VOLUME 13

# Gazetteer & Settlements 1910 – 1932

*Feudatory States of Orissa Gazetteer, 1910 · Khondmals Settlement Report, 1921–25 · Dalziel's Revision Settlement Report, 1922–32*

13

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odisharevenuelaws.com

Edition · November 2026

the previous legal rents were attested and were then enhanced by Re. 0-3-0). Where rents had been illegally enhanced on the ground of improvements, the enhanced rents were settled as fair by the compromise. The great majority of tenants agreed to the compromise, with the result that no section 128 cases were filed by the Raja in the Cuttack portion,

309. *Result of rent settlement*—The result of the settlement of rents by suit was an enhancement by Rs. 10,067, and that of the compromises was an enhancement by Rs. 12,575.

310. *Public right of way and irrigation.*—The recording of the public right of way in the roads of the estate was strongly opposed by the landlord. The matter was referred to the Legal Remembrancer, and in the light of his opinion, the burden was placed on the public to prove the existence of an ancient right. When the public succeeded in proving uninterrupted enjoyment of the right for twenty years, the burden was shifted to the landlord, who might then prove that there had in fact been no dedication of a right of use to the public by evidence that the road was constructed and maintained entirely at his cost or in other ways.

A similar principle was applied in dealing with rights of irrigation from tanks.

311. *Gochar*—There are no areas reserved for grazing purposes. It is indeed the inmemorial custom to allow the cattle to graze on all available waste land of the village but this will not limit the right of the landlord to lease out the land for cultivation. The tenants were anxious that these lands should be recorded as *gochar* and this word was often entered in the description column. But this cannot effect the landlord's right to bring the land under cultivation. It is hoped, however, that sufficient areas will be left open for pasture.

Along the sea-coast in Balasore there is a strip of jungle called *banipahi*, which supplied very good grazing for buffaloes. The tenants used to cut wood from here after taking permits and could also graze their buffaloes on payment of eight annas. About 1922 the Raja closed this jungle to the tenants. This led to some friction and to criminal cases. The Raja, however, appears to have been acting within his rights in closing this jungle in which the tenants have not exercised free rights of user at least since 1868.

312; *Record of Debottar properties.*—The mode of recording *debottar* properties caused some controversy in the Balasore area. The Raja claimed *sebaitship* of all these properties as spiritual head of the Killa. Inquiry at *khanapuri* showed that there are various classes of endowments and the Raja's claim to *sebaitship* only appeared to be valid in respect of one class. The Settlement Officer ordered the Raja to be recorded as *sebait* only when he actually exercises some control over the endowment. Legal opinion was given that where *debottar* land had been granted to a *Thakur* with some one as *marfatdar* under a *sanad* such as that quoted in Sukhawat Hassein's report page 52. the Raja has no right to be recorded at *sebait*. In the Cuttack area the Raja generally succeeded in being recorded as *sebait* without any contest.

313. *Ntijote lands.*—Some lands were found recorded as *koth-khamar* of the landlord in the *jamabandis*. These were claimed as *nijjote*, and as they appeared to fulfil the definition in section 135 of the Act they were so recorded.

314. *Rights in trees.*—The custom as regards tree in *raiyati* holdings was found to be that the *raiyat* enjoys the fruits but has no right to the timber. Bamboos are, however, taken by the *raiyats*. Trees on *niskar* and *tanki* holdings belong entirely to the tenants.

315. *Jungle management.*—The system of jungle management has undergone frequent changes. Under the Court of Wards a jungle cess of eight annas was charged to those who took wood. The present Raja introduced the system of charging six pies per rupee of rent, which was



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collected from all *raiyats* indiscriminately along with their rents. The maximum quantity of fuel wood allowed to be taken was 100 maunds and in addition wood for house-building and agricultural implements could be taken. The tenants were dissatisfied with this system and the settlement authorities pointed out its unfairness to tenants residing at a great distance from the jungels. In 1928 the Raja went back to the system of levying a cess of eight annas, which is charged on each hearth. The maximum quantity was cut down to 50 maunds, and wood for house-building was not allowed. While negotiations for a compromise were going on in the Balasore area the tenants complained before me of this new scale of jungle charges and particularly of the restrictions on the quantity taken. The printed form of pass specifies the kinds of trees which are permitted to be taken for fuel and for agricultural implements, and defines the maximum quantities as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fuel wood ... ... ... ... ... | 50 maunds. |
| Nangal ... ... ... ... ... | 2 pieces. |
| Kanti ... ... ... ... ... | 2 „ |
| Isa ... ... ... ... ... | 2 „ |
| Juali ... ... ... ... ... | 1 „ |
| Maigar ... ... ... ... ... | 1 piece. |

It also names the portions of jungle which are open. The estate reserves the right to close any portion of the jungle at will. The jungle is divided into blocks, some of which are "protected" and some "reserved". The protected blocks are closed and the reserved ones are opened in rotation. The tenants also complained that the nearest open jungles were very far from their villages and that to get there they had to take their boats through a channel for which they were charged a fee by the estate.

316. *Causes of discontent.*—The *raiyats* are harassed by innumerable charges which are a serious drain on their resources and are in my opinion responsible for a great part of the discontent that prevails. As an example may be given the system of *bhul sansodhan* or mistake correction, on which pretext many fees are charged to *raiyats* who are not responsible for the mistakes, and incidentally rents are often unfairly enhanced. Again it is a ground of complaint in Chhamukha at least that no petition is received unless written by the Raj petition-writer on the proper form, with appropriate charges. The system of dealing with social delinquents and levying fines for readmission into caste which prevails here as in some other Killas, is unusually rigorous. In this estate as in Sukinda the estate officers decide disputes practically in the manner of courts with the Raja as final court of appeal. The registration of documents in Government registry offices is severely discountenanced, and rarely occurs. Moreover, several instances were detected of land being resumed by the estate for its own purposes without due compensation to the tenants. The Executive Officer of the estate in Chhamukha was reported by the Attestation Officer to be extremely oppressive in his dealings with the tenants. The restrictions on the cutting of jungle and the estate's policy of reservation are resented as illiberal to the tenants. Fees are illegally charged for the mutation of the names of heirs in the landlord's *sherista*. The estate also derives income from various compulsory charges in the nature of searching and copying fees, process-fees, sale-proceeds of petition forms; and from numerous "taxes", of which the charcoal tax, paddy-stacking tax, honey tax and cowdung pit tax may be regarded as typical.

317. *Management of endowments.*—The estate is very efficiently managed, and considerable sums are expended on upkeep of embankments. There are 158 miles of embankments in the estate.

318. *Transferability of holdings.*—The custom about transfer of ordinary *raiyati* holdings is that the consent of the landlord is necessary, and indeed in a few cases this consent has been refused. The estate has adopted the usual rate of 25 per cent of the consideration money as the fee for mutation in the case of ordinary rent-paying holdings, but a higher rate

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is charged to purchasers from outside the estate., or when there is a registred sale-deed. These rates are charged on the nominal value of land in the village, as fixed by the landlord, unless the actual price is higher. Rent-free and qnit-rented (*tanki*) holdings are also non-transferable without the consent of the landlord, and these are generally resumed on transfer and assessed at the village rate.

319. *Accretions on the coast.*—In the course of settlement it was discovered that several hundred acres of land had accreted to the estate along the sea-coast in Balasore. It was at first proposed to demarcate the area and assess it to revenue as a separate tauzi under rule 730 of the Settlement Manual. But Government were advised that this could not be done under the settlement notification under the Orissa Tenancy Act but only after a special survey under Bengal Act 9 of 1847. It was further pointed out that the maps of 1888-89 had not been recognized as a revenue-survey and that there was no evidence on record to show how the present maps compare with the revenue-survey of 1840-41. The orders passed at section 116 stage to record the lands as a separate tauzi were revised by Mr. Reuben as settlement Officer. *

## KILLA CHHEDRA

320. *Killa Chhedra.*—Killa Chhedra covers 5, 244 acres in the centre of Kendrapara subdivision. The Commissioners in 1803 allowed it a permanent settlement, but it was not mentioned in Regulation XII of 1805. In view of its situation in the Moghulbandi area its inclusion among the permanently-settled estates is rather anomalous. The estate passed out of the family of its original proprietors by sale in 1836. There have since been several transfers and the orginal tauzi no. 17 has become four tauzis by partition (nos. 17, 5890, 5891 and 5892). The total revenue paid by the four estates is Rs. 2,258.

This estate was included in the Provincial Settlement operations in accordance with the order of Sir Charles Elliott, who decided that the permanently-settled estates should be taken up if they were mixed up in the temporarily-settled area or were irrigated by canal water.

The question of the estate's right to retain its permanently-settled status on alienation was enquired into but no original *sanad* or other paper could be traced to throw light on the circumstances of its permanent settlement. It has, therefore, been presumed to be entitled to retain its status. The original, tauzi no. 17, is now held by Srimati Sukheshini Bose, a resident of British Chandanagore in Bengal.

In the four tauzis an area of 3,364 acres is held by settled and occupancy *raiyats* on a total rent of Rs. 9,518. The total cash-rent roll amounts to Rs. 9,771. The proprietors did not file any applications for enhancement of rent under section 128. There are 111 acres in cultivating possession of the proprietors and 12 acres held by tenants on produce-rents.

## KILLA KALKALA.

321. *Killa Kalkala.*—Killa Kalkala is a small permanently-settled estate with an area of about 19 square miles, situated at the extreme south-western corner of Jajpur subdivision adjoining Dhenkanal State. Like the other estates on the western fringe of the district it contains forest-clad hills which slope down to the edge of the Orissa plain.

This estate originally formed part of Killa Darpan, which was permanently-settled under section 33 of Regulation XII of 1805. After the permanent settlement Kalkala was in 1805 made into a separate estate.

The total area of the estate is 12,091 acres, of which 2,730 acres or 23 per cent ate cultivated while of the remainder some 7,751 acres are recorded as culturable.

The statuses found in the estate are of the kind generally prevalent in permanent-settled areas. The local designations of *raiyats* on fixed rents are *kaiemi jama* and *kam jama*, and these have been recorded as *chirasthayi jama raiyat*. *Khorak poshak* grants to the relations of the landlord are

* Government reserved the right to assess accretions in the future.
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numerous, as succession is governed by the law of primogeniture, and women are excluded from the succession.

Most of the *raiyats* hold their homestead lands rent-free. This is regarded as an unconditional privilege for the higher castes, but the lower castes have to render *bethi* services to the landlord in return for it.

Only 26 acres of *zamindar's* private land were found, and recorded as *nijjote*. An area of 56 acres is recorded as *nijchas* and 17 acres are on produce-rents.

The resident *raiyats* of the estate are permitted to take fire-wood from the jungle on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 1-4-0 per family. They also get timber for building purposes on payment of half the market rates. There is free right of pasturage in the jungle, except for the *Gour* caste, who have to supply *ghi* to the *zamindar* at the rate of one quarter seer per 10 head of cattle and the same for every additional 5 head, the price being fixed at 8 annas a seer. *Gours* with less than 10 head of cattle do not have to supply *ghi*.

No land has been recorded as reserved for grazing or any other purpose,

There is little friction between landlord and tenants. Rent receipts are granted in proper form. Compromises for settlement of fair rents by a general enhancement of two annas in the rupee plus assessment on excess areas were effected in respect of 533 holdings and rents amounting to Rs. 1,939 were thereby increased to Rs. 2,350. Rents were also enhanced under section 128 by Rs. 547.

The total cash-rents of the estate now amount to Rs, 4,330. It is calculated that Rs, 630 is the annual *sairat* income from forest produce. The revenue of the estate is Rs. 131-3-7.

## KILLA SUKINDA.

322. *Killa Sukinda.*—Killa Sukinda lies at the extreme north-west corner of Cuttack district. jutting out like a wedge between the States of Keonjhar and Dhenkanal. It is for the most part an area of forest-clad hills, belonging geographically to the highland region of the Feudatory States. The eastern and southern portions, however, are on the fringe of the deltaic plain country.

The population are generally Oriya Hindus, but there is an intermixture of aborigines such as Mundas and Kols in the jungle area.

323. *History.*—The Killa is said to have been acquired about the 8th century by a scion of the Bhoj rulers of Central India, who expelled the aboriginal Chiefs. The Rajas' genealogical table gives the names of 45 Chiefs in 1,168 years. The estate was permanently-settled along with Darpan and Madhupur under section 33 of Regulation XII of 1805. a *sanad* being given to the *zamindar*, who executed a *kabuliat* for payment of revenue. The Poplice administration remained in the hands of the *zamindar* until 1874 when it was taken over by Government. The revenue stated in the *sanad* of 1804 was 5,500 *kahans* of *kouris*. This was converted into Rs. 1 364-6-0. According to the cess revaluation of 1916 the estate pays cess of Rs. 3,618.

324. *Area under cultivation.*—Of the total area of 214,790 acres, only 39,011 acres are under cultivation. Reclamation has gone on rapidly in recent years, but there is still much room for extension of cultivation. 106,389 acres have been recorded as culturable waste. The landlord grants *pattas* for purpose of reclamation on payment of *salami*, allowing a rent-free period of a few years (called *minha*) after which the reclaimed land is measured and assessed to rent. Much of the reclamation is done by Mundas who have come from Singhbhum and Mayurbhanj.

325, *Principal crops.*—Rice is the principal crop, The rice lands vary in fertility according to their level. In the estate papers they are divided into three classes. *Gobra* or first-class land retains sufficient moisture to grow a late winter rice of good varieties. *Passi-ek* lands lie somewhat higher and are capable of growing early winter or late autumn rice. *Passi-dui* lands are still higher and grow *beali* rice, which in years of scanty rainfall is liable to fail.

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In the jungle area enormous damage is annually done to the crops by wild elephants. These are a serious menace.

*Rabi* crops are found on 4,122 acres.

326. *Tassar cultivation.*—A certain amount of *tassar* cultvation is done, generally by aboriginals, but the industry is not in a flourshing condition. For this purpose the jungle is leased out to *thikadars*, to whom the cultivators are obliged to sell the *tassar*.

327. *Statuses.*—The estate *jomabandis* show many peculiar statuses, which have not been reproduced in the settlement records. *Datta tankidars* and *bhalloki tankidars* are *raiyats* whose rents are fixed in perpetuity,and they have been recorded as *chirasthai jama raiyat*. Persons with statuses *Sardar datta*, *dalai datta* and *jagir tanki* have generally been recorded as *jagirdars*, as they hold lands in lieu of services, but if the land is held as a reward for past services *raiyati* status has been given.

328. *Village servants.*—The village servants such as *dhobis*, barbers, potters and blacksmiths hold *jagirs*. A few of them have been given the status of *desheta jagirdars*. According to local custom the *jagirs* pass by the law of primogeniture and are not divisible.

329. *Religious grants.*—The usual grants to Brahmins and idols are found in this estate. A peculiar type is that of *sona paita brahmottar* which is a grant for supply of sacred thread to be worn by the *zamindar* on *Pous Purnima day*. In the majority of *debottar* holdings it was found that the proprietor exercised supervision over the management, and he was accordingly recorded as *sebait*. Where he exercised no such supervision his name was not recorded.

330. *Grants of maintenance.*—There are a number of maintenance tenures held by the *zamindar's* relations. They are heritable but not transferable. Some relations merely have money assignments. These are paid out of the rents of particular villages but the grantees have no connection with the villages as landlords.

331. *Nijjote lands.*—An area of 224 acres was found to be *zamindar's* private lands and recorded as *nijjote*. A further area of 1,783 acres was recorded as *nijchas* or in cultivating possession of the *zamindar*. Most of these lands are actually let out to tenants on produce-rents, but the tenants were as usual reluctant to be recorded,

332. *Reserved lands.*—Although the estate is permanently-settled the landlord was induced to give his consent to the reservation of some areas for grazing. This was mainly done in villages where jungle is scarce. An area of 1,243 acres in 103 villages was recorded as reserve.

333. *Rent enhancements.*—In 1885 the lands of the estate were measured and *bhourias* were written up by the estate officials. In 1889 there was a general enhancement of the rates of rent for different classes of land. In 1910 to 1916 there was a remeasurement and assessment of rent on excess lands. In 1925 and 1926 a further enhancement was made of the rents of some villages. This last enhancement being within fifteen years of the previous one was not legal and was ignored in recording the existing rents. The estate was found to be realizing cess from the tenants at the rate of one anna per rupee of rent. It was explained to them that this is illegal. It is also realized at arbitrary rates assessed by the *zamindar* on *brahmottardars* and other rent-free holders.

334. *Illegal cesses.*—It was also found that along with the rents a number of extra payments were realized locally known as *baje kharcha*. These were illegal *abwabs*. They consisted mainly of—

| | Rs. | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rasad kharcha* ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | per rupee of rent, |
| Collection charges ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | ditto, |
| *Sunakhetra* (or birth day tax) ... ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | ditto, |
| *Pushyavisek* tax ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | ditto, |
| *Rakamtuti* * ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | ditto, |

* This *abwab* was levied as the price of exemption from the liability to sell rice and other commodities to the landlord at less than market rates.



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335. *Rent compromise under section* 137.—At time of attestation compromises were entered into between the *zamindar* and the tenants for enhancement of rents. Generally the rents settled by compromise were equal to the old rents plus *baje kharcha* plus some additional assessment on excess areas. Where there had been illegel enhancement in 1925 and 1926 these illegal rents were now accepted as fair rents without any further enhancement. The rents thus settled were quite fair to the tenants, who accepted them readily. The compromises were effected in 213 villages out of 244 and the total legal rental of 10, 657 holdings was increased from Rs. 35, 690 to Rs. 48, 011.

This compromise reduced the volume of section 128 cases to a negligible amount. The total cash-rent roll now amounts to Rs. 51,537.

336. *Internal managment*—In its internal administration the Killa bears a close resemblance to a Feudatory State. Disputes between the tenants are generally decided by the *dewan* and subordinate officials, with the *zamindar* acting as a final court of appeal. The registration of documents is rare. There is an organized system of unpaid labour. Each *raiyat* has to give his services for one day for ploughing the landlord's *nijchas* and for one day for weeding. Services have also to be given for the Car festival, the catching of elephants and shooting expeditions. In return for these services the *raiyats* are allowed to take wood from the jungle for fuel and for agricultural purposes, The proprietor, however, reserves portions of the jungle from time to time at will. An area of about 3,000 acres covering the *Mahagiri, Sunajhari* and *Guduchipasi* hills was found to be reserved and has been demarcated as such.

Rent collection is done by *tahsildars* in some areas and by *padhans* in the more jungly parts. The *padhans* receive 2 annas in the rupee as commission.

The estate *jamabandis* wear in a confused state and out of date, The practice as regards rent collection and granting of receipts is quite unsystematic, and the tenants themselves appeared to have no idea what rents they were legally liable to pay.

337. *Chaukidari jagirs*—In 1903 the Collector proposed to resume the *chaukidari jagirs* in Sukinda but on objection being raised the matter was adjudicated upon by the civil courts. The Privy Council finally rejected the claim of Government to resume these *jagirs* (21 C. L. J., page 31).

338. *Sale of raiyati holdings.*—The average sale price of *raiyate* soldings is only Rs. 35 per acre. The rate for mortgages was found to be a few rupees higher, which is attributed to the fact that the people prefer to take a mortgage rather than to purchase, so as to escape mutation fees.

Occupancy holdings are not transferable without the landlords consent. There used to be no fixed rate for mutation fees but since the passing of the Orissa Tenancy Act the rates of 25 per cent of the consideration money or six times the rental have been adopted, on the analogy of section 31. A petition fee of three annas is also charged, and two pice per mile as peon's fee. No case of refusal to recognize a transferee is reported to have occurred,

## KILLA PATIA

339. *Killa Patia*—Killa Patia was at one time part of the kingdom of Khurda held by the Gajapati Rajas of Orissa. After the Moghul conquest one Chhakari Brahmarbar Ray, a descendant of the Gajapati Rajas, went to Delhi and obtained the Killa along with other *zamindaries* from the Emperor Akbar. At the time of the British conquest the Killa was in possession of Raja Raghunath Deb who had been allowed by the Marhattas to hold it free of revenue in consideration for giving up his *zamindari* of Saibir. The *zamindar* assisted the British forces at the time of the conquest and the Commissioners confirmed the existing arrangement and further alloted to the *zamindar* a pension of 5,000 *kahans* of *kouris*, but later the pension was discontinued and the *zamindar* received back Saibir, which was afterwards sold for arrears revenue. In 1836 it came to light that the exact area of the Killa had never been defined, and Mr. Mills, the then

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Collector, strongly urged that the original rent-free grant was of a very much smaller area than the 48 villages of *parganas* Sauri and Bahurupa then in possession of the *zamindar* and that the larger area had been obtained by fraud. Mr. Mills in his letter to the Commissioner, Mr. Rickett, dated the 17th April 1837, put forward the view that *parganas* Sauri and Bahurupa. which form the present Killa Patia were in reality an integral part of the *mahal* Saranghar which the Raja had unsuccessfully claimed as his *nankar* and for which he had been permitted to engage. while Patia itself consisted of only five *ghars*, with an annual produce of Rs. 763-8-70. He pointed out that in his petition to engage for Saibiri the Raja had referred to Sauri and Bahurupa as part of his hereditary *zamindari* and to Patia as "a jungly place where he built a house for security against the Raja of Khurda". The arguements of Mr. Mills did not, however, convince the higher authorities, who left the Raja in the enjoyment, free of revenue, of the whole area then held.

When the present operations were taken up the zamindar retained only 19 of the 48 villages, of which the Killa at one time consisted, the remainder having been sold. The estate was heavily in debt and has now been completely sold up by civil court decree and purchased by the Raja of Kanika.

The Killa had never previously been brought under settlement. At the time of the Provincial Settlement, operations were indeed started, but after survey and preparation of a draft record-of-rights, the settlement was stopped on the objection of the proprietor. Only two villages, Arilo and Ratagarh, the property of the Raja of Athgarh, were included in the Revision Settlement operations.

340. *Situation and description.*—The Killa is situated to the south of Cuttack town, adjoining the northern extremity of the Khurda subdivision. The northern portion includes the bed of the Kathjori river, while the southern portion is hilly and contains dense jungle. The soil in the vicinity of the river is sandy of the types known as *balia* or *dorasabalia*, while in the interior it is largely *matal* or clayey with *gorimati* in the uplands. There are fertile *pathas* or silt deposits in the bed of the Kathjori.

341. *Crops.*—The main crops grown are paddy, *mung*, *harar*, *biri*, *kolath*, potatoes and other vegetables. From crop-cutting experiment the average outturn of paddy appears to be 18 maunds 29 seers.

The paddy grown in the Killa is insufficient for the wants of the people. and some is imported mainly from Khurda and Banki. Pulses and vegetables are exported.

342. *Rent.—Raiyati* rents are low, the average being Rs. 2-4-10 per acre. In proceedings under section 128, existing rents amounting to Rs. 3,043 were enhanced to Rs. 3,251.

343. *Industries.*—The Killa is within easy reach of Cuttack town, and industries therefore have an advantage. There is some manufacture of shoes and iron implements, and laterite stone work is also done. The local cartmen ply for hire in Cuttack town.

344. *Nijjote lands.*—Some lands were found recorded as *khamar* lands in the *jamabandis*. These appeared to be the recognized private lands of the *zamindar* and were recorded as *nijjote*. They are nearly all cultivated by tenants on produce-rents,

345. *Relationship between landlord and tenant.*—The relationship between the *zamindar* and his tenants was extremely strained, and the management of the estate almost impotent. The trouble was of long standing and had come to a head in 1923 when a court of arbitrators was appointed to make a settlement of the points of difference, The strife still continued, however, up to the time of the settlement operations. Rent collections were many years in arrears and were effected with great difficulty.

346. *Brahmottar question.*—In the present operations the *zamindar* was found to be at loggerheads with the Brahmins of the estate over the

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question of *brahmotter* grants. The Brahmin incumbents claimed that their rights were of full proprietary nature, in support of which they quoted the entries in the Collectorate Register B. The *zamindar* contended that the position of the Brahmins was that of rent-free tenure-holders. A careful enquiry was made into the question at attestation. It turned out that the entry of the *brahmottardars* in the register was primarily due to a misunderstanding. The *zamindar* in 1880 had filed a wrong return before the Cess Revaluation Officer and in consequence the *brahmottardars* had been called ordered to pay cess direct in the Collectorate. An order had actually been passed to cancel their names from the register, but by some oversight this order was in many cases not carried out. The claims of the Brahmins appeared to be groundless and they were recorded as tenure-holders permanently rent-free

Trouble also arose at attestation over the *debottar* lands. The *zamindar* has been recorded as *sebait* of the deities, as he exercises control over the management. Some of the *pujharies* who had been dismissed by the *zamindar* tried forcibly to retain possession and succeeded in being recorded at *khanapuri*, but at attestation an enquiry was made and their names were expunged.

347. *Sankharisahi.*—In the course of the present settlement the proprietor of patia claimed the proprietary right in two villages Sankharisahi and Pari Sankharisahi in thana Jagatsingpur. These are revenue free villges which at one time belonged to the Killa. But they had been purchased in 1868 in a court sale in satisfaction of a mortgage by one Lakhminarayan Ray Choudhuri, who had been recorded in the Collectorate Registers of reserved lands. The *zamindar* of Patia now claimed on the ground that the Killa is inalienable, The High Court of Patna held, however, that there is no custom of inalienability attaching to Killa Patia, A peculiar feature of these two villages, is that there is an intermediate *sarbarakari* right extending over both villages, apparently dating from ancient times. It has now been acquired by the proprietor, who was held to be entitled to retain the right, as the principle of merger is inapplicable to *sarbarakari* rights.

348. *Transfer of holdings*—On the transfer of *raiyati* rights, 25 per cent is charged as mutation fee in the case of rent-paying holdings and Rs. 10 for each transfer in the case of rent free holdings. The custom prevails of obtaining the consent of the landlord in both cases.

349. *Rights in trees.*—The *raiyats* have the right to timber as well as fruit of the trees on their homestead lands. The landlord takes half the timber of trees on *raiyati* holdings and half the fruit and entire timber from trees on *anabadi.*

The *raiyats* have no right to take wood from the estate gungles free. They pay royalties at rates fixed by the proprietor.

## KILLA KUJANG.

350. *Killa Kujang.*—Killa Kujang is one of the Peskas *mahals* which were permanently-settled by section 35 of Regulation XII of 1805. It covers an area of 369 square miles contain ing the main estuary of the Mahanadi In this region there were at one time a number of *garhs* or forts. In the 17th century one Malik Sendh subdued the neighbouring chiefs and created the Killa of Kujang. The Sendh faimily held the Killa from 1643 to 1868 On the advent of the British the Raja executed an *Ekrarnama* for payment of a *Peskas* of 14,011 *kahans* of *kouris.* This was commuted to Rs.11, 503 which was reduced to Rs. 7,503 in 1813 on the Raja's agreeing to keep embankments in repair and construct new ones whenever necessary, and that no further remission of any kind would be granted on account of flood or drought.*

The Sendh family fell into debt, and the great famine of 1866 finally ruined them. The estate was sold in 1869 and purchased for 3½ lakhs of rupees by the Maharaja of Burdwan who still holds it.

*See page 21 of the Completion Report of the 1889 Settlement,

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351. *Court of Wards settlement.*—The estate was under the Court of Wards from 1885 to 1902. In 1887 the estate was cadastrally surveyed and the village units rearranged, forming 461 villages in all. (As a result of amalgamation, division and creation of new villages at the present settlement the number of villages is now 408.). The 1887 survey was not followed by any authoritative record-writing or rent settlement. An amicable settlement of rents was made, at the completion of which the rent roll amounted to Rs. 1,19,595.

352. *Statuses.*—The statuses found in the estate *Jamabandis* are those recorded at the 1887 settlement. A number of rent-free grants were recorded with designations *brahmottar*, *debottar*, *pirottar* or *khairat*. At the persent settlement it was contended on behalf of the landlord that conditions of service were attached to these grants, but this claim was found to be untenable. The grants have been recorded as rent-free in perpetuity.

At the 1887 settlement the esatate claimed to resume certain areas possessed by such rent-free tenants but alleged to be in excess of their grants. In most cases, however, the intention to resume was never carried out. At the present settlement the areas were found to be still held rent-free, and in the absence of any proof of their liability to resumption they have been recorded as rent-free in perpetuity. Mixed holdings were also found with status rent-free but with rent assessed on resumed areas which had never been defined, At this settlement the parties were induced to define the rent-paying areas and from them into separate holdings.

There are a number of tenants on quit rents fixed in perpetuity. These are locally known as *tankidars* and the rate of rent is 1 anna per *man*. The *tankidars* are Brahmins of *6 sasans*, who had consented to this quit rent on the proprietor's agreeing that it should be fixed in prepetuity.

In most of the villages the village servants such as barbers, washermen, carpenters. potters and blacksmiths hold *jajir* lands. At attestation these were recorded as *desheta jagirdars*. The estate authorities strongly contested this and brought cases under section 130 to cancel the entry of *desheta*. These cases were not defended and were allowed.

There are numerous grants to idols in the estate. The proprietor claimed to be recorded as *sebait* in all cases and generally succeeded.

The estate is peculiar in having no lands recorded as *nijjote* of the proprietor. Therer are only 56 acres recorded as *nijchas* and 13 acres on produce-rents.

353. *Grazing lands.*—Grazing lands are somewhat scarce in the estate. It was admitted to be the policy of the estate to keep at least 10 per cent of the area of each village open for grazing, but the estate authorities were not willing to have any area recorded as reserved.

354. *Palanda lands,*—There are considerable *Palanda* lands, formed along the river banks by accretion. They are generally leased out for grazing, but in many cases the lessees had used them for cultivation, In such cases they have been recorded as tenants if the period of cultivation exceeded the four years required by section 61.

355. *Transferability of holdings.*—Rent-free holdings are transferable without the landlord's consent, but a fee of Rs. 2 is charged for entering the names of the transferees in the *zamindar's sherista*. Rent-paying holdings, however, are not transferable by custom without the landlord's consent. The fee charged used to be a fixed one of Rs. 2, but after the passing of the Orissa Tenancy Act the scale laid down in section 31 (25 per cent of the consideration money) was introduced. But on transfer of a part holding when no separate tenancy is recognized only 12½ per cent is charged.

356. *Rights in trees,*—Trees growing on rent-free lands belong entirely to the *raiyats*. As regards those growing on cash-rented *raiyati* lands there was some contest betwen the landlord and the tenants, and the former succeeded in proving that he has the right to the timber, while the *raiyats* are entitled to take the fruits,

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357. *Rights in jungle.*—There are extensive jungles near the coast. The customs about cutting jungle were enquired into by the Attestation Officers, who wrote up village notes. The matter was later reopened, as the findings of the various Attestation Officers were inconsistent in several details. Eventually the points of discrepancies were cleared up and a revised note was written by an Assistant Settlement Officer doing case work in the estate. This note has been embodied in the village notes of mauza Patalipank, but it has general application to the estate.

It was found that the resident tenants are allowed to take wood from the jungles on payment of a fee of Re. 0-4-0 per annum for each hearth. All the Attestation Officers formed the view that this Re. 0-4-0 was being charged indiscriminately to all tenants whether they applied for taking wood or not, but the sub-manager succeeded at a later stage in showing that this is not done. On payment of the Re. 0-4-0 fee the tenant obtains a permit which entitles him to take 20 maunds of dry fuel and certain amount of wood for agricultural implements, as well as some creepers for thatching. Some classes of *jagirdars* are exempted from the fees. The landlord reserves portions of the jungle from time to time. At present it was found that the Kharinasi, Gourapada Pitachela and Barakolitola jungles were being treated as reserved. Also certain trees are prohibited from being cut, a list of which is entered on the back of the permits. The list appears to vary slightly from time to time. If a tenant wants more than 20 maunds he is charged for the excess at certain fixed rates. At present six pice per maund is charged for dry fuel. Outsiders are charged at double the scheduled rates. Timber for house-building is obtained by the resident tenants at certain fixed rates.

358. *Effects of floods*—The central portion of the estate is rather severely affected by floods of the Mahanadi and its branches. An embankment runs east from the extreme western border of the Killa for about six miles parallel to the Nuna river and one or two miles south of it. This should protect the land to the south from floods of the Nuna. But the embankment has been repeatedly breached in recent years and some land in this area is badly damaged, but a greater area is on the whole benefited by the breach, which has been kept open. Recently there has been an attempt to inrtoduce various *rabi* crops and flood-resisting types of sugarcane. The Khanapuri Officer reported that in the irrigated area leases were not being renewed, mainly because the *raiyats* did not find it necessary for paddy. In the vicinity of the tidal creeks these are used for irrigating winter crops, but they are said to be useless for irrigating *rabi* because the water becomes too saline in the *rabi* season.

The average outturn of paddy in the estate, as a result of 80 cropcutting experiments, was calculated to be 16½ maunds.

359, *Rents.*—At the Court of Wards settlement rents were settled after a thorough investigation. Although the estate claimed that the 16 *dasti padika** was in use, it was decided to adopt the 20 *dasti padika* throughout the estate except in Chokra, where the 24 *dasti padika* was in force, and to assess the lands at the existing rates. Rents were found to be rather high and the *raiyats* poor, and so this lenient method of rent settlement was adopted. The existing rates were classified according to the crop grown. The rates for *saradh* land varied from 5 annas 9 pies to Rs. 2-10-0 per acre, for *beali dofasal* land from Rs. 1-15-0 to Rs. 3-6-0 and for lands growing mustard from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 3-9-0. The estate in settling new lands still continues the practice of fixing different rates for lands under different crops, but the rates have been considerably enhanced. Thus the commonest rate for *saradh* land is Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-2-0, for *beali dofasal* it is Rs. 4-11-0, and for mustard it is Rs. 5-3-0.

The present average rent incidence of lands under occupancy *rayats* is Rs. 2-5-0 per acre. The landlord did not claim any general enhancement of rent under section 128 on the ground of rise in prices, but was content to apply for settlement of rent on new holdings and excess areas

* i. e., the measuring pole (*padika*) of length 16 *dastis*, the *dasti* being a measure of about 4½ inches.

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found liable to assessment. There were a few claims by tenants for reduction of rent on account of decrease of area or deterioration of soil.

The rents charged for *pan* gardens are from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per acre, and the *salami* is equivalent to one year's rent. Even in 1889 the rents for *pan* lands were sometimes as high as Rs. 68 per acre.

The *sairat* income of the estate is largely derived from jungles, but there are also some profits from markets, fisheries and miscellaneous sources. The total *sairat* income is estimated to be about Rs. 12,000.

360. There has been a long-standing dispute between the estate and the *keuts* about the river fisheries. The *keuts* claim that the sum annually payable for the enjoyment of the fishery right is Rs, 501 and that it is fixed in perpetuity. The estate denies that this rent is fixed in perpetuity. As the matter did not affect the settlement record, and required adjudication by a civil court, it was not taken up in the course of settlement.

## KILLA BISHUNPUR

361. *Killa Bishunpur.*—Killa Bishunpur is an estate covering 17½ square miles between Killa Kujang and Harishpur. As it has been described in Mr. James's report of the Revision Settlement as well as in a separate report of the same date, it is unnecessary to devote much space to it here.

The original estate bearing tauzi no. 13 has been partitioned into six estates, creating tauzi nos. 8470 to 8474. The rent-free grants have been kept common.

362. *Status.*—There are no peculiar statuses. Certain persons recorded in estate papers as *tanki jagirdars* were found to be settled *raiyats*, giving service in lieu of rent. Others described as *tanki baheldars* were simply tenants on rent fixed in perpetuity.

363. *Transferability of holdings.*—Rent-free holdings are transferable without the landlord's consent, but a mutation fee of Rs. 2 is charged. Rent-paying *raiyati* holdings are not transferable without the landlord's consent but transfer is generally allowed on payment of a mutation fee of 25 per cent of the consideration money.

364. *Grazing.*—No *rakhit khatians* were prepared in this estate. The villagers are allowed to graze their cattle on all available waste lands without any fee.

365. *Rights in trees.*—The *raiyats* were found to enjoy both the fruit and timber of trees standing on their holdings.

366. *Nijjote.*—Thirty-six acres of land have been recorded a *nijjote*, but only 8.62 acres are in possession of the proprietors. There are only 64 acres of *nijchas* and 59 acres on produce-rents.

367. *Cropped area.*—The cropped area is 6,985 acres, which is 59 per cent of the total area. There is not so much scope for extension of cultivation as in the neighbouring estates. Here, as in Harishpur, the lands on the coast would cost much to reclaim while the lands in the interior are being reclaimed at the expense of grazing lands.

368. *Jungle.*—There is very little forest in the Killa. Permits are granted by the *tahsildars* for taking canes and bamboos. There appears to be no particular system followed in respect of jungle produce. Fuel is taken with the verbal permission of the *tahsildars*, but no fees are specified.

369. *Management.*—The management of the estate is largely left to the *tahsildars*. The only proprietor who has much influence with the people is Babu Udayanath Mahapatra, a local man who has recently purchased and now holds tauzi no. 8474. The tenants are of a more advanced and litigious nature than in the adjoining estates.

## KILLA HARISHPUR

370. *Killa Harishpur.*—Killa Harishpur covers 40 square miles in 63 villages on the coast in the south-eastern corner of Cuttack district. It is divided into two parts by the Alanka river. The western half is more closely cultivated and is much more advanced.

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The original proprietors belonged to the Mangaraj family who also held Marichpur and Bishnupur. Nilkantha Mangaraj held it at the British conquest. The *peshkash* of the estate was confirmed in perpetuity. by section 35 of Regulation XII of 1805. There was a settlement of the estate by the Court of Wards in 1857. Soon after this the estate passeed out of the hands of the Mangaraj family owing to debts. After being held by a family named Bose for 30 years it was purchased by Babu Durga Charan Laha of Calcutta and still remains with the same family. The revenue is Rs.3,635-6-10.

371. *Statuses*—The statuses are of the same nature as in other permanently-settled estates. In 1857 some tenants were recorded with status *tanki*, but their rents had in fact been considerably enhanced since then and these were recorded as ordinary settled *raiyats*. Others were recorded in 1857 as *bajyafti upajukta*, indicating that they were considered to be fit to be resumed. In many cases their rents had never been enhanced, and these were recorded as *raiyats* on fixed rents.

372. *Rents.*—Enquiries at attestation showed that rents had been enhanced in the estate from time to time. In the year 1310 fasli a peculiar sort of enhancement was effected. Previously cess had been charged at one anna per rupee and a combined receipt had been given for both, but from that year cess was charged at half an anna and separate receipts were given but rents were at the same time enhanced by half an anna in the rupee, so that the total sums realized remained the same. The average rate of rent in the killa was Rs. 2-4-0 at attestation.

At section 128 stage the landlords applied for settlement of fair rents throughout the killa, and caused considerable inconvenience by filing a separate case for each holding instead of one per village, as is usual. The tenants showed a disposition to contest the claim for enhancement of rents, but after negotiations between the representatives of the parties a general compromise was effected by which it was agreed that rents below Rs. 3 per acre should be enhanced by Re,0-1-6 in the rupee, those between Rs. 3 and Rs, 3-8-3 by Re.0-1-0 in the rupee, and those above Rs. 3-8-3 by Re. 0-1-0 per acre.

373. *Transferability*,—Rent-free holdings in this as in most other killas were found to be transferable without the consent of the landlord. The landlord did not appear to be realizing any fee. But on finding at this settlement that a number of such holdings had been transferred the *naib* mutated the names on being paid Rs. 2 per *kebala*. Rent-paying *raiyati* holdings are not transferable without consent, but they are invariably recognized on payment of a fee of 25 per cent of the consideration money.

374. *Rights in jungle and trees.*—The right to cut jungle is not exercised by the *raiyats* free of charge. Permits are issued by the estate for taking fuel with a charge of Re. 1 per boat-load or 8 annas for eight head-loads. Trees standing on rent-free holdings are enjoyed by the tenant, both fruit and timber. But on rent-paying lands the *raiyat* takes the fruit but cannot cut the timber without the landlord's permission. The usual practice in case of sale is for the landlord to take half the consideration money.

375. *Grazing lands.*—No lands have been recorded as reserved. Cattle graze freely on all available waste lands. The area is adequate in the coastal villages but is in danger of falling short in those in the interior.

376. *Nijjote.*—The estate *goswara* shows an area of 1.15 acres of land as *nijjote* under a *raiyat*. on produce-rent, Practically speaking the landlords have no private lands.

377. *Management.*—The landlords are absentees and are wealthy men, The management is left to a local agent of no great capacity. At the time of section 128 cases, however, the proprietors took some personal interest in the proceedings. The tenants are mostly poor, and although not markedly hostile are far from sympathetic towards their landlords. It was noticed

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as an illustration of the power wielded by the landlord in such remote estates that the *dhobis*, who hold *jagir* lands in this killa, are made to visit the jungle for several days on end for cutting wood without even being granted an allowance for their food.

378. *Cultivated area.*—The cultivated area is 12,436 acres or 38 per cent of the total There would appear to be much scope for extension, but the land available is for the most part on the coast and scarcely worth reclaiming unless a protective embankment is constructed to keep out sea water, and the expense is beyond the means of the villagers. On the other side of the estate where the better lands lie, the waste land is being reclaimed to the detriment of the grazing grounds.

## KILLA MARICHPUR.

379. *Killa Marichpur.*—Killa Marichpur lies at the mouth of the Devi river in the north-east corner of Puri district adjoining the Harishpur estate of Cuttack district. Both estates belonged to the Mangarajes, a Khandait family. Marichpur passed out of the hands of this family in the early part of the 19th century owing to the debts of the Raja. It has since been transferred in portions several times, and there are now eight sets of proprietors, the Raja Aul having the largest interest.

380, *Cultivated area.*—The cropped area is 12, 251 acres. or 37 per cent of the total area. About 30 per cent of the total area is available for extension of cultivation including 6,482 acres of culturable jungle. The lands of the estate suffer largely from saline inundation and the average productivity was estimated by Attestation Officers to be between 10 and 14 maunds per acre. Probably the lower estimate is more accurate, although three crop-cutting experiments produced a result of 14 maunds 10 seers per acre. The remoteness of the area prevents much competition for land. The average sale price is Rs. 58 per acre.

381. *Rents.*—There appears to have been no general enhancement of rents in the estate for a very long time. The landlords hampered the work greatly by delay in producing their old papers. At attestation there appeared to be reason for believing that there had been no enhancement of rent, except on account of extension of cultivation, and so when it was found that a tenant had held land for over twenty years without enhancement the presumption of fixity of rent was applied, and many tenants were recorded as on fixed rent. At section 116 stage the proprietors brought many objections and by producing old rent rolls and *bhourias* generally succeeded in rebutting the presumption of fixity.

The cash rent roll of the proprietors at attestation was Rs. 19,200.

382. *Excess areas.*—The Attestation Officer found that the areas in the *jamabandis* were not reliable, as they were not based on accurate measurement but on the reports of *patwaris* who appear to have made a habit of understating them. For this reason an allowance of 20 per cent was ordered to be made in calculating excess areas.

383. *Statuses*—Permanent *niskar* grants are known in the estate as *bahel.* They were recorded as rent-free in perpetuity. There were a number of ancient *patwari jagirs.* As the holders had long since ceased to exercise their functions they were recorded as *raiyats* or tenure-holders assessable to rent.

There are no *nijjote* lands. One co-sharer who is resident in the *mahal* got 156 acres of *nijchas* recorded in his name.

384. *Transferability.*—The custom as regards transferability appears to be the same here as in most other coastal killas, viz. rent-free holdings are transferable without consent but ordinary *raiyati* holdings are not so transferable. The mutation fee for ordinary holdings is usually 25 per cent of the consideration money. The growth of this custom is comparatively recent. It is an indication of the primitiveness of the killa that up to 1902 transfers of holdings were unheard of, a condition of affairs similar to that observed by Stirling in Orissa as a whole in 1821



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In respect of rent-free holdings the fee used to be Rs. 2 per *kebala* but for the last ten years the landlords have charged at the rate of 12½ per cent of the consideration money. This, however, cannot be held to destroy the custom of transferability of such holdings, which appears to exist here as in the neighbouring estates.

385. *Rights in trees,*—The tenants have for a long time past appropriated the timber as well as the fruits of the trees standing on their holdings. This is probably due to the neglect of the proprietors, and it is not known whether it was the original practice, but it appears to have continued for long enough to have grown into a custom.

386. *Fisheries.*—The fisheries in the Devi river are leased out in three blocks to local fishermen. This is not a matter that can be entered in the *khatians*, but it is referred to in the village notes. Babu Loknath Patnaik, as Attestation Officer, wrote a lengthy note on these fisheries, which is embodied in the village note of mauza Patsunderpur. The Mala division fishery is an unimportant one, for which Rs, 9 rent is paid. In the Marichpur division Rs. 31 is paid, and the annual net income appears to be about Rs. 300 The Madhurudihi division is by far the largest and the rent is Rs. 135-7-0. The fishery is managed on communistic lines, and between December and May the fishermen hold about 15 *buhans* or joint fishing expeditions. The catch is divided into 846 shares. The Attestation Officer estimated that the fishermen made a net income of Rs, 10,000 a year from this fishery.

387. *Rights in jungle.*—The *raiyats* take wood for domestic and agricultural purposes from the estate jungles on payment of a *bankar* which is assessed on the number of married men in each family. The rate is two annas for each married man up to 5, thereafter six pice up to 11 and above that one annan for each. Brahmins pay at half rates and fishermen are exempted. No jungle is kept reserved. Bamboos and palm trees however, cannot be cut without permission, nor can valuable trees such as mango and jack. The landlords also do not allow *hemtals* to be taken, but in actual practice the *raiyats* were found to take small quantities of these without objection. The Raja of Aul who has purchased a share in the estate has imposed a charge of Re, 1 to Rs. 2 per100 pieces of *hemtals* (brushwood). according to quality.

388. *Dispute about village Kusadiha.*—The village Kusadiha caused much trouble in the operations. This village is in Puri district but it was found to be in possession of the Harishpur proprietors, who were realizing rent from the tenants. The Attestation Officer also held that the village had been shown in the Revenue Survey map of 1837 in both estates, and accordingly he decided according to possession and gave the village to Harishpur, Curiously enough no action was taken to contest the matter under section 116 or section 130. But at the time of rewriting the A—D Register a dispute was filed and was decided in favour of Marichpur. The Collector of Cuttack, however, pointed out that this order was *ultra vires* as the officer had never been empowered to rewrite the register for permanently-settled estates. The case was, therefore, remanded to be tried by an officer duly empowered.

389. *Claim of Mahant of Emar Math.*—The Mahant of Emar Math claimed about 3,292 *mans* of lands as revenue free in mauzas Ananta, Alsaki and Athatira of Killa Marichpur as well as in Khalgan and Panitita in Killa Harishpur. He based his claim on a *sanad* said to have been granted by the Raja of Puri about the year 1194 (*amli*). As detailed enquiries into the validity of such claims were carried out in the settlement of 1837 to 1842, and there was no evidence to show that any title to hold these lands revenue-free had been confirmed at that period. the claim was disallowed. The *mahant*, was, however, recognized as the holder of rent-free tenures under the proprietors of the two Killas.

390. *Resumed chaukidari jagirs.*—The *chaukidari jagir* lands in this estate were resumed in 1902, and then made over under section 50 of the Chaukidari Act to the landlords, who pay one-half of the rents to the *chaukidari* fund. The Collector supplied a list of the resumed lands, which

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are recorded as part of the estate, with a note in the incidents column stating that thay are old *chaukidari jagir* lands and naming the sum payable to the *chaukidari* fund. The tenants holding the lands were recorded with status *sthitiban.*

391. *Sautia jagirs*—The *sautia jagirdar* of Marichpur is an interesting survival of the times when the Bay of Bengal was infested by pirates. These *sautias*, as appears from their *sanads* which had been given to them in ancient times by the Raja, patrolled the coast and reported anything unusual. It is said that even during the last war they were ordered to keep a look-out while the German cruiser "Emden" was at large. It appears that at one time they were under the Collector as some of them produced belts and *pagris* and said that they used to report weekly at the thana. The connection with the Collectorate, however, ceased about twenty years ago. Their present position is a rather obscure point. The landlords claimed that they hold their *jagirs* for performing service as forest guards But this was clearly not the original object of the grant. They have been recorded with the special status of *sautia jagir* and it has been noted that the *jagirs* were given for patrolling the coast.

## KILLA AUL.

392, *Killa Aul*—Killa Aul lies to the west of Killa Kanika in Cuttack district. Its area is 134 square miles. The estate was surveyed and settled at the Provincial Settlement and was also included in the Revision Settlement. Mr. James describes it in paragraphs 161 to 166 of his report.

The estate was under the Court of Wards for five years from 1921 owing to bad management and friction with the tenants.

393. *Cultivated area*—This Killa has very little scope for extension ot cultivation. The area recorded as cultivated has actually decreased since last settlement from 73,797 acres to 66,500 acres. This is mainly accounted for by the recording of a large expanse of land as new fallow owing to the breach in the Ring embankment. The cropped area is 78 per cent of the total and 14 per cent is uncultivable. There are 5,655 acres recorded as cultivable but not cultivated as compared with only 1,653 acres at last settlement.

394. *Nijjote lands*—The area in cultivating possession of the proprietor is 1,317 acres as compared with 2,748 acres at last settlement. Occupancy rights are found to have accrued in 1,311 acres of *nijjote* lands, leaving 368 acres of *nijjote* in possession of the proprietor, This estate was in a curious positon in this respect. Although a record was prepared both at Provincial and at Revision Settlements, yet section 154 of the Tenancy Act does not apply to it, as it is not temporarily-settled. Thus it was not sufficient for the proprietor to prove that lands had been recorded as *nijchas* at the last two settlements. He had the more difficult task of showing that the land came within the definition of *nijjote* in section 153. The area recorded as *nijjote* is consequently smaller then it would have been if section 154 had been applicable and in fact does not exceed the area so recorded at last settlement.

395. *Statuses*—The main question of status that arose at attestation was concerning the recording of the so-called *ghenan jagirdars* who are common in this estate. These persons perform services and also pay quit rents. and an enquiry was made as to whether they were really *jagirdars* or ordinary *raiyats* performing service in lieu of rent. Many such tenents were recorded as settled *raiyats* at attestation but at section 116 stage the landlord succeeded in most cases in getting the status changed to *jagir* the tenants themselves presenting little opposition. As a consequence the area under *jagirdars* in this estate is unusually large—2,474 acres. Many obscure statuses were found in the estate, but these after enquiry were reduced to their proper categories under the Tenancy Act.

396. *Rights in trees*—Tenants holding rent-free or on quit rents have a right to the timber as well as the fruits of the trees on their holdings. Occupancy *raiyats* enjoy only the fruits, the timber being appropriated by the landlord. Bamboos, however, are taken by the tenants.

Throughout this report, the words cultivated area are used in the sense of net cropped area excluding current follow. P. T. M.

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397. *Rakhit lands*,—At last settlement some lands were recorded as reserved with the consent of the landlord. These have again been reserved,—an area of 2,905 acres. The landlord did not agree to any further reservation. The area available for grazing is somewhat scanty.

398. *Transferability of holdings*.—For the purpose of mutation fees the estate fixes valuation rates per acre on the lands of each village, varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, with higher rates for homestead lands, and charges 5 annas 3 pies per rupee on these rates. When the estate was under the Court of Wards the Manager used to charge 4 annas per rupee only but the landlord has reverted to the former practice of charging 5 annas 3 pies.

The landlord's consent is considered to be necessary for the transfer of occupancy holdings but no case of refusal of consent is reported.

399. *Abwabs*.—Many kinds of *abwabs* are mentioned in old *sanads*, for instance penalties for theft and adultery, duties levied on the death of a tenant without male issue, marriage fees and free labour. Most of these have fallen into disuse, but the estate still deals with social delinquents and has a special department for this purpose. The annual income from fines from this source is estimated to be about Rs. 8,000.

400. *Rents*.—At last settlement the proprietor had a cash rental of Rs. 1,22,394, besides produce-rents of 1,380 acres and cultivating possession of 2.741 acres. At this settlement he was found to have a cash rental of Rs. 1,22,059, produce-rents of 2,728 acres * and cultivating possession of 1.331 acres. The average rent incidence of occupancy *raiyati* lands in the Killa is Rs. 2-7-0. As a result of settlement of fair rents under section 128 the cash-rents were increased to Rs. 1,23,482. The proprietor filed a large number of section 128 cases in Block C (*pargana* Utikan-Kutabsahi). many of which referred to the area within the Ring Bundh which was then suffering severely from floods. Settlement of fair rents in this area was difficult, as the future of the Ring Bundh was obscure. No enhancement was given in the villages most severely affected, and only slight enhancements in other villages. In Block E (*pargana* Derabisi) no applications for settlement of rent were filed by the proprietor, because of his financial difficulties, but a number were filed by tenants for reduction of rents of lands that had deteriorated by sand deposit.

401. *Revenue*.—The revenue originally settled was Rs, 28,133-2-0, but it has since been reduced to Re. 28,125-2-0 owing to various land acquisitions. The latter sum has been entered in the *khewats*. The proprietor keenly contested this, apparently having the erroneous idea that it would endanger his permanently-settled status.

402. *Management*.—The management of the estate is not efficient, There is considerable friction with the local *khandaits*, who are unruly tenants.

## EKHRAJAT MAHAL,

403. *Ekhrajat mahal*.—The Ekhrajat *mahal* lies in 159 villages in the middle of the Khurda *khas mahal*.† It comprises the whole of zilla Tapang and 51 villages in zilla Rameswa-r; a total area of 105 square miles. Within the Ekhrajat *mahal* are situated small revenue-free estates owned by different *baheldars*. These estates were created in pre-British days and were recognized by the British Government. They have been recorded in the Puri Collectorate Registers, and have been brought under the current settlement operations.

404. *History*.—The lands of this estate were originally part of the Khurda *khas mahal* but by order passed in 1858 and 1863 they were transferred to the Superintendent of the Puri Temple in lieu of certain annual payments of money which the British Government in continuation of the policy of previous rulers, had hitherto made for the maintenance of the Temple.

The deed of transfer of the Ekhrajat *mahal* in 1863 states that "previous to the enactment of Act X of 1840 the expenses of the Temple

* The increase in area under produce-rents is noticeable. In this estate it was observed that some tenants who had had their rents commuted to cash, after a few years' experience got them recommuted to produce as they found this preferable owing to the uncertainty of the crop.

† Although not a permanently-settled estate this is dealt with in the present chapter for convenience.

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averaging about Rs. 53,000 per annum were paid by the Government who levied a tax on pilgrims and were also in possession of the former endowments of the Temple which had gradually been resumed soon after the conquest of the province of Orissa in 1803. By the Act in question the pilgrim tax was abolished and the management of the affairs of the Temple made over to the Raja of Khurda for the time being the annual payment on account of expenses being continued as before. In 1843 the estate of Sataishazari *mahal* yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 17,420, and which was the last remaining portion of the landed endowment of the Temple at the time of the acquisition of the province in 1803, was made over to the Raja of Khurda as Superintendent of the Temple and the annual money payment by Government was thence forth reduced to Rs. 35,738-6-0."

In 1845 there was an investigation into the nature of the payments to the Temple and it was decided that the payment should be reduced to Rs. 23,321 being the amount of resumed endowments and compensation for certain "*sayer* duties" formerly collected on behalf of the Temple. "In 1856 owing to the culpable neglect of the Superintendent of the Temple it was found necessary for the protection of the pilgrims to appoint a police establishment at an annual expense of Rs. 6,804 which being deducted from the annual payment by Government, this latter sum became reduced to Rs. 16,517. In 1858 the Government decided on making no more annual payments . . . but to transfer . . . certain lands yielding an equivalent to the sum of Rs. 16,517." These lands were transferred on the 3rd of April 1858. In 1859 it was again decided to make the Superintendent responsible for the preservation of the peace inside the temple, "and that the entire sum of Rs. 6,804 hitherto paid direct to the police should be paid over to the Superintendent until such time as a transfer of land yielding an equivalent sum could be effected". The Superintendent executed an engagement "to maintain 60 *Barkandazes* for one month at Rs. 4 a month to assist in preserving order outside the Temple during the great festival and to keep up barriers at the temple gates to prevent a rush of pilgrims". Some additional lands were thereafter made over to the Superintendent in exchange for the cost of maintaining the police establishment. The total Sadr *jama* of the villages mentioned in the deed was Rs. 23,716-3-9½. The excess of Rs. 395-3-9½ over the money payments commuted was allowed in consideration of annual losses for inundation in zilla Tapang and expenses of collection.

The Ekhrajat *mahal* was included both in the last Provincial Settlement of 1890—1900 and the Revisional Settlement of 1906—12.

405. *Statuses.*—Statuses in Ekhrajat *mahal* are the same as in the Khurda Government estate. The following deserve special mention :—

(*a*) *Tanki baheldars* belong to the special class of sub-proprietors paying quit rents, who are referred to in section 3(21) (*i*) of the Orissa Tenancy Act,

(*b*) *Rafa-tanki* status is peculiar to Khurda *khas mahal* and the estates which have grown out of it. There were originally certain revenue-free grants, generally held by Sasan Brahmins introduced by Hindu Rajas, but later rulers began to levy quit rents on them. In 1838 during resumption proceedings the nature of these holdings was enquired into, and a compromise was entered into between some of the *tankidars* and the Government by which the former agreed to pay rents at certain low rates, which would be liable to enhancement at subsequent settlements in the same proportion as ordinary rents. Mr. W. C. Taylor in his report on the Settlement of 1880—86 wrote that "*rafa-tankidars* will in future be classed as ordinary *raiyats* subject to special rules of enhancement". Nevertheless in the settlement of 1897 some *rafa-tankidars* were recorded as tenure-holders. In 1920 the Patna High Court, relying on the report of Mr. Taylor held that *rafa-tankidars* are occupancy *raiyats* and not tenure-holders (P. L. J. 1920, p. 373). But in 1927 a reference was made to



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a Full Bench of the same Court, which held that the nature of *rafa-tanki* interest is a question to be determined upon the origin of the grant itself and that the opinion of Mr. Taylor was not sufficient to rebut the correctness of the record-of-rights prepared at a later date (Indian Cases, 105, p, 633). In this settlement the last settlement entries of sataus have been followed.

406. *Sarbarakari jagirs* are service tenures held by *sarbarakars*, for collection of rents. The *sarbarakars* also receive 20 per cent commission on gross collection. *

Rani Suryomoni Patamahadei, the great grand-mother of the Raja of Puri, has the title of Sadr *Sarbarakar* and has been given a *jagir* of five villages. There is a subordinate *sarbarakar* who receives 15 per cent while the remaining 5 per cent goes to the Rani.

Various types of holding described as *minha* were found to exist in the estate. Some of these were real *minha* in the sense of homestead lands held rent-free by ancient custom, while others were types of rent-free grants in perpetuity or else *jagirs*. After enquiry they were given statuses appropriate to the circumstances of each class,

407. *Nijchas*—The temple has got no *nijjote* lands. About 1,203 acres, most of it formerly *sarbarakari jagir* but now in the possession of *raiyats* paying *sanja* rents to the temple, have been recorded as *nijchas* as the *raiyats* refused to get themselves recorded.

408. *Communal and reserved lands—Rakhit* and *sarbasadharan* lands were recorded in the last settlement on the consent of the landlord and they have again been recorded as such. There are 798 acres of communal and 3,916 of reserved lands recorded in this settlement.

409. *Rights* in *trees*—The *raiyats* exercise full rights in trees growing on their holdings, and this right was admitted by the landlord. Trees are also planted freely on waste lands without taking the landlord's permission, but their subsequent treatment varies. Sometimes the *dafait* system is applied, according to which the tenant enjoys the fruit for a payment of 1 anna for a mango tree, and 2 annas for a jack tree. In other cases the fruit is divided on the *kut* or *bhag* system, half to the tenant and half to the landlord. In some parts, however, tenants were found to be taking all the fruits without interference from the landlord, but their right to do this was not recorded unless they had been doing it continuously for twelve years. The timber of such trees in all cases belongs to the landlords.

410. *Rents.*—There has been no general enhancement of rents in Ekhrajat since the Provincial Settlement and the rents found existing at this settlement were low, the average incidence being Rs. 1-5-0 per acre. At attestation compromises were entered into between the landlord and tenants for enhancement of rents under section 137. At first a general enhancement at the rate of Re, 0-3-6 was agreed upon and was actually confirmed in 18 villages. But the tenants in the rest of the estate were unwilling to agree to more than three annas enhancement, and the landlord eventually compromised at this rate and also consented to the rent already enhanced by Re. 0-3-6 being reduced by 6 pies, so as to maintain equality of treatment throughout the estate. The rents of the 18 villages were accordingly revised by the Board. Rents were also settled by compromise on excess areas. The final result of the compromises was to increase the total cash rent roll by nearly 25 per cent from Rs. 34,833 to Rs. 43,469.

411. *Transferability of holdings.*—Transferability of occupancy rights is a vexed question in Ekhrajat and is the root cause of the ill-feeling between the landlord and a section of the tenants.

In 1903 the mutation fees charged in the estate were fixed at 8 annas per acre when the consideration money was Rs. 50 per acre or less and Re. 1 per acre when the consideration money was between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 per acre. After 1904 these rates were raised to Re. 1 and Rs. 2,

* These are not sarbarakars in the sense used in the Tenancy Act. See Glossary.

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respectively. These rates being low the tenants paid them without opposition. During the Revision Settlement in 1911-12, the practice was begun of charging 6¼ per cent of the consideration money for whole holdings and 12½ per cent for part holdings. Fees were actually realized at these rates in a few cases but the majority of *raiyats* refused to pay the high mutation fees and consequently a large number of sale deeds remained unmutated during the Revision Settlement. After the passing of the Orissa Tenancy Act the then Manager, Babn G. S. Mohanty, tried to realize mutation fees according to the scale laid down in section 31 of the Orissa Tenancy Act. But the tenants were persistent in their refusal to pay high mutation fees. In the course of litigation on the point the High Court have given two rulings, one to the effect that a custom of transferability without the landlord's consent exists and the other to the effect that, whether it exists or not, the landlord is entitled to charge a fee for registration of the transfer. The landlord has been realizing mutation fees at 25 per cent of the consideration money since 1920. In the current settlement the landlord's right to realize mutation fee was fully enquired into and the Legal Remembrancer's opinion was obtained. This was to the effect that section 31 is applicable to the Ekhrajat *mahal* as it is not a permanently-settled estate within the meaning of the Act. The fee of 25 per cent of the consideration money is therefore legal, and there is an appeal to the Collector against the landlord's refusal to recognize a transfer.

412. *Management.*—The relationship between the tenants and the management is on the whole good, but there is a turbulent section among the *raiyats*, mainly concentrated in the neighbourhood of Bajpur and party faction is rife in most of the villages.

413. *Crops.*—The crop statistics of the *mahal* show a slight increase in the percentage of area under rice, which is now 86.8 per cent. This increase is in the area under *beali* rice, which has advanced from one to three per cent of the cropped area. *Dalua* rice is only found on 40 acres. The twice-cropped area is very low, being 611 acres only. Cereals and pulses such as *mung*, *biri* and *kulthi* are only found on 3 per cent of the cropped area.

The sale value of occupancy holdings is high, being Rs. 206 per acre, according to the figures collected at attestation. The mortgage rate is correspondingly high—Rs. 164 per acre.

## NIMKI BADAL ESTATE.

414. *Nimiki Badal estate.*—The Nimki Badal *mahal* is a small revenue-free estate of five villages in the Khurda subdivision. It belongs to some *mathdharies* of Puri. Originally they held a *mauza* on the sea-coast where they manufactured salt. When this manufacture was prohibited Government used to supply 560 maunds of salt to the *mathdharies*, but this was commuted to a money assignment and later, in 1861, to the permanent grant of these five villages, which were taken from the Khurda *khas mahal*. The estate is still in possession of the *mathdharies*. The *sarbarakars* who collected the rents under the *khas mahal* claimed a permanent and heritable right after the assignment of the villages to the *mathdharies*. For a time litigation went on between *mathdharies* and *sarbarakars*. The latter failed in the long run and were gradually removed.

The status and the general customs prevalent in the estate are similar to those found in the Ekhrajat *mahal*. The rents are low on the whole. The relations between the landlords and the tenants are quite friendly.

## NORTH BALASORE.

415. *North* Balasore.—In the permanently-settled area of North Balasore there are 189 estates covering 186 square miles in thanas Basta and Baliapal. They used to be in Midnapore district but on readjustment of the boundary about 1868 they were transferred to Balasore. The total revenue payable by the proprietors is Rs. 34,786.

The river Subarnarekha flows through the middle of this tract. The northern and eastern portions are liable to flood. The lands along the Subarnarekha get a rich silt deposit. The soil of the tract is for the most

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part a clayey loam. The town of Jellasore is an important centre of trade. Rice and paddy are the main exports but betel leaves are also important.

The landlords are mainly resident in the area, with the exception of a few Bengalees. Among the Bengalee landlords the most prominent are Rai Bahadur Harendra Narayan Ray Mahasay of Lakhmannath. Bhuian Basant Kumar Baliarsing of Balisahi, Bishunpriya Chandmani of Mathghati (Midnapore and the Ray Mahasays of Dehurda. Among the Oriyas the *chaudhuries* of Alaipur and Dhitpura and the Das family of Deshpura are conspicuous.

416. *Transferability of holdings.*—Although the transfer of occupancy holdings appears to be dependent on the consent of the landlords previous permission is nowhere taken except in the estate of Rai Bahadur Harendra Narayan Ray Mahasay, and refusal of consent is practically unheard of. Before the passing of the Orissa Tenancy Act the proprietors used to charge mutation fees at rates of Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per bigha (about half an acre), but since the passing of the Act they have begun to charge 25 per cent of the consideration money. Some of the landlords are in the habit of increasing the rate to 50 or 75 per cent when a year has elapsed since the transfer.

417. *Cash-rented lands.*—The following statement shows the areas under cash-rents:—

| | Acres. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Sthitiban babat nijjote* ... ... ... | 7 | 15 rent. |
| Ordinary tenures ... ... ... | 10,441 | 2,830 „ |
| Holdings on fixed rates ... ... ... | 618 | 1,110 „ |
| Settled and occupancy holdings ... ... | 67,019 | 1,35,011 „ |
| Non-occupancy holdings ... ... ... | 498 | 430 „ |
| Non-agricultural holdings ... ... ... | 33 | 10 „ |
| Total ... ... ... | 78,616 | 1,39,416 „ |

418. *Sanandi niskar.*—A peculiar status known as *sanandi niskar* is found in this tract These are rent-free grants confirmed by Government in 1784 by " *Insahi sanands* ". A register called the Surat Hal Register was maintained in the Midnapore Collectoratef or the entry of these grants. In the present record-of-rights the registered numbers of the grants have been entered for purposes of identification and the properties have been described with status *sanandi niskar.*

419. *Rents*—Rents had been settled by the *zamindars* on cultivated lands at rates varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-6-0 and on homestead and horticultural lands at rates varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 5 per acre. In the proceedings under section 128 enhancements were made on the ground of rise in prices. The resulting increase was by Rs. 9,754, existing rents of Rs 35, 958 being raised to Rs. 45,712.

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## CHAPTER XIII

### Costs and recovery.

420. *Recovery of costs.*—Following the principles laid down in section 143 of the Orissa Tenancy Act and rule 95 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, the whole net cost of the operations was recovered from the landlords and tenants in the permanently-settled and revenue-free areas under revisional survey, and three-quarters of the net cost in such areas under original survey, while in temporarily-settled areas the whole cost was borne by the Provincial Government.

The costs were recovered for each particular area after the operations in that area had been practically completed (i.e. after final publication), at the time of distribution of copies of the record, and no recovery was made by deposit before the operations started.

421. *Recovery in the permanently-settled estates.*—In the permanently-settled areas (including Killa Patia) and in Ekhrajat *mahal*, in order to determine the rates at which costs were to be recovered from the parties, the total expenditure on each estate or group of estates was calculated, and after deducting the total receipts in cash and stamps the net expenditure was arrived at. Costs were then charged to the parties at a rate per acre sufficient to cover the total net expenditure (or three-quarters of it in the case of areas under original settlement). In fixing these rates the landlord's uncultivated lands were distinguished from cultivated lands and for the former low rates were charged varying from Re. 0-1-0 to Re. 0-4-0 per acre, payable by the landlords, while for the latter the rate chargeable was divided between the landlords and the *raiyats*, the landlords' share being rather more and the *raiyats*' rather less than half. For this purpose estates that were in the same block and in which conditions were similar were grouped together. In each case the orders of Government was taken and notifications issued as to the rates to be charged. The following table shows the rates in each area:—

| Name of Killa. | Rate of recovery of survey and settlement cost. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cultivated area | | | | | | | | Uncultivated areas. | |
| | Zamindar's share. | | | Raiyat's share. | | | Total. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 |
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Kanika (Block B) ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 2 0 |
| Kanika (Block E) ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 2 0 |
| Aul (Block C) ... ... | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 2 0 |
| Aul (Block E) ... ... | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 2 0 |
| Sukinda ... ... ... | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 1 0 |
| Kalkala ... ... ... | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 1 0 |
| Chhedra ... ... ... | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 2 0 |
| Kujang ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 1 0 |
| Harishpur ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 1 0 |
| Marichpur ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 1 0 |
| Bishunpur ... ... ... | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 4 0 |
| Patia ... ... ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 2 0 |
| Ekhrajat ... ... ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 2 0 |



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In calculating the amount to be recovered for each holding the minimum charge payable was at first taken to be that assessable on one acre, but from Block C onwards the rule was introduced of fixing the minimum at the amount chargeable on half an acre. For holdings over half an acre in extent a fraction of half an acre and over was reckoned as one acre and a fraction of under half an acre ignored.

The recovery demands for each block are shown in the Appendix.

The total demand due from the occupiers was Rs. 3,05,456. The amount recovered from them was Rs. 3,05,362, of which Rs. 3.04,008 was voluntarily paid and Rs. 754 was recovered by certificate procedure. A sum of Rs. 297 had to be written off as irrecoverable. It is worthy of note that in Blocks E, F and G the total demand due from the occupiers was paid voluntarily in spite of the fact that the recovery was made at a time of severe financial depression.

The amount due from the permanently-settled landlords and tenants including Patia and Ekhrajat *mahal* was Rs. 7,31,099. When the sums were large payment by instalments was allowed, interest being charged on the deferred instalments. Certificate procedure had to be resorted to in some cases, viz. in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,991 due from the permanently-settled estates of North Balasore, of Rs. 3,537 due from Aul estate, of Rs. 1,212 due from Kalkala, of Rs. 1,263 due from Bishunpur, of Rs. 2,212 due from Marichpur, and of Rs. 3,534 due from Patia.

422. *Recovery in revenue-free areas.*—Before the order was passed to recover costs from the landlords and tenants of the revenue-free estates, the legal question of their liability to bear the costs was discussed at some length. Section 145 of the Orissa Tenancy Act directs that the expenses shall be recovered from the parties "except where a settlement of land revenue is being made". The petty revenue-free estates of Orissa lie for the most part intermingled with the temporarily-settled estates in which revenue was undergoing revision. The Board was advised by the Legal Remembrancer that revenue-free estates do not come within the exception mentioned in section 145(1) and that the expenses of settlement can be recovered from the landlords and tenants of such estates. It is indeed evident that revenue-free estates are not areas in which a settlement of land revenue is being made. (For the same reason also the rents of tenants were not settled under Chapter XI, Part II, but on the application of the parties under section 128.)

Government agreed with the Board, that revenue-free estates should bear the cost of survey and settlement in the same manner as permanently-settled estates.

For the purpose of recovering costs in the very small estates, which are frequently less than an acre, it was first proposed and sanctioned to sell the *khatians* for a price of 4 annas to those who wanted them. But it was later decided to make a regular recovery of costs at the rate of 8 annas per *khatian* to each occupant and an additional 4 annas per *khatian* from the landlord, and 8 annas for each copy of the *Khewat*. These latter rates were approved by Government. They were applied only to the smaller revenue-free areas. In villages consisting wholly of revenue-free land or in which there is more than 75 acres of such land the rates already passed for the permanently-settled estates of North Balasore were applied, viz., 12 annas per acre to the landlord and 10 annas to the tenants.

This discrepant treatment caused some discontent, as a man in a village containing less than 75 acres of revenue-free land paid very much less than a man with an equal area in a village where the revenue-free area was more than 75 acres. Accordingly it was decided to work out a fair acre rate for all revenue-free lands and apply it indiscriminately. The rate fixed for Balasore was Rs. 1-1-0 per acre, and this was applied in Blocks B and C, the landlord's contribution being 9 annas and tha *raiyat's*, 8 annas. For all petty revenue-free estates in Puri and Cuttack districts the rate was fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 per acre; divided between landlord and *raiyat* in the proportion of 11 annas to 9 annas. The higher rate for the latter two

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districts was justified by the greater proportion of plots per acre, which made the cost of the operations per acre heavier. In these revenue-free areas no distinction was made between cultivated and uncultivated lands and these rates were applied over all lands.

The amounts recovered from the landlords and tenants of the petty revenue-free estates (excluding Cuttack town) are shown below—

| | Rs. | a. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttack ... ... ... ... | 1,94,984 | 0 | 0 |
| Puri ... ... ... ... ... | 1,75,355 | 7 | 0 |
| Balasore ... ... ... ... | 1,31,264 | 1 | 6 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 5,01,603 | 8 | 6 |

Of the sum of Rs. 5,01,603-8-6 recovered Rs. 4,97,189-0-6 was paid voluntarily and Rs. 4,414-8-0 was realized by certificate procedure.

423. *Recovery in Balukhand khas mahal*—In Balukhand Government estate no regular recovery was made but Rs. 0-8-0 was charged for each copy of the *khatians* taken by the *raiyats*. In this way a sum of Rs. 87-8-0 was recovered.

424. *Recovery in Cuttack town*—In Cuttack town recovery was made from the tenants in the town *khas mahal*, and from landlords and tenants of the revenue-free esates. No costs were charged to the tenants of the cantonment *khas mahal* in view of the fact that it had been decided to enhance their rents by the agency of the Collector immediately after settlement. In the town *khas mahal* area 10 annas was charged for each *pattadari khatian* and 6 annas for each *darpattadari khatian*. In the revenue-free estates the usual acre rate would have been quite inadequate for the recovery of the cost actually incurred in the town area, and a special rate had to be applied, viz. Rs. 3-10-0 per acre of which Rs. 2 was borne by the landlords and Rs. 1-10-0 by the tenants.

The amounts recovered in Cuttack town *khas mahal* and in the revenue-free area of the town are as follows—

| | Estimated demand. | Recovered up to 31st March 1932 |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. P. | Rs. a. P |
| Khas mahal ... ... ... | 1,932 2 0 | 1,065 4 0 |
| Revenue-free area ... ... ... | 2,747 15 0 | 2,512 8 9 |

425 *Total recovery*—The total of all demands on private parties on account of settlement costs excluding costs of maintenance of boundary pillars is Rs. 12,33,856. Up to the end of March 1932, Rs. 12,19,309 has been recovered, of which Rs. 31,541 only has had to be recovered by certificate procedure. Rs. 297 has been written off.

426. *Estimate of the cost of the operations*—In the following estimate of the cost of the settlement, it has been assumed that the expenditure for the last year 1932-33 will be according to the budget esrimate, and that the dues outstanding from private parties will be recovered.

The original estimate submitted to Government in 1921 by the Director of Land Records and Surveys was that the settlement covering 6,925 square miles would involve a gross expenditure of Rs. 46,80,000 and a net expenditure of Rs. 42,12,000. In the estimate of receipt only court and process-fees, etc. were included but not the amount to be recovered as costs from the permanently-settled areas. This programme included the whole of the three districts with the exception of 1,000 square miles covered

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by the Khurda and Banki *khas mahals.* In 1927 a revised estimate including also the Khurda *khas mahal* made gross expenditure Rs.71,65,000 and net expenditure (after deducting not only miscellaneous receipts but also amounts recovered from landlords and tenants) Rs. 54,47,000. Experience showed that the original programme had under-estimated the costs as it was anticipated that the operation in Orissa would be much simpler than in Bihar, and no recognition had been made of the complicated procedure of rent and revenue settlement in the temporarily-settled area. Progress had also been retarded by the inexperience of the staff and the abnormal sickness in camps in the early years, and cost had been proportionately increased. The failure of the method of revision survey on blue prints of the Revision Settlement maps had caused additional expenditure. The number of plots had greatly increased and the number attested was 115 lakhs. It was not found possible to keep to the original programme of completing the survey and *khanapuri* in six seasons and a seventh season had to be added.

The Khurda *khas mahal,* the permanently-settled estates of Dompara, Madhupur and Darpan and the *jagir mahals* were eventually excluded, and the actual settlement which covered 6,278 square miles involved a gross expenditure of Rs. 63, 31,641 inclusive of Rs. 32,407 spent by this department on the work in Khurda *khas mahal.* The receipts of Rs. 19,27,764 include the amount recorved from private parties as costs to the extent of Rs. 12,33,856 and the rest on account of court and process-fees and other miscellaneous items. Government incurred a net expenditure of Rs. 42,85,389 on the settlement operations of the temporarily-settled estates a further sum of Rs. 32,407 on *kabuliat* work in Khurda, and Rs. 86,081 was contributed by Government as its one-fourth share in permanently-settled areas under original settlement.

At the Provincial Settlement the cost rate was Rs. 634* per square mile. The Revision Settlement cost only Rs. 211 per square mile, being a simpler operation. The cost rate of the present settlement is analysed in the following statement :—

| | Amount of expenditure | Incidence of cost per square mile. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| (*a*) Gross expenditure excluding amount spent on Khurda ... ... ... | 62,99,234 | 1,004 |
| Deduct receipts on account of court, process and other fees ... ... ... | 6,93,908 | ... |
| (*b*) Net expenditure on whole operation ... | 56,05,326 | 893 |
| (*c*) Amount spent on the permanently-settled and revenue-free areas. including Government contribution in areas under original settlement ... ... ... ... | 13,19,937 | 652 |
| (*d*) Amount spent on temporarily-settled area including Government lands ... ... | 42,85,389 | 1,008 |

The area under settlement covered about 115 lakhs of plots. The cost rate per 100 plots on gross expenditure is Rs. 55 and on net expenditure Rs. 49 only.

The revenue settlements brought an increase of 7 lakhs of rupees, exclusive of about half a lakh in Khurda *khas mahal.*

* Rs. 634 per a square mile was the gross direct rate in the temporarily-settled areas, i.e. not including indirect costs such as pension charges, tents, forms, stationery, and not deducting miscellaneous receipts, court-fees etc. The number of fields in a square mile was about 20 per cent more in the recent settlement.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### The Tenancy Law.

427. The Orissa Tenancy Act became law in 1913 after the last Revision Settlement. The new Act has, of course, been taken as the basis of the present record-of-rights. Much information has been obtained in the course of the operations about the practical working of the Act.

428. *Thani and Pahi raiyats.*—Mr. Maddox made an elaborate study of the incidents attaching to all the different classes of tenancy which he found existing in Orissa. Many of the distinctions which he described are of purely historical interest. In early times the *raiyats* were divided into the two main classes of *thani* or resident *raiyats* and *pahi* or non-resident *raiyats*. The *thani raiyat* clearly had an occupancy right, as Mr. Stirling in his minute on the land tenures of Orissa wrote that the landlord "has no shadow of a right to dispossess the *thani raiyat* from his land so long as he pays the rent demandable", The *pahi raiyat*, on the other hand, had no such position. In the settlement of 1836 the *thani raiyats* were given *pattas* showing their lands and rents, with the object of protecting them from illegal demands or dispossession. The local officers in that settlement were also anxious to grant *pattas* to the *pahi raiyats* and this was done in some parts. But the higher authorities expressly forbade this on the ground that the granting of a *patta* "creates a false and mischievous impression of a right of occupancy".

429. *The Twelve Years Rule.*—A very far-reaching change was effected in the tenancy law when Act X of 1859 introduced the principle that the possession of the same land for twelve years should automatically confer a right of occupancy. This new principle appears to have crept into the Act of 1859 as a mere after-thought, but it has continued to hold the field in all subsequent legislation.

The Beangal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) extended this principle much further by providing that any person who has continuously held land as a *raiyat* in any village for twelve years becomes a settled *raiyat* and that every settled *raiyat* shall have a right of occupancy in all lands held by him as a *raiyat* in the village. This part of the of Bengal Tenancy Act was extended to Orissa in 1891. It is also reproduced in the Orissa Tenancy Act. The old distinction between *thani* and *pahi raiyats* is thus obsolete. and the terms have not been used in this settlement.

430. *The Bengal Tenancy Act.*—Apart from the introduction of the twelve years' rule for acquisition of occupancy rights, Act X of 1859 merely re-enacted 'the provisions of law relating to delivery of *pattas* and adjustment of rates of rent and sought to prevent illegal exactions. The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act in 1885 was the next great step forward in the definition of the rights of tenants. The more important sections of this Act were extended to Orissa by various Government notifications between 1891 and 1896. In this way the Orissa *raiyat* obtained the benefits of the new principle regarding accrual of occupancy rights; occupancy *raiyats* were protected from ejectment for arrears of rent, and from enhancement of rents beyond certain limits; they were given the right to apply for commutation of produce rents, the rights of non-occupancy *raiyats* were also placed on a definite footing and the power of landlords to oust them and to enhance their rents was limited: the granting of proper rent receipts was made obligatory and all tenants were given the right to pay rent into court. In 1906 the sections about landlords' private lands and those about appointment of Common Managers were extended to Orissa.

Thus the bulk of the substantive law of landlord and tenant applicable to Bengal and Bihar had been extended to Orissa before the Revision Settlement. But "the sections already introduced were in certain important respects, ill-adapted to local conditions, For example there was no recognition of *bajyaftidars* and sub-proprietors. In Act X of 1859 and



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the connected Acts a very large number of defects and omissions were also brought to notice. More especially the provisions relating to the sale of tenancies were found to be inadequate . . . Provisions of law on the following important subjects either do not exist or are ineffective :— (*a*) making of improvements, (*b*) the acquisition by a landlord of a portion of a holding for building or other purposes, (*c*) the surrender and abandonment of holdings, and (*d*) contract and custom ". (Statement of objects and reasons.)

431. *Objects of the Orissa Tenancy Act.*—The Revision Settlement and the formation of a separate province of Bihar and Orissa brought into prominence the need for a self-contained code for Orissa. The objects and reasons of the Act were as follows :—" (1) To consolidate, simplify and rearrange the greater part of the statute law relating to landlord and tenant. (2) to restore to holders of sub-proprietary interests and of resumed (*bajyafti*) revenue-free lands the position which they held for nearly a century before the extension of certain provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, to the said districts, (3) to secure *raiyats* in the enjoyment of their existing rights, both statutory and customary, (4) to make a definite extension of the area held as private lands by proprietors and sub-proprietors, in consideration for the security of tenure to be afforded to their tenants in lands reclaimed from waste, (5) to improve the procedure for the recovery of rents due to proprietors and sub-proprietors, (6) to remove ambiguities, defects and anomalies which are known to exist in the present law, and (7) to prevent encroachment of lands over which communal rights exist".

432. *Security of raiyats.*—The security of the *raiyats* in their existing rights was mainly provided for by Chapter XVII and by section 61. The omission to extend section 178 of the Bengal Tenancy Act to Orissa had left in the hands of the *zamindars* a dangerous power to bar the acquisition of occupancy rights. Section 61, which is new and not to be found in the Bengal Tenancy Act, provided that when a *raiyat* has been cultivating waste land for four years he shall be deemed to have obtained the consent of the landlord, if the latter has not in the meantime applied to the Collector for his ejectment. This provision was found to be very necessary as " during the course of Revisional Settlement, it was found that a large majority of landlords were opposing the reclamation of waste lands . . . and where such reclamations had been made were endeavouring to deprive the cultivators of the fruits of their labour ".* The section also enabled the *raiyat* to approach the Collector for settling a fair rent on the reclaimed land. Mr. James's expectation that the new law would solve the problem satisfactorily appears to have been fulfilled.

The failure to extend to Orissa the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act relating to contract and custom had created an intolerable situation, as the landlords had, since 1906, adopted the device of getting *kabuliats* executed by their *raiyats* barring the accrual of occupancy rights on all kinds of lands. and the Legal Remembrancer held that, as section 7 of Act X of 1859 was still in force, there was no law in Orissa to prevent this. The enactment of section 232 has put this matter right.

433. *Protection of proprietors' private lands,*—The main principle which appears to have been in the minds of the framers of the Act is that while the *raiyats* should be guaranteed security of tenure in ordinary lands, including new lands reclaimed from waste, the areas protected from the accrual of occupancy rights should be extended and should be definitely fixed. Act X of 1859 had already provided that " *khamar*, *nijjote*, or *sir* lands belonging to the proprietor of the estate or tenure and let by him on a lease for a term or year by year " should be exempt from the accrual of occupancy rights. The Bengal Tenancy Act repeated this provision but applied it only to proprietors and not to tenure-holders.† This chapter of the Bengal

* Mr. James describes the trouble experienced on this account at Revision Settlement in paragraphs 75 and 76 of his report.

† It also varied the wording by introducing the words " held under a lease " in place of " let on a lease". This really restricted the landlord's power to bar occupancy rights *(see* the judgment of Macpherson J. in Tengaroo Sakul *versus* Chattu Bhar in Io P. L. T. at p. 575).

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Tenancy Act was not extended to Orissa until 1906. At the Provincial Settlement the question whether *nijjote* of tenure-holders should be recorded was discussed and the rights of proprietary tenure-holders to hold *nijjote* was recognized "according to custom and Act X of 1859". The attestation rules of 1899 laid down that "the real guide to whether land is *nijjote* or not will be the custom of the country by which *nijjote* is held to be the last settlement *nijjote* with the addition of such lands as the *zamindar* may have reclaimed from waste either by his own plough or by letting on *bhagchas* to a *raiyat* and for which no cash-rent has been paid". Such lands were only regarded as protected from accrual of occupancy right when they had been let out on a lease for a term or from year to year. The true "demesne" land was recorded as *nijjote*, the other land in possession of proprietors or sub-proprietors as *nijchas*.

In the Calcutta High Court in 1903 a ruling was given (I. C. L. J. 310) to the effect that sections 20 and 21 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (acquisition of occupancy rights) having been extended to Orissa, and section 116(protecting proprietor's private lands) not having been extended, section 6 of Act X of 1829 and its proviso, which correspond to section 116 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, had been repealed, and were no longer in force in Orissa, so that a *raiyat* could acquire a right of occupancy in *nijjote* lands as in other lands. On this being brought to the notice of Government, Chapter XI of the Bengal Tenancy Act was extended to Orissa in 1906. It defines private lands as lands cultivated by the proprietor himself for twelve years before the passing of the Act or cultivated lands recognized by village usage as proprietor's private land. Mr. James remarks that "when the Revision Settlement began, *raiyats* on the *nijchas* land were duly recorded as occupancy *raiyats*. The landlords objected very strongly, and stating that they knew nothing of the distinction made at the Provincial Settlement between *nijchas* and *nijjote*; claimed *nijchas* as their private land. In most cases, however, even if the lands had been originally their private lands, they had lost the advantage conferred by section 116 of the Bengal Tenancy Act by failing to comply with the provisions of that section . . . It is however, probable that in some cases in the 1897 settlement, landlords acquiesced in the *nijchas* entry, supposing that it stood for proprietor's private land. It was accordingly laid down under the Orissa Tenancy Act that proprietor's private lands should include all *nijchas* cultivated conti nuously by proprietors themselves from the 1897 settlement to the present Revision Settlement".

434. *Sections* 153 *and* 154.—The Orissa Tenancy Act makes a distinction between temporarily-settled estates and all othes estates. The latter are governed by section 153 which practically reproduces section 120 of the Bengal Act, while the former are provided for by section 154, according to which a rigid rule is laid down for determining what shall be regarded as proprietor's private lands,namely that all land that has been recorded as *nijjote* in the Revision Settlement and all land that has been recorded as *nijjchas* both in the Provincial and the Revisional Settlements, shall be proprietor's private land, and no other land in a temporarily-settled estate shall be so considered. The section also secures to sub-proprietors other than *tanki baheldars*, the right to hold privileged lands. The Act protects *nijjote* lands form accrual of occupancy rights on the same conditions as before. i. e. when held by a tenant on a lease for a term of years or from year to year (section 55).

The intention behind section 154 was that such lands should be recognized a *nijjote* as had been in cultivating possession of the landlords continuously since the Provincial Settlement. For this purpose the records of the Provincial and Revision Settlements were to be taken as conclusive evidence. This has resulted in much land being recorded as *nijjote* that has never actually been in cultivating possession of the landlords, as some powerful landlords succeeded at both the previous settlments in getting large areas recorded as *nijchas* that were really let out to tenants on produce-rents.

435. *Nijjote recorded at this settlement.*—The *goswara* of the present settlement shows that the total area under revenue-paying estates is 3 502,567 acres. The area recorded as *nijjote* is 118,250 acres, of which only 3,234

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acres are in the permanently-settled estates. The landlords have been recorded as in possession of 87,909 acres, *raiyats* on cash-rents have been recorded for 24,945 acres and *raiyats* on produce-rents for 5,397 acres. Apart from these an area of 99,514 acres has been recorded as landlords' *nijchas*. Thus the area actually recorded as in cultivating possession of the landlords is not far short of two lakhs of acres, the greater part of which is, however, *nijchas* and not *nijjote*. Broadly speaking, therefore, the intention in the minds of the authors of the Tenancy Act, that the landlords should be protected from the accrual of occupancy rights on a substantial portion of their lands has been amply fulfilled, Nevertheless these sections cannot be said to have worked entirely as their authors intended, From the debates in the Bengal Legislative Council at the passing of the Act in 1912 it appears that they envisaged the landlords as recognizing the tenants who cultivated the *nijjote* lands but taking the necessary precautions against their acquisition of occupancy rights. What has actually happened is that a large area of land which is actually under tenants has been recorded as in cultivating possession of the landlords, while nearly all the tenants who have succeeded in being recorded have been found to be entitled to occupancy rights.

436. *Working of the present law*:—It is apparent that the section has not worked in the manner anticipated. It was not imagined that the landlords would have much difficulty in barring the accrual of occupancy rights. But the section is naturally interpreted by the courts to mean that there must be some definite agreement between the landlords and the tenants, according to which the latter are holding for a definite term, and the latest pronouncement of the High Court of Patna in an appeal before a full bench consisting of Kulwant Sahay, Macpherson and Dhavle, JJ. is to the effect that there must be a registered lease (Tengaroo Sukul *versus* Chattu Bhar, 10 P. L. T., p 569). The actual practice in Orissa, however, is that no such definite agreement is enterd into. These lands are most commonly cultivated by tenants on produce-rents and there is generally a vague understanding in the minds of both parties that the tenants have not got occupancy rights (the idea still prevails that tenants on produce-rents have no occupancy rights, and this is also applied to so-called '*nijchas*' lands). The landlords have found that their contention that these tenants are not entitled to occupancy rights is untenable. Consequently the more powerful among them have resorted to wholesale suppression of the tenants on *nijjote* lands. Their anxiety to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights on *nijjote* lands is strengthened by the fact that the produce-rented tenant, as soon as he has had his occupancy right recorded, can go and apply for the commutation of his rent. The landlords are, therefore, afraid not only of losing their control of the *nijjote* lands but also of losing their produce-rents, Moreover in the case of cash-rented *raiyats* the acquistion of occupancy rights restricts the landlords' power to enhance rents. Consequently the more powerful landlords conducted relentless campaigns to prevent the tenants from obtaining *khatians* for the *nijjote* lands. The most conspicuous examples were the Utikan and Rattan estates. The *raiyats* themselves often betrayed a keen anxiety not to be given *khatians*, as they were afraid to incur the displeasure of the landlord. This section has thus been responsible for a great deal of friction.

Furthermore, the landlords who have actually gained protection are the powerful and unscrupulous ones who have been able to suppress the *raiyats*, while the small landlord has had to acquiesce in the accrual of occupancy rights on his *nijjote* lands. The former is generally wealthy and an absentee, while the latter may be a resident landlord who is keenly interested in the preservation of his produce-rented lands.

437. *Judicial rulings on occupancy rights in nijjote*:—Section 55(*a*), or the corresponding section 116 in the Bengal Tenancy Act, has been the subject of many conflicting decisions. These are very fully discussed in the judgment of Macpherson, J. in Tengaroo Sukul *versus* Chattu Bhar (10 P. L. T., p. 569), which has overruled a previous decision and established that "the law gives protection against accerual to a *raiyat* of a right of occupancy or non-occupancy in *zerait* only so long as the land is held under a lease for

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a term of years or under a lease from year to year, which lease must be registered. Nothing else can prevent a *raiyat* from acquiring such right in *zerait*. Even when the term of a lease expires and the lessee continues expressly or by implication in occupation as a *raiyat*, only a fresh lease of the kind specified in section 116 can prevent accrual of a right of occupancy under Chapter V".

In this judgment the ruling in Jagannath Das *versus* Janki Singh (3 P. L. T., p. 197), was distinguished. In this latter case their lordships of the Privy Council held that a lessee of *zerait*, who retained the land after the expiry of his lease in spite of the lessor's demand for possession at such expiry, had become a trespasser on his refusal to the demand for possession, and thus was not a tenant, so that he could not be a non-occupancy *raiyat*.

*Conclusion*.—From the a bove it will appear that the working of the Act has not been altogether satisfactory. The experience of this settlement points to the conclusion that the intention of the legislature to secure to the landlords an adequate amount of protected private lands would have been better achieved if the custom of the country had been taken into account, namely that, where the lands are held on produce-rents by tenants who on taking settlement have paid no *salami*, they are regarded as protected from the accrual of occupancy rights. The tenants themselves are accustomed to this system and it is in one respect convenient to them, as they can from time to time supplement their income by taking an extra plot of land on *dhulibhag* without having to pay any cash down.

438. *Sub-proprietors under the Act*.—The Orissa Tenancy Act does not recognize any distinction between different classes of sub-proprietary tenure-holder, except that by section 14 the right to transfer their tenures without tha consent of the landlords is denied to *sarbarakars* while being allowed to other sub-proprietors. The effect of the Act is to restore the sub-proprietors to their previous position, similar to that of a proprietor, with relation to the lands of their villages. Under section 154 the right to hold lands as their *nijjote* or private lands is allowed to sub-proprietors other than *tanki baheldars*.

Section 6(3) of the Act provides that every sub-proprietor shall be deemed to be a tenure-holder for the purposes of sections 14 to 29, 99, 100 and Chapter 16 and to be a permanent tenure-holder for the purposes of section 74.

Sections 14 to 20 are concerning transferability of tenures. According to section 15 (*i*) (*a*) sub-proprietors other than *sarbarakars* are entitled to transfer their tenures by sale, gift or exchange without the consent of their landlord. Transfers by *sarbarakars* are governed by section 16, i. e. the transferee has to apply for registration of the transfer profferring a fee amounting to 25 per cent of the consideration money or six times the annual rental, and on the refusal of the landlord he can appeal to the Collector for a decision on the question of transferability.

Section 99 bars a division of a sub-proprietary interest without the consent of the proprietor. For this purpose the Tenancy Act takes no account of the fact that the sub-proprietors are under engagement to pay revenue through the proprietors. Presumably, therefore, a subdivision, even if consented to by the proprietor, would not be binding against Government, as it is expressly with the permission of Government that the sub-proprietor enters into his engagement with the proprietor at time of revenue settlement. Cases were met with in the course of this settlement in which the sub-proprietary interests had been split up into such small amounts that the recognition of these separate interests would have affected the security of Government revenue. In such cases the subdivision was ignored for the purposes of revenue settlement, and a single *kabuliat* was taken as at last settlement. It is desirable that when applications are filed in the civil courts for partition of sub-proprietary interests, the interests of Government should be considered by the courts and partitions should not be made in such a way as to endanger the security of the revenue.



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By the application of Chapter 16, sub-proprietors are on the same footing as other tenure-holders as regards sale for arrears under decree.

Section 74, read with section 6(3) protects the sub-proprietor from ejectment for arrears of rent.

Section 250 further makes the sums payable by sub-proprietors to proprietors recoverable by the same procedure as arrears of agricultural rents.

Section 69 recognizes the registration of a sub-proprietor under section 14, or the recording of his name in a record-of-rights as rendering his receipt a sufficient discharge for rent.

439. *Bajyaftidars*—One of the criticisms of the Bengal Tenancy Act as extended to Orissa was that it did not recognize any distinction between the holders of resumed revenue-free lands (*bajyaftidars*) and ordinary tenants. Systematic enquiries into all claims to hold lands revenue-free were undertaken at the settlement of 1836—43 under Regulation XII of 1805 II of 1819 and XIV of 1825. When the claim to hold such lands revenue-fee was found invalid, the lands were resumed and assessed to revenue "Grants over 75 acres were made into separate estates, those of less extent being included in the revenue-paying estates and assessed at half or at full rates according as the grantee could or could not prove uninterrupted possession since the conquest . . . The rules were interpreted with great leniency, no attempt being made to assess the lands at anything like the real rates paid for similar lands in the vicinity, so that instead of paying full rates and half rates the resumed lands were assessed at from a half to an eighth of their letting value."* It appears to have been intended by the Government that this lenient assessment should only hold good for the 30 years term of the settlement (1837 to 1867 and it was expected that in course of time the *bajyaftidars* would become indistinguishable from the ordinary body of tenants. In the Governor's letter to the Board, dated 29 November 1836, it was written that it "seems certain that ere the period of the settlement now about to be made has expired all distinction between resumed *lakhiraj* and common *raiyati* lands will be lost". This expectation, however, has not been fulfilled. Mr. Maddox wrote that the *bajyaftidars* look upon themselves as proprietors rather than as tenants and indeed to this day often describe themselves as *lakhirajdars;* they form the village aristocracy and are most undesirable tenants as they do not generally cultivate the land themselves and are most remiss in the payment of rent.† Something of this spirit still exists and at the present settlement proprietors frequently put forward as a ground for lenient assessment to revenue the fact that they had a large number of these difficult tenants.

The history of *bajyafti* rents is described elsewhere. The definition of *bajyaftidar* given in section 3 of the Orissa Tenancy Act recognizes that their rents are not liable to be enhanced during the course of a settlement. This was recognized at the Provincial Settlement. Mr. Maddox found that they had by custom acquired the right to sell the whole or any part of their property. The right of free transfer has been recognized by the Orissa Tenancy Act for all *bajyaftidars* whether tenure-holders or *raiyats* [section 15 (1) (*c*) read with section 6 (*ii*)]. A fee of Rs 2 is payable to the landlord for registration of fhe transfer. Fixity of rent for the period of settlement and freedom of transfer subject only to a registration fee of Rs. 2. are th main privileges which differentiate the *bajyaftidar raiyat* from an ordinary occupancy *raiyat*. Section 95 (4) protects their right to sublet without the consent of the landlord, and section 56 (proviso) enables them to contract for rents on a level with those collected by ordinary occupancy *raiyats* from their under-*raiyts*, in spite of their own rents being on much lower level.

Mr, Maddox also observed that they could "plant trees, build houses, and exercise all ordinary proprietary rights ". The *bajyaftidars* still exercise the right to plant trees and to cut and appropriate the timber

*See Maddox's Report, paragraph 464
† Maddox's Report. paragraph 315.

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without the permission of the landlord. In some parts of Puri district *bajyaftidar* tenure-holders of Brahmin caste claimed exclusive right in the cocoanut and other trees standing on the holding of occupancy *raiyats* under them, and succeeded in proving that such a custom existed. They are also found to exercise the right to build houses on their lands as before. The question arises whether this custom is saved by section 237 of the Tenancy Act or whether it is inconsistent with, and so abolished by sections 27 and 29. The *bajyafti raiyat* is in the same position as other *raiyats* for the purposes of these two sections (section 6) and so is liable to ejectment if he uses the lands in a manner which renders it " unfit for the purposes of the tenancy ". In view of the distinctive origin of the *bajyafti raiyat* (who is really a sort of "failed" proprietor) I think it must be held that the " purposes of his tenancy " should not exclude the building of houses in the exercise of a customary right.

440. *Transferability of occupancy holdings*—The question of the right of the occupancy *raiyat* to transfer his holding has been set at rest as regards the temporarily-settled area by section 31 of the Orissa Tenancy Act. In the Provincial Settlement this was a matter of controversy. Mr. Stirling in 1821 wrote that he had been unable to discover any instances of a *raiyat* selling or mortgaging his lands. But Mr. McPherson (now Sir Hugh McPherson), as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of Puri at the Provincial Settlement, observed that " the transfer of *thani* rights had become a matter of every-day Occurrence . . . There was, however, always a tacit admission that the landlord's consent was legally necessary to such a transfer, and this was expressed in the shape of a fee, usually amounting to two annas per rupee of purchase-money, paid when the new purchaser applied to have his name entered in the *zamindar's* rent roll ". Other Assistant Settlement Officers gave conflicting opinions on the transferability of *thani* rights, some of which are quoted by Mr. Maddox. Mr. Taylor appears to have summed the matter up correctly when he said that " *thani* lands are sold without the *zamindar's* consent but the *zamindar* refuses to record mutation without the usual fees though he will take the rent from anyone who brings it ".

441. *Introduction of section* 31.—The Revision Settlement brought this whole question into prominence. By the Revision Settlement rules the consent of the landlord was made necessary to the entry of the name of the purchasing *raiyat*. Mr. McPherson, in 1908 gave the opinion that if it had not been for the advent of the Revision Settlement a custom of transfer with the landlord's consent would probably have been evolved. The landlords had, however, begun to charge the most exorbitant prices for the purchase of their consent, and it had clearly become advisable to make the law on the subject definite, either by prohibiting transfer altogether or by allowing it and fixing a definite rate for the transfer fee payable to the landlord. Mr. McPherson recommended the latter course, and supported Mr. Taylor's suggestion that the limit of the fee should be 25 per cent of the consideration money. He also considered that the landlord should be able to refuse to have as tenant a transferee to whom he objects for good and sufficient reason.

442. *Working of section* 31.—Section 31 of the Orissa Tenancy Act gave effect to these recommendations. The section, as it stands, has not worked smoothly and in the light of the experience gained since its introduction some amendment is clearly necessary.

The main sources of trouble are (1) under-statement of the consideration money by the tenants, leading to the imposition of arbitrary charges by the landlords in retaliation ; and (2) abuse of power by the landlords in holding up the applications for registration beyond the period of limitation.

The most obvious remedy for the former evil would be to make the rent of the land transferred, and not the consideration money, the basis for calculating mutation fees. This is open to possible objection on the ground that in the case of transfer of the part of a holding the rent could only be conveniently assumed to be proportionate to the area, which might

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not in every case be equitable and secondly that it might act as an incentive to the landlords to enhance rents unduly. The system of calculating the fees on the basis of consideration money, however, works very unsatisfactorily, and a change is desirable.

443. *Rate of registration fees.*—The question of reducing the scale of mutation fees by half has recently been raised in an amendment bill. This is a very controversial matter, and largely a matter of opinion. I am personally inclined to think that the present scale is too high. It has ben calculated by one of my predecessors that the sums taken by landlords as mutation fees amount to at least 6 to 8 per cent of their rental, and according to the present practice this remains unassessed to land revenue. It was observed at the Revision Settlement that the *zamindars* who had previously taken no steps to interfere transfers suddenly began to demand exhorbitant prices for the purchase of their consent. A, somewhat similar tendency was noticed at this settlement in permanently-settled estates, where the landlords, taking their cue from section 31, have begun to charge at the rate of 25 per cent of the consideration money. In some areas, notably the Ekhrajat *mahal*, this has caused much friction.

444. *Proposed legislation.*—To defeat the present practice of holding up application for registration, an amendment bill of 1929 proposed that it should be made compulsory for the landlords to give receipts in a prescribed form for the application for recognition, and if they do not consent, to record their reason for refusal. A penalty is provided for non-compliance. Such a provision, if duly enforced, would solve this problem. The Collectors would have to take active steps to enforce it.

Many Assistant Settlement Officers have suggested the extension of the period of limitation to three years, in order to make it more difficult for the landlords to suppress the applications until the period is over. This would probably discourage the practice to some extent, but the long period of limitation is otherwise inexpedient, and some more direct remedy seems necessary.

445. *Effect of allowing transfer.*—It was apprehended in some quarters that the comparative freedom of transfer newly granted to the *raiyat* might cause the ruin of the ordinary cultivator by the passing of lands into the hands of money-lenders and outsiders. The figures collected at this settlement show that this has not been fulfilled. A few isolated cases were noticed, in which village lands were passing into the hands of money-lenders or powerful *raiyats*, but there is no general tendency for the ordinary *raiyat* to be denuded of his lands.

It was held by the Commissioner of Orissa in 1919 that this section did not apply to sales in execution of mortgage decrees. It has been held, however, by the High Court of Patna (2 P. L. J., p. 476) that the correct procedure in cases in which it is desired to put up for sale an occupancy right in execution of a decree on a mortgage, is to allow the sale to go through and then for the purchaser to apply to the landlord under section 31 for registration of the transfer. If he refuses to do so the purchaser should then apply to the Collector, who will decide whether there is sufficient cause for the landlord's objection.

446. *Extension of section 31 to permanently-settled areas.*—The permanently-settled estates were excluded from the operation of section 31 as there was no sufficient information regarding them before the legislature. The customs prevalent in these estates have been particularly investigated at this settlement in order to supply the information that was then lacking. The position found closely resembles that described by Mr. Maddox in paragraph 321 of his report with regard to Orissa as a whole, and there is the same difficulty in deciding whether the fees charged by the landlords are in return for their consent, or merely for recording the transferee in their *sheristas*. Refusal to recognize a transferee is almost unheard of, although a few cases were reported from the Kanika estate. The permanently-settld landlords, however, have since the passing of the Tenancy Act adopted the practice of charging 25 per cent of the consideration money

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for recording transfers of ordinary *raiyati* holdings, and this is generally regarded as a fee taken for granting consent to the transfer. On the other hand, when rent-free holdings are transferred the fee for recording the transferee is generally a small fixed charge of Rs. 2 per *kebala*. Those small fixed charges must, I think, be regarded as mere fees for registering the transfers, and not as implying that the landlord has a right to refuse consent.

As the permanently-settled landlords have now practically come into line with the practice in the temporarily-settled estates, and as they almost invariably consent to the transfer of *raiyati* holdings, I think it is time that section 31 of Tenancy Act should be applied to those estates. It is desirable that the law on this subject should be clearly defined, as if this is not done it will become extremely difficult for courts to decide whether in any particular case a custom of transferability has actually matured owing to the landlord having for a sufficient length of time never exercised his right to rufuse consent. There should also be a limit to the power of the landlord to demand mutation fees. The application of section 31 will substitute a clear-cut law for the obscurities of custom. The landlords themselves can have no real grievance if, in those very rare cases in which they may desire to refuse consent, the transferee is allowed to appeal to the Collector to arbitrate on the matter, nor can they complain if a fair scale of fees is prescribed by law.

447. *Tanki Baheldars*—The *tanki baheldars*, who are practically confined to Puri district, have been given the status of sub-proprietors under the Act but the privilege of holding *nijjote* lands is not extended to them.

Section 15 recognizes their right to transfer their tenures without the consent of their landlords. But in other respects their position is practically that of an ordinary permanent tenure-holder, with fixity of rent. They are governed by section 99, which prevents them from subdividing their tenures without the consent of the landlord. The *tanki baheldars* consider this a great grievance, as it enables the landlord to sue the entire body of tenure-holders when a single co-sharer, holding separately but not recognized as separate by the landlords, defaults for a small sum.

448. *Defect in section* 67—It is pointed out elsewhere that under section 67 (3), as it now stands, a landlord is not liable to a fine for any neglect on the part of his agent to deliver receipts in the proper form to his tenants. The sub-section runs "*such landlord or agent, as the case may be*, shall be liable to a fine". This materially weakens the control which the Collector can exercise over the landlords in this matter. It would be equitable to make the landlord liable for the failure of his agent to grant proper receipts, as it is clearly the landlord's duty to see that his agents do this. An amendment of this section is therefore recommended.

449. *Sub-proprietors*—The multiplication of the numbers of co-sharers in the sub-proprietary tenures through inheritance has given rise to very acute difficulties. As far back as the year 1831 Mr. Ricketts, the Collector of Balasore, foresaw that the application of the ordinary law of inheritance to these tenures would lead to numerous evils and pointed out that under the Mahratta rule a *makaddami* or *sarbarakari* tenure descended to a single heir. With their multiplication the tenure-holders become impoverished and the *zamindar* finds rent collection increasingly difficult. Disputes and litigation between the co-sharers are inevitable, and the *raiyits* are harassed by demands for rent from several individual co-sharers. When a holding is transferred the unfortunate purchaser has to approach each individual sub-proprietor for recognition as a tenant and is very rarely successful in securing recognition by them all. The *zamindars* and their agents take advantage of the plurality of sub-proprietors, when they obtain decrees for arrears of rent, by levying blackmail on the individual co-sharers for exempting their moveable property from attachment. (The power which the law gives to the decree-holder to proceed against any one of the judgment-debtors at his option supplies the *zamindars* with a dangerous weapon of which they generally make effective use. This abuse of power was observed to be particularly rife in Kotdesh.) It is no uncommon thing to



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find money-lenders purchasing shares in sub-proprietary tenures and by withholding payment of rent allowing the tenure to go to auction sale for arrears, then setting up a *benamidar* to purchase it outright.

A remedy for some of these evils is already provided by section 104 of the Tenancy Act, which enables the District Judge on application by the Collector or by a co-sharer, to appoint a Common Manager. This, however can only be done in the event of serious dispute between the co-sharers, and in practice it is found that the section is not often resorted to, owing perhaps to the procedure being cumbersome. It would be advisable in my opinion to give wider scope to the power to appoint Common Managers in the case of sub-proprietary tenures, and to place it in the hands of the Collector, who is in a good position to judge when this measure has become necessary. It should be within the power of the Collector to appoint a Common Manager in any case in which the evils described above have become really serious. It will be recalled that the appointment of Common Managers was given to the Collector by the Bengal Lagislative Council when it passed the Bill in March 1912, but this section was altered by the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council so as to transfer this power to the District Judge.

450. *Law relating to embankments.*—The Flood Committee of 1928 has recommended more active control of embankments and far-reaching alterations of the law relating to these. At present the main provisions of law by which Government can control private embankments are section 4 of Act 32 of 1855 and section 6 read with section 76 of Act II of 1882. The former enables the Superintendent of Embankments in case of necessity to take over charge of any embankment or to order the removal of a private embankment. The latter enables Government to notify any area within which no new embankment can be erected or obstruction to the flow of water created. Such notifications were first issued in 1894 to apply to the areas traversed by some of the rivers of Balasore, and many other tracts have since been notified in the three districts. By these notifications the erection of embankments beyond a certain height is prohibited in the tract within a certain distance from the river banks. At the provincial Settlement it was apprehended that a strict enforcement of the notifications in North Balasore would throw a large area out of cultivation. This, however, does not appear to have happened. There were some complaints from proprietors that lands had gone out of cultivation owing to interference by officers of the Public Works Department, but on investigation the complaints were found to be groundless except as regards a small area in one village. The changes in the law recommended by the Flood Committee are in the direction of more effective control by Government of embankments and in particular it is suggested that the whole of deltaic Orissa should for the present be notified as a prohibited area under Act II of 1882. One of the difficulties which the more active interference with embankments must raise is that of compensating those persons whose interests are damaged by such interference. The sort of wholesale removal of harmful embankments which the Flood Committee proposes, while beneficial on the whole, must inevitably reduce the productivity of considerable areas of land. Section 7 of Act 32 of 1855 already provides some machinery for claiming compensation, but there is no convenient legal procedure by which a large body of tenants could obtain redress in the shape of reduction of rents. Each tenant would presumably have to sue his landlord separately for reduction of rent on the ground of decrease in the productive power of the land. In the temporarily-settled estates it would not be so difficult for Government to make some arrangement with the proprietors by which they should agree to a reduction of revenue while at the same time reducing the tenants' rents. * But in the permanently-settled estates where revenue is low and fixed in perpetuity, and in the revenue-free estates, where there is no revenue at all, the problem is more complicated. There the need is more likely to be felt for some provision of law by which the rents of tenants in a particular tract could be revised by an expeditious and inexpensive procedure without the necessity of a regular survey and settlement.

* The 7th clause of the *kabuliyat* prevents the proprietors from claiming remission of revenue as of right in the event of the abandonment of a public embankment.

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451. *Position of non-agricultural holdings.*—The question whether rents of non-agricultural holdings are liable to be settled under the Tenancy Act was raised at several points during the settlement. It is clear that in any area which has not been excluded from the Act, all occupants of land who are "tenants" under the Act are liable to have their rents settled by the Revenue Officers. Some tenants in Cuttack town tried to impugn the validity of the settlement of rents of *chandnadars* and *bajyaftidars* in the urban area, and referred to High Court rulings on the point. These rulings, however, were under the Bengal Tenancy Act, whereas *chandnadars* and *bajyaftidars* are peculiar to Orissa and are specifically recognized by the Orissa Tenancy Act. Moreover the area in question is temporarily-settled. Section 119 of the Tenancy Act requires that the rents of all tenants should be resettled at the time of resettlement of revenue and the expression "all tenants" must include *chandnadars* and *bajyaftidars*. *Chandnadars* are, of course, essentially non-agricultural tenants and *bajyaftidars* also by their definition in the Act are not precluded from being non-agricultural. It is clearly desirable that in temporarily-settled areas the revenue authorities at time of revenue settlement should have power to resettle the rents of the tenants under the proprietors and some inconvenience is caused by the fact that many tenants in urban areas are *pattadars*, whose rents cannot be touched by the revenue authorities. From this point of view it would be convenient if *chandna* status could be given to all non-agricultural tenants in temporarily-settled estates and their rents fixed at time of revenue settlement. There are, however, disadvantages in the application of the Tenancy Act to urban areas. *Chandnadar's* rent cannot be enhanced during the term of the settlement, i. e. for 30 years and those of settled *raiyats*, a few of whom are found in the town, can only be enhanced after fifteen years by a small proportion. The letting value of land in a town, however, may fluctuate rapidly. The Tenancy Act requires the revenue authorities to resettle the rents of those non-agricultural tenants but sets forth principles of enhancement which are really suitable to agricultural holdings only. In urban holdings the proper ground for enhancement of rent is the increase in the selling and letting value of land in the area. This point causes no difficulties in the case of *chandnadars* to whom Chapter V is not applicable. But when urban holdings have *bajyafti* or *sthitiban* status the enhancement of rent is apparently governed by the principles of sections 34 and 35 which are not really suitable. In order to make the Act logically consistent it should be provided that no purely urban holdings can retain the status of *bajyafti* or occupancy *raiyats*, or alternatively that principles for the enhancement of the rents of such holding should be laid down.

By the application of the Act to Cuttack town the statutes in the urban area are somewhat confused. Some tenants are *pattadars* or lease-holders, governed by the Transfer of Property Act, while others have various statuses under the Tenancy Act—*chandnadars*, *bajyaftidars* or settled *raiyats*. The question of jurisdiction on rent questions will depend on the status. It would appear that there is much to be said for excluding such urban areas from the Act. But as regards the temporarily-settled estates this would render revenue settlement more difficult, and it has to be borne in mind that the exclusion of the areas would not affect the rights that have just been recorded under this settlement, as these are saved by section 22(2).

The question arose whether those non-agricultural holdings recorded with status *gharbari* in permanently-settled estates can have their rents settled on an application under section 128. The status *gharbari* was given to holdings containing the homesteads of non-agriculturists and implies that the occupant is not a tenant under the Tenancy Act and therefore his rent does not appear to be liable to be settled under section 128.* I think that some sort of *chandna* status should be open to non-agricultural tenants in the permanently-settled estates as to their counterparts in the temporarily-settled estates, not of course as implying that their rents should be settled at the time of revenue settlement, but that they should be recognized as tenants under the Act and their rents be liable to be dealt with under section 128.

* The practice regarding these holdings in the Collectorates is not uniform. In Cuttack the Deputy Collectors do not entertain rent suits for such holdings but in Puri and Balasore they do.

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452. *Rights in trees.*—On this subject Mr. P. T. Mansfield I. C. S., has written as follows:—

"Inquiries were made by Attestation Officers into the prevailing practice with regard to trees growing in tenants holdings. This is a matter which the Tenancy Act leaves to custom. In the first block, as trees are not usually in Orissa a prolific cause of disputes as in Bihar, it was felt to be better to let sleeping dogs lie, and therefore the rules drawn up by Mr. Toplis did not provide for detailed entries of the rights in trees. These rules were followed in the main for the first four blocks; though the rule was that if any third Person (other than landlord or tenant) were in possession of the tree, an entry to that effect should be made, though even in such cases it did not necessarily imply that he was in possession to the exclusion of the landlord. The usual (but not universal) custom is that the landlord and tenant each have some share in the fruit and or timber and no one else and from Block E onwards the rule was modified, Thenceforward if any third person (other than the actual cultivator of the plot and the immediate rent receiver) had a share in the fruit or timber, or if the actual cultivator had no share in either, detailed entries were to be made, specifying completely the exact shares in fruit and timber. Otherwise no entry was to be made. Thus, in all the blocks, the absence of any entry as to possession will indicate that no third person has any share; it will also indicate in the last three blocks that the cultivator has got some share; but an entry of one or more person's pessession with regard to a tree will not indicate that he or they are in exclusive possession of the fruit and timber, unless the entry accounts exhaustively and specifically for the fruit and the timber; and such exhaustive entries were not as a rule made anywhere except in the above mentioned cases in Blocks E to G."

Although the practice varies I think it is a fairly general idea that the ordinary occupancy *raiyat* has the right to take the fruit of trees growing on his holding, but not to cut the timber or even to appropriate it when it dries up. But whereas some landlords exercise their right to the timber, others in practice never interfere and may be regarded as having lost such rights as they ever may have possessed. Those who do exercise their rights generally do so by charging fees representing one-half or one-quarter of the value of the timber, but some of them charge nominal fees of 4 or 8 annas per tree. It is also commonly found that timber of trees on homestead lands is appropriated freely by the raiyats. Bamboos in Orissa are taken by the tenants, Some landlords have tried to take advantage of the ruling in the Patna High Court in the case of Maharaja Sir Rameswara Singh Bahadur *versus* Basudeb Singh (P. L. J. VI, p. 127) according to which bamboos come within the definition of timber, but this does not appear to give the landlords the right to take bamboos in contravention of the local custom.

Generally it is conceded that trees can be cut without permission when required for communal purposes such as cremation.

453. *Bajyaftidars* are on a different footing from ordinary *raiyats* and have full rights in trees. Brahmin *baheldars* and privileged tenure-holders in many cases appropriate the fruit and timber of cocoanut trees, and in Puri of *polang* trees, even on the holdings of *raiyats*.

It has been proposed in an amendment Bill of 1929 to define the rights of landlords and tenants more clearly in the Act, While clearness is of course an advantage, the prevalent customs are so diverse that a law that fits all localities would be difficult to frame, and the result would probably be to create considerable friction. The experience of this settlement has shown that friction over rights in trees is not common.

454. *The Amendment Bill of 1929.*—The Orissa Tenancy Amendment Bill introduced by Babu Lingraj Misra in 1929, has already received passing mention. Mr. P. J. Scotland, as Settlement Officer, gave his opinion on many of its provisions, and in my remarks below I have very largely reproduced his ideas.

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It is difficult to understand the proposal to give sub-proprietary status to *shikmi zamindars* in permanently-settled and revenue-free areas. I have never come across this status in these areas, and the very definition of sub-proprietor would exclude any tenure-holder not in the temporarily-settled area.

The proposal to make *rafa tankidars* tenure-holders by statute takes on a different aspect since the latest High Court ruling has declared that they can be either tenure-holders or *raiyats*. In this settlement we have been guided by this ruling, and by the statuses recorded at last settlement. The *rafa tankidars* might appear to have some grievance, as in origin they are very similar to *bajyaftidars*, but the Tenancy Act gives them no special privileges. They are, however, only confined to the Khurda area, and the experience of this settlement does not suggest that their interests are in any real danger. The specific designation of *rafa tankidars* has been maintained in the record-of- rights.

The proposal to confer the right of free transfer on *sarbarakars* has no very valid ground. As far back as 1839 it was decided that they had no such right, and although in most respects the distinctions between different classes of sub-proprietors have disappeard, the right of the *sarbarakar* to transfer his tenure has never been recognized.

One grievance which is felt by *sarbarakars* in common with all holders of non-transferable tenures, is that the changing of mutation fees at six times the rental is a very heavy imposition. The prices obtained for such tenures are low and rents are high in proportion to the assets, and it frequently happens that six times the rental is a larger sum than the consideration money of the sale. There is a strong case for lowering this rate.

The question whether rent suits should be tried by revenue or by civil mutation fees have already been discussed elsewhere as also has the suggestion to define the law about rights in trees.

With regard to the proposal to allow co-sharer tenants to open separate accounts, there is no doubt a great deal to be said for protecting the co-sharer tenant from being proceeded against for the default of another co-sharer, but there are practical difficulties, and it would be advisable to wait and see how the provision has worked in other parts of the province where it has been introduced.

The questions affecting transfer of occupancy rights and the scale or courts is a matter of controversy. The present system of giving them to the revenue courts seems to command general approval, and I do not see sufficient reason for a change.

Clause 15 of the 1929 Bill aimed at the protection of parties who are not defaulters from harassment by decree-holders, and proposed that it should be compulsory to proceed first against the land of the defaulter. The present law by which the decree-holder can proceed against the moveables of any judgment-debtor is commonly used as a vehicle of blackmail and oppression and there is something to be said for an amendment of this law.

455. *Miscellaneous points.*—I add a few miscellaneous points concerning the Tenancy Act.

Section 78, which makes it necessary for the landlord to bring suits for recovery of produce-rent within a year, has been effective in saving the tenants from harassment.

Sections 79 and 80, providing for appraisement and division of produce by the Collector are not very much used. In five years the yearly average is found to be 66 division cases in Cuttack and 18 in Balasore. In Puri the average was 23 from 1924 to 1927, but in the next year there were 60 cases and in 1928-29 there were 237 cases. This abnormal rise may be attributed to the friction arising from the institution of commutation cases, which were encouraged by the settlement. In the same district an even more striking increase is found in the notices of abandonment under section 98 in that year, which were 651 in number.



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Section 85, affording protection against *abwabs*, is very little used The realization of *abwabs* is practically confined to the powerful landlords, whose tenants are afraid to institute proceedings against their landlords In order to render the section effective it is advisable to give the Collector power to start proceedings on his own motion.

The so-called power of private distraint was given to the Orissa *zamindars* under the Act (Chapter 13). It does not appear that it is very much used, and the proportion of rent suits does not show any decline. Probably the procedure under the Act and Board's Rules is too cumbersome to attract the landlords. The chapter of the Act appears to have done neither much harm nor much good.

A point in the procedure for rent suits which has caused some grievance. is that under section 224 (3) the unrecognized purchasers of occupancy rights cannot release the holdings from attachment by payment of money into Court. In view of what has been neted above concerning recognition of transferees, I think this power should be extended to the purchasers,

In section 211 (1) of the Act the words "and in which such record is maintained" appear inappropriate, as they apparently imply that continuous maintenance of records which has been abandoned in Orissa.

456. *Rents for special crops:*—The Tenancy Act does not recognize that the growing of a special crop should be a valid reason for an enhancement of rent (sections 34 and 35). Many cases were detected at this settlement in which very high rents had been imposed on lands on which valuable crops such as sugar or *pan* had been introduced. In one case in the Motri estate the landlords, instead of enhancing the rent, levied a sort of water-rate on the lands growing sugar, purporting to be in return for the privilege of irrigating the fields from tanks and *jores*. It may be said that in economic theory the additional charge for growing a special crop is not rent for the land but a tax on the crop. Whatever it may be called, I think it would be expedient to place the practice on a legal footing and bring it within the control of the courts, To forbid it altogether is to destroy the landlord's incentive to encourage and assist the cultivation of valuable crops.

457. *Pasture problem.*—The problem of providing adequate grazing ground for the cattle of the province has recently engaged the attention of Government. The Cattle Committee of 1925 touched upon this subject and gave the opinion that increase of grazing lands alone would not remedy the existing condition of the cattle, as even with sufficiency of pasture lands grass is deficient during the hot season. The Cuttack Agricultural Farm has been making interesting experiments in the cultivation of fodder crops, which if introduced on a sufficient scale would go far to solve this problem. In the debate which took place on this subject in the Legislative Council in February 1926 attention was drawn to the difficulty of setting aside adequate grazing grounds in densely populated and highly cultivated districts where practically all available land is under cultivation. This is particularly apparent in the irrigated area in the centre of Cuttack district, where almost every available acre is cultivated in order to provide for the needs of a very dense population. The Settlement Officer was instructed to make enquiry during settlement on the present position in Orissa, and particularly in the permanently-settled estates.

458. *Clause 8 of the kabuliyat.*—In the temporarily-settled tract it is possible for Government to exercise some control over reserved lands as the *kabuliats* executed by the proprietors at each revenue settlement include a clause by which they bind themselves to allow no encroachment on these lands. At the present settlement this clause has been made more stringent by adding the obligation to report all encroachments to the Collector. Some objection was raised to this addition by the Orissa Landholders' Association but Government did not see fit to alter the clause, as it does not impose any unreasonable burden on the landlord,

459. *Khatians of reserved lands.*—The plots which the temporarily settled landlords thus bind themselves to preserve are shown in a schedule to

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the *kabuliyat*. Following the example of the Provincial and Revisional Settlements, at this settlement the plots reserved for grazing and other purposes were entered in separate *khatians*. The methods adopted in the last two settlements are described by Mr. James in paragraphs 77 to 81. At the Provincial Settlement the Assistant Settlement Officers selected in each village a few large fields suitable for grazing and entered them in a separate *khatian* on which they had to get the signatures of some of the leading *raiyats* and of the landlord and his agent. Plots containing tanks used for drinking purposes were treated similarly. The clause referred to above was inserted in the *kabuliyat*, not without some objection from the landlords.

The plots thus recorded as reserved in the Provincial Settlement were again so recorded in the Revision Settlement, except that where it was found that these were actually unsuitable for reservation, exchanges were effected and other suitable land reserved by order of the Collector. Some additional plots were also reserved for grazing, these being generally cattle paths leading to the grazing grounds (*godandas*). Mr. James reports that " practically every reserved plot had been partly cultivated but the encroachments were in nearly all cases very small in extent. The *zamindar* is possibly in these cases liable to have his *kabuliat* cancelled, but the penalty is so heavy that it cannot be enforced. It is obviously desirable that these lands should be protected; but if this is to be done the Collector needs to be empowered to eject trespassers by a summary proceeding ". It was originally proposed in the Orissa Tenancy Bill of 1912 to give such powers to Collectors: but it was finally decided to leave the question for fuller consideration at the next revision of the revenue settlement.

460. *Present position*,—The position found at the present settlement is practically the same as that described by Mr. James. Every effort has been made to record sufficient areas as reserved for grazing. The area reserved has been increased to 145,991 acres, * and now represents 5½ per cent of the total area of the temporarily-settled tract, and a very large proportion of this is reserved for grazing purposes. This was effected by recording all the old reserved plots again as *rakhit* except when unsuitable and by persuading the landlords to consent to reserve more plots where grazing ground was inadequate. A standard of 5 per cent at least of the total village areas was aimed at. The landlords were often unwilling to consent, as they wanted to retain all available waste land for settlement with *raiyats*.

It was observed that the tendency for all reserved plots to be gradually encroached upon continued in all parts, and there were some peculiarly flagrant cases. The difficulty of dealing with these encroachments was brought clearly into prominence in the course of this settlement. As. Mr. James remarked, the penalty of cancelling the *kabuliyat* is too extreme for ordinary use, although in fact it has been put into force very recently in a particularly bad case. The encroachments which came to light through the new survey were reported to the Collectors for action. About 700 such cases were reported in Cuttack district alone.

461. *Procedure for dealing with encroachers*.—The method generally used by the Collectors is prosecution of the encroaching cultivator under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code. This is, of course, an indirect method. By the infliction of a fine the encroacher is punished for cultivating the reserved land and discouraged from continuing to cultivate it. The mere threat of such action is generally effective. The legal position, however, is somewhat complicated in those cases in which the *raiyat* has been cultivating the land for four years. The opinion has been expressed by the Legal Remembrancer that under section 61 of the Orissa Tenancy Act the *raiyat* will have acquired an occupancy right even if the land is *rakhit*. It has further been held by the Hon'ble High Court of Patna that the remedy of Government should not be taken by criminal process in a case where the encroacher has been recorded as having an occupancy right in the land encroached upon. An order of the District Magistrate of Balasore

* This is exclusive of 4,278 acres recorded as *rakhit* in the permanently-settled estates. It also does not include cremation grounds, which are now recorded in the *sarbasadharan khatian*. At Provincial Settlement the area recorded as reserved exclusive of cremation grounds, was 107,500 acres.

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directing the prosecution of an encroacher was quashed on this ground (Criminal Revision no, 23 of 1926.) If this is the state of the law, an act which is in itself a crime is not punishable after a lapse of four years—a curious exception to the fundamental principle that no limitation is applicable to criminal cases. It appears to me, however, that section 251 of the Orissa Tenancy Act is sufficient to exempt reserved lands from the operation of section 61 and to save them from the accrual of occupancy rights. If so, this difficulty does not arise. Nevertheless I do not think that the use of section 290 of the Penal Code is a very satisfactory method of dealing with these encroachments. It has been held that the landlord cannot be prosecuted as an abettor, if he has not actually settled the land with the encroaching tenants,

Another method which is occasionally tried by the Collectors is to call upon the landlord to evict the trespasser by suit. This device has not had very satisfactory results, The Collector of Balasore has recently tried it and has reported that it is not effective.

462. *Proposed legislation*—I therefore think that it is advisable to give power to the Collectors to eject encroachers by summary proceedings, The provisions of Chapter XA of the Orissa Tenancy Bill, 1912. as amended by the Select Committee, appear to be adequate, except that while evicting a trespasser the Collector should have power to impose a fine not only on the trespasser but on the landlord who by his negligence or connivance has allowed the encroachment. It may also be noted that the term *sarbasadharan* in that chapter is not now appropriate, as the term *rakhit* has been used for reserved lands at this settlement.

463. *Reserved tanks.*—At this settlement the *rakhit khatian* was used for recording, besides grazing grounds, water channels and tanks, where these were reserved, but not cremation grounds (these were placed in the *sarbasadharan khatians*). At the Provincial Settlement tanks used for drinking purposes were included in the list of reserved plots, "but there was some difficulty in reserving these without interfering with the proprietor's right of fishery". At this settlement also an effort has been made to effect the reservation of a sufficient number of suitable tanks, The consent of the landlords was taken for reservation of new tanks. The landlords are generally reluctant to consent to reservation unless they are given an assurance that their rights of fishery are not to be interfered with. The recording of a tank as reserved, however, does not imply any alteration in any fishery rights which may have existed from before. It implies that the villagers have a right to use the water for drinking purposes.

464. *Reserved lands in permanently-settledestate.*—The problem of pasture lands takes on a different complexion in the permanently-settled estates, where the proprietors do not execute fresh *kabuliyats* for the term of the settlement. A few of the killa proprietors have in fact given their consent to the recording of certain areas as reserved. In killa Aul this had been done at last settlement and the same area, 2,905 acres, was again recorded as reserved, the landlord not agreeing to the reservation of any additional area. In Sukinda, 1,243 acres have been reserved and in *Chhedra* 130 acres. In the Ekhrajat *mahal* lands had been recorded as reserved in previous settlements, and this was again done, an area of 3,916 acres being recorded. No lands were so recorded in any other estate. The general custom in the permanently-settled estates is to allow cattle to graze quite freely on all available waste lands without any charge. But these lands are also let out for cultivation when required and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prove that on any particular plot the public had acquired a right of free grazing to debar the landlord from letting it out for cultivation. Even as regards those plots that are recorded as reserved, where the landlord must be taken to have consented to reservation, it is not very clear what action Government could take in the event of the landlord's failure to keep the land reserved, unless the new sections described above are introduced and made applicable to the permanently-settled estates. In the killas along the coast of Cuttack there were frequent complaints from the

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villagers that their cattle paths and grazing grounds were being Settled with tenants and brought under cultivation, and it is undeniable that in many villages this process has gone to dangerous lengths.

465. *Desheta jagirs in temporarily-settled estates.*—The system of giving service lands to village servants such as the barber, washerman and potter still prevails in Orissa. The general custom is for the *jagirdars* to receive also small payments of paddy annually from the *raiyats.* A tendency was noticed in some more advanced areas to introduce payment in cash. In the temporarily-settled estates these village servants were usually recorded as *desheta jagirdars* so as to make it clear that they are servants of the village community and are not liable to have their *jagirs* resumed at the will of the landlords; their lands were exempted from assessment to revenue. 8,082 acres have been recorded in this way, as compared with 5,553 acres recorded as ordinary* *jagir* in the temporarily-settled area.

466. *Desheta jagirs in permanently-settled estates.*—These village servants were also commonly found in the permanently-settled estates, and the question was frequently raised whether they could be recorded as *desheta jagirdars* there also. The *jagirdars* in the permanently-settled estates obviously served the village community, and it is of some importance to the public that they should not be liable to summary ejectment. But the landlords argued that the recording of *desheta jagirs*, implying that they are not at liberty to resume these lands at will, amounts to a deprivation of the complete proprietary rights made over to them by Government in perpetuity. They also urged that the *jagirs* were given by the estate for the purpose of services to the landlord himself or his officers, and it is generally found that the *jagirdars* do give their services to the *tahsildars* and other local officials. In the last year of the settlement this point was taken to the Civil Court, where the decision (subject to appeal) was that this class of tenants were entitled to the status of *desheta jagirdars.* Previously, however, this principle had not consistently been followed in preparing the record, merely because the tenants themselves were reluctant to claim the status against principal landlords, and so they will very frequently be found recorded as mere *jagirdars.*

* Jagirs granted by the landlord for services rendered to himself, and not exempted from revenue.

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## CHAPTER XV.

### Officers.

467. *Settlement Officers.*—Mr. A R. Toplis was the first Settlement Officer and held charge from October 1922 to March 1924. He had the very difficult task of getting the settlement into working order with an inexperienced staff, and of framing rules and principles for future guidance. He effected great improvement in the quality of the staff, and was also responsible for simplifying the entries of status, so that the legal position of each tenant under the Act is clear and definite, a principle which was adhered to throughout the settlement. Mr. P. T. Mansfield was Settlement Officer from April 1924 to March 1928 with an interval of leave in 1926. He carried on the work of Mr. Toplis in training the staff and inculcating the habit of accurate work, and effected much simplification and cheapening of the operations by introducing improved methods and eliminating superfluous procedure. He carried the settlement through the heavy middle period. He was mainly responsible for dispensing with the need for a regular settlement in the Khurda *khas mahal.* Mr. P. J. Scotland took over charge in march 1928 and carried on until February 1929, although hampered by ill-health. He had to cope with some difficult problems in attestation of Block E. Mr. Scotland also worked as Settlement Officer for a few months after his return from leave in November 1929. Mr. D. E. Reuben held the post of Settlement Officer for ten months while Mr. Mansfield was on leave in 1926. Rai Sahib Phanindra Nath Gupta held it for three weeks in 1925, and for five months in 1930. I took over charge from Mr. Scotland in February 1929 until November 1929 and on my return from leave was again Settlement Officer form August 1930 to April 1932. Mr. Samuel Das acted in my place for fifteen days in June 1931 and took over charge from me in April 1932.

468. *Assistant Settlement Officers.*—The officers employed in the settlement included 31 Deputy Collectors, 54 Sub-Deputy Collectors, 24 Munsifs (including probationary Munsifs), 17 non-gazetted officers and 11 junior civilians on training. The system of charges was adopted and the following officers were employed as Charge Officers. excluding those who also became Settlement Officers:—Mr N. Senapati, Mr. S. M. Dhar, Mr. K. P. Sinha, Babu Nalini Kanta Ghosh and Rai Sahib Uma Charan Das.

The following Officers received promotion for their good work in the course of the Settlement:—

(1) From Sub-Deputy Collector to Deputy Collector:—Babu Bhagaban Mohapatra, Babu Jadunath Mohapatra, Babu Chintamani Acharjya, Babu Ganesh Chandra Chandra, Babu Parameswar Dayal, Maulavi Musaheb Khan, Babu Satish Chandra Banerjee, and Babu Udit Narayan Pandey.

(2) From non-gazetted posts to Sub-Deputy Collectors :—Babu Sadhu Charan Sahu, Babu Jai Behari Parhi, Babu Apurba Krishna Singh, Babu Lalit Mohan Bhattacharya, Babu Tejendranath Gupta, Babu Lokanath Patnaik, Babu Durga Charan Patnaik, Babu Dibya Singh Patnaik and Babu Banamber Mohanti.

Rai Sahibs Phanindra Nath Gupta, Lauhar Singh and Uma Charan Das received their titles for good work on settlement.

Besides the officers mentioned above several others did good work in the settlement. I mentioned the following as having done useful work under me :—Mr. Samuel Das (to whom I am also indebted for assistance in writing this report). Maulavi Saiyid Wasi Ahmad Bilgrami, Mr C. H. MeNeill, Mr. Isaiah Das. Babu Krishna Chandra Ghosh, Babu Padma Charan Das and Babu Sachidanand Misra, Deputy Collectors ; Babu Gopal Charan Patnaik, Babu Sudhakar Patnaik, Babu Somnath Mahapatra,



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and Babu Raj Kishore Ray, Sub-Deputy collectors; and Babu Duryodhan Mahanti. non-gazetted officer.

The civilians, on training, were given experience in *khanapuri*, attestation and recess work and derived considerable benefit from their period in the settlement. Some of them also did valuable work. The work of Mr. A. Whittaker in Sukinda deserves special mention.

I regret to have to report the death of two valuable officers in the course of the settlement. Babu Sudhir Chandra Ray. Sub-Deputy Collector, was a sound and hard-working officer, whom we could ill-afford to lose. Babu Binda Charan had done conspicuously good work and was marked out for early promotion to sub-Deputy Collector.

469. *Acknowledgments.*—Throughout the settlement the successive Directors of Land Records and Surveys supervised and guided the work. Mr. J. A. Hubback was mainly responsible for the framing of the principles of rent settlement, Mr. A. D. Tuckey took a great interest in the improvement of the rules of procedure. I am personally indebted to Messrs. Mansfield and Houlton for their guidance. The successive Commissioners and the Collectors of the three districts also gave useful assistance at several points in the Settlement.

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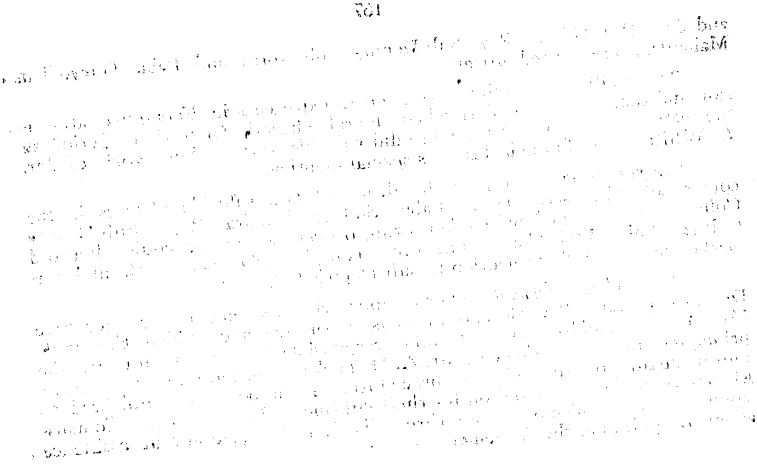

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Note —The statistics are for the area included in the settlement unless otherwise mentioned in the appendices.

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APPENDIX

MIIAN KHASRA

(1) Area included in Settlement:— District—

| Name of thana | Cropped area. | | | | | | | Current fallow |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bhadoi. | Aghani | Rabi. | Other cropped area, i.e., mango, tea, pan and plantain, etc. | Total | Dofasli or twice cropped area. | Net cropped area. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Jajpur | 20,659 | 123,516 | 26,494 | 3,064 | 173,733 | 20,439 | 1,53,294 | 2,998 |
| Dharmasala ... ... | 24,755 | 116,128 | 28,440 | 1,949 | 171,272 | 18,133 | 153,139 | 4,933 |
| Total of Jajpur subdivision ... | 45,414 | 239,644 | 54,934 | 5,013 | 345,005 | 38,572 | 306,433 | 7,931 |
| Kendrapara. ... ... | 26,645 | 116,748 | 33,538 | 1,675 | 178,706 | 30,202 | 148,504 | 1,450 |
| Patamundai ... ... | 8,426 | 88,650 | 15,869 | 503 | 113,443 | 8,523 | 104,925 | 1,939 |
| Aul ... ... ... | 2,750 | 111,443 | 9·626 | 822 | 124,641 | 3.486 | 121,155 | 3,984 |
| Total of Kendrapara subdivision | 37,821 | 316,841 | 59,133 | 3,000 | 416,795 | 42,211 | 374,584 | 7,373 |
| Salepur ... ... | 22,924 | 94,839 | 36,755 | 3,792 | 158,310 | 34,170 | 124,140 | 2,116 |
| Jagatsingpur ... ... | 32,310 | 133,122 | 48,111 | 2,769 | 216,312 | 45,009 | 171,303 | 1,031 |
| Tirtol ... ... ... | 13,435 | 121,147 | 14,048 | 1,132 | 149,762 | 13,112 | 136,650 | 3,499 |
| Cuttack ... ... | 19,687 | 60,261 | 23,268 | 2,439 | 105,655 | 17,278 | 88,377 | 1,152 |
| Total of Cuttack subdivision ... | 88,356 | 409,369 | 122,182 | 10,132 | 630,039 | 109,569 | 502,470 | 7,798 |
| Total of the district included in this settlement | 117,561 | 965.854 | 236,249 | 18,145 | 1,391,839 | 190,352 | 1,201,487 | 23,102 |

(2) Area excluded from this Settlement:—

| *Name of estates.* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banki (1917-20 ... | 4,085 | 32,746 | 11,927 | 4,366 | 52,854 | 10,404 | 42,450 | 2,070 |
| Dampara (1905-07) ... | 975 | 6,406 | 4,398 | 2,468 | 14,245 | 714 | 13,531 | 707 |
| Darpan (1906-12) ... ... | 2,673 | 30,987 | 3,259 | 182 | 37,101 | 1,456 | 35,645 | 508 |
| Madhupur (1906-12 ... | 5 774 | 18,265 | 8,406 | 563 | 33,008 | 3,928 | 29 080 | 1,454 |
| Total of the district Cuttack excluded from this settlement. | 13,507 | 88,134 | 27,988 | 7,579 | 137,208 | 16,502 | 120,706 | 4,739 |
| Total of the whole district ... | 185,098 | 1,053,988 | 264,237 | 25,724 | 1,529,047 | 206,854 | 1,322,193 | 27,841 |

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I-A.

(AREA IN ACRES).

CUTTACK

| Culturable area other than current fallow, | | | | | Area not available for cultivation, | | | | Total uncultivated area (columns 9, 14 and 18). | Total area (columns 8 and 19). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old fallow. | Groves not fruit bearing and bamboos. | Culturable jungle. | Other kinds. | Total. | House site. | Water. | Other kinds. | Total. | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 13,904 | 1,638 | 819 | 5,774 | 22,135 | 3,249 | 14,410 | 12,198 | 29,857 | 54,998 | 208,264 |
| 22,760 | 1,238 | 103,729 | 11,902 | 139,629 | 2,448 | 20,533 | 80,683 | 103,664 | 248,226 | 401,365 |
| 36,664 | 2,876 | 104,548 | 17,676 | 161,764 | 5,697 | 34,943 | 92,881 | 133,521 | 303,216 | 609,649 |
| 11,671 | 994 | 717 | 3,863 | 17,245 | 2,893 | 13,343 | 13,084 | 29,320 | 48,015 | 196,519 |
| 9,283 | 349 | 9,303 | 1,644 | 20,579 | 1,468 | 10,286 | 9,261 | 21,015 | 43,533 | 148,458 |
| 12,723 | 291 | 5,282 | 1,901 | 20,197 | 1,396 | 13,029 | 13,938 | 28,363 | 52,544 | 173,699 |
| 33,677 | 1,634 | 15,302 | 7,408 | 58,021 | 5,957 | 36,656 | 36,283 | 78,698 | 144,002 | 518,676 |
| 9,451 | 1,616 | 967 | 5,581 | 17,615 | 3,312 | 23,777 | 12,113 | 39,207 | 53,938 | 183,078 |
| 12,615 | 1,375 | 956 | 5,786 | 20,732 | 3,232 | 21,493 | 16,811 | 41,536 | 68,299 | 234,602 |
| 22,872 | 831 | 25,401 | 2,794 | 51,905 | 2,427 | 19,716 | 16,544 | 38,687 | 94,091 | 230,741 |
| 19,166 | 1,361 | 23,889 | 3,104 | 47,520 | 3,859 | 25,376 | 27,565 | 56,740 | 105,412 | 193,789 |
| 64,104 | 5,190 | 51,213 | 17,265 | 137,772 | 12,830 | 90,362 | 72,978 | 176,170 | 321,740 | 842,210 |
| 134,445 | 9,700 | 171 063 | 42,349 | 357,557 | 24,214 | 161,963 | 202,142 | 388,389 | 769,048 | 1,970,535 |
| 1,524 | 8 | 1,475 | 87 | 3,094 | 210 | 17,304 | 9,926 | 27,534 | 32,698 | 75,148 |
| 504 | 366 | 1,467 | 676 | 3,013 | 334 | 2,732 | 36,247 | 36,313 | 40,036 | 53,564 |
| 1,024 | 35 | 6,127 | 1,359 | 8,545 | 324 | 1,365 | 17,731 | 19,420 | 28,473 | 64,118 |
| 1,103 | 136 | 2,629 | 1,072 | 4,940 | 890 | 3,147 | 11,206 | 15,243 | 21,637 | 50,717 |
| 4,155 | 545 | 11,698 | 3,194 | 19,592 | 1,858 | 24,548 | 72,104 | 98,510 | 123,841 | 243,547*(a) |
| 138,600 | 10,245 | 182,761 | 45,543 | 377,149 | 26,142 | 186,511 | 274,246 | 486,899 | 891,889 | 2,214,082 |

*(a) The figures no not include the following which were also excluded from the present Survey and Settlement :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jungle blocks in Killa Kujang ... ... ... ... ... | 100 | sq. miles. |
| Jungle blocks in Killa Kanika ... ... ... ... ... | 90 | ,, |
| Portions of navigable rivers in Brahmni, Baitarani and mahanadi, etc. ... | 22 | ,, |
| Jambu Hukitola and Light House ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | ,, |
| Mauze Madhuban tn Killa Patia ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | ,, |
| Total ... | 216 | ,, |

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APPENDIX

MILAN KHASRA

District—

| Name of thana. | Cropped area. | | | | | | | Current fallow. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bhadoi. | Aghani | Rabi. | Other cropped area, i.e., mango, tea, pan and plantain, etc. | Total. | Dofasli or twice cropped area. | Net cropped area. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Balasore ... ... | 3,256 | 89,011 | 1,675 | 817 | 94,759 | 123 | 94,636 | 2,401 |
| Soro ... ... | 865 | 190,366 | 6,318 | 1,463 | 199,012 | 39 | 198,973 | 1,110 |
| Jaleswar ... | 8,500 | 44,291 | 1,966 | 195 | 54,942 | 829 | 54,123 | 1,205 |
| Basta ... ... | 3,475 | 75,169 | 2,085 | 272 | 81,001 | 1,197 | 79,804 | 1,696 |
| Baliapal ... ... | 4,947 | 79,617 | 5,129 | 1,222 | 90,915 | 1,811 | 89,104 | 2,543 |
| Total of Sadr subdivision ... | 21,043 | 478,454 | 17,173 | 3,969 | 520,639 | 3,999 | 516,640 | 8,955 |
| Basudebpur ... | 1,112 | 78,222 | 493 | 950 | 80,777 | 265 | 80,512 | 3,084 |
| Chandbali ... ... | 304 | 73,377 | 2,235 | 828 | 76,744 | 16 | 76,728 | 10,886 |
| Bhadrak ... ... | 2,470 | 133,095 | 4,246 | 2,278 | 142,189 | 1,892 | 140,297 | 1,310 |
| Dhamnagar ... ... | 3,025 | 102,567 | 3,462 | 899 | 109,953 | 2,423 | 107,530 | 906 |
| Total of Bhadrak subdivision ... | 7,011 | 387,261 | 10,436 | 4,955 | 409,663 | 4,596 | 405,067 | 16,186 |
| Total of the district ... | 28,054 | 865,715 | 27,669 | 8,924 | 930,302 | 8,595 | 921,707 | 25,141 |

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## I-B

(AREA IN ACRES)

## BALOSARE

| Culturable area other than current fallow. | | | | | Area not available for cultivation. | | | | Total uncultivated area (columns 9,14 and 18). | Total area (columns. 8 and 19). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old fallow | Groves not fruit bearing and bamboos. | Culturable jungle. | Other kinds. | Total | House site. | Water. | Other kinds. | Total. | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 22,283 | 182 | 2,327 | 1,092 | 25,884 | 2,422 | 7,614 | 11,937 | 21,973 | 50,258 | 144,894 |
| 16,212 | 478 | 5,844 | 967 | 24,201 | 4,200 | 7,862 | 19,668 | 31,730 | 57,041 | 256,014 |
| 9,787 | 460 | 3,644 | 1,569 | 15,460 | 2,019 | 6,907 | 5,798 | 14,724 | 31,389 | 85,512 |
| 9,647 | 186 | 6,760 | 392 | 16,985 | 2,401 | 7,064 | 9,180 | 18,645 | 37,326 | 117,130 |
| 12,638 | 338 | 5,576 | 496 | 19,948 | 2,411 | 8,545 | 10,050 | 21,006 | 42,597 | 131,701 |
| 71,267 | 1,644 | 24,151 | 4,516 | 101,578 | 13,453 | 37,992 | 56,633 | 108,078 | 218 611 | 735,251 |
| 21,074 | 144 | 460 | 1,482 | 23,160 | 809 | 6,774 | 7,491 | 15,074 | 41,318 | 121,830 |
| 17,478 | 242 | 2,420 | 1,015 | 21,155 | 767 | 6,798 | 11,272 | 18,837 | 50,878 | 127,606 |
| 14,767 | 788 | 1,461 | 4,716 | 21,732 | 2,270 | 7,032 | 11,381 | 20,683 | 43,725 | 184,022 |
| 13,285 | 717 | 497 | 3,047 | 17,546 | 1,670 | 7,525 | 11,938 | 21,133 | 39,585 | 147,115 |
| 66,604 | 1,891 | 4,838 | 10,260 | 83,593 | 5,516 | 28,129 | 42,082 | 75,727 | 175,506 | *(a) 580,573 |
| 137,871 | 3,535 | 23,989 | 14,776 | 185,171 | 18,969 | 66,121 | 98,715 | 183,805 | 394,117 | 1,315,624 |

*(a) The figures do not include an area of 9.38 sq. miles excluded from settlement in the following tracts :—

Chandnipal jungle in Killa Kanike ... ... ... ... ... 6.80 sq. miles.

Lands appertaining to Khashmahals borne on the tauzi roll of the Midnapore district. 2.58 „

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# APPENDIX

## MILAN KHASRA

District—

(1) Area included in Settlement :—

| Name of thana. | Cropped area. | | | | | | | Current fallow. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bhadoi. | Aghani. | Rabi. | Other cropped area, i.e., mango, tea, pan and plantain, etc. | Total. | Dofasli or twice cropped area. | Net cropped area. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Puri ... ... ... | 4,302 | 130,669 | 28,880 | 9,041 | 172,892 | 16,440 | 156,452 | 4,493 |
| Pepli ... ... ... | 29,211 | 141,821 | 62,858 | 9,246 | 243,136 | 59,715 | 183,421 | 2,265 |
| Gop ... ... ... | 12,404 | 79,402 | 10,413 | 2,662 | 104,881 | 7,282 | 97,599 | 3,147 |
| Total of Sadr subdivision ... | 45,917 | 351,892 | 102,151 | 20,949 | 520,909 | 83,437 | 437,472 | 9,905 |
| Ekrajatmahal in Khurda subdivision. | 1,711 | 32,667 | 1,198 | 3,552 | 39,128 | 611 | 38,517 | 357 |
| Total of the district included in this settlement. | 47,628 | 384,559 | 103,349 | 24,501 | 560,037 | 84,048 | 475,989 | 10,262 |
| (2) Area excluded from this Settlement :— | | | | | | | | |
| Khurda (1897-98) ... ... | 9,389 | 204,608 | 10,938 | 37,156 | 262,091 | 9,048 | 253,043 | 5.500 |
| Jagirmahal (1906-09) ... ... | 60 | 23,747 | 1,403 | 2,660 | 27,870 | ... | 27,870 | 1.281 |
| Total of the district Puri excluded from this settlement, | 9,449 | 228,355 | 12,341 | 39,816 | 289,961 | 9,048 | 280,913 | 6.781 |
| Total of the whole district ... | 57,077 | 612,941 | 115,690 | 64,317 | 849,998 | 93,096 | 756.902 | 17.043 |

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IC.

(AREA IN ACRES).

PURI

| Culturable area other than current fallow. | | | | | Area not available for cultivation. | | | | Total uncultivated area (columns 9, 14) and 18). | Total area (columns 8 and 19). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old fallow. | Groves not fruit bearing and bamboos. | Culturable jungle | Other kinds. | Total. | House site. | Water. | Other kinds. | Total. | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 31,031 | 2,833 | 1,877 | 2,911 | 38,652 | 1,603 | 15,122 | 19,649 | 36,374 | 79,519 | 285,971 |
| 15,826 | 743 | 2,621 | 4,464 | 23,654 | 2,355 | 11,344 | 16,632 | 30,331 | 56,250 | 239,671 |
| 24.688 | 2,231 | 11,145 | 4,261 | 42,325 | 1,154 | 14,971 | 26,432 | 42,557 | 88,029 | 185,628 |
| 71,545 | 5,807 | 15,643 | 11,636 | 104,631 | 5,112 | 41,437 | 62,713 | 109,262 | 223,793 | 661,270 |
| 11,976 | 81 | 9,413 | 745 | 22,215 | 463 | 868 | 7,750 | 9,081 | 31,653 | 70,170 |
| 83,521 | 5,888 | 25,056 | 12,381 | 126,846 | 5,575 | 42,305 | 70,463 | 118,343 | 255,451 | 731,440 |
| 36,344 | ... | 107,373 | 170 | 143,887 | 1,609 | 14,277 | 147,040 | 162,926 | 312,313 | 565,356 |
| 14,699 | ... | 2,672 | 1,018 | 18,389 | 136 | 19,150 | 22,430 | 41,761 | 61,386 | 89,256 |
| 51,043 | ... | 110,045 | 1.188 | 162,276 | 1,745 | 33,427 | 169,470 | 204,642 | 373,699 | * (a) 654,612 |
| 134.564 | 5,888 | 135,101 | 13,569 | 289,122 | 7,320 | 75,732 | 239,985 | 322.958 | 629,150 | 1,386,052 |

*(a) The area does not include the following which were excluded from survey in this settlement :—

Revenue free lands in municipal area of the Puri town ... ... ... 2.68 sq. miles.
Scattered lands of Bhubaneswar and Sakhigopal Temple Endowment ... ... 5.74 ,,
Chilka Lake ... ... 310 ,,

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## APPENDIX

### JINSWAR OR CROP STATEMENT

District—

| Name of thana. | Bhadoi | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cereals and pulses. | | | | | | | Fibres. | |
| | Rice. | Jowar janera masur. | Mandfa. | Maize. | Mung and Biri. | Kulthi. | Others. | Jute. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Jajpur ... ... | 20,254 | ... | 190 | ... | 4 | 20 | 19 | 135 | 10 |
| Dharmasala ... | 22,943 | 38 | 151 | 409 | 659 | 259 | 136 | 113 | 14 |
| Total of Jajpur sub-division. | 43,197 | 38 | 341 | 409 | 663 | 279 | 155 | 248 | 37 |
| Kendrapara ... | 22,179 | 16 | 2,029 | 2 | 39 | 7 | 31 | 2,320 | 10 |
| Patamundai ... | 7,732 | 1 | 437 | 1 | 112 | 8 | 11 | 120 | 3 |
| Aul ... ... | 2,650 | 2 | 33 | ... | 9 | 11 | 15 | 24 | 2 |
| Total of Kendrapara subdivision. | 32,561 | 18 | 2,499 | 3 | 160 | 26 | 57 | 2,464 | 15 |
| Salepur ... ... | 19,250 | 28 | 1,526 | 2 | 60 | 19 | 35 | 1,968 | 15 |
| Jagatsinghpur ... | 26,645 | 30 | 5,330 | 9 | 89 | 11 | 22 | 161 | 5 |
| Tirtol ... ... | 10,302 | 11 | 2,901 | 5 | 125 | 11 | 7 | 58 | 5 |
| Cuttack ... ... | 17,953 | 8 | 1,612 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 17 | 41 | 1 |
| Total of Cuttack sub-division. | 74,150 | 77 | 11,369 | 18 | 291 | 44 | 81 | 2,228 | 26 |
| Total of the area under settlement. | 149,908 | 133 | 14,209 | 430 | 1,114 | 349 | 293 | 4,940 | 78 |

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II-A

(AREA IN ACRES)

CUTTACK

| Dyes, miscellaneous. | | | Total. | Aghani. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cereals and pulses. | | | | | | Oil seed. | Condiments and spices. |
| Indigo. | Food. | Non-food. | | Rice, | Jowar jánera wheat. | Bajra | Mung and Biri, | Arhar. | Others. | Til. | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| ... | 12 | 2 | 20,659 | 119,751 | 1 | ·5 | 303 | 1,596 | 1,320 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 | 31 | 1 | 24,755 | 112,796 | 2 | 138 | 306 | 1,374 | 397 | 432 | 3 |
| 1 | 43 | 3 | 45,414 | 232,547 | 3 | 143 | 609 | 2,970 | 1,726 | 438 | 9 |
| ... | 13 | ... | 26,645 | 114,089 | 9 | 3 | 62 | 1,187 | 1,066 | 3 | 11 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 8,426 | 86,322 | 27 | ... | 190 | 1,010 | 975 | 35 | ... |
| ... | 4 | ... | 2,750 | 110,252 | ... | ... | 292 | 98 | 584 | 20 | .. |
| ... | 18 | ... | 37,821 | 310,663 | 36 | 3 | 454 | 2,295 | 2,625 | 58 | 11 |
| ... | 21 | ... | 22,926 | 92,164 | ... | ... | 54 | 1,550 | 541 | 7 | 35 |
| ... | 8 | ... | 32,310 | 128,284 | 2 | ... | 267 | 1,365 | 2,531 | 6 | 38 |
| ... | 10 | ... | 13,435 | 118,082 | 1 | 7 | 43 | 848 | 1,972 | 30 | 9 |
| ... | 33 | ... | 19,687 | 58,529 | ... | 1 | 51 | 726 | 297 | 105 | 4 |
| ... | 72 | ... | 88,356 | 397,061 | 3 | 8 | 415 | 4,489 | 5,341 | 148 | 86 |
| 1 | 133 | 3 | 171,591 | 940,271 | 42 | 154 | 1,478 | 9,754 | 9,692 | 644 | 106 |

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APPENDIX

JINSWAR OR CROP STATEMENT

District

| Name of thana. | Aghani. | | | | | | Rabi | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sugar. | | Fibres. | Miscellaneous. | | Total. | Cereals | | |
| | Sugar cane. | Others. | Cotton. | Food. | Non-Food. | | Rice. | Wheat. | Barley. |
| 1 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Jajpur ... ... | 116 | 16 | 5 | 377 | 5 | 123,516 | 2,041 | 118 | 118 |
| Dharmasala ... ... | 405 | 35 | 4 | 222 | 14 | 116,128 | 871 | 160 | 9 |
| Total of Jajpur subdivision. ... | 521 | 51 | 9 | 599 | 19 | 239,644 | 2,912 | 278 | 127 |
| Kendrapara ... ... | 86 | ... | 1 | 231 | ... | 116,748 | 1,481 | 90 | 1,003 |
| Patamundai ... ... | 7 | ... | ... | 174 | ... | 88,050 | 2,549 | 17 | 82 |
| Aul ... ... ... | 7 | 4 | ... | 182 | 4 | 111,443 | 1,996 | 58 | 66 |
| Total of Kendrapara subdivision. | 100 | 4 | 1 | 587 | 4 | 316,841 | 6,026 | 165 | 1,151 |
| Salepur ... ... | 134 | 1 | 4 | 303 | 9 | 94,639 | 140 | 4 | 2 |
| Jagatsinghpur ... ... | 375 | ... | 5 | 249 | ... | 133,122 | 15 | 53 | 11 |
| Tirtol ... ... | 58 | ... | 1 | 96 | ... | 121,147 | 9 | 5 | 38 |
| Cuttack ... ... | 124 | ... | 2 | 422 | ... | 60,261 | 1,250 | 1 | ... |
| Total of Cuttack subdivision. | 661 | 1 | 12 | 1,135 | 9 | 409,369 | 1,414 | 63 | 51 |
| Total of the area under settlement. | 1,282 | 56 | 22 | 2,321 | 32 | 965,854 | 10,352 | 506 | 1,329 |

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II-A—(*contd.*).

(AREA IN ACRES)

CUTTACK

| and pulses. | | | | | Oil seed. | | | | Condiments and spices. | Fibres. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gram. | Mung and Biri. | Kulthi. | Arhad. | Others. | Linseed. | Rape and Mustard. | Til. | Others. | | Cotton. | Others. |
| 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| 106 | 1,473 | 2,242 | 7,275 | 7,416 | 182 | 1,421 | 41 | 245 | 1,095 | 2 | 2 |
| 32 | 1,921 | 2,059 | 10,140 | 7,687 | 46 | 1,847 | 53 | 744 | 552 | 8 | 2 |
| 138 | 3,394 | 4,301 | 17,415 | 15,103 | 228 | 3,268 | 94 | 989 | 1,647 | 10 | 4 |
| 13 | 2,116 | 1,159 | 11,867 | 9,429 | 188 | 3,297 | 6 | 80 | 163 | 13 | ... |
| 1 | 377 | 828 | 4,066 | 5,582 | 31 | 619 | 38 | 68 | 28 | 1 | ... |
| 14 | 850 | 451 | 891 | 3,303 | 181 | 564 | 118 | 16 | 161 | 4 | 4 |
| 28 | 3,343 | 2,438 | 16,824 | 18,314 | 400 | 4,480 | 162 | 164 | 352 | 18 | 4 |
| 51 | 12,820 | 2,271 | 14,462 | 3,782 | 131 | 170 | 1 | 150 | 133 | 9 | ... |
| 7 | 13,091 | 726 | 29,757 | 6,494 | 255 | 1,993 | 23 | 111 | 214 | 23 | ... |
| ... | 2,297 | 271 | 4,335 | 3,770 | 25 | 1,557 | 9 | 24 | 37 | 8 | ... |
| 6 | 1,429 | 281 | 14,794 | 1,527 | 1 | 319 | 46 | 41 | 247 | ... | 1 |
| 64 | 30,237 | 3,549 | 45,318 | 15,573 | 412 | 4,339 | 89 | 326 | 631 | 40 | 1 |
| 230 | 36,974 | 10,288 | 88,587 | 48,990 | 1,040 | 12,087 | 345 | 1,479 | 2,630 | 68 | 9 |

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APPENDIX

JINSWAR OR CROP STATMENT

District—

| Name of thana. | Rabi. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dyes. | Drugs and Narcotics. | | | | Fodder crops. | Miscellaneous crops. | | |
| | | Tobacco. | Opium. | Narcotics. | Others. | | Potatoes. | Other food. | Non-food. |
| 1 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Jajpur ... ... | ... | 131 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 27 | 2,519 | 28 |
| Dharmasala ... | 1 | 164 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 2,064 | 65 |
| Total of Jajpur sub-division. | 1 | 295 | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 36 | 4,583 | 93 |
| Kendrapara ... | ... | 92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 2,581 | ... |
| Patamundai ... | ... | 130 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 1,419 | ... |
| Aul ... ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 934 | 2 |
| Total of Kendrapara sub-division. | ... | 233 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 94 | 4,934 | 2 |
| Salepur ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 227 | 2,045 | 8 |
| Jagatsinghpur ... | ... | 562 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 | 2,847 | ... |
| Tirtol ... ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 1,626 | ... |
| Cuttack ... ... | ... | 169 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 796 | 2,360 | ... |
| Total of Cuttack sub-division. | ... | 793 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1,366 | 8,877 | 8 |
| Total of the area under settlement, | 1 | 1,321 | ... | ... | 13 | 7 | 1,496 | 18,394 | 103 |

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II-A—*concld.*

(AREA IN ACRES).

CUTTACK.

| Total | Orchards and gardens. | | | | Total cropped area (columns 14,28,53 to 57) | Area cropped more than once | Net cropped area | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mangoe. | Cocoanut and Plantain. | Pan garden. | Others. | | | | |
| 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 |
| 20,494 | 2,089 | 277 | 13 | 685 | 178,733 | 20,439 | 153,294 | |
| 28,440 | 1,421 | 58 | 3 | 467 | 171,272 | 18,133 | 153,139 | |
| 54,934 | 3,510 | 335 | 16 | 1,152 | 345,005 | 38,572 | 806,433 | |
| 33,538 | 1,256 | 187 | 1 | 231 | 178,706 | 30,202 | 148,504 | |
| 15,869 | 382 | 44 | 3 | 74 | 113,448 | 8,523 | 104,925 | |
| 9,626 | 523 | 235 | ... | 64 | 124,641 | 3,486 | 121,155 | |
| 59,133 | 2,161 | 466 | 4 | 369 | 416,795 | 42,211 | 374,584 | |
| 36,755 | 2,730 | 497 | 36 | 529 | 158,310 | 34,170 | 124,140 | |
| 48,111 | 1,757 | 409 | 174 | 429 | 216,312 | 45,009 | 171,303 | |
| 14,048 | 560 | 258 | 96 | 218 | 149,762 | 13,112 | 136,650 | |
| 23,268 | 2,171 | 76 | 43 | 149 | 105,655 | 17,278 | 88,377 | |
| 122,182 | 7,218 | 1,240 | 349 | 1,325 | 630,039 | 109,569 | 520,470 | |
| 236,249 | 12,889 | 2,011 | 369 | 2,846 | 1,391,839 | 190,352 | 1,201.487 | |

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APPENDIX

JINSWAR OR CROP STATEMENT

District—

| Name of thana. | Bhadoi. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cereals and pules. | | | | | | | Fibres. | |
| | Rice. | Jowar. Janera. masur | Mandia. | Maize. | Mung and Biri. | Kulthi. | Others. | Jute. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Balasore ... ... | 2,410 | 8 | ... | ... | 738 | 9 | 23 | 61 | 1 |
| Soro ... ... | 626 | ... | ... | 1 | 183 | 6 | 5 | 34 | 4 |
| Jaleswar ... ... | 6,722 | 1 | ... | 100 | 449 | 33 | 846 | 26 | 5 |
| Basta ... ... | 3,013 | 5 | ... | ... | 315 | 15 | 18 | 89 | 9 |
| Baliapal ... ... | 3,625 | 1 | ... | 1 | 505 | 47 | 255 | 230 | 70 |
| Total of Sadr subdivision. | 16,396 | 15 | | 112 | 2,190 | 110 | 1,147 | 437 | 89 |
| Basudebpur ... ... | 938 | ... | ... | 11 | 25 | 8 | 9 | 118 | 1 |
| Chandbali ... ... | 200 | ... | 8 | 2 | 29 | 6 | 17 | 39 | ... |
| Bhadrak... ... ... | 2,300 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 49 | 34 | 145 | 16 |
| Dhamnagar ... | 2,951 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 10 | 56 | 2 |
| Total of Bhadrak subdivision | 6,389 | ... | 8 | 13 | 64 | 65 | 70 | 358 | 19 |
| Total of the area under settlement. | 22,785 | 15 | 8 | 125 | 2,254 | 175 | 1,217 | 795 | 108 |

APPENDIX

JINSWAR OR CROP STATEMENT

District—

| Name of thana. | Bhadoi. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cereals and pulses. | | | | | | | Fibres. | |
| | Rice. | Jowar. Janera. masur. | Mandia | Maize. | Mung and Biri. | Kulthi. | Others. | Jute. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Puri ... ... | 3,396 | 9 | 796 | 21 | 23 | 2 | 21 | 21 | 7 |
| Pipli ... ... | 25,535 | 10 | 3,470 | 5 | 89 | 4 | 11 | 51 | 5 |
| Gop ... ... | 8,716 | 104 | 3,362 | 12 | 142 | 21 | 15 | 27 | 5 |
| Total of Sadr subdivision. | 37,647 | 120 | 7,628 | 38 | 254 | 27 | 47 | 99 | 17 |
| Ekrajat mahal in Khurda subdivision | 1 189 | 1 | 340 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 124 | 28 | ... |
| Total of the area under settlement. | 38,836 | 121 | 7,968 | 39 | 258 | 35 | 171 | 127 | 17 |

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II-B—

(AREA IN ACRES).

BALASORE.

| Aghani. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dyes, miscellaneous. | | | Total. | Cereals and pulses. | | | | | | Oil seed. | Condiments and spices. |
| Indigo. | Food. | Non-food | | Rice. | Jowar, janera, wheat | Bajra. | Mung and Biri | Arhad. | Others. | Til. | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| ... | 6 | ... | 3,256 | 88,856 | ... | ... | 26 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| ... | 4 | 2 | 865 | 190,353 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 |
| 2 | 290 | 19 | 8,500 | 43,054 | ... | ... | 273 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 3 | ... | 8 | 3,475 | 74,298 | 32 | ... | 764 | 13 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 21 | 3 | 189 | 4,947 | 78,862 | ... | 3 | 592 | 7 | 7 | 94 | 13 |
| 26 | 303 | 218 | 21,043 | 476,323 | 32 | 3 | 1,659 | 26 | 18 | 103 | 22 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 1,112 | 78,158 | ... | 28 | 5 | 12 | 2 | ... | 3 |
| 2 | 1 | ... | 304 | 73,279 | ... | ... | 15 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 7 | 1 | 2,570 | 132,693 | ... | ... | 14 | 88 | 36 | 12 | 9 |
| ... | 2 | 1 | 3,025 | 101,869 | ... | ... | 12 | 120 | 40 | ... | 3 |
| 12 | 11 | 2 | 7,011 | 385,999 | ... | 28 | 46 | 230 | 86 | 13 | 16 |
| 38 | 314 | 220 | 28,054 | 862,322 | 32 | 31 | 1,705 | 256 | 101 | 116 | 38 |

II-C—

(AREA IN ACRES).

PURI

| Aghani. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dyes, miscellaneous. | | | Total. | Cereals and pulses | | | | | Others. | Oil seed | Condiments and spices. |
| Indigo. | Food. | Non-food | | Rice | Jowar, Janera, Wheat | Bajra. | Mung and Biri. | Arhad. | | Til. | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| ... | 5 | 1 | 4,302 | 130,025 | 1 | ... | 68 | 128 | 198 | 3 | 12 |
| 14 | 16 | 1 | 29,211 | 139,490 | 32 | 1 | 174 | 145 | 348 | 38 | 19 |
| 2 | 1 | ... | 12,404 | 77,250 | ... | ... | 65 | 342 | 615 | 5 | 6 |
| 16 | 22 | 2 | 45,917 | 346,774 | 33 | 1 | 307 | 615 | 1,161 | 46 | 37 |
| ... | 16 | ... | 1,711 | 32,198 | ... | ... | 9 | 295 | 24 | 8 | ... |
| 16 | 38 | 2 | 47,628 | 378,972 | 33 | 1 | 316 | 910 | 1,185 | 54 | 37 |

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## APPENDIX

JINSWAR OR CROP STATEMENT

District—

| Name of thana. | Aghani. | | | | | | Rabi- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sugar. | | Fibres. | Miscellaneous. | | Total. | Cereals | | |
| | Sugar-cane. | Others. | Cotton. | Food. | Non-Food. | | Rice. | Wheat. | Barley. |
| 1 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Balasore ... ... | 86 | 1 | ... | 18 | 1 | 89,001 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sore ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 190,366 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jaleswar ... ... | 55 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 44,291 | ... | ... | ... |
| Basta ... ... | 52 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 75,169 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Baliapal ... ... | 7 | 4 | ... | 28 | ... | 79,617 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total of Sadr subdivision | 203 | 5 | 3 | 56 | 1 | 478,444 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Basudebpur ... ... | 10 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 78,222 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chandbali ... ... | 4 | 10 | ... | 50 | 1 | 73,377 | 1,868 | ... | ... |
| Bhadrak... ... ... | 136 | 3 | ... | 103 | 2 | 133,095 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| Dhamnagar ... | 387 | 11 | 2 | 121 | 2 | 102,567 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Total of Bhadrak sub-Division | 537 | 24 | 3 | 277 | 5 | 387,261 | 1,877 | 4 | 1 |
| Total of the area under Settlement. | 740 | 29 | 6 | 333 | 6 | 865,705 | 1,879 | 4 | 1 |

## APPENDIX

JINSWAR OR CROP STATENENT

District—

| Name of thana. | Aghani. | | | | | | Rabi- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sugar. | | Fibres, | Miscellaneous. | | Total. | Cereals | | |
| | Sugar. cane. | Others. | Cotton. | Food. | Non-Food. | | Rice. | Wheat. | Barley. |
| 1 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Puri ... ... | 147 | 21 | 2 | 61 | 3 | 130,669 | 10,082 | ... | ... |
| Pipli ... ... | 1,215 | 23 | 19 | 300 | 8 | 141,821 | 95 | 5 | ... |
| Gop ... ... | 1,085 | 1 | 11 | 22 | ... | 79,402 | 935 | 7 | ... |
| Total of Sadr subdivision. | 2 447 | 45 | 32 | 383 | 11 | 351,892 | 11,112 | 12 | ... |
| Ekrajat mahal in Khurda Subdivision | 54 | ... | ... | 79 | ... | 32,667 | 40 | ... | ... |
| Total of the area under settlement. | 2,501 | 45 | 32 | 462 | 11 | 384,559 | 11,152 | 12 | ... |

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II-B—*Contd.*

(AREA IN ACRES).

BALASORE.

| Rabi | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| and pulses. | | | | | Oil seeds. | | | | Condiments and spices. | Fibres | |
| Gram. | Mung and Biri | Kulthi. | Arhad. | Others. | Linseed. | Rape and Mustard. | Til. | Others. | | Cotton | Others |
| 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| 2 | 19 | 7 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 269 | 8 | 25 | 182 | ... | ... |
| ... | 56 | 7 | 1 | 30 | ... | 8 | ... | 9 | 21 | 1 | ... |
| ... | 347 | 13 | 10 | 87 | ... | 139 | 17 | 211 | 221 | 8 | ... |
| ... | 149 | 3 | 28 | 40 | 6 | 306 | 63 | 109 | 51 | ... | ... |
| ... | 150 | 36 | 20 | 72 | 4 | 1,185 | 337 | 563 | 89 | 1 | 9 |
| 2 | 721 | 66 | 68 | 252 | 11 | 1,907 | 425 | 918 | 564 | 10 | 9 |
| ... | 41 | 26 | 49 | 96 | 1 | 15 | ... | 1 | 34 | 7 | ... |
| ... | 13 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 149 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 2 | 287 | 171 | 394 | 744 | 4 | 249 | 17 | 43 | 125 | 2 | ... |
| 11 | 155 | 193 | 845 | 974 | 17 | 208 | 19 | 16 | 68 | 1 | ... |
| 13 | 496 | 404 | 1,292 | 1,824 | 34 | 621 | 37 | 61 | 229 | 11 | ... |
| 15 | 1,217 | 470 | 1,360 | 2,076 | 45 | 2,528 | 462 | 979 | 793 | 21 | 9 |

II-C—*Contd*

(AREA IN ACRES).

PURI

| Rabi. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| and Pulses. | | | | | Oil seeds | | | | Condiments and spices. | Fibres. | |
| Gram. | Mung and Biri. | Kulthi | Arhad. | Others. | Linseed. | Rape and Mustard | Til. | Others. | | Cotton | Others. |
| 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| 33 | 11,155 | 471 | 3,880 | 963 | 649 | 100 | 125 | 88 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 44 | 30,067 | 2,184 | 25,512 | 977 | 1,308 | 327 | 972 | 121 | 57 | 39 | 3 |
| ... | 3,146 | 383 | 3,815 | 386 | 136 | 882 | 23 | 191 | 50 | 54 | ... |
| 77 | 44,368 | 3,038 | 33,207 | 2,326 | 2,093 | 1,309 | 1,120 | 400 | 113 | 96 | 9 |
| 2 | 306 | 47 | 391 | 72 | 18 | 10 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 79 | 44,677 | 3,085 | 33,598 | 2,398 | 2,111 | 1,319 | 1,126 | 400 | 114 | 96 | 9 |

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APPENDIX

JINSWAR OR CROP STATEMENT

District—

| Name of thana | Rabi. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dyes | Drugs and Narcotics | | | | Fodder crops. | Miscellaneous crops | | |
| | | Tobacco. | Opium. | Narcotics. | Others. | | Potatoes. | Other food. | Non food |
| 1 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Balasore ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1,124 | 1 |
| Sore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6,132 | 2 |
| Jaleswar ... ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 994 | 3 |
| Basta ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1,324 | ... |
| Baliapal ... ... | 1 | 37 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 9 | 2,531 | 71 |
| Total of Sadr subdivision | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | 14 | 12,065 | 77 |
| Basudebpur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 213 | 3 |
| Chandbali ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 157 | 2 |
| Bhadrak... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 2,162 | 17 |
| Dhamnagar ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | 915 | 19 |
| Total of Bhadrak sub-Division | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 28 | 3,427 | 41 |
| Total of the area under Settlement. | 2 | 47 | ... | ... | 23 | 6 | 42 | 15,512 | 118 |

APPENDIX

JINSWAR OR CROP STATENENT

District

| Name of thana. | Rabi. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dyes. | Drugs and Narcotics | | | | Fodder crop. | Miscellaneous. | | |
| | | Tobacco | Opium. | Narcotics | Others | | Potatoes. | Other food | Non-food. |
| 1 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Puri ... ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1,276 | 8 |
| Pipli ... ... | 7 | 67 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 107 | 944 | 17 |
| Gop ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 385 | 12 |
| Total of Sadr subdivision | 8 | 92 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 119 | 2 605 | 37 |
| Ehrajat mahal in Khurda Subdivision | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 302 | ... |
| Total of the area under settlement | 8 | 92 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 119 | 2,907 | 37 |

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II-B—*concld.*

(AREA IN ACRES).

BALASORE.

| Orchards and gardens. | | | | | Total cropped area (columns 14, 28, 53 to 57). | Area cropped more than once. | Net cropped area. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total. | Mangoes. | Cocoanut and plantain. | Pan garden. | Others. | | | | |
| 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 |
| 1,675 | 795 | ... | ... | 111 | 94,759 | 123 | 94,636 | |
| 6,318 | 1,215 | ... | ... | 248 | 199,012 | 39 | 198,973 | |
| 1,966 | 173 | ... | ... | 22 | 54,952 | 829 | 54,123 | |
| 2,085 | 221 | ... | ... | 51 | 81,001 | 1,197 | 79,804 | |
| 5,129 | 283 | ... | 335 | 679 | 90,915 | 1,811 | 89,104 | |
| 17,173 | 2,687 | ... | 335 | 1,111 | 520,639 | 3,999 | 516,640 | |
| 493 | 161 | ... | 2 | 847 | 80,777 | 265 | 80,512 | |
| 2,235 | 333 | ... | 5 | 490 | 76,744 | 16 | 76,728 | |
| 4,246 | 1,916 | ... | 3 | 359 | 142,189 | 1,892 | 140,297 | |
| 3,462 | 676 | ... | 24 | 199 | 109,953 | 2,423 | 107,530 | |
| 10,436 | 3,026 | ... | 34 | 1,895 | 409,663 | 4,596 | 405,067 | |
| 27,609 | 5,549 | ... | 369 | 3,006 | 930,302 | 8,595 | 921,707 | |

II-C—*concld.*

(AREA IN ACRES).

PURI.

| | Orchards and gardens. | | | | Total cropped area (columns 14, 28, 50 to 57). | Area cropped more than once. | Net cropped area. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total. | Mangoe. | Cocoanut and plantain. | Pan garden. | Others. | | | | |
| 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 |
| 28,880 | 1,625 | 4,378 | 77 | 2,961 | 172,892 | 16,440 | 156,452 | |
| 62,858 | 3,472 | 2,473 | 163 | 3,138 | 243,136 | 59,715 | 183,421 | |
| 10,413 | 651 | 433 | 200 | 1,378 | 104,191 | 7,282 | 97,593 | |
| 102,151 | 5,748 | 7,284 | 440 | 7,477 | 520,909 | 83,437 | 437,472 | |
| 1,198 | 3,261 | 24 | ... | 267 | 39,128 | 611 | 38,517. | |
| 103,349 | 9,009 | 7,308 | 440 | 7,741 | 560,037 | 84,048 | 475,989 | |

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## APPENDIX III-A.

### AGRICULTURAL STOCK LIST.

### District—Cuttack.

| Name of thana. | Name of police-station. | Bulls and bullocks. | Cows. | Buffalo bullocks. | Buffalo cows. | Young stocks. | Sheep. | Goats. | Horses and ponies. | Mules. | Camels. | Ploughs. | Carts. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Jajpur ... | Jajpur ... | 39,207 | 45,748 | 326 | 1,370 | 34,261 | 5,892 | 8,956 | 119 | 39 | ... | 18,694 | 991 | |
| | Binjharpur ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharmasala ... | Dharmasala ... | 42,907 | 38,010 | 1,019 | 3,001 | 28,950 | 3,079 | 12,226 | 102 | 3 | ... | 21,381 | 2,968 | |
| | Korai ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sukinda ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Barachana ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Jajpur subdivision ... | | 82,114 | 83,758 | 1,345 | 4,371 | 63,211 | 8,971 | 21,182 | 221 | 42 | ... | 40,075 | 3,959 | |
| Kendrapara ... | Kendrapara ... | 43,711 | 41,275 | 416 | 1,599 | 28,819 | 6,606 | 5,812 | 52 | 12 | ... | 20,734 | 652 | |
| | Patakura ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patamundai ... | Patamundai ... | 23,211 | 21,494 | 286 | 2,503 | 16,056 | 1,526 | 1,158 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 11,105 | 159 | |
| | Mahakalpara ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aul ... ... | Aul ... | 23,384 | 21,967 | 904 | 3,287 | 19,855 | 2,165 | 631 | 38 | 1 | ... | 11,105 | 259 | |
| | Raj-nagar ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Kendrapara subdivision ... | | 90,306 | 84,736 | 1,606 | 7,389 | 64,730 | 10,297 | 7,601 | 110 | 14 | 6 | 42,944 | 1,070 | |
| Salepur ... | Salepur ... | 43,175 | 38,064 | 435 | 925 | 26,713 | 9,522 | 11,949 | 67 | 1 | ... | 20,795 | 1,525 | |
| | Mahanga ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kesanagar ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jagatsinghpur ... | Jagatsinghpur ... | 55,835 | 50,407 | 651 | 1,839 | 30,987 | 9,668 | 4,209 | 108 | 10 | ... | 26,869 | 1,966 | |
| | Balikuda ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gobindpur ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirtol ... | Tirtol ... | 44,716 | 32,069 | 657 | 2,929 | 24,728 | 4,875 | 3,903 | 18 | 15 | ... | 21,209 | 1,732 | |
| | Ersama ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack ... | Cuttack ... | 28,080 | 29,659 | 468 | 953 | 18,557 | 4,640 | 5,778 | 234 | 22 | 3 | 12,794 | 4 353 | |
| | Tangi ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Cuttack subdivision ... | | 171,806 | 150,199 | 2,211 | 6,646 | 100,985 | 28,705 | 25,839 | 427 | 48 | 3 | 81,667 | 9,576 | |
| Total of the area under settlement | | 344,226 | 318,693 | 5,162 | 18,406 | 228,926 | 47,973 | 54,622 | 758 | 104 | 9 | 164,686 | 14,605 | |

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# APPENDIX III-B.

## AGRICULTURAL STOCK LIST

### District—Balasore,

| Name of thana. | Name of police-station | Bulls. and bullocks. | Cows. | Buffalo bullocks. | Buffalo cows | Young stocks. | Sheep. | Goats. | Horses and ponies | Mules. | Camels | Ploughs. | Carts. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Jaleswar ... | Jaleswar ... | 16,232 | 12,575 | 190 | 217 | 9,123 | 636 | 4,319 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 7,941 | 333 | |
| Baliapal ... | Baliapal ... | 15,247 | 10,983 | 74 | 395 | 7,349 | 232 | 2,517 | 8 | ... | ... | 7342 | 41 | |
| | Bhograi ... | 8,946 | 6,749 | 35 | 265 | 4,772 | 128 | 787 | 29 | 2 | ... | 4,126 | 13 | |
| Basta ... | Basta ... | 15,448 | 10,593 | 334 | 453 | 8,224 | 165 | 4,033 | 13 | 9 | ... | 7,185 | 186 | |
| | Singla ... | 3,977 | 2,426 | 20 | 2 | 1,913 | 30 | 938 | 15 | 2 | ... | 1,885 | 9 | |
| Soro ... | Soro ... | 24,591 | 7,581 | 223 | 395 | 10,670 | 444 | 4,124 | 26 | 6 | 8 | 12,438 | 306 | |
| | Similia ... | 11,774 | 8,071 | 29 | 93 | 4,716 | 330 | 2,207 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 5,850 | 139 | |
| | Khaira ... | 12,943 | 8,195 | 214 | 161 | 4,916 | 148 | 1,920 | 25 | ... | .. | 6,060 | 37 | |
| Balasore ... | Balasore .. | 15,728 | 12,778 | 159 | 326 | 8,709 | 159 | 2,647 | 42 | 1 | 11 | 7,518 | 267 | |
| | Remuna ... | 5,575 | 4,928 | 27 | 48 | 3,608 | 45 | 1,497 | 4 | ... | ... | 2,412 | 76 | |
| Total of Sadr subdivision | | 130,461 | 94,879 | 1,305 | 2,355 | 64,090 | 2,308 | 24,989 | 225 | 22 | 21 | 62,757 | 1,407 | |
| Basudebpur ... | Basudebpur ... | 17862 | 13,105 | 431 | 2,241 | 9,608 | 210 | 1,829 | 62 | 7 | 11 | 8,284 | 402 | |
| Chandbali ... | Chandbali ... | 15,836 | 12,034 | 1,699 | 3,479 | 9,995 | 570 | 5,158 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 7,527 | 1,365 | |
| Bhadrak .... | Bhadrak ... | 36,913 | 35,089 | 157 | 320 | 26,017 | 1,446 | 11,626 | 146 | 3 | ... | 18,552 | 465 | |
| | Banta ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dhamnagar ... | Dhamnagar ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bhandaripokhari ... | 26,541 | 26,700 | 276 | 754 | 18,380 | 1,403 | 5,243 | 49 | 3 | ... | 13,012 | 285 | |
| Total of Bhadrak subdivision | | 97,152 | 86,928 | 2 563 | 6,794 | 64,000 | 3629 | 18,856 | 266 | 14 | 14 | 47 375 | 2,517 | |
| Total of the area under settlement | | 227,613 | 181,807 | 3,868 | 9,149 | 128,090 | 5,937 | 43,845 | 491 | 36 | 35 | 110,132 | 3,924 | |



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# APPENDIX III-C.

## AGRICULTURAL STOCK LIST.

### District—Puri.

| Name of thana. | Name of police-station. | Bulls. and Bullocks. | Cows. | Buffalo Bullocks. | Buffalo Cows. | Young stocks. | Sheep. | Goats. | Horse and ponies. | Mules. | Camel. | Ploughs. | Carts. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Pipili ... ... | Pipli ... ... | 10,826 | 10,041 | 88 | 238 | 5 591 | 1,941 | 650 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 5,202 | 1,660 | |
| | Nimapara ... | 13,326 | 10,389 | 52 | 202 | 7,407 | 1,767 | 243 | 3 | 9 | 28 | 5,649 | 1,455 | |
| | Delang ... | 7,675 | 6,264 | 106 | 274 | 3,605 | 954 | 347 | 29 | 5 | 10 | 3,879 | 1,599 | |
| | Balipatana ... | 8,560 | 7,944 | 165 | 172 | 4,105 | 761 | 362 | 8 | 13 | ... | 3,725 | 868 | |
| | Balianta ... | 6,240 | 5,701 | 93 | 207 | 2,985 | 1,027 | 252 | 4 | ... | 15 | 2,866 | 547 | |
| Puri ... ... | Puri ... ... | 9,715 | 6,946 | 50 | 676 | 4,152 | 1,210 | 63 | 20 | ... | ... | 7,762 | 1,397 | |
| | Satyabadi ... | 13,093 | 8,338 | 213 | 281 | 4,981 | 947 | 401 | 18 | ... | 73 | 5,372 | 1,801 | |
| | Brahmagiri ... | 7,398 | 4,883 | 232 | 521 | 3,413 | 504 | 166 | 1 | ... | ... | 3,604 | 967 | |
| Gop ... ... | Gop ... ... | 8,671 | 8,791 | 99 | 408 | 5,393 | 758 | 230 | 35 | 1 | 52 | 4,484 | 1,109 | |
| | Kakatapur ... | 12,480 | 11,144 | 517 | 1,465 | 7,638 | 1,904 | 1,037 | 14 | ... | ... | 5,749 | 694 | |
| Total of Sadr subdivision ... | | 97,984 | 80,441 | 1,615 | 4,444 | 49,270 | 11,173 | 3,751 | 146 | 32 | 188 | 48,292 | 12,097 | |
| Ekrajatmahal in Khurda subdivision | | 7,563 | 7,170 | 368 | 478 | 4,368 | 930 | 2,407 | 16 | ... | ... | 3,826 | 2,137 | |
| Total of the area under settlement | | 105,547½ | 87,611 | 1,983 | 4,922 | 53,638 | 12,103 | 6,158 | 162 | 32 | 188 | 52,118 | 14,234 | |



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## APPENDIX IV-A,

# APPENDIX IV-A

## STATISTICS OF TRANSFERS OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS FOR THE PAST 12 YEARS.

### District—Cuttack.

| Name of thana. | Name of police station. | Transfers | | | | Purchase money. | Profession of tranaferee. | | | | | | | | Rate per acre. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Entire holdings. | | Part holdings | | | Landlord class. | | Lawyer class. | | Money-lending class. | | Raiyat class. | | | |
| | | Number. | Area in acres | Number. | Area in acres. | | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres | Num ber. | Area in acres. | Number | Area in acres. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | | Rs. | | | | | | | | | Rs. | |
| Jajpur | Jajpur ... ... | 4,986 | 2,805 | 10,878 | 4,934 | 8,66,365 | 960 | 613 | 264 | 158 | 807 | 549 | 13,833 | 6,419 | 112 | |
| | Binjharpur ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharmasala | Dharmasala ... | 3,965 | 2,452 | 9,622 | 4,760 | 6,96,859 | 694 | 401 | 44 | 37 | 1,205 | 843 | 11,644 | 5,841 | 97 | |
| | Korai ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sukinda ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Barachana ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Jajpur subdivision ... | | 8,951 | 5,257 | 20,500 | 9,694 | 15,63,224 | 1,654 | 1,104 | 308 | 195 | 2,012 | 1362 | 25477 | 12,260 | 105 | |
| Kendrapara | Kendrapara ... | 4,647 | 2,978 | 15,448 | 7,378 | 10,99,379 | 496 | 276 | 65 | 102 | 876 | 699 | 18.751 | 9,279 | 106 | |
| | Patakura ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patamundai ... | Patamundai ... | 1,978 | 2,289 | 6,310 | 5,036 | 5,76,593 | 58 | 52 | 69 | 87 | 354 | 587 | 7,812 | 6,619 | 79 | |
| | Mahakalpara ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Aul ... ... | 2,313 | 3,390 | 5,399 | 4,922 | 4,03,094 | 291 | 319 | 75 | 95 | 697 | 1,209 | 6,649 | 6,089 | 48 |
| | Rajnagar ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Kendrapara subdivision ... | | 8,938 | 8,657 | 27,157 | 17,356 | 20,79,071 | 747 | 647 | 209 | 284 | 1,927 | 2,495 | 33,212 | 22.587 | 80 |
| Salepur ... | Salepur .... | 4,013 | 1,670 | 15,685 | 5,200 | 12,23,793 | 955 | 464 | 74 | 36 | 620 | 271 | 18,049 | 6.099 | 178 |
| | Mahanga ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kesanagar ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jagatsinghpur | Jagatsingnpur ... | 4,424 | 1,950 | 17,726 | 5,862 | 10,46,269 | 1,310 | 674 | 108 | 50 | 779 | 359 | 19,953 | | 134 |
| | Balekuda ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gobindpnr ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirtol | Tirtol ... | 4,176 | 2,696 | 13,497 | 7,837 | 7,95,221 | 437 | 348 | 28 | 24 | 877 | 756 | 16,331 | 9,405 | 75 |
| | Ersama ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack ... | Cuttack ... | 2,730 | 1,635 | 7,720 | 3,517 | 6,21,578 | 364 | 217 | 59 | 95 | 307 | 583 | 9,190 | 4,257 | 121 |
| | Tangi ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Cuttack subdivision ... | | 15,343 | 7,951 | 54.628 | 22,416 | 36,86,861 | 3,066 | 1,703 | 299 | 205 | 3,083 | 1,969 | 63,523 | 26,490 | 121 |
| Total of the area under settlement ... | | 33,232 | 21,865 | 1,02,285 | 49,466 | 73,29,156 | 5,467 | 3,454 | 816 | 684 | 7,022 | 5,856 | 122,212 | 61,337 | 103 |
| Cuttack Town ... | | 331 | 91 | 370 | 84 | 3,41,620 | 40 | 23 | 16 | 5 | 135 | 54 | 510 | 93 | 1,950 |



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## APPENDIX IV-B.

STASTICS OF TRANSFERS OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS FOR THE PAST 12 YEARS.

### District—Balasore.

| Name of thana. | Name of police-station. | Transfers. | | | | Purchase money. | Profession of transferee. | | | | | | | | Rate per acre. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Entire holdings. | | Part holdings. | | | Landlord class. | | Lawyear class. | | money-lending class. | | Raiyat class. | | | |
| | | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | | Rs- | | | | | | | | | Rs. | |
| Jaleswar ... | Jeleswar ... ... | 647 | 553 | 1,514 | 917 | 1,73,474 | 79 | 65 | 10 | 4 | 129 | 118 | 1,943 | 1,283 | 118 | |
| Baliapal ... | Baliapal ... ... | 1,365 | 1,152 | 2,768 | 1,823 | 2,14,794 | 84 | 78 | 6 | 8 | 211 | 198 | 3,832 | 2,691 | 72 | |
| | Bhograi ... ... | 778 | 894 | 1,238 | 826 | 1,32,311 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 27 | 1,991 | 1,693 | 77 | |
| Basta ... | Basta ... ... | 1,561 | 1,789 | 3,228 | 2,737 | 2,67,223 | 232 | 332 | 89 | 189 | 365 | 521 | 4,103 | 3,484 | 59 | |
| | Singla ... ... | 212 | 150 | 487 | 372 | 40,480 | 34 | 46 | ... | ... | 21 | 22 | 644 | 454 | 78 | |
| Soro ... | Soro ... ... | 1,756 | 1,808 | 7,752 | 6,221 | 5,40,764 | 220 | 289 | ... | ... | 340 | 467 | 8,948 | 7,273 | 67 | |
| | Similia ... ... | 287 | 335 | 2,484 | 1,869 | 70,422 | 21 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 92 | 93 | 2,657 | 2,088 | 32 | |
| | Khaira ... ... | 502 | 550 | 1,728 | 1,654 | 1,25,285 | 36 | 48 | 2 | 3 | 89 | 99 | 2,103 | 2,054 | 57 | |
| Balasore ... | Balasore ... ... | 2,089 | 2,282 | 3,167 | 2,406 | 2,73,729 | 159 | 195 | 53 | 85 | 150 | 214 | 4,894 | 4,194 | 58 | |
| | Remuna ... ... | 645 | 545 | 1,166 | 824 | 69,729 | 80 | 88 | ... | ... | 66 | 81 | 1,665 | 1,200 | 51 | |
| Total of Sadr subdivision ... | | 9,842 | 10,058 | 25,532 | 19,649 | 19'08,211 | 945 | 1,171 | 161 | 292 | 1,488 | 1,830 | 32,780 | 26,414 | 64 | |



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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basudebpur ... | Basudebpur ... | 918 | 1,182 | 2,694 | 2,401 | 1,14,508 | 174 | 211 | ... | ... | 133 | 110 | 3,305 | 3,263 | 32 |
| Chandbali ... | Chandbali ... | 465 | 937 | 1,327 | 1,480 | 60,765 | 71 | 97 | ... | ... | 143 | 321 | 1,588 | 1,999 | 25 |
| Bhadrak ... | Bhadrak ... | 2,994 | 2,088 | 8,518 | 5,320 | 5,66,212 | 426 | 302 | 182 | 156 | 751 | 708 | 10,173 | 6,242 | 76 |
| | Banta ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dhamnagar | Dhamnagar ... | 1,655 | 1,214 | 7,044 | 3,956 | 4,46,203 | 427 | 360 | 33 | 23 | 175 | 98 | 8,064 | 4,689 | 86 |
| | Bhandaripokhari ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Bhadrak subdivision ... | | 6,032 | 5,422 | 19,593 | 13 157 | 11,87,688 | 1,098 | 970 | 195 | 179 | 1,202 | 1,237 | 23,130 | 16,193 | 64 |
| Total of the district ... | | 15,874 | 15,480 | 45,125 | 32,806 | 30,95,899 | 2,043 | 2,141 | 356 | 471 | 2,690 | 3,067 | 55,910 | 42,607 | 64 |



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## APPENDIX IV-C

STATISTICS OF TRANSFERS OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS FOR THE PAST 12 YEARS.

### District—Puri.

| Name of thana. | Name of police-station. | Transfer. | | | | Purchase money. | Profession of transferee | | | | | | | | Rate per acre | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Entire holdings. | | Part holding | | | Landlord class, | | Lawyear class. | | Money-lending class. | | Raiyat class. | | | |
| | | Number | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | | Number | Area in acres | Number | Area in acres. | Number | Area in acres. | Number, | Area in acres. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | pipli ... ... | 1,390 | 885 | 5,816 | 2,565 | Rs. 2,25,968 | 427 | 343 | 3 | 2 | 175 | 125 | 6,601 | 2,980 | Rs 115 | |
| | Nimapara ... | 1,500 | 1,274 | 6,747 | 3,477 | 4,48,363 | 481 | 366 | 37 | 49 | 443 | 344 | 7,295 | 3,992 | 94 | |
| Pipli ... | Delang ... ... | 1,087 | 614 | 3,419 | 1,561 | 3,04,128 | 225 | 150 | 6 | 5 | 54 | 65 | 4221 | 1,955 | 140 | |
| | Baliapatna ... | 626 | 425 | 3,502 | 1,548 | 2,36,249 | 308 | 200 | 22 | 20 | 308 | 242 | 3,490 | 1,511 | 120 | |
| | Baliania ... | 895 | 487 | 3,550 | 1 522 | 2,28,192 | 136 | 103 | 11 | 10 | 242 | 144 | 4,056 | 1,752 | 116 | |
| | Puri ... ... | 1,311 | 1,613 | 2,241 | 1,976 | 2,76,180 | 113 | 113 | 45 | 49 | 99 | 234 | 3,295 | 3,193 | 77 | |
| Puri ... | Satyabadi ... | 482 | 406 | 2,769 | 1,706 | 2,61,050 | 107 | 77 | 12 | 19 | 90 | 100 | 3,042 | 1,916 | 124 | |
| | Brahmagiri ... | 598 | 894 | 2,853 | 2,695 | 3,12,490 | 125 | 312 | 81 | 112 | 399 | 673 | 2,846 | 2,492 | 87 | |
| | Gop ... ... | 1,289 | 1,368 | 3,280 | 2,337 | 2,98,962 | 269 | 331 | 32 | 29 | 260 | 261 | 4,008 | 3,064 | 81 | |
| Gop ... | Kakatpur ... | 1,040 | 1,075 | 4,003 | 2,573 | 2,65,708 | 315 | 372 | 16 | 37 | 215 | 235 | 4,497 | 3,004 | 73 | |
| Total of Sadr subdivision .. | | 10,227 | 9,041 | 38,180 | 21,960 | 30,32,290 | 2,506 | 2,367 | 265 | 332 | 2,285 | 2,443 | 43,351 | 25,859 | 98 | |
| Ekrajatmahal in Khurda subdivision | | 981 | 644 | 4,170 | 2,265 | 6,00,414 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 321 | 326 | 4,814 | 2,565 | 206 | |
| Total of the area under settlement | | 11,208 | 9,685 | 42,350 | 24,225 | 36,32,705 | 2,509 | 2,369 | 278 | 348 | 2,606 | 2,769 | 48,165 | 28,424 | | |



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# APPENDIX V-A.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF MORTGAGES WITH

District—

| Name of thana. | Name of police-station. | Area held by: From Proprietors. Number | Area in acres | From Tenure-holders. Number | Area in acres. | Form raiyats. at fixed rent. Number | Area in acres | From settled raiyats. Number | Area in acres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Jajpur ... | Jajpur ... / Binjharpur ... | 26 | 31 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 11 | 636 | 468 |
| Dharmasala | Dharmasala ... / Korai ... / Sukinda ... / Barachana ... | 34 | 36 | 59 | 39 | 131 | 100 | 1,098 | 854 |
| Total of Jajpur subdivision | | 60 | 67 | 73 | 44 | 144 | 111 | 1,734 | 1,322 |
| Kendrapara | Kendrapara ... / Patakura ... | 3 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 37 | 31 | 617 | 575 |
| Patamundai | Patamundai ... / Mahakalpara ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 243 | 334 |
| Aul ... | Aul ... / Rajnagar... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 702 | 990 |
| Total of Kendrapara subdivision ... | | 4 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 44 | 39 | 1,562 | 1,899 |
| Salepur | Salepur ... / Mahanga / Kesanagar ... | 26 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 36 | 22 | 774 | 355 |
| Jagatsinghpur | Jagatsinghpur / Balikuda ... ... / Gobindpur ... | 19 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 18 | 10 | 657 | 369 |
| Tirtol ... | Tirtol ... ... / Ersama | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 33 | 23 | 340 | 273 |
| Cuttack | Cuttack .. ... / Tangi ... ... | ... | ... | 28 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 812 | 492 |
| Total of Cuttack subdivisou | | 51 | 27 | 56 | 35 | 106 | 65 | 2,583 | 1,489 |
| Total of the area under settlement ... | | 115 | 97 | 139 | 90 | 294 | 215 | 5,879 | 4.710 |
| Cuttack Town ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 9 |

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V-A.

POSSESSION FOR THE PAST 12 YEARS.

Cuttack.

| mortgagees. | | | | Profession of mortgagees. | | | | | | | | Amount advanced | Rate per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From occupancy raiyats. | | From non-occupancy raiyats. | | Landlord class. | | Lawyer class. | | Money-lending class. | | Raiyat class. | | | |
| Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 51 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 56 | 49 | 9 | 11 | 91 | 64 | 587 | 426 | 50,481 | 92 |
| 25 | 11 | 67 | 48 | 53 | 45 | 3 | 5 | 137 | 129 | 1,221 | 969 | 86,850 | 80 |
| 76 | 42 | 70 | 49 | 109 | 94 | 12 | 16 | 228 | 193 | 1,808 | 1,332 | 1,37,331 | 84 |
| 11 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 120 | 123 | 548 | 563 | 46,840 | 74 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 25 | 61 | 222 | 276 | 16,851 | 49 |
| 3 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 38 | 3 | 8 | 117 | 265 | 571 | 703 | 30,118 | 30 |
| 14 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 33 | 44 | 8 | 17 | 262 | 449 | 1,341 | 1,481 | 93,809 | 47 |
| 16 | 4 | ... | ... | 36 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 31 | 19 | 706 | 363 | 59,948 | 149 |
| 82 | 42 | ... | ... | 27 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 48 | 40 | 704 | 371 | 43,742 | 101 |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 84 | 81 | 283 | 215 | 24,749 | 79 |
| 111 | 89 | 11 | 7 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 115 | 116 | 839 | 475 | 60,376 | 98 |
| 215 | 139 | 13 | 8 | 100 | 64 | 24 | 19 | 278 | 256 | 2,622 | 1,424 | 1,88,815 | 107 |
| 305 | 204 | 93 | 73 | 242 | 202 | 44 | 52 | 768 | 898 | 5,771 | 4,264 | 4,19,955 | 78 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 15 | 8 | ... | ... | 5,178 | 569 |

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APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF MORTGAGES WITH

District—

| Name of thana | Name of police-station. | Area held by | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From Proprietors. | | From Tenure-holders. | | From raiyats at fixed rent. | | From settled raiyats. | |
| | | Number. | Area in acres | Number. | Area. in acres. | Number, | Area. in acres. | Number | Area in acres. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Jaleswar ... | Jaleswar ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 299 | 308 |
| Baliapal ... | Baliapal ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 15 |
| | Bhograi ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 13 |
| Basta ... ... | Basta ... ... | 2 | 64 | 19 | 18 | ... | ... | 299 | 333 |
| | Singla ... ... | 3 | 182 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 43 |
| Soro ... ... | Sore ... ... | 15 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 33 | 34 | 1,251 | 1,248 |
| | Similia ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 256 | 236 |
| | Khaira ... ... | 14 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 374 | 417 |
| Balasore ... | Balasore ... ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | 51 | 47 | 223 | 224 |
| | Remuna ... ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 50 | 49 |
| Total of Sadr subdivision ... | | 40 | 276 | 39 | 40 | 109 | 97 | 2,811 | 2,886 |
| Basudebpur ... | Basudebpur ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 36 | 40 | 568 | 569 |
| Chandbali ... | Chandbali ... ... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 547 | 1,059 |
| Bhadrak ... | Bhadrak ... | 21 | 14 | 20 | 27 | 49 | 33 | 1,250 | 1,025 |
| | Banta ... ... | | | | | | | | |
| Dhamnagar ... | Dhamnagar ... | 14 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 762 | 681 |
| | Bhandaripokhari ... | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Bhadrak subdivision ... | | 37 | 33 | 32 | 36 | 112 | 98 | 3,127 | 3,334 |
| Total of the district ... ... | | 77 | 309 | 71 | 76 | 221 | 195 | 5,938 | 6,220 |

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V-B.

POSSESSION FOR THE PAST 12 YEARS.

Balasore.

| mortgagees. | | | | Profession of mortgagees. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From occupancy raiyats. | | From non-occupancy raiyats. | | Landlord class. | | Lawyer class. | | Money-lending class. | | Raiyat class. | | Amount advanced | Rate per acre. |
| Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 12 | ... | ... | 57 | 84 | 232 | 215 | 24,456 | 79 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 1,751 | 116 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 14 | 905 | 65 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 81 | ... | ... | 54 | 94 | 247 | 240 | 20,042 | 48 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 132 | ... | ... | 10 | 75 | 16 | 18 | 4,151 | 18 |
| 49 | 53 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 24 | 5 | 7 | 169 | 198 | 1,179 | 1,143 | 85,700 | 62 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 249 | 228 | 12,400 | 52 |
| 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 17 | 16 | ... | ... | 27 | 41 | 371 | 398 | 32,463 | 71 |
| 22 | 19 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 18 | ... | ... | 29 | 36 | 267 | 256 | 22,909 | 74 |
| 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 54 | 45 | 2,879 | 53 |
| 79 | 79 | 22 | 30 | 105 | 305 | 5 | 7 | 352 | 530 | 2,638 | 2,566 | 2,07,656 | 61 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 14 | ... | ... | 66 | 62 | 533 | 535 | 27,257 | 45 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 9 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 79 | 154 | 481 | 906 | 18,210 | 17 |
| 37 | 37 | ... | ... | 51 | 46 | 41 | 28 | 238 | 226 | 1,047 | 836 | 81,718 | 72 |
| 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 41 | 722 | 631 | 46,808 | 66 |
| 43 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 106 | 122 | 44 | 31 | 419 | 483 | 2,783 | 2,908 | 1,73,993 | 49 |
| 122 | 121 | 23 | 31 | 211 | 427 | 49 | 38 | 771 | 1,013 | 5,421 | 5,474 | 3,81,649 | 55 |

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## APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF MORTGAGES WITH

District—

| Name of thana. | Name of police-station. | Area held by | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From Proprietors. | | From Tenure-holders. | | From raiyats at fixed rent. | | From settled raiyats. | |
| | | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number | Area in acres. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Pipli ... ... | Pipli ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 30 |
| | Nimapara ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 106 | 86 |
| | Delang ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 27 | 21 |
| | Balipatna ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 15 |
| | Balianta ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 49 | 31 |
| Puri ... ... | Puri ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 51 | 84 |
| | Satybadi ... ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 24 | 24 |
| | Brahmagir ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 7 |
| Gop ... ... | Gop ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 51 |
| | Kakatpur ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 87 | 109 |
| Total of the Sadr subdivision ... | | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 26 | 35 | 478 | 458 |
| Ekrajatmahal in Khurda subdivision ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 148 | 116 |
| Total of the area under settlement ... | | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 26 | 35 | 626 | 574 |

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V. C.

POSSESSION FOR THE PAST 12 YEARS

Puri

| mortgagees. | | | | Profession of mortgagees. | | | | | | | | Amount advanced. | Rate per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From occupancy raiyats. | | From non-occupancy raiyats. | | Landlord class. | | Lawyer class. | | Money-lending class. | | Raiyat class | | | |
| Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. | | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 30 | 21 | 2,698 | 89 |
| 6 | 5 | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 102 | 78 | 4,985 | 54 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 25 | 1,775 | 70 |
| 15 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | 20 | 14 | 2,011 | 91 |
| 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 12 | 32 | 21 | 3 120 | 96 |
| 17 | 13 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 17 | 26 | 54 | 73 | 6,850 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 29 | 2,204 | |
| 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 671 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 58 | 44 | 3,165 | 61 |
| 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 11 | 25 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 19 | 69 | 83 | 6,863 | 5 |
| 48 | 37 | ... | ... | 33 | 46 | 4 | 6 | 99 | 80 | 435 | 404 | 34,317 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 11 | 137 | 106 | 19,119 | 16 |
| 49 | 38 | ... | ... | 33 | 46 | 4 | 6 | 102 | 91 | 572 | 510 | 53,487 | |

## APPENDIX VI

Statistics of Sales of Proprietary right for the past 12 years

| Name of district | Sales of estates or portion of estate | | | Number of sales to | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of sales | Land revenue trans. ferred. | Price paid. | Landlord class, | Lawyer. class. | Money, lending class. | Raiyat class. | |
| 1 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | |
| Cuttack ... | 1,259 | 66,635 | 15,84,667 | 943 | 16 | 137 | 163 | |
| Balasore ... | 521 | 35,823 | 7,62,890 | 395 | 16 | 65 | 45 | |
| Puri ... | 468 | 20,791 | 2,77,711 | 430 | 1 | 22 | 15 | |
| Total of three districts. | 2,248 | 1,23,249 | 26,25,268 | 1,768 | 33 | 224 | 223 | |

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APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS OF TEMPORARILY

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

| Serial no. | Name of thana. | Area in acres of Nij-jote in khas possession. | Nij-jote in which raiyati rights have accrued. | | | | | Area in acres of Nij-chas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cash-rented. | | | Produce-rented. | | |
| | | | Number of holdings. | Area in acres | Rent | Number of holdings | Area in acres | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | *District Cuttack.* | | | | Rs. | | | |
| 1 | Jaipur ... ... | 12,646 | 6,664 | 2,908 | 10,007 | 1,892 | 931 | 6,933 |
| 2 | Dharmasala ... ... | 4,268 | 2,135 | 842 | 2,759 | 451 | 183 | 3,163 |
| 3 | Kendrapara ... ... | 3,110 | 1,821 | 838 | 3,341 | 360 | 164 | 1,778 |
| 4 | Patamundai ... ... | 3,125 | 778 | 659 | 2,602 | 391 | 538 | 1,290 |
| 5 | Aul ... ... ... | 3,632 | 1,252 | 1,146 | 2,509 | 363 | 326 | 1,547 |
| 6 | Salepur ... ... | 5,889 | 3,813 | 1,323 | 5,745 | 670 | 232 | 4,670 |
| 7 | Jagatsinghpur ... ... | 14,239 | 8,655 | 3,320 | 11,465 | 1,533 | 590 | 5,043 |
| 8 | Tirtol ... ... ... | 2.611 | 2,374 | 884 | 3,471 | 544 | 229 | 1,472 |
| 9 | Cuttack ... ... | 3,04 | 2,502 | 1,042 | 3,671 | 226 | 115 | 3,423 |
| | Total of District Cuttack ... | 52.560 | 29,994 | 12,962 | 45,569 | 6,430 | 3,308 | 29,319 |
| | *District Balasore.* | | | | | | | |
| | Balasore ... ... | 1,192 | 819 | 513 | 1,349 | 163 | 106 | 4,216 |
| | Soro ... ... ... | 4,156 | 1,869 | 1,649 | 3,368 | 479 | 316 | 6,084 |
| | Jaleswar ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| | Basta ... ... ... | 922 | 620 | 410 | 1,017 | 138 | 99 | 3,082 |
| | Baliapal ... ... | 881 | 713 | 423 | 1,363 | 70 | 45 | 1,790 |
| | Basudebpur ... ... | 1,356 | 407 | 351 | 707 | 22 | 13 | 2,253 |
| | Chandbali ... ... | 411 | 103 | 182 | 362 | 38 | 42 | 1,571 |
| | Bhadrak ... ... | 3,895 | 2,432 | 1,349 | 3,744 | 294 | 164 | 2,078 |
| | Dhamnagar ... ... | 6,245 | 2,360 | 1,527 | 3,868 | 611 | 395 | 3,979 |
| | Total of District Balasore ... | 19,058 | 9,323 | 6,404 | 15,778 | 1,815 | 1,180 | 25,092 |
| | *Puri Sadr subdivision.* | | | | | | | |
| | ri ... ... ... | 1,326 | 514 | 578 | 1,409 | 289 | 292 | 21.434 |
| | Pipli ... ... ... | 10,640 | 4,891 | 3,095 | 9,309 | 633 | 346 | 11,948 |
| | Gop ... ... ... | 2,766 | 858 | 440 | 1,022 | 165 | 103 | 4,836 |
| | Total of Puri Sadr subdivision ... | 14,732 | 6,263 | 4,113 | 11,740 | 1,087 | 741 | 38,248 |
| | tal of three districts excluding rda Subdivision. | 86,350 | 45.580 | 23,479 | 73 087 | 9,332 | 5,229 | 92,659 |

* The cash rents shown in the statement

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VII

SETTLED ESTATES AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.*

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

| Holdings under section 26 (2) Orissa Tenancy Act. | | | Kharida Jamabandi tenures. | | | Bajyafti tenures | | | Other-tenures. Cash rented. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number. of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | ent. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| 930 | 761 | 2 | 11,853 | 10,869 | 22,775 | 12,761 | 11,837 | 20,937 | 319 | 913 | 2,707 |
| 770 | 995 | ... | 821 | 965 | 1,921 | 3,927 | 6,329 | 9,162 | 267 | 1,124 | 1,720 |
| 569 | 537 | ... | 1,238 | 1,107 | 2,808 | 6,241 | 5,017 | 10,022 | 629 | 1,085 | 3,150 |
| 74 | 94 | ... | 115 | 106 | 183 | 1,691 | 2,705 | 5,280 | 213 | 882 | 2 277 |
| 85 | 139 | ... | 327 | 686 | 1 121 | 396 | 902 | 1,207 | 56 | 170 | 283 |
| 1,185 | 927 | 4 | 5,395 | 4,580 | 11,021 | 6,073 | 5,476 | 10,994 | 436 | 837 | 3,189 |
| 1,719 | 1,522 | ... | 5,918 | 4,552 | 9,716 | 13.962 | 12,343 | 22,817 | 1,227 | 1,067 | 2,354 |
| 629 | 723 | ... | 2,319 | 2,121 | 5,247 | 6,261 | 6,126 | 11,247 | 464 | 365 | 975 |
| 403 | 413 | ... | 3,090 | 3,020 | 5,898 | 2,409 | 2,898 | 4,965 | 280 | 2,444 | 2,650 |
| 6,364 | 6,131 | 6 | 31,076 | 28,096 | 60,690 | 53,731 | 53,568 | 96,572 | 3,893 | 8,887 | 19,395 |
| 349 | 697 | 1,239 | 301 | 2,331 | 2,898 | 4,268 | 9,567 | 12,076 | 596 | 5,952 | 10,554 |
| 527 | 1,717 | 2,799 | 54 | 1,087 | 1,143 | 5,346 | 15,384 | 16,366 | 561 | 3,290 | 4,797 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 50 | 107 | 17 | 27 | 79 |
| 306 | 914 | 1,519 | 101 | 631 | 762 | 2,760 | 6,979 | 7,517 | 321 | 3,609 | 6,450 |
| 94 | 262 | 618 | ... | ... | ... | 2,877 | 6,455 | 10,109 | 445 | 2,637 | 5,358 |
| 261 | 872 | 149 | 122 | 443 | 1,144 | 2,089 | 4,652 | 5,122 | 126 | 337 | 596 |
| 58 | 240 | ... | 43 | 328 | 393 | 459 | 744 | 859 | 104 | 117 | 195 |
| 396 | 527 | 3 | 1,070 | 1,974 | 4,510 | 6,143 | 11,006 | 16,531 | 782 | 1,945 | 3,278 |
| 388 | 536 | 10 | 2,549 | 3,950 | 4,404 | 4,404 | 7,245 | 13,370 | 291 | 428 | 898 |
| 2,349 | 5,765 | 6,373 | 4,240 | 10,744 | 62.102 | 28,333 | 62,102 | 82,056 | 3,243 | 18,342 | 32,205 |
| 263 | 930 | ... | 196 | 249 | 631 | 7,257 | 21,015 | 35,380 | 444 | 12,932 | 4,873 |
| 1,074 | 1,961 | 167 | 974 | 1,887 | 3,385 | 7,689 | 11,912 | 20,366 | 624 | 2,442 | 3,940 |
| 456 | 1,101 | 2 | 195 | 304 | 374 | 2,583 | 5,386 | 6,979 | 107 | 6,852 | 1,488 |
| 1,793 | 3,992 | 169 | 1,365 | 2,440 | 4,390 | 17.529 | 38,313 | 62,725 | 1,175 | 22,226 | 10,301 |
| 10,506 | 15,888 | 6,512 | 36,681 | 41,190 | 83,135 | 99,593 | 153.983 | 2,41,353 | 8,311 | 49,455 | 61,901 |

indicate settled rents.

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APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF RIGHTS OF TEMPORARILY

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

| Serial no. | Name of thana, | Other tenures. Rent-free. Number of holdings. | Other tenures. Rent-free. Area in acres. | Holdings at fixed Rent or rate of rent. Number of holdings. | Holdings at fixed Rent or rate of rent. Area in acres | Holdings at fixed Rent or rate of rent. Rent. | Bajyaftidar raiyat. Number of holding. | Bajyaftidar raiyat. Area in acres. | Bajyaftidar raiyat. Rent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | *District Cuttack.* | | | | | Rs. | | | Rs |
| 1 | Jajpur ... ... | 31 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 18,685 | 9.788 | 16,969 |
| 2 | Dharmasala ... ... | 520 | 4,650 | ... | ... | ... | 9,600 | 7,352 | 11.862 |
| 3 | Kendrapara ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,295 | 4,508 | 8,026 |
| 4 | Patamundai ... ... | 2 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 3,625 | 3,701 | 6,910 |
| 5 | Aul ... ... ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1,068 | 959 | 1,241 |
| 6 | Salepur ... ... | 17 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 9,745 | 10,680 | 19,727 |
| 7 | Jagatsinghpur ... ... | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 19,815 | 9,736 | 15,583 |
| 8 | Tirtol ... ... ... | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 9,148 | 4,006 | 7,008 |
| 9 | Cuttack ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,635 | 3,081 | 8,386 |
| | Total of District Cuttack ... | 584 | 4,757 | ... | ... | ... | 83,616 | 53,811 | 95,712 |
| | *District Balasore.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Balasore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,129 | 4,661 | 5,414 |
| 2 | Soro ... ... | 38 | 137 | ... | ... | ... | 9,396 | 10,583 | 11,501 |
| 3 | Jaleswar ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 21 | 43 |
| 4 | Basta ... ... | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1,990 | 2,401 | 2,539 |
| 5 | Baliapal ... ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2,795 | 2,103 | 3,038 |
| 6 | Basudebpur ... ... | 5 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 2,676 | 2,548 | 2,923 |
| 7 | Chandabali ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 581 | 632 | 766 |
| 8 | Bhadrak ... ... | 21 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 10,286 | 8,006 | 11,908 |
| 9 | Dhamnagar ... ... | 30 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 8,831 | 5,821 | 10,597 |
| | Total of District Balasore ... | 101 | 269 | ... | ... | ... | 41,714 | 36,776 | 48,639 |
| | *Puri Sadr subdivision* | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Puri ... ... ... | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4,746 | 5,124 | 8,721 |
| 2 | Pipli ... ... ... | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 18,550 | 14,688 | 23,552 |
| 3 | Gop ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,636 | 5,430 | 6,783 |
| | Total of Puri Sadr subdivision | 10 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 28,932 | 25,242 | 39,057 |
| | Total of three districts excluding Khurda Subdivision. | 695 | 5,040 | ... | ... | ... | 154,262 | 115,829 | 1,83,408 |

*The cash rents shown in the statements

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VII—*contd.*

SETTLED ESTATES AND GOVERNMENT ESTATE *—*contd.*

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

| Settled and occupancy raiyats holding directly under proprietors and sub-proprietors. | | | | | | | Non-occupancy raiyats holding directly under proprietors and sub-proprietors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash-rented. | | | Produce-rented. | | Rent-free. | | Cash-rented. | | | Produce-rented. | |
| Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| | | Rs. | | | | | | | Rs. | | |
| 119,976 | 91,715 | 2,97,339 | 12,766 | 6,164 | 2,179 | 500 | 251 | 123 | 328 | 41 | 39 |
| 126,075 | 79,943 | 2,27,463 | 2,000 | 928 | 2,803 | 1,035 | 452 | 282 | 661 | 16 | 11 |
| 77,498 | 62,103 | 2,39,469 | 2,637 | 2,160 | 1,041 | 676 | 115 | 40 | 115 | ... | ... |
| 29,461 | 42,361 | 1,39,874 | 1,632 | 1,415 | 261 | 340 | 60 | 23 | 72 | 3 | 6 |
| 12,902 | 19,008 | 42,453 | 1,073 | 949 | 253 | 141 | 24 | 21 | 66 | 14 | 7 |
| 122,728 | 79,047 | 3,15,429 | 2,703 | 1,073 | 1,657 | 548 | 105 | 66 | 273 | 24 | 20 |
| 167,310 | 105,691 | 3,47,177 | 3,729 | 1,780 | 2,009 | 986 | 173 | 93 | 249 | 10 | 6 |
| 64,534 | 50,207 | 1,94,913 | 618 | 263 | 1,066 | 602 | 133 | 87 | 280 | ... | ... |
| 74,373 | 55,579 | 1,84,295 | 1,965 | 508 | 1,235 | 554 | 867 | 1,461 | 2,706 | 6 | 2 |
| 794,857 | 585,714 | 19,88,412 | 28,283 | 15,240 | 12,509 | 5,391 | 2,180 | 2,199 | 4,750 | 114 | 91 |
| 40,573 | 64,268 | 1,33,273 | 702 | 635 | 471 | 367 | 377 | 1,460 | 2,708 | 9 | 8 |
| 67,815 | 139,833 | 2,47,548 | 1,182 | 784 | 1,315 | 1,156 | 663 | 347 | 541 | 17 | 10 |
| 785 | 7,777 | 2,437 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26,524 | 45,742 | 86,035 | 859 | 759 | 151 | 129 | 550 | 3,119 | 5,652 | 11 | 21 |
| 45,703 | 62,298 | 1,54,939 | 637 | 501 | 474 | 368 | 690 | 637 | 1,296 | 28 | 20 |
| 33,216 | 67,327 | 1,44,502 | 661 | 498 | 525 | 328 | 109 | 116 | 227 | 10 | 15 |
| 5,974 | 12,049 | 22,547 | 330 | 331 | 133 | 46 | 23 | 57 | 66 | ... | ... |
| 83,634 | 99,095 | 2,60,025 | 923 | 518 | 1,963 | 1,157 | 336 | 125 | 295 | 2 | 3 |
| 63,546 | 68,391 | 1,92,829 | 3,018 | 1,765 | 1,685 | 654 | 129 | 64 | 144 | 2 | 1 |
| 367,770 | 559,780 | 12,44,135 | 8,313 | 5,792 | 6,721 | 4,206 | 2,877 | 5,925 | 10,929 | 79 | 78 |
| 52,087 | 73,078 | 1,54,701 | 7,412 | 6,722 | 1,767 | 536 | 87 | 130 | 160 | 1 | 1 |
| 114,231 | 115,240 | 3,03,316 | 2,204 | 1,189 | 2,552 | 536 | 235 | 146 | 313 | 11 | 10 |
| 34,904 | 49,660 | 1,00,942 | 719 | 484 | 570 | 196 | 131 | 86 | 170 | 1 | 1 |
| 201,222 | 238,587 | 5,61,959 | 10,426 | 8,395 | 4,889 | 1,268 | 453 | 362 | 643 | 13 | 12 |
| 1,363,849 | 1,384,081 | 37,94,506 | 47,021 | 29,427 | 23,119 | 10,865 | 5,510 | 8,486 | 16,322 | 206 | 181 |

indicate settled rents.

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APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS OF TEMPORARILY-

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

| Serial no. | Name of thana. | Chandna. | | | Jagir. | Desh heta jagir. | Anabadi. | Sarbas-adharan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| | *District Cuttack.* | | | Rs. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1 | Jajpur ... ... | 4,729 | 701 | 4,972 | 265 | 197 | 19,277 | 1,732 |
| 2 | Dharmasala ... ... | 1,068 | 139 | 914 | 1,855 | 476 | 35,162 | 1,354 |
| 3 | Kendrapara ... ... | 1,994 | 286 | 2,153 | 61 | 434 | 8,745 | 1,006 |
| 4 | Patamundai ... ... | 585 | 102 | 959 | 172 | 199 | 6,818 | 720 |
| 5 | Aul ... ... ... | 319 | 56 | 375 | 37 | 35 | 4,177 | 213 |
| 6 | Salepur ... ... | 4,515 | 954 | 4,752 | 269 | 938 | 27,358 | 1,706 |
| 7 | Jagatsinghpur ... ... | 2,439 | 417 | 2,011 | 77 | 952 | 25,159 | 2,121 |
| 8 | Tirtol ... ... ... | 1,249 | 252 | 1,293 | 48 | 508 | 14,342 | 1,457 |
| 9 | Cuttack ... ... | 3,644 | 621 | 6,972 | 76 | 358 | 58,754 | 1,127 |
| | Total of District Cuttack ... | 20,542 | 3,525 | 23,501 | 2,960 | 4,097 | 199,792 | 11,526 |
| | *District Balasore.* | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Balasore ... ... | 2,632 | 542 | 3,624 | 69 | 298 | 18,479 | 1,482 |
| 2 | Soro ... ... ... | 642 | 146 | 374 | 599 | 722 | 23,381 | 2,346 |
| 3 | Jaleswar ... ... | 17 | 7 | 24 | ... | 2 | 173 | 10 |
| 4 | Basta ... ... ... | 130 | 29 | 77 | 157 | 148 | 15,533 | 810 |
| 5 | Baliapal ... ... | 440 | 187 | 521 | 88 | 88 | 17,587 | 1,174 |
| 6 | Basudebpur ... ... | 1 | 12 | 94 | 113 | 405 | 24,836 | 820 |
| 7 | Chandbali ... ... | 225 | 88 | 956 | 37 | 17 | 5,134 | 214 |
| 8 | Bhadrak ... ... | 2,326 | 417 | 2,242 | 424 | 338 | 15,085 | 1,610 |
| 9 | Dhamanagar ... ... | 2,094 | 358 | 2,517 | 218 | 291 | 15,317 | 904 |
| | Total of District Balasore ... | 8,507 | 1,786 | 10,429 | 1,615 | 2,399 | 135,525 | 9,379 |
| | *Puri Sadr Subdivision.* | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Puri ... ... ... | 956 | 215 | 24,280 | 483 | 168 | 30,699 | 1,440 |
| 2 | Pipli ... ... ... | 2,354 | 235 | 2,279 | 236 | 986 | 19,261 | 2,642 |
| 3 | Gop ... ... ... | 194 | 30 | 138 | 237 | 435 | 42,523 | 1,499 |
| | Total of Puri Sadr subdivision ... | 3,404 | 480 | 26,706 | 956 | 1,589 | 92,383 | 5,581 |
| | Total of three districts excluding Khurda Subdivision. | 32,453 | 5,791 | 60,636 | 5,531 | 8,085 | 427,700 | 26,486 |

* The cash rents shown in the statment

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VII—*contd.*

SETTLED ESTATES AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.*

and the area in columns 70 and 71 is already included in the raiyats' column.

| Rakhit. | Total area of temporarily-settled estates. | Under-tenure-holdings. | | | Chandna under tenure-holders. | | | Settled, occupancy and non-occupancy holdings under tenure-holders. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Cash-rented | | |
| | | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent |
| 49 | 50 | 54 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 |
| Acres. | Acres. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| 9,336 | 187,765 | 54 | 30 | 53 | 1,346 | 260 | 1,326 | 14,860 | 6,039 | 21,852 |
| 9,254 | 160,281 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 56 | 11 | 55 | 8,998 | 4,793 | 17,323 |
| 5,642 | 99,284 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 446 | 33 | 665 | 6,102 | 2,689 | 11,528 |
| 3,971 | 69,243 | ... | ... | ... | 232 | 137 | 469 | 1,418 | 1,119 | 3,368 |
| 2,298 | 36,479 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1,232 | 837 | 2,021 |
| 5,770 | 152,188 | 120 | 100 | 208 | 17 | 3 | 16 | 9,513 | 3,762 | 17,575 |
| 11,271 | 209,938 | 39 | 25 | 40 | 124 | 33 | 124 | 16,378 | 5,836 | 1,18,898 |
| 8,552 | 94,881 | 54 | 579 | 723 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 7,843 | 3,111 | 12,838 |
| 7,506 | 145,960 | 22 | 98 | 180 | 162 | 26 | 903 | 5,684 | 2,615 | 9,910 |
| 63,600 | 1,147,444 | 310 | 836 | 1,263 | 2,478 | 446 | 3,569 | 72,034 | 30,801 | 2,15,603 |
| 8,227 | 135,690 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,425 | 10,868 | 26,038 |
| 13,138 | 226,775 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,211 | 11,051 | 19,880 |
| 36 | 1,154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 37 | 120 |
| 3,354 | 83,856 | 14 | 20 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 7,158 | 5,973 | 12,742 |
| 3,459 | 101,004 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 8,875 | 6,981 | 19,155 |
| 6,165 | 113,565 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 4,373 | 3,063 | 6,992 |
| 1,358 | 27,600 | 5 | 26 | 30 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 776 | 636 | 1,157 |
| 9,404 | 159,176 | 50 | 61 | 83 | 1,199 | 179 | 1,050 | 11,755 | 7,243 | 18,215 |
| 10,534 | 12 ,662 | 97 | 74 | 178 | 351 | 48 | 375 | 8,148 | 5,100 | 14,676 |
| 55.665 | 967,882 | 181 | 189 | 338 | 1 680 | 232 | 1,459 | 64,700 | 51,852 | 1,18,084 |
| 7,211 | 185,066 | 7 | 31 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 8,048 | 8,146 | 17,445 |
| 12,328 | 211,748 | 58 | 163 | 264 | 229 | 21 | 213 | 8,407 | 4,132 | 13,765 |
| 7,170 | 129,569 | 19 | 2,525 | 2,692 | 12 | 849 | 390 | 3,132 | 3,460 | 7,838 |
| 26,709 | 526,383 | 84 | 2,718 | 2,984 | 241 | 870 | 1,120 | 20,547 | 15,738 | 38,847 |
| 145,974 | 2,641,709 | 675 | 3,743 | 4,585 | 4,299 | 1,548 | 6,148 | 157,381 | 98,391 | 3,73,434 |

indicate settled rents.

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APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF RIGHTS OF TEMPORARILY

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

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

* The cash rents shown in the statement.

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VII—*contd.*

SETTLED ESTATES AND GOVERNMENT ESTATE *

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

| pancy raiyats under Orissa Tenancy Act. | | Under Raiyats. | | | | | Govern-ment lands. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Produce rented. | | Cash rented. | | | Produce rented. | | | |
| Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Area in acres. | |
| 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 |
| | | | | Rs. | | | | |
| 57 | 30 | 5,243 | 1,137 | 4,122 | 2,980 | 1,195 | 2,629 | |
| 15 | 8 | 4,241 | 1,233 | 4,102 | 1,232 | 489 | 3,416 | |
| 27 | 19 | 5,491 | 1,390 | 5,776 | 1,918 | 1,008 | 2,864 | |
| 7 | 3 | 2,050 | 595 | 2,363 | 764 | 554 | 1,262 | |
| 18 | 28 | 649 | 288 | 642 | 354 | 194 | 112 | |
| 63 | 36 | 7,364 | 2,127 | 9,732 | 3,137 | 1,098 | 4,785 | |
| 73 | 29 | 6,628 | 1,478 | 5,830 | 2,227 | 875 | 5,122 | |
| 24 | 14 | 3,023 | 626 | 2,917 | 843 | 358 | 2,259 | |
| 26 | 11 | 6,506 | 1,101 | 14,764 | 1,096 | 572 | 9,101 | |
| 310 | 178 | 41,195 | 9,975 | 50,248 | 14,551 | 6,344 | 31,550 | |
| 12 | 9 | 2,850 | 1,333 | 3,538 | 697 | 480 | 4,409 | |
| 61 | 53 | 4,001 | 2,434 | 5,515 | 908 | 665 | 2,414 | |
| ... | ... | 36 | 7 | 24 | ... | ... | 152 | |
| 45 | 26 | 1,488 | 522 | 2,166 | 543 | 470 | 1,995 | |
| 25 | 15 | 2,121 | 1,000 | 3,175 | 846 | 655 | 4,133 | |
| 23 | 17 | 2,311 | 1,197 | 3,100 | 473 | 396 | 1,347 | |
| 10 | 18 | 301 | 150 | 325 | 151 | 125 | 661 | |
| 19 | 14 | 4,256 | 1,212 | 3,522 | 1,079 | 518 | 2,427 | |
| 43 | 21 | 2,126 | 615 | 1,924 | 1,368 | 657 | 2,312 | |
| 238 | 173 | 19,490 | 8,470 | 23,289 | 6,065 | 3,966 | 19,850 | |
| 108 | 82 | 2,406 | 701 | 2,555 | 3,028 | 2,564 | 4,752 | |
| 117 | 99 | 6,000 | 1,573 | 5,048 | 3,043 | 1,579 | 2,885 | |
| 25 | 19 | 2,383 | 750 | 1,972 | 1,115 | 740 | 519 | |
| 250 | 200 | 10,789 | 3,024 | 9,575 | 7,186 | 4,883 | 8,156 | |
| 798 | 551 | 71,474 | 21,469 | 83,112 | 27,802 | 15,193 | 60,100 | |

indicate settled rents.

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APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS OF

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

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

*See appendix IX for

†This statement excludes statistics of 1,514 acres in portions of 28 maujas of Killa Madhupur in thana Dharmsala which

‡ The cash rents shown in the statement

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VIII.

PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES. †

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

| Holdings under section 26(2), Orissa Tenancy Act. | | | Kharida Jamabandi tenures. | | | Bajyafti tenures. | | | Other tenures. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Cash rented. | | |
| Number of holdings | Area in acres. | Rent | Number of holdings | Area in acres | Rent | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,378 | 11,467 | 11,052 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,434 | 8,779 | 3,540 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 171 | 1,405 | 757 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1,232 | 322 |
| 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 62 | 158 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 295 | 1,489 | 3,116 |
| 15 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 132 | 154 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 463 | 166 |
| 32 | 113 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 298 | 550 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 306 | 1,108 | 95 | 6 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 | 10,441 | 2,830 |

[illegible]tatistics of Killa Patia.
were surveyed in the present settlement.
indicate attested rents.

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APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS OF

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

| Serial No. | Name of estate. | Other tenures. | | Holdings at fixed rent or rate of rent. | | | Rajyaftidar raiyat. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rent free. | | | | | | | |
| | | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Number of holdings | Area in acres. | Rent | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. |
| 1 | 2 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | | | | | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| 1 | [illegible] ... ... | 646 | 5,280 | 902 | 2,899 | 1,268 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Asi ... ... ... | 2,960 | 8,725 | 879 | 869 | 196 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Sukinda ... ... | 190 | 1,976 | 481 | 1,026 | 286 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Kalimala ... ... | 20 | 465 | 56 | 90 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Chhedra ... ... | 140 | 637 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Kujanga ... ... | 540 | 4,326 | 156 | 720 | 95 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Bishnupur ... ... | 200 | 861 | 30 | 91 | 17 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Narishpur ... ... | 406 | 2,486 | 16 | 21 | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Marichpur ... ... | 46 | 1,148 | 37 | 299 | 264 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Patia* ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Estates in North Balasore ... | 2,725 | 4,247 | 281 | 618 | 1,110 | ... | ... | ... |

* See appendix IX for—

‡ The cash rents shown in the statement

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VIII.—*contd.*

PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES. †

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

| Settled and occupany raiyat holding under the proprietors. | | | | | | | Non-occupancy raiyat holding under the proprietors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash rented. | | | Produce rented. | | Rent free. | | Cash rented. | | | Produce rented. | |
| Number of holdings | Area in acres. | Rent. | Number of holdings | Area in acres | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| | | Rs. | | | | | | | Rs. | | |
| 36,307 | 120,380 | 1,71,351 | 49 | 129 | 1,094 | 1,326 | 1,441 | 4,607 | 13,445 | 9 | 27 |
| 37,308 | 46,498 | 1,13,806 | 3,037 | 589 | 2,769 | 1,526 | 80 | 56 | 200 | 140 | 90 |
| 13,385 | 42,619 | 42,128 | 161 | 122 | 113 | 152 | 808 | 6,059 | 920 | 2 | ... |
| 848 | 2,294 | 2,880 | 63 | 17 | 102 | 46 | 29 | 182 | 211 | ... | ... |
| 2,441 | 3,364 | 9,518 | 16 | 12 | 340 | 241 | 24 | 18 | 51 | ... | ... |
| 45,440 | 97,336 | 2,24,886 | 16 | 13 | 6,920 | 7,680 | 314 | 502 | 760 | ... | ... |
| 3,784 | 5,268 | 10,289 | 38 | 27 | 475 | 351 | 10 | 13 | 23 | ... | ... |
| 4,846 | 10,158 | 28,073 | 16 | 14 | 200 | 287 | 26 | 10 | 13 | ... | ... |
| 2,837 | 11,146 | 17,300 | 63 | 58 | 350 | 622 | 92 | 195 | 526 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44,[illegible] | 67,010 | 1,35,021 | 746 | 485 | 4,201 | 2,844 | 479 | 408 | 430 | 2 | 1 |

statistics of Killa Patia.
indicate attested rents.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS OF

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

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

* See appendix IX for
† The cash rents shown in the statement

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VIII—*contd.*

PERMANENTLY SETTLEC ESTATES †

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

| Rakhit. | Total area of Permanently settled estates. | Under tenure-holders. | | | Gharbari or non-agricultural tenancies under tenure-holders. | | | Settled occupancy and non-occupancy holdings under tenure-holders. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Cash rented. | | |
| | | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 |
| | Acres. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| ... | 202,117 | 8 | 12 | 27 | 80 | 16 | 97 | 3,526 | 5,715 | 12,542 |
| 2,905 | 85,032 | 40 | 55 | 43 | 335 | 62 | 341 | 13,382 | 16,256 | 19,896 |
| 1,243 | 214,238 | 1 | 1 | ... | 32 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 672 | 1,079 |
| ... | 12,074 | 1 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 557 | 692 | 1,200 |
| 130 | 5,150 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 452 | 341 | 1,034 |
| ... | 163,062 | 9 | 31 | 60 | 38 | 5 | 37 | 1,860 | 1,750 | 5,102 |
| ... | 11,099 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 874 | 630 | 1,286 |
| ... | 32,070 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,152 | 1,751 | 4,401 |
| ... | 28,719 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 393 | 891 | 2,413 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 113,925 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,962 | 9,031 | 12,606 |

statistics of Killa Patia.
indicate attested rents.

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# APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS OF

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

| Serial no. | Name of estate. | Settled occupancy and non-occupancy holdings under tenure-holders- | | | | Settled occupancy and non-occu- holdings under section 26(2), | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Produce rented. | | Rent free. | | Cash rented. | | |
| | | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Rent. |
| 1 | 2 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. |
| 1 | Kanika ... ... | 621 | 948 | 385 | 553 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Aul ... ... ... | 3,265 | 2,317 | 1,318 | 550 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Sukinda ... ... | 109 | 98 | 85 | 19 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Kalkala ... ... | 34 | 41 | 91 | 35 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Chhedra ... ... | 121 | 139 | 33 | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Kujang ... ... | 789 | 1,203 | 836 | 159 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Bishnupur ... ... | 145 | 61 | 84 | 38 | 15 | 11 | 5 |
| 8 | Harishpur ... ... | 30 | 16 | 82 | 74 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Marichpur ... ... | 59 | 42 | 80 | 216 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| 10 | Patia* ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Estates in North Balasore | 417 | 256 | 309 | 169 | 82 | 69 | 137 |

* See appendix IX for
† The cash rents shown in the statement

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VII—*contd*

PERMANENTLY SETTLEA RTATES

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

| poncy raiyats under Orissa Tenancy Act | | Under Raiyats | | | | | Govern-ment lands. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Produce rented | | Cash rented | | | Produce rented. | | | |
| Number of holdings. | Area in acres. | Number of holdings. | Area in acres | Rent | Number of holdings. | Area in acres, | Area in acres. | |
| 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 |
| | | | | Rs, | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1,488 | 514 | 1,915 | 257 | 439 | 816 | |
| ... | ... | 2,537 | 945 | 2,343 | 2,418 | 1,834 | 643 | |
| ... | ... | 326 | 108 | 129 | 98 | 93 | 552 | |
| ... | ... | 33 | 12 | 28 | 10 | 17 | 17 | |
| 1 | 1 | 139 | 23 | 117 | 31 | 32 | 94 | |
| ... | ... | 2,863 | 688 | 2,254 | 631 | 328 | 6,457 | |
| 2 | 1 | 201 | 56 | 168 | 110 | 76 | 11 | |
| ... | ... | 177 | 67 | 123 | 82 | 75 | 962 | |
| 21 | 22 | 126 | 50 | 146 | 58 | 45 | 4,589 | |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 356 | |
| 27 | 24 | 1,255 | 506 | 1,419 | 555 | 391 | 3,094 | |

statistics of Killa Patia.
indicate attefted rents.

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# APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS

| Serial no. | Name of thana | Number of Revenue-free estates. | Area in cultivating possession of revenue-free proprietors. | Area of cash-paying raiyati holdings. | Area of raiyati holdings on produce rent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1 | Jajpur ... ... | 7,052 | 9.797 | 5,706 | 1,397 |
| 2 | Dharmasala ... ... | 3,211 | 5,638 | 2,807 | 308 |
| 3 | Kendrapara ... ... | 9,068 | 8,362 | 5.110 | 1,333 |
| 4 | Patamundai ... ... | 3,412 | 5,385 | 2,759 | 762 |
| 5 | Aul ... ... ... | 598 | 895 | 591 | 91 |
| 6 | Salepur ... ... | 12,820 | 15,030 | 7,640 | 2,004 |
| 7 | Jagatsinghpur ... ... | 13,969 | 17,340 | 8,208 | 1,198 |
| 8 | Tirtol ... ... | 6,859 | 6,950 | 2,848 | 383 |
| 9 | Cuttack ... ... | 5,010 | 7,031 | 6,086 | 1,180 |
| | Total of Cuttack District ... | 62.069 | 76,428 | 41,755 | 8,656 |
| 1 | Balasore ... ... | 6,128 | 6,965 | 6,988 | 581 |
| 2 | Soro ... ... | 6,884 | 13,785 | 11,162 | 533 |
| 3 | Jaleswar ... ... | 208 | 263 | 599 | 2 |
| 4 | Basta ... ... ... | 2,447 | 2,924 | 4,116 | 404 |
| 5 | Baliapal ... ... | 5,547 | 4,056 | 6,973 | 425 |
| 6 | Basudebpur ... ... | 2,418 | 3,526 | 2,961 | 171 |
| 7 | Chandbali ... ... | 688 | 802 | 1,077 | 140 |
| 8 | Bhadrak ... ... | 5,351 | 10,329 | 10,346 | 507 |
| 9 | Dhamnagar ... ... | 4,956 | 7,821 | 5,756 | 841 |
| | Total of Balasore District | 34.627 | 50,471 | 49,378 | 3,604 |
| 1 | Puri | 2,197 | 10,949 | 14,497 | 10,236 |
| 2 | Pipli... ... ... | 6,857 | 10,382 | 9,482 | 2,192 |
| 3 | Gop... ... ... | 5,518 | 10,479 | 7,611 | 2,672 |
| | Total of Puri District ... | 14,572 | 31,810 | 31,590 | 15,100 |
| | Total of three Districts ... | 111,268 | 158,709 | 122,723 | 27,360 |
| 1 | Killa Patia in Cuttack District | 1 | 851 | 7,301 | 306 |
| 2 | Ekhrajatmahal in Khurda sub-division. | 1 | 1,203 | 35,222 | 1,111 |

* Including 044 acres of

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IX.

OF REVENUE-FREE LANDS.

| Area of rent-free tenures. | Anabadi. | Other areas. | Total | Total actual rent on area in column 5. | Incidence per acre of rents in column 11. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p | |
| 267 | 193 | 530 | 17,890 | 16,783 | 2 15 1 | |
| 227 | 87 | 206 | 9,273 | 6,373 | 2 4 4 | |
| 169 | 83 | 325 | 15,382 | 18,715 | 3 10 7 | |
| 213 | 2 | 50 | 9,171 | 8,550 | 3 1 7 | |
| 7 | ... | 71 | 1,900 | 1,130 | 1 14 7 | |
| 436 | 222 | 466 | 25,835 | 27,046 | 3 10 6 | |
| 832 | 376 | 788 | 23,402 | 22,511 | 2 11 11 | |
| 165 | ... | 19 | 10,538 | 9,258 | 3 4 0 | |
| 242 | 1,218 | 391 | 16,148 | 18,972 | 3 4 11 | |
| 2,358 | 2,138 | 3,019 | 134,354 | 1,30,238 | 1 11 | |
| 233 | 357 | 271 | 15,385 | 11,368 | 1 11 2 | |
| 373 | 541 | 431 | 26,825 | 16,827 | 1 7 10 | |
| 5 | 17 | 131 | 1,017 | 1,050 | 1 12 1 | |
| 45 | 144 | 209 | 7,842 | 6,149 | 1 7 11 | |
| 136 | 82 | 99 | 11,171 | 13,493 | 2 9 5 | |
| 155 | 5 | 100 | 6,918 | 9,114 | 1 11 8 | |
| 21 | 37 | 36 | 2,113 | 1,385 | 1 11 8 | |
| 469 | 197 | 571 | 22,419 | 18,480 | 1 12 7 | |
| 221 | 17 | 1,485 | 16,141 | 12,658 | 2 3 2 | |
| 1,658 | 1,397 | 3,333 | 109,841 | 90,304 | 1 13 3 | |
| 552 | 3,037 | 6,822 | 46,153 | 33,588 | 2 5 1 | |
| 441 | 1,363 | 1,178 | 25,038 | 23,974 | 2 8 5 | |
| 201 | 1,177 | 112 | 22,252 | 16,518 | 2 2 9 | |
| 1,194 | 5,637 | 8,112 | 93,443 | 74,080 | 2 5 6 | |
| 5,210 | 9,172 | 14,464 | 337,638 | 2,94,622 | 2 6 5 | |
| 936 | 11,663 | 1,117 | 22,224 | 16,653 | 2 4 6 | |
| 1,738 | 27,368 | 2,984* | 69,626 | 45,233 | 1 4 7 | |

*Government land.

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## APPENDIX X-A.

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

(*A*) *By ordinary method—*

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

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# APPENDIX X-B.

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

(*A*) *By ordinary method—*

| Name of thana. | Name of Police-station, | Number of experi-ments | Average out-turn of paddy per acre (after allowance for ridges, and dryage). | | | Season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | 5 |
| | | | Md. | sr. | ch. | |
| Jaleswar ... | Jaleswar ... | 90 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 1923 24. |
| Baliapal ... | Baliapal ... | 92 | 14 | 35 | 15 | Do |
| | Bhograi ... | 66 | 15 | 24 | 5 | |
| Basta ... | Basta ... | 122 | 14 | 36 | 12 | Do, |
| | Singla ... | 34 | 17 | 18 | 1 | |
| Soro ... | Soro ... ... | 169 | 10 | 35 | 3 | Do, |
| | Similia ... | 75 | 7 | 6 | 14 | |
| | Khaira ... | 106 | 14 | 3 | 4 | |
| Balasore ... | Balasore ... | 56 | 13 | 9 | 9 | Do, |
| | Remuna ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Average of Balasore Subdivision | | 810 | 13 | 21 | 12 | |
| Basudebpur ... | Basudebpur ... | 99 | 10 | 39 | 14 | 1923-24 to 1924-25 |
| Chandbali | Chandbali ... | 50 | 8 | 29 | 7 | 1923-24 to 1925-20. |
| Bhadrak ... | Bhadrak ... | 178 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 1924-25 to 1925-26. |
| | Banta ... | | | | | |
| Dhamnagar ... | Dhamnagar ... | 88 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 1924-25 to 1925-26 |
| | Bhandaripokhari | | | | | |
| Average of Bhadark Subdivision ... | | 415 | 12 | 33 | 11 | |
| Average of the District Balasore ... | | 1,225 | 13 | 12 | 4 | |
| (*b*) *By random sampling—* | | | | | | |
| Balasore Sadar Snbdivision ... ... | | 318 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 1928-29. |
| | | 428 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 1429-30. |
| | | 365 | 18 | 6 | 13 | 1930-31. |
| Average of Balasore Sadar Subdivision | | 370 | 17 | 22 | 15 | |
| Bhadrak Subdivision ... ... | | 938 | 13 | 37 | 0 | 1925-26. |

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## APPENDIX X-C

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

*(A) By ordinary method—*

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

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## APPENDIX XI

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

| Class of tenancy. | Number of holdings. | Area. | | Rents or valuation. | | | Percentage of increase of settled over existing assets. | Incidence per acre. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Last Settlement. | Present Settlement. | Last Settlement. | Existing. | Settled. | | Last Settlement. | Existing. | Settled. |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Kharida Jamabandi... ... ... | 40,293 | 47,400 | 41,712 | 65,800 | 62,073 | 83,808 | 35 | 1 6 3 | 1 7 10 | 2 0 2 |
| Bajyafti Madhyasatwadhikari and Bajyafti Sthitiban. | 293,311 | 286,600 | 268,903 | 3,00,000 | 2,78,679 | 4,21,875 | 51 | 1 0 9 | 1 0 7 | 1 9 1 |
| Settled and occupancy .. .. | 1,426,006 | 1,273,000 | 1,354,605 | 28,88,200 | 30,14,323 | 37,40,724 | 24 | 2 4 4 | 2 3 7 | 2 12 2 |
| Non-occupancy .. .. .. | 6,092 | 23,100 | 8,441 | 45,100 | 13,171 | 16 635 | 26 | 1 15 3 | 1 9 0 | 1 15 4 |
| Chandna .. .. .. | 34,012 | 9,100 | 5,658 | 41,700 | 28,692 | 35,949 | 25 | 4 9 4 | 5 1 2 | 6 5 8 |
| Non-agricultural lessees in urban areas .. | 3,050 | .. | 733 | .. | 33,926 | 34,476 | 2 | .. | 46 4 6 | 47 0 7 |
| Chowkidari Jagir resumed .. .. | 26,883 | 20,200 | 18,623 | 43,000 | 39,838 | 49,424 | 24 | 2 2 1 | 2 2 3 | 2 10 6 |
| Other tenures .. .. .. | 10,935 | 3,800 | 33,415 | 5,200 | 45,916 | 59,492 | 30 | 1 5 11 | 1 6 0 | 1 12 6 |
| Mukarri (tenures at fixed rents) .. | 61 | .. | 10,494 | .. | 1,008 | 1,008 | .. | .. | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 |
| Sairat .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 34,300 | 59,364 | 59,364 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Valuation of Non-agricultural Pattadars .. | 83 | .. | 59 | .. | 506 | 6,515 | 1,188 | .. | 8 9 3 | 110, 6, 9 |
| Miscellaneous income in Khasmahal .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,430 | 11,430 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lands in possession of proprietor .. | 63,335 | 172,520 | 179,574 | 3,84,600 | 5,16,883 | 5,16,883 | .. | 2 3 8 | 2 14 1 | 2 14 1 |
| Sthitiaban babat nijjote .. .. | 51,318 | .. | 24,681 | .. | 73,168 | 73,168 | .. | .. | 2 15 5 | 2 15 5 |
| Lands valued for revenue .. .. | 79,723 | 23,700 | 40,620 | 46,200 | 1,15,397 | 1,15,397 | .. | 1 15 2 | 2 13 5 | 2 13 5 |
| Tanki bahel .. .. | 7,685 | 28.600 | 28,632 | 13,500 | 14,390 | 14,390 | .. | 0 7 7 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Total assessed .. | 2,042,777 | 1,888,020 | 2,016,150 | 38,67,600 | 43,08,764 | 52,40,538 | | | | |
| Un-assessed .. .. .. | .. | 767,206 | 622,588 | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total .. .. | .. | 2,655,226 | 2,638,738 | | | | | | | |

## APPENDIX XII-A.

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

| Class of tenancy. | Number of holdings. | Area. | | Rents or valuation. | | | Percentage of increase of settled over existing assets. | Incidence per acre. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Last Settlement. | Present Settlement. | Last Settlement. | Existing. | Settled. | | Last Settlement. | Existing. | Settled. |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Kharida Jamabandi... ... ... | 34,501 | 30,100 | 28,077 | 45,300 | 44,734 | 61,418 | 37 | 1 8 0 | 1 9 6 | 2 3 0 |
| Bajyafti Madhyasatwadhikari and Bajyafti Sthitiban. | 173,114 | 117,300 | 108,224 | 1,33,200 | 1,20,735 | 1,94,769 | 61 | 1 2 2 | 1 1 10 | 1 12 10 |
| Settled and occupancy .. .. .. | 854,420 | 552,800 | 581,501 | 15,57,300 | 16,11,347 | 19,85,718 | 23 | 2 12 10 | 2 12 4 | 3 6 7 |
| Non-occupancy .. .. .. | 2,688 | 8,100 | 2,225 | 20,900 | 4,096 | 4 944 | 21 | 2 9 0 | 1 13 5 | 2 3 6 |
| Chandna .. .. .. | 22,369 | 4,800 | 3,552 | 23,300 | 18,212 | 22,706 | 25 | 4 14 0 | 5 2 0 | 6 6 3 |
| Non-agricultural lessees in urban area .. | 2,762 | .. | 601 | .. | 16,114 | 16,664 | 3 | .. | 26 13 0 | 27 11 8 |
| Chowkidari Jagir resumed .. .. | 18,643 | 10,200 | 9,251 | 25,400 | 23,165 | 23,683 | 24 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 1 | 3 4 7 |
| Other tenures .. .. .. | 5,337 | .. | 8,117 | .. | 13,974 | 18,830 | 35 | .. | 1 11 7 | 2 5 1 |
| Sairat .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,600 | 26,703 | 26,703 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous income in Khasmahal .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,430 | 11,430 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lands in possession of proprietor .. | 44,602 | 85,820 | 88,284 | 2,23,300 | 2,95,986 | 2,95,986 | .. | 2 9 8 | 3 5 8 | 3 5 8 |
| Sthitiaban babat nijjote .. .. | 35,704 | .. | 14,175 | .. | 45,465 | 46,465 | .. | .. | 3 4 5 | 3 4 5 |
| Lands valued for revenue .. .. | 52,949 | 13,100 | 23,962 | 27,500 | 75,642 | 75,642 | .. | 2 2 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 |
| Tanki bahel .. .. .. | 5 | 300 | 489 | 100 | 10 | 10 | .. | 0 6 0 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 |
| Total assessed .. | 1,247,094 | 822,520 | 868,459 | 29,72,900 | 23,08,618 | 27,89,973 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Un-assessed .. | .. | 350,280 | 287,464 | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total .. .. | .. | 1,172,800 | 1,155,923 | | | | | | | |

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## APPENDIX XII-B.

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

| Class of tenancy | Number of holdings. | Area | | Rents or valuations | | | Percentage of increase of settled over existing assets | Incidence per acre | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Last Settlement | Present Settlement. | Last Settlement | Existing | Settled. | | Last Settlement. | Existing | Settled |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Kharida Jamabandi. . | 4,493 | 14,900 | 11,330 | 16,900 | 13,920 | 18,216 | 31 | 1 2 2 | 1 3 8 | 1 9 9 |
| Bajyafti Madhyasatwadhikari and Bajyafti Sthitiban. | 71,999 | 103,400 | 97,495 | 91,300 | 86,501 | 1,36,239 | 46 | 0 14 2 | 0 14 2 | 1 4 9 |
| Settled and occupancy . . | 373,198 | 490,700 | 542,575 | 8,83,500 | 9,62,258 | 12,05,349 | 25 | 1 12 10 | 1 12 5 | 2 3 7 |
| Non-occupancy . . . . | 2,364 | 13,400 | 5,816 | 21,900 | 8,524 | 10,925 | 28 | 1 10 2 | 1 7 5 | 1 14 1 |
| Chandna . . . . | 8,453 | 3,300 | 1,798 | 1',600 | 7,515 | 9,402 | 25 | 3 8 3 | 4 2 10 | 5 3 8 |
| Choukidari Jagir resumed . . | 4,207 | 7,200 | 7,026 | 12,400 | 12,127 | 15,118 | 25 | 1 11 7 | 1 11 7 | 2 2 5 |
| Other tenures . . . . | 4,183 | 3,800 | 18,404 | 5,200 | 25,223 | 31,298 | 24 | 1 6 0 | 1 5 11 | 1 11 3 |
| Mukarri (tenures on rents fixed in perpetuity) | 40 | . . | 3,740* | . . | 911 | 911 | .. | . . | 0 3 11 | 0 3 11 |
| Sairat . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | 12,200 | 21,909 | 21,909 | .. | . . | . . | . . |
| Lands in possession of proprietors | 9,076 | 46,600 | 50,328 | 81,100 | 1'12,936 | 1,12,936 | .. | 1 11 10 | 2 3 11 | 2 3 11 |
| Sthitiban babat nijjote . . | 9.323 | . . | 6,404 | . . | 15,780 | 15,780 | .. | . . | 2 7 5 | 2 7 5 |
| Lands valued for revenue . . | 17,224 | 8,900 | 11,933 | 15,300 | 27,661 | 27,661 | .. | 1 11 6 | 2 5 1 | 2 5 1 |
| Total assessed . . | 504,960 | 692,200 | 756,849 | 11,51400 | 12,95,266 | 15,95,744 | .. | . . | . . | . . |
| Un-assessed . . | . . | 266,926 | 201,611 | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total . . | 959,126 | 958,460 | | | | | | | | |

*Bichitrapur Khasmahal

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## APPENDIX XII-C.

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

| Class of tenancy | Number of holding. | Area | | Rents or valuations | | | Percentage of increase of settled over existing assets | Incidence per acre | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Last Settlement | Present Settlement. | Last Settlement | Existing | Settled. | | Last Settlement. | Existing | Settled |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Kharida Jamabandi. . | 1,299 | 2,400 | 2,305 | 3,600 | 3,419 | 4,174 | 22 | 1 8 0 | 1 7 9 | 1 13 0 |
| Bajyafti Madhyasatwadhikari and Bajyafti Sthitiban. | 48,198 | 65,900 | 63,184 | 75,500 | 71,443 | 1,00,857 | 41 | 1 2 5 | 1 2 1 | 1 9 7 |
| Settled and occupancy | 198,478 | 229,500 | 230,529 | 4,47,400 | 4,40,717 | 5,49,657 | 25 | 1 15 2 | 1 14 7 | 2 6 2 |
| Non-occupancy | 540 | 1,600 | 399 | 2,300 | 551 | 766 | 39 | 1 7 0 | 1 6 1 | 1 14 9 |
| Chandna | 3,190 | 1,000 | 308 | 6,800 | 2,965 | 3,841 | 30 | 6 12 10 | 9 10 0 | 12 7 6 |
| Choukidari Jagir resumed | 4,033 | 2,800 | 2,346 | 5,200 | 4,546 | 5,623 | 24 | 1 13 9 | 1 15 0 | 2 6 4 |
| Other tenures | 1,415 | . . | 6,894 | . . | 6,719 | 9,364 | 39 | . . | 0 15 7 | 1 5 9 |
| Mukarri (tenures on rents fixed in perpetuity) | 21 | . . | 6,754* | . . | 97 | 97 | .. | . . | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 |
| Sairat | .. | .. | .. | 5,500 | 10,747 | 10,747 | .. | . . | . . | . . |
| Non-agricultural Pattadars (valuation) | 83 | . . | 59 | . . | 506 | 6,515 | 1,188 | . . | 8 9 3 | 110 6 9 |
| Non-agrtcultural lessees in urban area | 288 | . . | 132 | . . | 17,812 | 17,812 | . . | . . | 134 15 0 | 134 15 0 |
| Lands in possession of proprietors | 9,657 | 40,100 | 40,962 | 80,200 | 1,07,961 | 1,07,961 | . . | 2 0 0 | 2 10 2 | 2 10 2 |
| Sthitiban babat nijjote | 6,291 | . . | 4,102 | . . | 10,923 | 10,923 | . . | . . | 2 10 7 | 2 10 7 |
| Lands valued for revenue | 9,550 | 1,700 | 4,725 | 3,400 | 12,094 | 12,094 | . . | 2 0 0 | 2 8 11 | 2 8 11 |
| Tanki bahel | 7,680 | 28,300 | 28,143 | 13,400 | 14,380 | 14,380 | . . | 0 5 7 | 0 8 2 | 0 8 2 |
| Total assessed | 290,723 | 373,300 | 390,842 | 6,43,300 | 7,04,980 | 8,54,821 | . . | . . | . . | . . |
| Un-assessed . . | .. | 150,000 | 133,513 | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total . . | .. | 523,300 | 524,355 | | | | | | | |

*In Kodhar Estate.

## APPENDIX XIII-A.

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

| Name of District | Number of estates. | Area. | | | | | | Assets. | | | Revenue. | | | | Percentage of increase in revenue. | Landlords income | | | Percentage of increase in landlords income. | | Chowkidari revenue. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Last Settlement. | | | Present Settlement. | | | | | | Last Settlement. | | Present Settlement. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Assessed | Un assessed. | Total. | Assessed. | Un-assessed | Total | Last Settlement. | Existing | Settled. | Percentage | Revenue | Percentage. | Revenue. | | Last Settlement. | Existing. | Settled | Over income at last Settlement | Over existing income. | Last Settlement | Present Settlement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cuttack | 8,374 | 822,520 | 350,280 | 1,172,800 | 867,844 | 287,035 | 1,154,879 | 20,72,900 | 22,81,074 | 27,61879 | 53 | 10,99,165 | 52.9 | 14,61,594 | 33 | 8,97,758 | 10,77,386 | 12,02,176 | 33.9 | 11.6 | 20,859 | 24,412 |
| Puri ... | 560 | 362,800 | 147,874 | 510,674 | 380,029 | 131,659 | 511,688 | 6,36,908 | 6,80,607 | 8,28908 | 58.3 | 3,71,222 | 56.8 | 4,70,710 | 26.8 | 1,94,615 | 2,15,207 | 2,63,148 | 35.2 | 22.3 | 4,389 | 4,907 |
| Balasore | 2,394 | 679,296 | 263,267 | 942,563 | 741,703 | 198,199 | 939,902 | 11,19,674 | 12,54,454 | 15,45,438 | 53.3 | 5,96,757 | 53.1 | 8,20,404 | 37.5 | 4,91,366 | 6,12,996 | 6,81,148 | 38.6 | 11.1 | 10,450 | 12,712 |
| Total ... | 11,328 | 1,864,616 | 71,421 | 2,626,037 | 1,989,576 | 616,893 | 2,686,469 | 38,29,482 | 42,16,135 | 51,35,625 | 54 | 20,67,124 | 53.6 | 27,52,708 | 33.2 | 15,83,739 | 19,05,583 | 21,46,472 | 36.5 | 12.6 | 35,698 | 42,031 |

## APPENDIX XIII-B.

### Statement of asset s, area and revenue of Khasmahals.

| Nome of District. | Number of estates | Area | | | | | | Assets, | | Revenue | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Last settlement. | | | Present settlement, | | | | | | | |
| | | Assessed | Un-assessed. | Total. | Assessed | Un-assessed | Total. | Existing. | Settled. | Existing | Settled. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Rs. | Rs, | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Cuttack ... | 6(a) | ... | ... | * | 615 | 429 | 1,044 | 27,544 | 28,094 | 27,544 | 28,094 | (a) Excludes Banki ( Tauzi no. 2844 ) and Jambu Light House (Tauzi no. 4018). |
| Puri ... | 3(b) | 10,500 | 21,26 | 12,626 | 10,813 | 1,854 | 12,667 | 24,273 | 26,713 | 22,837 | 25,574 | (b) Excludes Khurda Khasmahals. |
| Balasore ... | 10(c) | 12,904 | 3,659 | 16,563 | 15,146 | 3,412 | 18,558 | 40,812 | 50,306 | 33,736 | 50,294 | (c) Excluede the Bichitrapur Khasmahal, with on area of 3,545 acres, which is a tenure paying quit rent of Rs. 799-0-11 to proprietors of Tauzi ne. 1369-A, 1370 and 3807. There was no revision of rents, and existing asset amount to Rs. 5,556-4-0. |
| Total ... | 19 | 23,404 | 5,785 | 29,189 | 26,574 | 5,695 | 32,269 | 92,629 | 1,05,113 | 84,117 | 1,03,962 | |

*Last settlement figures not available.

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## APPENDIX XIV-A

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

| Name of District | Number of tenures | Area. | | | | | | Assets. | | Revenue payable by the Sub-proprietor | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | At last Settlement. | | | At present Settlement. | | | Last Settlement. | Present Settlement. | Last Settlement. | Present Settlement | |
| | | Assessed | Unassessed | Total | Assessed. | Unassessed | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Cuttack ... | 1,128 | 93,612 | 35.440 | 129,052 | 99,352 | 31,766 | 131,118 | 2,37,690 | 3,15,936 | 1,61,713 | 2,17,827 | |
| Puri ... ... | 1.382 | 157.113 | 48,383 | 205.496 | 165,837 | 46,685 | 212,522 | 2,91,046 | 3,71,303 | 2,19,975 | 2,77,053 | |
| Balasore ... | 1,046 | 79,873 | 17.518 | 97,391 | 83,059 | 16,159 | 99,218 | 1,18,639 | 1,61,791 | 87,068 | 1,17,905 | |
| Total ... | 3,556 | 330,598 | 101,341 | 431,939 | 348,248 | 94,610 | 442,858 | 6,47,375 | 8,49,030 | 4,68,756 | 6,12,785 | |



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## APPENDIX XIV-B.

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

| Name of District | Number of tenures | At last settlement. | | | | Existing assets. | Settled assets | Income of the sub-proprietor before the present settlement. | Distribution of assets. | | | | | | Actual percentage after concessions. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | For the first two years. | | | For subsequent years. | | | | | |
| | | Assets. | To sub-proprietor | To Proprietor. | To Government. | | | | Th subproprietor | To Proprietor. | To Government. | To subproprietor. | Te Proprietor. | To Government | To sub-proprietor. | To proprietor. | To Government. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| Cuttack | 1·128 | 2.37.690 | 75,977 | 40,061 | 1,21,652 | 1,66,242 | 3,15,936 | 1,04,529 | 98,964 | 51,656 | 1,65,316 | 98,109 | 51,855 | 1,65,972 | 31.1 | 16.4 | 52.5 |
| Puri ... | 1,382 | 2.91.046 | 71,071 | 51.325 | 1,68,650 | 3,14,153 | 3,71,303 | 94,178 | 94,424 | 65,625 | 2,11,254 | 94,250 | 65,665 | 2,11,388 | 25.4 | 17.7 | 56.9 |
| Balasore | 1.046 | 1,18,639 | 31.571 | 22,934 | 64,134 | 1,31.789 | 1,61.791 | 44,721 | 44,469 | 29,578 | 87,744 | 43,886 | 29,739 | 88,166 | 27.1 | 18.4 | 54.5 |
| Total ... | 3,556 | 6,47,375 | 1,78,619 | 1,14,320 | 3,54,436 | 7,12,184 | 8,49,030 | 2,43,428 | 2,37,857 | 1,46,859 | 4,64,314 | 2,36,245 | 1,47,259 | 4,65,526 | 27.8 | 17.4 | 54.8 |

## APPENDIX XV.

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

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

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## APPENDIX XVII

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

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

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APPENDIX XVII—*contd.*

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

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APPENDIX XVII—*contd.*

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

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

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APPENDIX XVII—*contd.*

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

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APPENDIX XVIII.

## GLOSSARY.

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

*Abadi*—Cultivated.

*Amalnamapatta*—An unregistered lease for reclamation of waste land.

*Anabadi*—Uncultivated lands. (The term is generally applied to landlords' uncultivated lands other than *Rakhit* and *Sarbasadharan.*)

*Ansik*—Co-sharer.

*Ans Saman*—Equal shares.

*Aputrik-heba parjanta*—Till failure of direct male heirs.

*Asal raiyat*—A term used for distinguishing a *raiyat* from an under-*raiyat.*

*Babat*—In respect of.

*Ba : su : da* :—Abbreviation for *Bandhak Sutre dakhal*, i.e. possession by mortgage.

*Badali su : da* :—Possession by exchange.

*Bagayet*—Garden, Orchard.

*Baishnabottar*—Grant of lands to *Baishnabs* in perpetuity.

*Bajyafti*—Literally resumed. Used in the record only for those tenants who come within the definition in section 3(2) of the Orissa Tenancy Act,

*Balichar*—Land covered with sand.

*Banam*—In the name of.

*Bangopasagar charabasti*—Land formed by silt deposit of the Bay of Bengal.

*Baraja*—Garden for growing betel leaves.

*Basti*—Village site.

*Baya*—Vendor.

*Bebandobasti*—Held without landlord's consent, no relationship of landlord and tenant existing.

*Bebandobasti Nayabadi*—Lands that have been reclaimed within the last 4 years without landlord's consent.

*Bebandobasti Nilamijot*—Holdings purchased by landlord for default of rent but found in the possession of the original tenant without landlord's consent.

*Bemiadi patta*—Lease for an unspecified term of years.

*Bena*—A kind of grass used for thatching houses.

*Benapat*—Lands where Bena grass grows.

*Besumar*—Innumerable.

*Bethi*—Unpaid labour

*Bhagabatghar*—A place, generally a small house where the sacred books of *Bhagabat* are read and worshipped by villagers or particular communities.

*Bheti*—Presents given by tenants to landlords during Sunia or other occasions.

*Bharan*—A measure of paddy differing at different places from 6 to 16 maunds.

*Bhumyadhikari*—Landlord.

*Biali*—Autumn rice.

*Bijesthali*—The seat of an Idol.

*Bije*—Abbreviated form of *Bijesthali.*

*Biradaran*—Relatives.

*Bises Anusanga*—Special incidents of a tenancy.

*Brahmottar*—Grant of land to a Brahman in perpetuity,

*Chandna*—Status applied to certain non-agricultural holdings in the temporarily-settled area according to section 3(3) of the Orissa Tenancy Act.

*Charbandi*—A kind of tenancy in a *char* or *diara* in which right of occupancy has not accrued.

*Choura*—A small mound on which *Tulsi* plant (Basil) is grown for worship by Hindus.

*Chela*—Disciple.

*Chhana*—Straw.

*Chirasthayi Jama*—Rent fixed in perpetuity.



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*Chirasthayi Niskar*—Permanently rent-free.
*Da*—Abbreviated form of *Dakhal*.
*Dag*—Plot number.
*Dakahaka*—A kind of menial service.
*Dakhal*—Possession; in the possession of.
*Dakhalkar mutabik daja* 25(2)—Status of a co-sharer landlord in respect of lands, in which he cannot have any *raiyati* right, under provisions of the Orissa Tenancy Act, section 25(2).
*Dakhalsatwabisista*—Status of an occupancy *raiyat*.
*Dakhalsatwa Sunya*—Status of a non-occupancy *raiyat*.
*Dalua*—Spring rice.
*Danda*—A narrow piece of waste land used as a pathway.
*Danda*—Outer courtyard of a house.
*Dansutre dakhal*—Possession by gift.
*Dar*—A prefix used to denote that a tenant holds under another tenant of the same status, e.g. *darchandnadar*, i.e. a *chandnadar* holding under another *chandnadar*.
*Debottar*—Land held in trust for the benefit of a deity in perpetuity.
*Dekhamona Sanja*—A produce-rent fixed by appraisement of the crop according to the quality of the seson.
*Deshheta jagir*—Land held rent-free by village servants in return for service to the community. Held to be not terminable at the will of the landlord, and exempted in temporarily-settled estates from payment of land revenue.
*Dharya-jama*—Settled rent, i.e. settled under Chapter XI of the Orissa Tenancy Act during the present settlement.
*Dhipa*—A mound of earth.
*Dhulibhag*—A rent in kind amounting to half the produce including by-products.
*Diha*—Site of a house.
*Dofasali*—Double-cropped area.
*Dolamandap*—A place for worshipping idols during the *Holi* festival.
*Ejan*—Ditto.
*Ellar*—Acre.
*Ekaek*—To the exclusion of other co-sharers.
*Ektanka*—Sixteen annas ; *ektanka* share means entire interest.
*Faut*—Dead.
*Gadi*—Place where the holy script is kept ; places where remains of pious men are preserved for worship.
*Gahira*—A ditch.
*Gaur*—Member of herdsman caste, or milkman.
*Ghai*—Spill channel created by flood water.
*Gharbari*—(1) House and homestead land.

(2) The status means non-agricultural tenant in a permanently-settled and revenue-free estate, in which non-agricnltural tenants cannot come under the definiton of *chandna* in section 3(3) of the Orissa Tenancy Act.

*Ghat*—Ferry ; bathing place in a rixer or tank.
*Ghatia*.—One who works as boatman on a ferry *ghat*.
*Gochar*—Pasture for cattle.
*Godanda*—Cattle track.
*Gohiri*—Cattle track.
*Gomasta*—Manager of petty landlords—the manager of big landlords being known as *Dewan or naib*.
*Gopala*—Same as Gaur.
*Gouni*—Grain measure varying in capacity in different localities, from 2 to 5 seers.
*Gramadebati*—Presiding idol of a village.
*Guhala*—Cow-shed.
*Hal*—Present, Existing.
*Hala*—Plough.

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*Hala*—A bundle of paddy with straw made on the field while harvesting.
*Halia*—Agricultural labourer, retained year by year.
*Handi*—Earthen pot.

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

*Harmahasul or Harfasal*—Growing miscellaneous crops.

*Hat*—One cubit.

*Hat*—Market sitting on fixed days in a week.

*Heta*—Compound.

*Hata*—A kind of *jagir*.

*Hira*—Ridge.

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

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

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

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

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

*Ja*—Abbreviation for *jati*, caste.
*Jabal*—Until.
*Jabardakhal*—Forcible possession without right or title.
*Jabat jiban*—During life time, held for life.

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

*Jala*—Local name of ordinary paddy land especially in the Balasore district.
*Jalapata*—Paddy fields of low level that remain water-logged, fit for growing *dalua* paddy.

*Jama*—Rent.

*Jamadharyajogya*—Liable to assessment.

*Jamidar*—Landlord ; one under whom a tenant holds lands.
*Jamidardiake jagir*—Rent-free land granted by landlord in return for service ; not binding on Government.

*Jatayatar Satwa*— Right of way.
*Jer*—Continued.
*Jora*—A narrow channel or reservoir of water.
*Jhari Jangal*—Scrub jungle.
*Jharu*—Sweeping.
Jhota—Jute.
*Jhil*—Marshy lands.
*Jibadasatak*—Till death.
*Juna*—A kind of grass used for thatching purposes.
*Ka*—Abbreviation for *Kabala*.

*Kabala*—Sale-deed.

*Kabarsthan*—Burial ground.

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

*Kamjama*—Quit rent.

*Kari*—One link of the Gunter's chain.

*Karanal*—Distributary canal.

*Kastha*—Timber,

*Kataki seer*—A paddy measure which weighs 105 toals.

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

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*Maukhih*—Verbal, not in writing.

*Maurasi*—Permanent and heritable.

*Meladiha*—Deserted site of a house.

*Melanparia*—A meeting place of idols during *Dolajatra* and other festivals.

*Mentadar*—Petty tenure-holders having less than 10 *raiyats* under them and who are not recorded in *khewats* but in *menta khatas*.

*Mentadar Ses*—When the *khatians* of both *khas* lands and lands in possession of tenants under a *mentadar* are finished the words are used in the record in order to indicate that the lands under the particular tenure-holder are complete.

*Minha*—Not assessed to rent; used of portions of holdings held rent-free according to custom.

*Mo*—Abbreviation for *Mot* or *Moblag*.

*Moblag*—Total.

*Mot*—Total

*Motwali*—Trustee in respect of mosque property.

*Mu*—Abbreviation for *Mutabik* or *Mundarje*.

*Mukarari*—Fixed in perpetuity; when used in entries of status it means that rent is fixed in perpetuity.

*Mulia*—Labourer.

*Mundarje*—According to.

*Mustari*—Vendee.

*Mutabik*—According to.

*Mutapha*—Dead.

*Nadigras*—Lost by diluvion.

*Nala*—Drain.

*Nara*—Straw.

*Nayanjori*—Road-side lands.

*Nijchas*—Land cultivated by landlord either by himself or hired labour. Distinguished from *nijjote* (see *nijjote*).

*Nijdakhal*—Land in the direct possession of a landlord. This term has been generally used in petty revenue-free estate and is merely an inclusive term covering *nijchas* and *anabadi*.

*Nijgan*—The village to which the record relates.

*Nijjote*—Proprietor's or sub-proprietor's private land as defined in sections 153 and 154, Orissa Tenancy Act.

*Nirangsa*—Heirless.

*Niskar*—Rent-free.

*Niskar jamadhryajogya*—Rent-free butliable to assessment.

*Nutanpatit*—New fallow, i. e. cultivable land that has remained uncultivated for two years or less.

*Oger*—And others.

*Padhan*—A class of permanent tenure-holder, generally a sub-proprietor. See sub-proprietor.

*Padika*—A rod used for measuring land.

*Paek dolei jagir, Bentabindha jagir*—Rent-free service lands granted to the servants of the Puri temple.

*Pahi*—One pie, 1/12th of one anna.

*Pahi raiyat*—Non-resident *rayat*.

*Paik*—Peon of landlords; a class of old militia or police.

*Paik jagir*—Jagir held by a *paik*.

*Pakka Kupa*—Pucca well.

*Pakshe*—On behalf of.

*Pala*—River-side lands getting annual deposit of silt and growing rich vegetable and *rabi* crops.

*Panidhan*—An arrangement under which a part of cash-rent is paid in kind at the current market rate.

*Pani-nala*—Water channel, drain.

*Pathakar*—Road cess.

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*Patit*—Fallow.

*Patta*—Lease.

*Pentha*—Place near a river where cargoes are stocked for sale.

*Phakiran jagir*—Rent-free grant to Muhammadan *fakirs* or mendicants.

*Phalabhag*—Division of fruits between the landlord and the tenant.

*Pi*—Abbreviation of *Pita*, father.

*Pirasthan*—Place where the grave of a *pir* is situated.

*Pirottar*—Land held in perpetuity in trust for the worship of a *pir* by Muhammadans.

*Pitrali*—Ancestral lands.

*Pokhari*—Tank.

*Pra*—Abbreviation for *pargana*.

*Prachalit jama*—Existing rent.

*Prajadakhal*—Lands in the possession of tenants.

*Pursethi madhyasatwadhikari*—A class of permanent tenure-holdars not necessarily sub-proprietors. See sub-proprietor.

*Purana patit* or *Puranaparia*—Old fallow land not cultivated within two years of the preparation of the record of-rights.

*Rakba*—Area.

*Rakba khariddar*—Purchaser of specific area of *nijchas* or *anabadi* lands of a tauzi

*Rakhit*—Reserved land, land reserved for grazing or other communal purpose with the consent of landlord.

*Rakhitjogya*—Fit for reservation.

*Rasta*—Path, road.

*Raiyat*—Class of tenant as defined in section 5 (2) of the Orissa Tenancy Act.

*Re*—Abbreviation for Registered.

*Sa*—Abbreviation of *Sakin*.

*Sabak chaukidari jagir*—Land which was formerly *chaukidari jagir* but has been resumed and assessed to rent.

*Sadarjama*—Land revenue.

*Sadhadalil*—Unregistered deed or document.

*Sadharan*—Ordinary.

*Safa*—Page or page total.

*Safai nala*—Drainage cut.

*Samil*—Included in.

*Samiljama khata*—A holding of which the rent is included in the rent of another holding.

*Samilat*—Common ; used of lands held in common under more than one estate or tenure.

*Sanja*—A kind of produce-rent in which a fixed quantity of the produce is payble irrespective of the total yield.

*Sankranti*—First day of the Oriya solar month.

*Saradha*—Winter rice.

*Sarbarakar*—A class of tenure-holder, not always a sub-proprietor (see sub-proprietor). These are not the same as the Khurda *sarbarakars*.

*Sarbasadharan*—Public ; land in which the public has acquired a right of way or easement, irrespective of the landlords' consent ; distinguished from Rakhit.

*Sasan*—A settlement of Brahmins, generally held rent-free or on quit rent (*tanki*).

*Se*—Abbreviation for *sebaet*.

*Sebaet marfatdar*—Person who is both the trustee of the property of an idol and also performs the actual services.

*Sevak*—One whose duty is to perform religious services to an idol.

*Sikmi*—Status of an under-*raiyat*.

*Sikmi dakhal stwabisista*—*Sikmi raiyat* havingright of occupancy.

*Sikmi jamidar*—A class of sub-proprietors.

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

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

*Smashan*—Cremation ground.

*Sthiban*—Status of settled *raiyat*.

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

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

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

*Sunia*—First day of the Oriya year.

*Swa*—Abbreviation of *swami*.

*Swami*—Husband.

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

*Tarai*—Same as *Ghatia*.

*Tasdik*—Attestation.

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

*Teyedad*—Consideration money; valuation of property.

*Terij*—Abstract of *khatians*.

*Tola*—Hamlet.

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

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APPENDIX XIX.

**Forms of land revenue Kabuliyats.**

1.— FORM OF KABULIYAT FOR PROPRIETOR WHERE THERE IS NO SUB-PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## *Kistbandi*

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

## *Schedule of plots reserved under clause 8th.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Ristbandi.*

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

*Schedule of plots reserved under clause 8th.*

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

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III.—FORM OF KABULIAT FOR SUB-PROPRIETORS.

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

| *Kist.* | Amount. | Date on which rent. falls due. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Schedule of plots reserved under clause 9th.*

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

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No. 863-T.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

FROM

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

To

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

*Dated the 28th November 1932.*

SIR,

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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that the total cultivated area has increased roughly in the same proportion, namely by 6 per cent in Cuttack, 9 per cent in Balasore and 4½ per cent in Puri. The proportion of rice land has increased from 88 to 93 per cent, and the twice-cropped area has increased from 8 to 11 per cent. Catch crops are rarely grown after the winter paddy in Orissa as they are in Bihar, and the Oriya cultivator is conservative, but there seems to be room for an increase in the twice-cropped area, for *rabi* crops will grow and are frequently grown in the years of flood when paddy crops have been washed away. There has been a marked increase in the area under valuable crops such as jute, sugarcane and *pan*, though the area is still small.

11. It is difficult to compare the prosperity of the Oriya *raiyat* since the recent heavy fall in prices which began in 1930, with his position at the time of the last settlement, when prices were much the same at the head-quarters bazars as they are now. It is unfortunate that the fall in prices took place immediately after the rents had been increased, but the statistics collected before and during the rent settlement show that there had been a marked increase in the importation of articles such as kerosine oil, tobacco, and sugar. The consumption of opium was about the same as at the last settlement in spite of the enormous increase in prices, and the revenue from it went up from Rs. 6 lakhs in 1901 to Rs. 19½ lakhs in 1928-29. There was thus more purchasing power than there was at the Provincial Settlement. The usual statistics of the sale of *raiyati* holdings during the 12 years prior to attestation were collected, and these show that the average price of an acre of *raiyati* land had gone up from Rs. 58 to Rs. 103 in Cuttack, from Rs. 44 to Rs. 64 in Balasore and from Rs. 69 to Rs. 98 in Puri. as compared with the 10 years before the revision settlement of 1912. A great deal of money comes into Orissa by money-orders from those who emigrate to work in Bengal and elsewhere. The average receipts of money-orders in the three districts together amounted to Rs. 114 lakhs a year in the five years up to 1930,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. *Crop-cutting experiments.*—The average outturn found as the result of several thousand crop-cutting experiments on winter rice, after allowing for ridges and dryage, is 16½ munds per acre in Cuttack, 13¼ in Balasore, and 13¾ in Puri Sadr. These experiments were conducted in plots selected by the officers as average plots, over many years. The experiments by the random sampling method gave much higher figures, as shewn in Appendix X-A. At present prices it may be said that the rent absorbs on the average one-seventh or one-eighth of the gross produce, excluding the straw.



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

| | Average rent. Rs. a. p. | Average outturn (paddy). |
|---|---|---|
| Saran (paragraphs 58 and 94) ... | 4 7 0 | 9¼ to 16¼ maunds in different thanas. |
| Champaran (paragraphs 164 and 169)... | 2 2 6 | 10 to 18 maunds in different thanas (generally 15) |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

P. T. MANSFIELD,

*Director of Land Records and Surveys.*

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No. 17-20—1.

FROM

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

To

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

*Dated Patna, the 8th. February 1934.*

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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But since it is unlikely that this will be done until Orissa has her own legislature, there is little advantage in further expression of opinion at the moment. It is fortunate that the later stages of the settlement were under the direction of, and the review of this report was written by, an officer of Mr. Mansfield's sound judgment supplemented by experience of the problems of the settlement from almost its earliest stages. To him the Board thinks a large share of the credit for the success of this difficult operation should be assigned. Mr. Toplis started it on sound lines in circumstances which imposed a severe tax on his patience and a heavy strain on his physical energy. Messrs. Scotland, Reuben and Rai Sahib Phanindra Nath Gupta, both in subordinate and in superior charge, worthily maintained the reputation for zeal, thoroughness and fairness to all parties, which the public has learnt to assume as characteristic of officers employed on settlements in this province. Mr. Senapati and Babu Nalini Kanta Ghosh did first class work as Charge Officers, and Mr. Samuel Das especially distinguished himself in the difficult task of revenue settlement. The Board particularly commends the services of Mr. Dalziel himself, who has written a succinct and yet very valuable report on the operations which have now been brought to a successful close. The future Government of orissa is fortunate in succeeding to the labours of these and the very many other deserving officers, whose work has enabled the new province to start with an up-to-date record of the rights of all persons having interest in the lands of the three coastal districts, and a full appreciation of the tenancy problems, which will no doubt come under review at an early date after the inception of the province.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

S. HAIDAR,

*Secretary.*

Reprinted At Janaseva Printing Works, Gopaljew Lane, Cuttack—1—1962.

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No. 17-20—1.

FROM

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

To

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

*Dated Patna, the 8th. February 1934.*

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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But since it is unlikely that this will be done until Orissa has her own legislature, there is little advantage in further expression of opinion at the moment. It is fortunate that the later stages of the settlement were under the direction of, and the review of this report was written by, an officer of Mr. Mansfield's sound judgment supplemented by experience of the problems of the settlement from almost its earliest stages. To him the Board thinks a large share of the credit for the success of this difficult operation should be assigned. Mr. Toplis started it on sound lines in circumstances which imposed a severe tax on his patience and a heavy strain on his physical energy. Messrs. Scotland, Reuben and Rai Sahib Phanindra Nath Gupta, both in subordinate and in superior charge, worthily maintained the reputation for zeal, thoroughness and fairness to all parties, which the public has learnt to assume as characteristic of officers employed on settlements in this province. Mr. Senapati and Babu Nalini Kanta Ghosh did first class work as Charge Officers, and Mr. Samuel Das especially distinguished himself in the difficult task of revenue settlement. The Board particularly commends the services of Mr. Dalziel himself, who has written a succinct and yet very valuable report on the operations which have now been brought to a successful close. The future Government of orissa is fortunate in succeeding to the labours of these and the very many other deserving officers, whose work has enabled the new province to start with an up-to-date record of the rights of all persons having interest in the lands of the three coastal districts, and a full appreciation of the tenancy problems, which will no doubt come under review at an early date after the inception of the province.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

S. HAIDAR,

*Secretary.*

Reprinted At Janaseva Printing Works, Gopaljew Lane, Cuttack—1—1962.

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