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			131 9/16							...	...
1269	74½	1269	118 2/16	...	...	...	...	1269	65 1/2	1269	34·11
1270	89¼	1270	85 5/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1270	29·52
1271	105	1271	91 14/16	...	...	...	...	1271	84	1271	26·89
1272	68¼	1272	78¾	...	...	...	...	1272	88 1/2	1272	33·62
			39 64/16								
1273	31½	1273		...	...	1273	31 1/2	1273	105	1273	17·71
			32 13/16								
1274	34	1274	52½	...	...	1274	34¼	...	...	1274	8·28
1275	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1275	13·12
1276	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1276	26·82
1277	78¾	1277	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1277	24·44
1278	63	1278	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1278	25·75
			105								
1279	94½	1279		1279	78¾	1279	42	1279	78¾	1279	30·73
			91 14/16								
			131 9/16								
1280	105	1280		1280	91 14/16	1280	1058 1/2	...	...	1280	28·00
			118 2/16								
			105								
1281	115½	1281		...	...	...	...	...	...	1281	33·81
			91 14/16								
1282	94½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1282	78¾	1282	25·24
1283	80¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1283	24·82
1284	52½	1284	59 1/16	1284	59 1/16	...	...	1284	65 1/2	1284	24·12
1285	39 6/16		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1285	14·87
1286	52½	1286	52½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1286	12·17
1287	47½	1287	58 6/16	1287	63	...	...	1287	59 1/16	1287	15·64
1288	94½	1288	84	1288	84	1288	94 1/2	1288	84	1288	19·15
1289	94½	1289	157½	1289	70 14/16	...	...	1289	73 1/2	1289	27·91
1290	84 10/16	1290	118 2/16	1290	168¼	...	...	1290	73 1/2	1290	28 8
1291	118 2/16	1291	105	1291	68¼	1291	97	1291	81	1291	25·98
1292	52½	...	...	1292	73½	...	...	1292	57¾	1292	20·07
1293	61	1293	52½	1293	63	...	...	1293	57¾	1293	16·79
1294	113½	1294	87¾	1294	52½	1294	73 1/2	1294	63	1294	18·71
1295	31½	1295	64 5/16	1295	64 5/16	1295	73 1/2	1295	65 2/16	1295	22·09
1296	52½	1296	4 2/16	1296	38 1/16	1296	31 1/2	1296	63	1296	20·51
1297	59 11/16	1297	65 10/16	...	...	1297	52 1/2	1297	52 1/2	1297	17·11
1298	42	1298	58 6/16	1298	47¼	1298	58	1298	47¼	1298	21· 1
1299	42	1299	55½	1299	52½	1299	42	1299	36¾	1299	19·36

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 699 on, Odisha

ENCLOSURE No. 4 TO APPENDIX IX.

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

YEAR.	Dutiable exports in maunds.	Wholesale market value.	Rate per maund.	Quantity per rupee.
			Rs. a, p.	Seers.
1884-85 ...	333,295	7,91,528	2 6 0	16·8
1885-86 ...	63,100	1,57,750	2 8 0	16·0
1886-87 ...	46,992	99,955	2 2 0	18·8
1887-88 ...	72,100	1,65,846	2 4 0	17·8
1888-89 ...	17,080	41,800	2 6 0	16·8
1889-90 ...	16,324	45,812	2 13 0	14·2
1890-91 ...	83,704	1,92,940	2 5 0	17·3
1891-92 ...	140,286	3,85,302	2 12 0	14·6
1892-93 ...	55,884	1,93,495	3 7 0	11·6
1893-94 ...	10,829	3,18,030	3 2 0	12·7
1894-95 ...	145,487	3,81,100	2 10 0	15·2
1895-96 ...	267,145	6,51,675	2 8 0	16·0
1896-97 ...	183,098	5,29,941	2·14 0	13·8
1897-98 ...	141,775	4,35,210	3 1 0	13·2

ENCLOSURE NO. 5 TO APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the dutiable exports of rice, etc.

YEAR.	Dutiable exports in maunds.	Wholesale or market price.	Average price per maund.	Quntity per rupee.
			Rs. a. p.	Seers.
1876-77 ...	44,344	66,516	1 8 0	26·6
1877-78 ...	...	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	11,804	27,840	2 6 0	16·8
1879-80 ...	36,771	87,436	2 6 0	16·8
1880-81 ...	28,114	52,123	1 14 0	21·3
1881-82 ...	22,624	33,936	1 8 0	26·6
1882-83 ...	15,948	32,116	2 0 0	20·0
1883-84 ...	87,350	1,67,077	1 15 0	20.6

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 700 on, Odisha

APPENDIX X.

Khurda Prices

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

Year.	Price of paddy in January and February in standard seers Per rupee.	Average of decades.	Proportion. to last decade.	Remarks
1805	107 A.	Ad. 148	269 Ad. 312 388	A. Major Fletcher's valuation at Rs. 3 per *bharan* (para. 5, pages 25, VL,II).
1818	128 B.			B. Mr. Trower's valuation of 10½ *bharans* at Rs. 6-4 per *bharan* para. I9, prges 101 idem).
1823	108 C.		507	C. Mr. Wilkinson's conversion rate in the 2nd settlement of Khurda (para. 23, pages 192 idem).
1832	180			Price for 1832 to 1879 taken from table (VI pages 114 idem).
1833	180			
1834	186	1832-37 160	390	Note that in 1836 Mr. Wilkinson took conversion rate of 178 seers per rupee (para. 53, page 106, idem.)
1835	192			
1836	156			
1837	66			
1838	120			
1839	150			
1840	36	.....	.....	Year of flood and drought.
1841	60			
1842	120			
1843	180			
1844	195	1838-1847 150	366	
1845	210	(1838-42)		
1846	216	(97)		
1847	216	(1843-1847)	236	
1848	225	(203)	495	
1849	225			
1850	234	209	509	
1851	234			
1852	225	1848-1857		
1853	235			
1854	210			
1855	180			
1856	180			
1857	150			
1858	105			
1859	108			
1860	96			
1861	90			
1862	96	89	217	
1863	87			
1864	69			
1865	66			
1866	39			
1867	39	39	95	Years of Great Famine excluded from averages. (Famine was not so severe in Khurda as in Sadar Subdivision).
1868	72			
1869	78			
1870	69			
1871	69			
1872	87	71	173	
1873	78			
1874	78			
1875	62			
1876	66			
1877	51			

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 701 on, Odisha

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

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

APPENDIX XI.

Cuttack Prices.

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

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

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

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

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

Years.	Paddy. Price in standard seers per rupee.	Paddy. Average of decade.	Paddy. Proportion to average of last decade.	Rice. Price in standard seers per rupee.	Rice. Average of decade.	Rice. Proportion to average of last decade.	Remarks.
1811	129	1811—1847		61	1811—1817		1811 to 1817 taken from Appendix III to Toynbee's History for rice. I have taken *usuna* of 2nd quality and converted them whole into standard seer of 80 tolas.
1812	147			67			
1813	109			47			
1814	102	118	300	42	54	293	
1815	111			60			
1816	131			55			
1817	98			48			
1836		1838—1847		53·7	18·6—47		Paddy 1838-47 taken from the Siha of Benusahu, Mahajan.
1837				31·2			
1838	41·3			35			Rice 1836-7 average statement of 4th July 1838-47 average struck between statement of 4th July (miscellaneous sources and statement of 21st July) (Benusahu's papers, excluded from former 1842-3 Rs 36 annas 12, No. 6 as not applicable to these years.
1839	50·5			33			
1840	50·5			27			
1841	55·1			28			
1842	45·1			30			
1843	121·7			59			
1844	147			61			
1845	159·6			65			
1846	183·5			72			
1847	198·7			80			The paddy and rice prices of Benusahu for 1837-1842 are unaccountably high.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 702 on, Odisha

Years.	Paddy.			Rice.			Remarks.
	Price in standard seers per rupee.	Average of decade.	Proportion to average of last decade.	Price in standard seers per rupee.	Average of decade.	Proportion to average of last decade.	
1848				62			1848-57 taken from the statement of 4th July.
1849				64			
1850				75			
1851				78			
1852				62			
1853				56	58·6	318	
1854				48			
1855				64			
1856				43			
1857				34			
1858							1858-65. Figures not ascertained.
1859							
1860							
1861							
1862					...	...	
1863							
1864							
1865							
1866							
1867				9	12·7	69	
1868				16·5			
1869				27			
1870				25			
1871				28			
1872				28			
				28			
1873				30	25·8	140	
1874				26			
1875				25			
1876				25			
1877				16			
1878							
1879							
1880							
1881							
1882							
1883					...	...	
1884							
1885							
1886							
1887							*Rice* average of 3 centres Cuttack Towns, Jajpur, Kendrapara completed for 1896 to 1897.
1888				23			
1889				18			
1890				20			
1891				21			
1892				14			
1893				16	18·4	100	
1894	35·25			15			
1895	52·5			23			
1896	40·37	39·36	100	20			
1897	29·32			14			

Paddy prices got from the Chakla kanungo of Cuttack only 4 years available.

But the average of these 4 years is typical of the decade of Puri and Cuttack.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 703 on, Odisha

APPENDIX XII.

Balasore Prices

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

Years	Price of Rice						Remarks.
	Average from miscellaneous sources.	Average of decade	Proportion to last decade.	Customs decade prices of January and February.	Average of decade.	Proportion to last decade	
1804	65						Forced sales to Government 57 seers 1815-24, information supplied by Raja B. N. De Bahadur.
1815	78						
1816	88	69·2	370	...	...	...	
1823	58						
1824	57						
1828	48						1831 After cyclones.
1831	32						1832 Average cyclone years.
1832	21·5						
1833	29·5	39·8	214	...	...	...	1833 Drought.
1834	30						1835 District average.
1835	68						1836 Fell from 64 to 32 drought.
1836	49·5						
1839	35						1839 Drought.
1840	24						1840 Do
1842	68						
1843	50						
1844	72						1845 Floods.
1845	60						1847 Average.
1847	54						
1848	55			83			
1849	60			100			
1850	59·5			90			
1851	59·5			85			
1852	36	56·9	299	61	71·9	411	1850-51. Average.
1853	48			61			
1854	48			47			
1855	47			60			1855. Average.
1856	47			60			
1857	47			...			
1858	25·5			37			1858-66. Yearly average furnished to Famine Commissions.
1859	28·3			28			
1860	23·9			35			
1861	31·2			46			
1862	40·5	31·1	166	44	36·7	209	
1863	39			37			
1864	36·9			36			
1865	23·4			...			
1866	11	10·5	56	22	16	91	Excluded as years of Great Famine.
1867	10			10			
1868	20·2			38			
1869	27·4			27			1868-81 Taken from the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.
1870	31·4			37			
1871	32·8			45			
1872	29·4			...			
1873	33·9	26·9	144	48	32·6	186	
1874	23			27			
1875	20·8			24			
1876	29·1			25			
1877	21·4			22			

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 704 on, Odisha

Price of Rice.							
Year	Averages from miscellaneous sources.	Average of decade	Proportion to last decade.	Custom decade prices of January and February.	Average of decade.	Proportion to last decade.	Remarks.
1878	14·5			16			
1879	15·3			13			
1880	23·5			12			
1881	33·5			25			
1882	33	24·9	133	28	20·1	115	1882—1892 average for Balasore and Bhadrak according to Mr. Cornish note book.
1883	29·5			26			
1884	26			22			
1885	24·5			19			
1886	24·5			19			
1887	25·5			21			
1888	22·5			19			
1889	20			20			
1890	20			19			
1891	19			20			
1892	14·5	18·7	100	17	17·5	100	
1893	16·4			14·5			
1894	16·6			16·2			
1895	23·7			18			
1896	21·5			19·4			
1897	12·8			11·4			

APPENDIX XIII (*a*).

Comparison of Prices by decade averages and percentages.

RICE.

	PURI SUDDER.				CUTTACK.		BALASORE.				
	Current Prices.		Export Prices.				Current Prices.		Export Prices.		
Period.	Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.	Remarks.
Prior to 1828... ...	...	...	...	...	54	293	62·2*	370	...	...	
Between 1828—1837 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·8*	214	...	...	
,, 1838—1847 ...	...	...	...	...	49	267	52*	278	...	...	
,, (1838—1842) ...	...	...	...	...	(31)	(169)	(42)	(223)	...	...	
,, (1843—1847) ...	...	...	...	...	(67)	(364)	(59)	(315)	...	...	
,, 1848—1857 ...	...	...	...	...	58·6	318	55·9	299	71·9	411	
,, 1858—1865 ...	28.4*	163	...	...	...	...	31·5	...	36·7	209	
,, (1865—1867) ...	(10·7)	(61)	...	...	(12·7)	(69)	(10·5)	(56)	(16)	(91)	
,, 1868—1877 ...	25·9	140	...	...	25·8	140	26·9	144	32·6	186	
,, 1878—1887 ...	20·7	119	19.3	120	...	...	24·9	133	20·1	115	
,, 1888—1897 ...	17·4	100	15	100	18·4	100	18·7	100	17·5	100	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 705 on, Odisha

APPENDIX XIII (*b*).

Comparison of prices by decade averages per centages.

PADDY.

Period.	Sudder Subdivision.		Khurda Subdivision.		Cuttack.		Remarks.
	Average.	Proportionate to last decade.	Average.	Proportionate to last decade.	Average.	Proportionate to last decade.	
Prior to 1628 ...	...	...	148*	361	118	300	*Khurda—Average of conversion rates of settlements.
Between 1828-1837...	...	...	160	390	...	...	
„ 1838—1847...	217	413	150	366	105	264	
„ (1838—1842)...	(162)	(303)	(97)	(236)	(49)	(125)	
„ (1843—1847)...	(272)	(523)	(203)	(495)	(162)	(411)	(Years of exceptional crop)
„ 1848—1857...	175	333	209	509	...	...	
„ 1858—1865...	111·6	212	89	217	...	...	
„ (1866—1867)...	(44.1)	(84)	(39)	(95)	...	...	General Famine years.
„ 1868—1877...	87·4	166	71	173	...	...	
„ 1878—1887...	71	137	54	161	...	...	
„ 1888—1897...	52·5	100	41	100	39·36	100	

APPENDIX XIII. (C)

General Averages.

Period	Paddy		Rice.		Average of paddy and rice Percentage.	Remarks.
	Standad seers per rupee according to avarage of statement	Proportionate percentage.	Standard secrs per rupee according to average of statement,	Percentage.		
Prior to 1828 ...	8 133	302	62	346	324	
Between 1888—1837	160*	364	40	227	295	
„ 1838—1842	103	234	(36·5)	208	(222)	
„ 1838—1847	157	357	50	284	320	
„ (1843—1847	(212)	(482)	(63)	(58)	(420)	
„ 1848—1857	192	436	62	346	391	
„ 1858—1865	100	227	32	181	204	
„ (1866—1867	(42)	(95)	(12)	(68)	(81)	
„ 1868—1877	79	179	28	160	169	
„ 1878—1887	62	147	21·2	120	133	
„ 1888—1897	44	100	17·6	100	100	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 706 on, Odisha

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 707 on, Odisha

APPENDIX XIV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 Kotrahang ...	21 0	21 0	18 6	21 0	17 0	11 0	17 1	12 0	23 10	18 6	10 8	...	Floods of July-August 1892 following
2 Balipatna	23 10	18 6	17 1	26 4	21 0	10 8	17 1	26 4	26 4	17 1	10 8	...	cyclone of November 1891, caused high
3 Kakatpur	21 0	27 1	15 12	21 0	22 8	11 13	12 8	14 7	23 10	17 1	10 8	...	prices of September 1892.
4 Nagpur	23 10	21 0	15 12	18 6	21 0	10 8	13 2	13 15	26 4	18 6	9 3	...	Floods and drough of July-Deeember
4 Kanas	...	(Records	up to	1893	destroyed by	fire.)	...	15 12	23 10	18 6	9 3	...	1896 caused high prices of September
6 Rahang	21 0	18 6	15 12	21 0	17 1	10 8	3 12	13 12	21 0	18 6	10 8	...	1897.
7 Brmhagiri	...	...	...	18 6	21 0	12 0	3 3	13 12	27 0	17 1	9 3	...	
8 Gope	21 0	18 6	15 12	18 6	20 1	10 8	7 1	13 2	23 10	17 2	10 8	...	
AVERAGE ...	21 14	20 11	16 6	20 10	21 0	10 15	14 13	15 6	24 6	17 11	9 15	...	

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

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 708 on, Odisha

APPENDIX XV. (a).

Transfers of Raiyati-holdings (Pipli Registration Office).

Year.	No. of transaction.	Executant.			Claimant				No. of bighas sold.	Aggregate price.	Value per Bigha.	Remarks.
		Mahajans.	Landlord.	Raiyats	Others.	Mahajans.	Landlord.	Raiyats.	Others.			
1889-90	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,826	44,790	15	
1890-91	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,811	43,931	15	
1891-92	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,158	37,723	17	
1892-93	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,279	37,627	16	
1893-94	1,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,178	68,157	16	
Total ...	5,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,252	2,32,248	16	
1894-95	1,785	5	192	1,793	299	102	239	795	641	4,050	75,553	18	
1895-96	1,324	5	244	1,413	184	67	132	587	695	4,251	57,111	13	
1896-97	1,520	4	210	1,566	345	89	261	633	685	4,106	65,968	16	
1897-98	3,282	44	268	3,342	553	215	802	1,387	1,284	7,844	1,32,438	17	
Total ...	7,911	58	914	8,154	1,381	473	1,434	3,452	3,305	19,251	3,31,070	17	
Grand Total ...	13,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,503	5,63,318	16 5	

APPENDIX XV *b*)

Transfer of Raiyati-holdings (Puri Registration Office).

Year.	No. of Transaction.	Claimant.							Value per bigha.	Remarks.
		Mahajan.	Landlord.	Raiyats.	Others.	No. of bighas sold.	Annual rent.	Purchase money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs. a p.	Rs.		
1891-92	1,131	124	123	442	528	4,571·004	2,464 11 4	63,050	14	
1892-93	1,420	109	113	600	737	5,334·954	2,606 7 8	69,935	13	
1893-94	2, 93	124	91	1,049	1,288	8,483·676	4.198 12 9	1.11,002	13	
1894-95	2,597	192	148	1,098	1,376	9,364·338	5,095 1 9	1,24,894	13	
1895-96	1,818	136	141	678	974	7,229·414	3,730 14 7	86,592	12	
1896-97	2,098	132	275	913	1,036	9,164·570	5,164 14 10	1,01,693	11	
1897-98	4,234	281	854	1,767	1,804	13,959·460	8,458 11 2	1,88,649	14	
Total ...	15,591	1,098	1,745	6,547	7,743	58,107·416	31,720 0 0	7,45,815	13	

APPENDIX XVI—PURI DISTRICT.

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

Serial No.	Name of Thana.	Grazing and cremation. lands.		Tanks.		Total.		Remarks.
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
1	2	3		4		5		6
1	Puri	5,927	20	283	86	6,211	06	
2	Pipli	8,228	87	423	29	8,652	16	
3	Gope	7,260	51	131	62	7,392	13	
	Total ...	21,416	58	838	77	22,255	35	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of assessed and unassessed areas.

Serial No.	Name of Block.	Last Settlement.			Present Settlement.		
		Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kotdesh Block	78,322	43,003	121,325	97,868	25,431	123,299
2	Kodhar Block	11,574	14,322	25,896	15,934	10,017	25,951
3	East Athaisi and Damarkhand Block	15,297	19,675	34,972	20,289	18.666	38,955
4	West Athaisi and Matkatpatna Block	4,711	12,087	16,798	5,626	10,150	16,776
5	Lembai Block	35,131	19,794	54,925	44,327	8,796	53,123
6	Kotrahang Block ...	20,005	7,627	27,632	23,305	4,736	28,041
7	Paschimduai Block ...	8,535	3,515	12,050	10,341	2,162	12.503
8	Purbaduat Oldhar Block ...	13,109	18,459	31,568	16,597	15,074	31,671
9	Rahang Block	48,100	14,115	62,215	54,540	14,224	68,764
10	Serai Block	25,398	16,255	41,653	31,384	8,296	40,310
11	Chaubiskud Block ...	23,990	19,355	43,345	30,873	25,697	56,570
12	Banchas Block	7,818	4,759	12,577	9,194	3,548	12,742
13	Scattered Estates ...	10,451	3,748	14,199	13,043	1,515	14,558
	Total ...	302,441	196,714	499,155	373,321	149,942	523,236

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 709 on, Odisha

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 710 on Odisha

APPENDIX XVIII.

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

Names of Blocks.	A—RENT-PAYING.																								
	Kharida Jamabandi and other tenures, excluding Sarbarakari, Makaddami and Sikmi Zamindars.					Nisfi Baziafti.					Kamil Baziafti.					Thani					Thani-pahi Mixed.				
	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—
1 (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1 Kotdesh Block ...	239	907	901	1,317	+416	10,351	112017	5,239	12,421	+7,132	2,809	3,244	3,075	4,298	+1,223	3,432	5,431	10,899	11,824	+925	4,310	14,560	30,493	31,738	+1,245
2 Kodhar Block ...	7	7	4	7	+3	1,352	1,986	616	1,432	+816	211	326	196	281	+85	432	954	1,574	1,623	+49	731	3,543	5,608	5,727	+119
3 East Athaisi & Damarkhand Block.	14	75	75	82	+7	1,762	2,658	779	1,995	+1,216	433	615	469	613	+144	528	1,187	1,627	1,735	+108	845	5,058	7,540	7,982	+442
4 West Athaisi & Matkatpatna.	...	...	...	...	...	283	774	339	655	+316	65	149	126	158	+32	103	214	356	360	+4	304	1,701	2,862	2,879	+17
5 Lembai Block ...	140	430	417	640	+223	5,835	8,620	6,228	11,224	+4,996	124	86	76	102	+26	7,182	9,432	16,663	17,972	+1,304	3,585	11,878	18,339	19,588	+1,249
6 Kotrahang Block ...	162	316	447	579	+132	2,273	2,397	1,631	3,604	+1,973	212	163	227	290	+63	1,567	1,498	3,562	3,950	+388	1,474	4,636	13,028	13729	+701
7 Paschimduai Block ...	145	149	304	321	+17	1,253	1,365	794	1,948	+1,154	172	134	189	251	+62	721	745	1,548	1,736	+188	732	2,514	6,553	7,052	+499
8 Purbaduai & Oldhar Block.	39	40	28	50	+22	1,820	3,120	1,417	3,509	+2,092	334	402	407	518	+111	795	1,464	2,786	3,122	+336	674	2,742	5,800	6,006	+206
9 Rahang Block ...	39	38	86	92	...6	5,462	14,027	9,542	18,465	+8,923	268	284	333	387	+54	2,347	3,000	5,805	5,956	+151	1,029	4,543	7,415	7,372	—83
10 Serai Block ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341	3,489	1,997	3,034	+1,037	119	91	49	79	+30	3,340	6,712	10,935	11,276	+341	1,242	6,045	9,843	9,793	—50
11 Chaubiskud Block ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	4.602	2,864	4,966	+2,102	342	726	673	866	+193	1,257	3,387	6,698	6,893	+195	531	2,766	4,540	4,806	+266
12 Banchas Block ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374	1,615	733	1,776	+1,043	120	126	110	170	+60	445	766	1,501	1,608	+107	446	1,910	4,062	4,196	+134
13 Scattered Estates ...	244	464	416	530	+114	2,003	2.683	858	2,238	+1,380	189	191	132	202	+70	233	434	658	704	+46	282	1,116	1,913	1,972	+59
Total ...	1,029	2,427	2,678	3,618	+940	36,417	59.353	33,087	67,267	+34,180	5,398	6,537	6,062	8,215	+2,153	22,332	35,227	64,617	68,759	+4,142	16,185	63,012	1,18.036	1,22,820	4,784

APPENDIX XVII - *contd.*

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

Names of Blocks.	A—RENT-PAYING.																									
	Settled and occupancy.					Non-occupancy.					Chandna					Other tenancies not binding against Government (Assessed to rent.)					Chaukidari Jagir now assessed.			Other Jagirs now assessed.		
	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Number.	Area.	Rent.
1(a)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
No 1 Kotdes Block	30,339	37,275	75,453	79,605	+4,152	258	223	265	392	+127	3,690	559	3,050	3,098	+48	150	764	206	658	+452	691	1,032	2,086	98	346	645
„ 2 Kodhar Block	3,133	6,843	6,327	10,932	+605	210	330	294	423	+129	180	60	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	146	225	...	...	...
„ 3 East Athaisi & Damarkhand Block.	4,939	8,744	12,346	13,246	+900	188	204	258	311	+53	113	35	68	68	...	1	0·18	...	As.7	As.7	218	230	337	1	0·13	As.7
„ 4 West Athaisi & Matkatpatna	1,229	2,220	3,620	3,745	+125	44	40	50	69	+19	63	18	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	60	86	...	...	...
„ 5 Lembai Block	8,630	8,333	12,966	14,588	+1,622	362	200	120	271	+151	689	58	496	496	...	6	14	2	14	+12	207	255	457	100	545	628
„ 6 Kotrahang Block... ...	9,712	10,962	29,630	30,947	+1,317	115	80	157	175	+18	561	61	694	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	136	342	53	35	204
„ 7 Paschimduar Block ...	3,420	4,512	13,917	14,727	+810	8	7	16	18	+2	289	38	384	391	+7	5	6	24	24	...	82	69	212	36	81	213
„ 8 Purbaduai Oldhar Block...	4,772	6,705	12,686	13,549	+863	16	11	21	22	+1	292	40	228	234	+6	1	1	...	2	+2	150	177	962	38	70	124
„ 9 Rahang Block	4,641	8,049	13,482	14,347	+865	49	88	44	107	+63	991	77	1,235	1,363	+128	...	...	...	...	...	140	178	306	112	213	285
„10 Serai Block	7,195	10,341	13,031	13,430	+399	1	70	53	53	...	16	3	6	7	+1	...	...	...	...	...	88	130	182	89	362	398
„11 Chaubiskud Block ...	7,647	15,103	23,803	25,244	+1,414	40	83	64	75	+11	151	12	97	96	—1	1	58	...	25	+25	78	119	203	13	65	97
„12 Banchas Block	2,450	3 415	6,858	7,242	+384	68	93	144	157	+13	159	34	94	98	+4	...	...	...	...		129	127	211	...	...	...
„13 Scattered Estates ...	4,514	6,056	10,384	10,934	+550	175	178	222	265	+43	102	29	71	74	+3	...	...	...	...	...	148	106	186	6	14	30
Total ...	93,136	128,608	2,38,530	252,536	+14,006	1,534	1,607	1,708	2,338	+630	7,296	1,024	3,565	6,761	+196	164	843	23	723	+491	2,262	2,765	5,195	546	1,791	2,624

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 711 on, Odisha

APPENDIX XVIII—*concld.*

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

Names of Blocks.	B.—ASSESSED TO REVENUE.									Total.					Tanki bahal.			Remarks. (Here note the amount on which concessions are recommended and the amount of the concession).
	Other tenancies not binding against government (assessed to revenue).					Nij-jote and Nij-chas.			Sairat.									
	Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Valuation for revenue.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Valuation for revenue.		Number.	Area.	Existing rent.	Settled rent.	Difference + or—	Number.	Area.	Rent.	
1 (a)	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
No. 1 Kotdesh Block ...	1,842	747	1,523	1,523	...	6,711	20,757	43,616	933	64,621	97,863	1,75,704	1,94,155	+18,451	1	3	1	
„ 2 Kohaar Block ...	135	70	117	117	...	298	1,668	2,631	47	7,482	15,934	21,521	23,552	+2,031	...	...	...	
„ 3 East Athaisi & Damarkhand Block.	222	152	211	211	...	188	1,331	2,213	20	9,452	20,289	25,606	28,793	+3,187	...	...	...	
„ 4 West Athaisi & Matkatpatna.	45	26	42	42	...	37	424	761	26	2,209	5,626	8,217	8,816	+599	...	...	...	
„ 5 Lembai Block ...	344	152	73	301	+228	617	1,442	3,031	620	28,096	44,327	59,495	70,391	+10,896	275	2,832	459	
„ 6 Kotrahang Block ...	443	126	310	315	+5	895	2,797	6,540	536	17,667	23,305	56,771	61,914	+5,143	7	48	9	
„ 7 Pachimduai Block ...	116	37	119	119	...	251	684	1,910	247	7,249	10,311	26,005	29,169	+3,164	...	...	...	
„ 8 Purbaduai & Oldhar Block.	133	52	100	101	+1	170	1,773	3,297	338	9,351	16,597	27,108	31,234	+4,126	...	...	...	
„ 9 Rahang Block ...	221	120	279	279	...	1,748	3,748	6,996	1,101	17,049	54.540	57,281	67,979	+10,698	2	20,165	10,923	
„ 10 Serai Block ...	197	85	107	107	...	82	415	451	387	14,757	31,384	37,986	40,324	+2,338	1,047	3,641	1,127	
„ 11 Chaubiskud Block ...	97	39	58	58	...	565	2,316	3,575	1,278	12,403	30,973	44.496	49,001	+4,505	390	1 597	819	
„ 12 Banchas Block ...	127	48	94	96	+2	213	1,036	2,065	...	5,534	9,194	15.670	17,628	+1,958	3	24	9	
„ 13 Scattered Estates ...	132	67	110	110	...	488	1,705	3,090	5	8,515	13,043	17,859	20,340	+2,481	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,054	1,721	3,143	3,379	+236	12,263	40,096	80,176	5,538	204,385	373,321	5,73,719	6,43,296	69.577	1,725	28,310	13,347	

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

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

Columns 52 to 56—similar tenancies assessed to revenue.

Columns 63 will be the total of columns 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 54, 59 and 60,
„ 64 „ „ „ „ 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34. 39, 44, 48, 51, 59,60.

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 712 on Odisha

APPENDIX XIX

Sairat statement

Serial No.	Name of Block.	Last Settlement.				Present Settlement.				Remarks.
		Phalkar.	Fisheries.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Phalkar.	Fisheries	Miscellaneous	Total,	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kotdesh block	57	33	...	90	455	220	258	933	
2	Kodhar block	52	...	...	52	...	46	1	47	
3	East Athaisi and Damarkhand... ...	12	15	...	27	...	16	4	20	
4	West Athaisi and Matkatpatna... ...	2	...	...	2	26	...	...	26	
5	Lembai block	359	...	...	359	478	122	20	620	
6	Katrahang block	698	12	193	903	440	16	80	536	
7	Paschimduai block	321	25	97	443	163	17	67	247	
8	Purbaduai Oldhar block	243	123	...	367	94	244	...	338	
9	Rahang block	162	203	159	524	361	740	...	1,101	
10	Serai block	165	...	...	165	...	387	...	387	
11	Chaubiskud block	333	...	...	333	413	831	34	1,278	
12	Banchas block	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	
13	Scattered Estates	9	...	...	9	5	...	...	5	
	Total ...	2,452	411	449	3,312	2,435	2,639	464	5,538	

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 713 on Odisha

APPENDIX XX.

Details of last settlement assets.

Serial No.	Name of Block.	Tanki Bahal.		Kharida jamabandi.		Kamil baxiafi.		Nisfi baxiafti.		Thani.		Settled and occupancy.		Chandna.		Tenancies newly assessed.		Lands in the possession of proprietors.		Culturable.		Sairat.	Total.		REMARKS.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Kotdesh	5	2	808	988	1,705	2,099	13,709	7,775	15,999	39,668	28,184	46,699	917	3,647	337	361	16,593	31,535	65	155	90	78,322	1,33,019	
2	Kodhar	...	...	13	7	...	...	1,831	75	4,465	7,816	4,009	4,736	...	...	...	...	1,256	1,795	...	...	52	11,574	15,164	
3	Damerkhand ...	...	...	75	76	185	170	2,499	877	6,425	10,308	7,027	4,891	12	21	...	...	1,074	1,499	...	...	27	15,297	17,869	
4	Matkatpatna ...	...	...	...	...	174	167	796	450	1,469	2,850	1,936	2,417	3	7	...	...	313	514	...	...	2	4,711	6,407	
5	Lunjhai	2,544	463	627	617	117	111	8,344	6,041	18,231	34,517	4,687	7,432	101	604	...	...	480	1,525	...	...	359	35,131	51,669	
6	Kotrabang... ...	31	7	380	587	261	352	2,472	1,802	7,478	20,884	9,298	16,080	44	730	...	...	41	86	...	...	903	20,005	41,434	
7	Paschimdusi ...	4	1	109	259	185	277	1,298	809	3,186	8,593	3,469	6,679	14	43	...	...	270	391	...	...	443	8,535	17,495	
8	Purbadusi ...	...	...	68	74	798	893	2,950	1,481	4,050	9,503	4,918	6,668	6	52	...	...	319	519	...	...	367	13,109	19,557	
9	Rahang	19,862	10,909	36	85	798	1,212	12,624	9,588	5,781	11,654	5,435	6,823	78	1,411	...	...	3,486	5,454	...	...	524	48,100	47,660	
10	Serai	3,662	1,180	527	420	173	126	2,983	1,508	13,445	22,965	4,203	5,603	11	62	...	...	394	635	...	...	165	25,998	32,664	
11	Chaubiskud ...	1,925	985	614	512	676	670	4,187	2,640	11,903	23,506	4,526	6,767	2	18	...	...	157	353	...	...	333	23,990	35,784	
12	Banchas	25	9	5	12	348	341	1,476	740	2,787	6,464	2,261	3,034	54	155	...	...	862	1,552	...	...	38	7,818	12,345	
13	Scattered estates	...	...	462	360	357	276	2,157	783	1,695	2,930	4,913	5,068	56	111	...	...	811	1,001	...	...	9	10,451	10,598	
	TOTAL. ...	28,058	13,556	3,724	3 97	5 777	6,694	57,326	35,252	96,914	2,01,658	82,886	1,22,897	1,298	6,861	337	361	26,056	46,859	65	155	3,312	302.441	4,41,602	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 714 on, Odisha

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement of Confirmed Jagir.

Serial No.	Name of Pargana.	Total Service Jagir of the Pargana.			Washerman			Barber.			Carpenter.			Blacksmith.			Astronomer.			Potter.			Ghatia.			Other.			Remarks.
		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.		
			A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D		A	D	
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
1	Astrang	17	16	64	4	5	18	8	6	68	2	1	92	1	1	46	2	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Tape Kan man ...	21	22	22	6	4	69	5	5	17	5	7	15	4	3	82	...	...	...	1	1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Kodhar	114	52	22	38	17	66	29	14	44	19	9	67	24	7	83	1	0	58	1	0	77	1	0	46	1	0	81	
4	Matkatpatna ...	16	7	73	8	3	36	3	2	35	2	0	87	2	0	91	1	0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Oldhar	40	16	34	14	5	45	11	3	77	3	4	07	3	2	17	3	0	75	1	0	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Kurilo	75	61	68	24	22	21	19	15	89	18	15	01	8	5	87	3	0	29	...	...	...	1	0	98	2	1	43	
7	Purbaduai	207	77	93	56	23	6	54	25	62	25	12	29	19	7	68	27	5	18	9	1	63	2	0	93	5	0	99	
8	Kotrahang	384	114	27	119	45	74	117	36	93	39	8	33	18	5	77	67	11	68	18	1	45	1	0	21	14	4	16	
9	Athaisi	156	98	47	50	28	95	39	27	39	36	21	36	20	15	55	7	3	11	3	1	13	1	0	98	...	...	...	
10	Banchas	145	69	55	41	20	61	40	19	48	19	9	2	18	8	20	20	6	41	2	2	35	5	2	68	...	...	...	
11	Damarkhand ...	173	99	93	56	31	82	43	19	79	27	23	03	21	14	16	...	...	...	24	7	59	2	3	52	...	...	...	
12	Paschimduai ...	135	71	51	42	22	39	42	26	61	16	6	30	11	4	54	11	2	38	2	0	54	...	...	...	11	8	45	
13	Serai	15	6	92	3	0	42	5	2	91	1	0	26	...	...	...	3	0	62	2	0	39	1	2	29	...	...	...	
14	Chaubiskud ...	28	14	90	4	1	16	12	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	49	...	...	...	3	0	79	1	2	83	
15	Rahang	330	112	99	121	32	68	86	37	80	62	15	97	10	5	96	32	9	72	4	0	53	6	7	33	9	3	20	
16	Kotdesh and Antrodh	1,751	869	11	459	209	16	450	241	63	296	154	16	268	147	51	270	71	08	...	...	...	2	0	39	6	5	15	
17	Lembai	85	31	22	10	2	69	16	4	71	4	1	78	9	3	63	2	0	78	...	...	...	10	3	37	34	13	26	
	TOTAL ..	3,692	1,742	63	1,955	518	81	979	496	60	580	292	01	436	235	19	457	117	71	67	17	90	35	23	93	83	46	28	

Digitized b Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 715 on, Odisha

3119 4

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement of resumed Jagir.

Serial No.	Name of Pargana.	Total of resumed Jagir. No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	Caowkidar. No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	Khandayat. No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	Paik. No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	Sarbarakar. No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	Patwari. No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	Others. No.	Area. A.	Area. D.	Rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		3	9	10		11	12	13		14	15	16		17	18	19		20	21	22		23	24
					Rs.				Rs.				Rs a.p.				Rs.a.p.				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	
	Total ...	2,808	4,554	...	7,754	2,262	2,766	...	5,180	91	213	25	477 4-8	30	99	63	254-1-9	162	493	69	551-10-0	59	447	60	758-1510	174	533	83	531-15-9	

B. & O. G. P. (D. L. R.) Ranchi—1—50-25-5-1920.J. M. R.

Digitized by Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 12 · Page 716 on, Odisha