

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
OF THE
TUSHKHALI GOVERNMENT ESTATE
IN THE
DISTRICT OF BAKARGANJ
1912-1916

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**REPORT FOR FINAL CONFIRMATION OF RENT-ROLL, UNDER
SECTION 104F(1) OF THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT, OF
ESTATE ABAD TUSHKHALI, BEARING TAUZI No. 4642, ON
THE BAKARGANJ REVENUE-ROLL, IN THANA MATHBARIA.**

Rent-roll draft published	30th April, 1915.
Objections under Section 103A	711.
Objections under Section 104E	Nil.
Existing revenue	Rs. 1,11,705-5-11.
Proposed revenue	„ 1,21,740-8-9.
Total area	22,800-70 acres.
Area proposed to be left out of assessment	742-22 acres.
Proposed term of the settlement	15 years from 1st April, 1916, or until further orders.

Subject to dilution in manzars Baramasua and Chhotamasua.

The estate has lands in the following mauzas :—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Revenue Survey No.	Total area.	REMARKS.
1	Baramasua ...	3494-96	3213-95	
2	Chhotamasua ...	3495	1507-98	
3	Dhanisapa ...	3479	1326-5616	
4	Fuljhari ...	3477	1881-88	
5	Tushkhali ...	3476	852-7720	
6	Udayara Burir Char ...	3478	1296-33	
7	Mithakhali ...	3492-93	3922-19	
8	Napitkhali ...	3486	517-00	
9	Mathbaria ...	3491	681-86	
10	Algi (with Rajganj) ...	3480 3487	239-94	
11	Patakata ...	3481	1444-82	
12	Pathakata ...	3483	791-23	
13	Angulkata ...	3489	655-65	
14	Andharmanik ...	3490	490-45	
15	Chitra ...	3482	554-90	
16	Mirakhali ...	3485	1654-51	
17	Nagrabhang ...	3483	292-21	
18	Ghopekhali ...	3485	143-05	
19	Badura ...	3484	634-22	
20	Bethmore ...	3499	561-35	
21	Rajpara ...	3498	134-00	
22	Nizamia Ghopekhali	3-85	
	Rajganj	Amalgamated with Algi.
	Total	...	22,800-7036	

I.—General description and boundary.

Abad Tushkhali is a resumed Sundarbans estate entirely reclaimed from forest. Its proprietary right belongs to Government. It comprises an extensive tract of land on the east bank of the river Baleswar. It is bounded on the north by the lands of the pargana Sainpur and a channel known locally as Ponardon; on the east by the Bhagirathpur channel now reduced to a narrow khal; on the south by the lands of the Sundarbans estate Abad Devnathpur; and on the west by the river Baleswar. The estate comprises 22 villages containing, according to the present survey, a total area of 22800 7036 acres, or about 36 square miles.

II.—Fiscal History.

(a) Resumption.

2. The estate was originally a jungle tract appertaining to the Sundarbans. The zamindars of the adjoining pargana Sainpur encroached on the

lands and granted leases to various tenants for its reclamation. The fact was discovered by Mr. William Dampier, then Commissioner of the Sundarbans in March 1830, and a suit under Regulations II of 1890 and III of 1828 was instituted for the resumption of the lands on behalf of Government. The suit was decreed in favour of Government on the 25th November, 1833. On an appeal being preferred against this decision by the zamindar of Saidpur, the resumption decree was upheld and confirmed by the Special Commissioner on the 5th September, 1836.

(b) *First Settlement.*

3. The estate was accordingly surveyed by Captain Hodges and held under direct management for five years; but owing to the persistency with which the payment of rents was withheld and continued opposition offered by all classes of tenants, it was decided to farm out the estate.

4. Accordingly Mr. F. B. Kemp, then Commissioner of the Sundarbans, drew up *jamabandi* and farmed out the estate to one Deva Nath Roy, zamindar of Taki, district Jessore, for 20 years from ^{1246 B.S.}1839-40 to ^{1265 B.S.}1869-60 at a net revenue of Rs. 39,149-15-5 and reported the arrangement, he made in his letter No. 418, dated the 17th September, 1839, to the Commissioner of Jessore, now Presidency Division. In a subsequent letter No. 128, dated the 12th May 1840, Mr. Kemp urged the confirmation of the farming settlement made by him in the following term :—

Justice to the farmer, who has incurred many expenses from the obstinate opposition of the ousted talukdars, from desertions of raiyats and breaches of the peace, attended with many fauzdari expenses, demands a confirmation of the farm which was not granted until five years' recusancy confirmed the exigency of the measure, and repeated warnings disregarded evinced the spirit of the parties who now clamour against its continuance.

The farming settlement was accordingly confirmed.

5. In making the above settlement, Mr. Kemp ignored all the intermediate tenures and recorded the raiyats directly under Government. Accordingly several Osat talukdars and howladars instituted civil suits against Government for declaration of their rights. The suits were all dismissed by the civil courts. One Kali Sankar Bhattacharjee went up to the Sadar Dewani and it was finally decided by that Court on the 30th April, 1857, that, as the zamindars were mere trespassers, the leases granted by them became null and void since the date the estate became *khass*, so that the Government farmers were entitled to collect rents direct from the raiyats.

(c) *Second Settlement.*

6. On the expiry of the term of the aforesaid farming settlement, Mr. Reily, then Commissioner of the Sundarbans, was entrusted with the resettlement of the estate. He caused the estate to be resurveyed by local amins and found it to contain 34,252 acres or 103,613 bighas of land.

7. While the estate was being resurveyed, several petitions were filed by the tenants against the farmer and it was found on enquiry by Mr. Reily that the farmer was really very oppressive and highhanded and that he deprived several tenants of their holdings and created several tenures and holdings in the *benami* of his own creatures and relatives. So with the approval of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Reily kept the estate under direct management. The total revenue according to Mr. Reily's settlement was Rs. 1,17,663. This settlement was sanctioned by the Board in their letter No. 320, dated the 19th April, 1861.

8. The area of the estate as ascertained by Mr. Reily did not, however, remain intact. The estate was after a time, transferred to the jurisdiction of the Collector of Bakarganj who, on the 2nd February, 1866, sold away, as a separate estate, a mauza called Halta with an area of about 17,065 bighas. Besides this, a civil suit No. 471 of 1863 having been instituted against Government, 19,472 bighas of land were, by a decree of the High Court, dated the 30th April, 1864, excluded from the estate and given to the proprietors of the adjoining Sundarbans estate, Abad Devnathpur. Over and above these five scattered plots, comprising a total area of 549 bighas, within

the general boundaries of the jungle grant of Abad Devnathpur, which, according to Mr. Reily's survey belonged to Tushkhali, were settled by the Collector of Bakarganj as a separate Government estate (No. 5328 of the Bakarganj Tauzi) in 1871.

9. The total area thus excluded from Mr. Reily's settlement, amounted to 37,086 bighas. The remaining area of 66,527 bighas was let out in farm for 20 years to Messrs. Morrell and Lightfoot on the 30th May, 1871 by the Collector of Bakarganj. After making an allowance for collection charges and profit on the total raiyati assets, the net revenue payable by the farmers came to Rs. 63,025. But the farmers agreed to pay a further sum of Rs. 15,000 in the expectation that they would be able to make good for this by enhancing the rents of the raiyats whose rates, as fixed by Mr. Reily, were said to be below the prevailing rates for similar lands in the neighbourhood.

10. For over four years the farmers endeavoured to increase the rents of the raiyats, but failed in their attempts. During the last year that they held the farm, they could not realise rents even at the rates fixed by Mr. Reily. They accordingly asked to be relieved of their obligation as farmers and Government consented to take over the estate from 1st March 1875 and under orders contained in the minute of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 1st January, 1870, Mr. A. D. B. Gomes, then Commissioner of the Sundarbans, was entrusted with the resettlement of the estate.

(d) Third Settlement.

11. Accordingly the estate was surveyed and found to contain 22,754 acres or 68,832 bighas. Mr. Gomes made a raiyatwari settlement for a term of 20 years from $\frac{1283 \text{ B.S.}}{1876-77}$ to $\frac{1302 \text{ B.S.}}{1896-96}$ and kept the estate under direct management under the control of the Collector of Bakarganj. The net revenue according to this settlement was Rs. 1,02,352. The settlement was sanctioned by Government order No. 2454, dated the 11th September, 1877. The revenue was subsequently raised to Rs. 1,02,432.

(e) Last Settlement.

12. The term of the aforesaid settlement being about to expire, the estate was notified for resettlement under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, by Government notification published on the 4th December, 1894, and Babu (now Rai Bahadur) Pyari Mohan Basu, Deputy Collector, was entrusted with this settlement. The total area according to this settlement came to 69,689 bighas or 23,038 acres. It was found that three villages, viz., Algi, Badura and Mirukhali khas (as distinguished from Dutter-Mirukhali or the portion of the village Mirukhali let out in an Osat Taluk) had much deteriorated in fertility since the settlement of Mr. Gomes for want of irrigation owing to the silting up of some khals. At the suggestion of the Settlement Officer, a number of roads with deep side-cuts to serve the purpose of the irrigation channels were constructed after the survey. With a view to allow time to enable the villages to be benefited by these works of improvement, and at the same time to retain the power of Government to assess these villages, they were, under Government Notification No. 368 T.—R., dated the 27th May, 1897, excluded from the scope of his operations with an order to revise the rents of these villages after a lapse of five years when there would, in all likelihood, be a fair prospect of obtaining an increased revenue. Thus out of the 23 villages only 20 with an area of 63,840 bighas or 21,104 acres were assessed to revenue, and the above-mentioned three villages with an area of 5,849 bighas or 1,934 acres were left out of assessment. The total revenue according to this settlement came to Rs. 1,11,361. The estate was kept under direct management and the settlement took effect from $\frac{1305 \text{ B.S.}}{1898-99}$.

13. After five years, Babu Akhil Chandra Roy, the then Khas Mahal Deputy Collector, revised the rents of the aforesaid three villages and the demand of the estate was raised to Rs. 1,11,791-5-11.

14. During the currency of this settlement, Rai Jatindra Nath Chaudhuri and others of Taki, proprietors of the Sundarbans estate, Abad

Devnathpur, brought a civil suit (No. 35 of 1899) against Government for declaration of their right to and possession of 410 bighas 9 cottahs and 10 chataks of lands, alleging that these lands appertained to their estate Abad Devnathpur No. 4908, settled with them for a term of 99 years from ^{1246 B.S.}1599-40 to ^{1346 B.S.}1937-38 and that they were wrongly included in the Government estate, Abad Tushkhali. The suit was amicably settled and only 35 bighas 8 cottahs and 11 chattaks of lands that were found as appertaining to their estate, Abad Devnathpur, were released in their favour. In order to avoid future boundary dispute, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a garmakarari talukdari lease was granted to them in respect of 3,063 bighahs 3 cottahs and 15 chattaks of lands within the boundaries of the Tushkhali estate and contiguous to their own estate, at an annual rent of Rs. 4,119-5-3. Another garmakarari talukdari lease was granted to them in respect of 581 bighas 8 cottahs of land appertaining to the Government estate Tituram Peshkar, No. 5328, within the general boundaries of their estate, Abad Devnathpur, at an annual rent of Rs. 850-8. It was further stipulated that the term of the former lease would continue up to the year 1937-38, the year in which the term of the estate, Abad Devnathpur, would expire. In the present settlement, survey has been made and record-of-rights prepared in respect of this area, though it has been excluded from the scope of assessment.

III.—Present Survey and Record-of-Rights.

(a) Survey and Preparation of Records.

15. Fifteen years from the last settlement being about to expire and a resettlement of the estate having been considered desirable, the estate was notified for resettlement under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, by Government Notification No. 2589 L.R., dated the 13th November, 1912, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The original proposal was to revise the last settlement maps and records by a regular field bujharat. Two Kanungoes, who were accordingly deputed in November, 1912 to start the work, could but make very little progress owing to imperfect survey of the last settlement. I was transferred temporarily from the Rajshahi settlement to Tushkhali in February, 1913, and submitted a report that the last survey was a poor one and an attempt to revise the old maps would be a failure. I was then sent back to Rajshahi as nothing could be done, it being the middle of the season. The work was, however, allowed to go on and the two Kanungoes could only finish as little as 7 square miles in bujharat in the course of the whole settlement year 1912-13. The remaining area was traversed and surveyed and the whole area was finished up to attestation in 1913-14. The draft record-of-rights of different mauzas was published on different dates as follows :—

Serial No.	NAME OF MOUZA.	Revenue Survey No.	Date of draft publication.
1	Baramasua ...	3494-96	15th August 1914.
2	Chhottamasua ...	3495	1st January "
3	Dhanishapa ...	3479	11th March "
4	Fuljhuri ...	3477	16th November "
5	Tushkhali ...	3476	30th June "
6	Udaytara Burirchar ...	3478	31st May "
7	Mithakhali ...	3492-93	30th August "
8	Napitkhali ...	3486	17th July "
9	Mathbaria ...	3491	27th August "
10	Algi ...	3480	8th September "
11	Patakata ...	3481	15th August "
12	Pathakata ...	3488	1st April "
13	Angulkata ...	3489	1st January "
14	Andhaimanik ...	3490	31st March "
15	Chitra ...	3482	12th August "
16	Mirukhali ...	3485	15th " "
17	Nagrabhangá ...	3483	28th April "
18	Ghopekhali ...	3485	31st May "
19	Badura ...	3484	15th August "
20	Betmore ...	3498	16th September "
21	Rajpara ...	3498	1st July "
22	Nijamia Ghopekhali	15th August "

16. Seven hundred and eleven objections under section 103A, as detailed in Appendix No. 1, were filed and disposed of by me after local enquiry in April, 1915. The preliminary proposals for the settlement of fair, rent was submitted to the Director of Land Records on the 25th November, 1914. The draft rent-roll prepared on the basis of the preliminary proposal, approved by Government in their letter No. 1854, dated the 18th February, 1915, forwarded with the Director of Land Records' memorandum No. 1R.—2987, dated the 24th February, 1915, was published on the 30th April, 1915.

17. The tenants generally accepted the rates and no objection under section 104E was filed. It should be mentioned here that two petitions were submitted by post,—one by a small number of tenants of the village Baramasua, and the other an equally small number of tenants of the village Chhotamasua, direct to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, objecting to the proposed rates for these two villages. The petitions were submitted on the 8th July, while the proper period allowed for filing objection under section 104E expired on the 29th May. The signatories were insignificant minorities in the villages in question, while the Howladars and Jotedars, who have been much affected by the assessment, were conspicuously absent. Most of the signatories were under-raiyats and accepted the rents by signing acceptance-of-rent forms. The petitions were forwarded by the office of the Commissioner to the Collector, who rejected them on the ground that they were filed after the expiry of the period allowed for filing objections. No appeal was filed against this order.

b) Area.

18. The following tabular statement compares the result of the present measurement with that of the previous one :—

ACCORDING TO THE PREVIOUS SURVEY (AFTER RELEASE).			ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT SURVEY.		
Class of land.	Area in—	Area in—	Class of land.	Area in—	Area in—
	B. K. Ch.	Acres.		Acres.	B. K. Ch.
Nal ...	43,226 19 12	14,286.58	Cultivated ..	14,978.1556	45,308 18 0
Bari (homestead) ...	3,752 19 2	1,253.87	Homestead ...	1,954.9756	5,913 16 0
Bagan (garden) ...	9,231 13 12	3,045.22	Garden ...	1,852.5664	5,604 0 4
Otherwise culturable	8,268 18 14	2,730.23	Thatching grass ...	73.29	221 14 1
Khal ...	2,139 3 9	707.15	High arable land ...	2,604.7909	7,879 9 12
Road ...	258 5 7	85.38	School92	2 15 11
Tank and ditch ...	2,079 5 5	687.36	Deserted homestead	54.25	164 2 2
Mosque ...	13 19 8	4.62	Culturable fallow ...	83.0752	251 6 5
Otherwise unculturable.	343 6 12	113.50	(old).		
Market ...	122 19 15	40.66	Culturable fallow	.04	0 2 7
Total ...	69,447 12 0	22,954.57	(new).		
			Unculturable fallow.	.88	2 13 5
			Dak bungalow61	1 16 14
			Steamer station04	0 2 7
			Post-office16	0 9 11
			Graveyard and burning ghât.	1.07	3 4 12
			Jungle23	0 13 15
			Bank of tank ...	35.9674	108 16 3
			Tank ...	166.7061	504 5 15
			Bund ...	13.58	41 1 8
			Sandy char ...	33.75	102 1 14
			Shop ...	4.2805	12 18 15
			Chandina bhita ...	6.0095	18 3 10
			Market ...	2.4082	7 5 13
			Road ...	95.5637	289 1 6
			Ditch ...	245.0045	741 2 8
			Khal ...	473.74	1,433 1 4
			Don ...	113.75	344 1 14
			Cattle path ...	2.13	6 8 14
			Place of worship ...	2.20	6 13 2
			Grazing ground47	1 8 7
			Hogal reeds09	0 5 7
			Total ...	22,800.7096	68,972 2 6

There is a decrease of 153.87 acres. This is due partly to (1) diluvion in the river Baleswar, but (2) mostly to mistakes in survey and erroneous calculation of area in the last settlement.

19. The estate has lands in 22 villages. (Mauza Rajganj revenue survey No. 3480 has been amalgamated with Algi revenue survey No. 3487, vide Government Notification No. 4726, dated the 7th May 1915). The following is a detailed statement of the total area of the estate with classification, mauza by mauza :—

Detailed Statement of the total Area with Classification mauza by mauza.

Serial number.	NAME OF VILLAGE AND REVENUE SURVEY NUMBER.	Cultivation.	Homestead.	Garden.	Thatching grass.	High arable land.	School.	Deserted homestead.	Culturable fallow (old).	Culturable fallow (new).	Unculturable fallow.	Dak bungalow.	Steamer station.	Post office.	Grave yard and burning ghat.	Jungle.	Bank of tank.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua, 3494-96	1980.52	313.47	137.10	67.21	550.04	...	3.53	25.02	33	11	5.25
2	Ohhotamasua, 3495	903.70	136.59	94.71	...	197.37	...	14.35	22.17	61	04
3	Dhanishapa, 3479	858.1456	28.92	182.8125	...	145.8809	...	4.96	27.68	2.8093
4	Fuljhuri, 3477	1158.48	382.96	83.88	2.20	201.79	...	6.69	18	16	...	1.09
5	Tushkhal, 3476	413.67	32.3466	147.7339	...	156.46	...	4.78	1.2784	2.1381
6	Udayatara, 3478	911.69	167.93	34.24	...	109.20	...	9.20	11.05	04	08
7	Mithakhali, 3492-93	2684.48	162.59	484.37	...	339.47	...	4.04	12.76	50	...	16.90
8	Napitkhali, 3486	879.80	59.08	15.63	...	48.71
9	Mathbaria, 3491	479.07	44.74	34.27	...	86.78	40	...	1.35	...	37	16	08	...	1.65
10	Algi { 3487	141.82	32.07	9.29	...	50.70
11	Patakata, 3481	934.94	96.55	218.05	...	139.01	...	40	46
12	Pathakata, 3488	561.03	19.36	105.58	...	33.82	32	51	28
13	Angulkata, 3489	517.86	10.11	70.92	...	14.01	...	53	5.07	34	08	2.04
14	Andharmanik, 3490	336.75	40.44	31.59	46	43.90	2.27	2.51
15	Chitra, 3482	375.70	61.21	17.73	...	89.57	...	2.78
16	Mirukhali, 3485	1246.12	182.45	29.65	50	160.59	05
17	Nagrabhanga, 3483	173.57	46.23	29.18	...	36.48	27
18	Ghopekhal, 3485	107.51	15.20	5.13	52	11.74
19	Badura, 3494	475.52	60.09	18.35	...	58.54	57
20	Betmore, 3499	307.47	54.04	79.54	...	96.01	...	2.89	66
21	Rajpara, 3498	51.40	8.00	22.42	40	34.72
22	Nijamia Ghopekhal, 3480	91	2.00	76
	Total ...	14978.1656	1964.9756	1852.5664	73.29	2694.7909	92	54.25	83.0752	04	88	61	04	16	1.07	23	35.9674

Serial number.	NAME OF VILLAGE AND REVENUE SURVEY NUMBER.	Tank.	Bund.	Sandy Char.	Shop.	Chandina Bldg.	Market.	Road.	Ditch.	Khal.	Don.	Cattle path.	Place of worship.	Grazing ground.	Hogla reeds.	Total.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua, 3494-96	207.75	11.10	21.70	1.25	...	1.63	10.71	10.49	72.69	3,213.95
2	Ohhotamasua, 3495	8.70	2.48	12.05	21.71	20.15	37.38	33.97	1,507.28
3	Dhanishapa, 3479	15.3661	1.2839	2.668	...	4.9497	46.98	15.54	17.97	32	1,326.6616
4	Fuljhuri, 3477	4.93	2.03	4.13	36.07	...	53	36	40	...	1,891.88
5	Tushkhal, 3476	10.57	1.7466	3.1027	8.782	8.4340	38.6245	22.50	8.51	852.7720
6	Udayatara, 3478	2.69	5.74	0.9	15.52	28.09	...	67	1,296.33
7	Mithakhali, 3492-93	38.62	16.64	60.40	101.20	22	8,822.19
8	Napitkhali, 3486	4.16	44	...	8.72	...	46	517.00
9	Mathbaria, 3491	6.28	2.64	...	5.42	3.62	14.95	08	681.86
10	Algi { 3487	1.94	4.12	239.94
11	Patakata, 3481	11.85	3.71	8.56	31.10	19	1,444.58
12	Pathakata, 3488	5.86	4.99	26.71	8.56	23.21	791.23
13	Angulkata, 3489	8.09	1.24	17.61	8.05	655.65
14	Andharmanik, 3490	5.80	5.67	8.28	12.71	07	...	490.45
15	Chitra, 3482	1.91	24	...	7.77	554.90
16	Mirukhali, 3485	9.11	1.43	21	24.06	...	34	1,654.51
17	Nagrabhanga, 3483	1.84	10	...	4.44	292.21
18	Ghopekhal, 3485	.71	0.7	...	2.17	143.06
19	Badura, 3494	4.37	1.39	...	15.89	634.22
20	Betmore, 3499	1.63	27	...	18.64	10	561.35
21	Rajpara, 3498	1.58	38	2.99	12.16	184.00
22	Nijamia Ghopekhal, 3480	18	3.86
	Total	166.7061	13.58	33.75	4.2805	6.0095	2.4082	95.5637	245.0045	473.74	113.75	2.13	2.20	47	09	22,800.7036

(c) Assessable and Unassessable Area.

20. Out of the total area of 22,800.7036 acres, 22,058.4809 acres are assessable and 742.2227 acres unassessable against 21,315.90 and 16,38.67 acres, respectively, of the last settlement. Of the total area of 22,800.7036 acres, 1,000.77 acres are comprised in the garmakarari taluk belonging to the zamindars of Taki, of which no fair rent has been fixed. The following is the classification, village by village, of the remaining area of 21,799.9336 acres under re-settlement.

Statement showing the classification village by village of the remaining area under resettlement.

Serial number.	NAME OF VILLAGE AND REVENUE SURVEY NUMBER.	Cultivation.	Homestead.	Garden.	Thatching grass.	High arable land.	School.	Deserted homestead.	Culturable fallow (old).	Culturable fallow (new).	Unculturable fallow.	Dak bungalow.	Steamer station.	Post Office.	Graveyard and burning place.	Jungle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua, 3494-96	1839.25	291.70	126.50	66.22	489.08	...	2.38	24.68	17	11
2	Ohhotamasua, 3495	903.70	136.59	94.71	...	197.37	...	14.35	22.17	61	04
3	Dhanisapa, 3479	658.1458	28.92	182.8125	...	145.6800	...	4.96	27.68
4	Fuljhuri, 3477	1,158.48	382.96	83.88	2.20	301.79	...	6.69	18	16	...
5	Tushkhali, 3476	413.67	32.3458	147.7339	...	156.46	...	4.78	127.84
6	Udayara, Burir char, 3478	911.69	167.93	34.34	...	109.20	...	9.20	11.05	04
7	Mithakhali, 3492-93	2,625.90	142.65	461.78	...	319.49	...	4.04	12.76	50	...
8	Napitkhali, 3486	379.80	59.08	16.68	...	48.71
9	Mathbaria, 3491	479.07	44.74	34.27	...	98.78	40	...	1.35	...	37	16	08	...
10	Algi, 3480, 3487	141.89	32.07	9.29	...	50.70
11	Patakata, 3481	934.94	98.55	218.05	...	139.01	...	40
12	Pathakata, 3488	561.03	19.86	105.88	...	32.82	52	51
13	Angulkata, 3489	517.86	10.11	70.92	...	14.01	...	53	5.07	04	08
14	Andharmanik, 3490	336.75	40.44	31.59	46	48.90	2.27
15	Chitra, 3482	373.70	61.21	17.72	...	89.57	...	2.78
16	Mirukhali, 3485	1,246.12	182.45	29.65	50	160.69	05
17	Nagrabhangs, 3483	173.57	46.33	29.18	...	36.48	27
18	Ghopekhal, 3485	107.51	16.20	5.13	52	11.74
19	Badura, 3484	475.52	60.09	18.35	...	58.54	57
	TOTAL	14,498.5256	1,851.2256	1,717.4154	69.90	2,393.1269	92	50.11	81.9752	04	88	61	04	16	91	33

Serial number.	NAME OF VILLAGE AND REVENUE SURVEY NUMBER.	Bank of tank.	Tank.	Bind.	Sandy char.	Shop.	Chandina Bhita.	Market.	Road.	Ditch.	Khal.	Don.	Cattle path.	Place of worship.	Grazing ground.	Total.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua, 3494-96	4.67	19.11	11.10	21.70	1.25	...	1.53	10.71	10.49	66.13	...	28	58	...	3,047.58
2	Ohhotamasua, 3495	...	8.70	2.48	12.05	21.71	20.15	37.38	35.97	1,507.98
3	Dhanisapa, 3479	2.9093	16.3661	1.2839	2568	...	4.9497	48.96	15.64	17.97	32	1,328.5616
4	Fuljhuri, 3477	1.09	4.58	2.03	13	26.07	...	53	36	40	1,881.88
5	Tushkhali, 3476	2.1381	10.87	1.7466	8.1027	8782	8.4340	38.6245	22.50	8.51	852.7720
6	Udayara, Burir char, 3478	08	2.69	5.74	09	15.52	28.09	...	67	...	1,296.53
7	Mithakhali, 3492-93	16.60	37.94	16.64	56.58	91.89	22	...	3,786.99
8	Napitkhali, 3486	...	4.16	4.4	...	8.72	...	46	517.00
9	Mathbaria, 3491	1.65	6.28	2.64	...	5.42	3.62	14.95	08	...	681.86
10	Algi, 3480, 3487	...	1.94	4.12	239.94
11	Patakata, 3481	4.6	11.66	3.71	8.56	81.10	19	...	1,444.82
12	Pathakata, 3488	2.8	6.66	4.99	26.71	8.56	23.21	791.32
13	Angulkata, 3489	2.04	8.09	1.24	17.61	8.06	655.56
14	Andharmanik, 3490	2.61	5.80	5.67	8.28	12.71	07	...	490.46
15	Chitra, 3482	...	1.91	2.4	...	7.77	554.90
16	Mirukhali, 3485	...	9.11	1.43	21	24.06	...	34	1,554.51
17	Nagrabhangs, 3483	...	1.84	10	...	4.44	292.21
18	Ghopekhal, 3485	...	71	07	...	2.17	143.05
19	Badura, 3484	...	4.37	1.39	...	15.39	634.23
	TOTAL	34.4274	161.2281	13.68	33.75	4.2805	6.0095	2.4082	94.9137	238.0145	427.07	113.75	1.87	2.10	47	21799.9336

21. The area of 1,000·77 acres comprised in the Garmakarari taluk is detailed below :—

Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Cultivation.	Homes:ead.	Garden.	High arrable land.	Deserted homes:ead.	Thatching grass.	Culturable fallow (old).	Place of worship and mosque.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua (part) ...	61·27	21·77	10·60	60·95	1·15	·99	·34	...
2	Mithakhali (,) ...	58·58	19·94	22·59	19·98
3	Butmore ...	307·47	54·04	79·54	96·01	2·99	·10
4	Rajpara ...	51·40	8·00	22·42	34·72	...	·40
5	Nizamia Ghopekhal ...	·81	2·00	·76	...
	Total ...	479·63	103·75	136·15	211·67	4·14	3·39	1·10	·10

Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Burning ghat and burial ground.	Bank of tank.	Cattle path.	Road.	Ditch.	Tank.	Khal.	Hogal reeds.	Total.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua (part) ...	·18	·58	·26	1·84	6·56	·09	166·37
2	Mithakhali (,)	30	3·82	·68	9·31	...	135·20
3	Butmore	·66	...	·27	...	1·63	18·64	...	561·35
4	Rajpara	·38	2·99	1·53	12·16	...	134·00
5	Nizamia Ghopekhal	·18	3·85
	Total ...	16	1·54	·26	·65	6·99	6·48	46·67	·09	1,000·77

22. The following is a detailed description of the area that has been left out of assessment within the area under settlement :—

CLASS	Area.	In whose possession recorded.	REMARKS.
	Acres.		
Cultivation ...	5156	Government ...	Land acquired for extension or market.
Cutcherry ...	4·94	Ditto	
Post office ...	·16	Ditto.	
High arrable land ...	10·8509	Ditto.	
Dak bunglow ...	·61	District Board.	
Culturable fallow ...	10·4152	Government.	
Unculturable fallow ...	·88	Ditto.	
Place of worship ...	·09	Ditto.	
Graveyard and burning ghat ...	·08	Ditto.	
Bank of tank ...	10·5024	7·2124 Government. 3·29 District Board.	
Bund ...	13·58	Government.	
Sandy char ...	33·75	·05 Government. 12·77 Jote tenure. 20·93 Raiyat.	
Market ...	5·5442	Government.	
School ...	·92	District Board.	
Cattle path ...	1·62	·17 Osat taluk. 1·45 Government.	
Ditch ...	14·8145	2·92 District Board. 11·8945 Government.	
Tank ...	25·5062	2·85 District Board. 22·6562 Government. 26·1337 Ditto.	
Road ...	66·6237	27·49 District Board. 10·59 Local Board. 1·35 Howla. 1·06 Nim howla.	
Khal ...	427·07	412·78 Government 6·12 Howla. 8·17 Osat taluk.	
Don ...	113·75	Government.	
Total ...	742·2227		

23. The following shows the distribution, village by village, of the above-mentioned unassessable area within the area under settlement :—

Serial No.	NAME OF MAUZA.	Cultivation.	Out-cherry.	High arable land.	Post Office.	Dak bungalow.	Culturable fallow.	Unculturable fallow.	Place of worship.	Grave-yard and burning ghats.	Bank of tank.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua	79	...	03	...	65
2	Chhotomasua	61
3	Dhanisapa	5156	...	47809	2268	7148
4	Fuljhuri
5	Tushkhali	23	12784	20881
6	Udayasara Burir char	391	31
7	Mithakhali	246	589	480
8	Napitkhali
9	Mathbaria	105	307	18	...	135	37	08	08	132
10	Aigi
11	Patakata	46
12	Pathakata	91
13	Angulkata	27
14	Andharmanik	88	20
15	Chitra
16	Mirukhali
17	Nagrabhang
18	Ghopekhal
19	Badura
	Total	5166	494	108509	16	61	104152	88	09	08	106024

Serial No.	NAME OF MAUZA.	Bund.	Sandy char.	School.	Cattle path.	Ditch.	Tank.	Road.	Khal.	Dam.	Market.	Total.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua	1110	2170	...	58	...	210	234	6613	...	172	10678
2	Chhotomasua	248	1205	968	293	2113	3738	3597	...	12223
3	Dhanisapa	32	16	17687	40307	1554	1797	...	460260
4	Fuljhuri	58	...	148	...	3607	3808
5	Tushkhali	4246	10276	82240	2250	861	33242	481067
6	Udayasara Burir char	111	491	1552	2300	...	5285
7	Mithakhali	278	200	1247	9189	2377
8	Napitkhali	38	...	98	...	872	1008
9	Mathbaria	40	...	02	290	462	1486	2983
10	Aigi	412	412
11	Patakata	60	81	3110	3297
12	Pathakata	52	...	177	14	130	856	2321	...	3601
13	Angulkata	46	16	805	894
14	Andharmanik	15	432	1271	1856
15	Chitra	95	...	777	872
16	Mirukhali	17	...	344	99	2406	2886
17	Nagrabhang	79	...	444	528
18	Ghopekhal	50	...	217	237
19	Badura	339	101	1539	1679
	Total	1826	2375	92	185	148145	255082	668237	42707	11875	55442	7422227

(d)—*Tenants.*

24. The following is a classified list of tenants in the estate according to the present settlement as compared with that of the last settlement :—

ACCORDING TO LAST SETTLEMENT.			ACCORDING TO PRESENT SETTLEMENT.			
Class of tenants.	Number.	Remarks.	Class of tenants	Number in the area under revision.	Number in the area not to be revised (in garmakarari taluk).	Total.
<i>Tenure-holders</i>			<i>(I) Tenures.</i>			
Osat talukdar ...	1		(a) Under government. Garmakarari taluk	...	1	1
Howladars ...	45		Osat taluk ...	1	1
Nimhowladars ...	33		Howlas ...	38	38
Total ...	79		Nimhowlas ...	44	44
			Jote tenures ...	253	253
<i>Raiyats under Government.</i>			<i>(b) Undertenures,</i>			
Settled raiyats ...	3,399		Maurashi howlas	14	14
Occupaney ...	343		Jote tenures ...	55	34	89
Non-occupancy ...	29		Khatians under 22 (2).	13	13
Total ...	3,771		Total ...	418	35	453
			<i>II—Raiyaties.</i>			
<i>Raiyats under tenure-holders.</i>			(a) Under Government.			
Settled raiyats ...	600		Settled ...	4,493	4,493
Occupancy ...	41		Occupancy ...	142	142
Total ...	641		(b) Under-tenures.	1,395	245	1,640
			Settled.			
Under raiyats ...	1,296		Occupancy ...	104	9	113
Chandinas (not treated as tenants).	103	Matbaria 45 Tushkhali 400 Baramasua 17 Dhanisapa 7	Non-occupancy	35	12	47
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,890	103	Produce-paying	21	21
			Rent-free ...	1	1
			Total ...	6,191	266	6,457
			<i>III—Under-raiyaties.</i>			
			(a) 1st degree ...	1,414	73	1,487
			(b) 2nd „ ...	33	8	41
			(c) 3rd „ ...	1	1
			Total ...	1,448	81	1,529
			Chandina (not treated as tenants).	261	261
			GRAND TOTAL ...	8,318	382	8,700

25. The table below shows the class and number of tenancies in the estate, village by village :—

Serial No.	UNDER SETTLEMENT.										Under-ralyats.	
	NAME OF MAUZA.	Osat taluk.	Howla.	Nim-howlar.	Mourashi-howla.	Jote tenure.	Khatian under section 22 (2).	Ralyats.	Ohan-diana.	1st degree.	2nd degree.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Baramasua	4	12	...	58	...	583	38	197	9	
2	Ohhotamasua	1	9	...	34	1	417	...	114	...	
3	Dhansapa	5	2	...	18	1	431	80	151	6	
4	Fuljhuri	9	1	...	21	4	572	...	121	3	
5	Tusukhali	6	3	...	17	...	283	81	39	4	
6	Udayara Burir char	4	2	...	15	2	387	...	108	1	
7	Mithakhali	1	2	...	48	2	1,157	...	223	3	
8	Napitkhali	6	...	121	...	41	...	
9	Mathbaria	19	...	204	62	57	...	
10	Algi	1	77	...	19	...	
11	Patakata	6	6	...	18	...	420	...	67	2	
12	Pathakata	7	...	174	...	60	...	
13	Angulkata	1	...	253	...	54	...	
14	Andharmanik	14	...	179	...	52	...	
15	Chitra	1	...	4	...	166	...	25	...	
16	Mirukhali	1	...	1	14	21	3	490	...	47	2	
17	Nagrabhaaga	81	...	10	...	
18	Ghopekhali	80	...	8	3	
19	Badura	1	5	...	7	...	163	...	21	11	
20	Betmore	
21	Rajpara	
22	Nizamia Ghopekhali	
	Total	1	3	44	14	308	13	6,191	281	1,414	33	

Serial No.	UNDER SETTLEMENT.				NOT UNDER SETTLEMENT.						GRAND TOTAL.
	NAME OF MAUZA.	Under-ralyats.		Gar-makrari taluk.	Jote tenure.	Ralyats.	Under-ralyats.				
		3rd decree.	Total.				1st degree.	2nd degree.	3rd degree.	Total.	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Baramasua	901	1	8	46	15	2	...	72	973
2	Ohhotamasua	576	576
3	Dhansapa	1	695	695
4	Fuljhuri	731	731
5	Tusukhali	433	433
6	Udayara Burir char	519	519
7	Mithakhali	1,436	39	8	51	1,487
8	Napitkhali	168	168
9	Mathbaria	342	342
10	Algi	97	97
11	Patakata	519	519
12	Pathakata	241	241
13	Angulkata	311	311
14	Andharmanik	243	243
15	Chitra	196	196
16	Mirukhali	579	579
17	Nagrabhanga	91	91
18	Ghopekhali	40	40
19	Badura	198	198
20	Betmore	14	123	42	2	...	186	186
21	Rajpara	7	51	8	4	...	70	70
22	Nizamia Gopekhali	1	2	3	3
	Total	1	8,318	1	34	266	73	8	...	382	8,700

(e) Tenures.

26. It has been stated above that in the settlement made by Mr. Kemp in 1839-40, all tenures created before resumption were ignored and the raiyats were recorded directly under Government. During the settlement of Mr. Reily, a great number of claims were put forward for obtaining osat taluks, howlas and nimhowlas. These claims could not be entertained on the ground that such tenures were not created by any competent authorities. The Board of Revenue, however, held, in their letter No. 256. dated the 19th April, 1861, that the claims of such well-behaved raiyats as brought jungle lands into cultivation should be favourably considered and as a result, the following tenures were recognised in the estate :—

1 Osat taluk.	17 Howlas.	21 Nimhowlas.
---------------	------------	---------------

27. Of these, the lands comprised in 3 howlas and 1 nimhowla were, by the decree of the civil court, referred to in paragraph 8, released to the proprietors of Abad Devnathpur. So there remained :—

1 Osat taluk.	14 Howlas.	20 Nimhowlas.
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28. In addition to these, 2 new howlas were created during the settlement of Mr. Gomes, by Government order No. 3172, dated the 5th December, 1876, as rewards to the tenants in recognition of their good conduct and services. Besides these, 7 under-tenures, subordinate to the osat taluk, which were recorded by Mr. Reily as mourasi raiyaties, were recorded by Mr. Gomes as howlas. So before the last settlement, there were 1 osat taluk, 16 howlas and 20 nimhowlas under Government and 7 howlas under the osat taluk. By splitting up, the number of the howlas during the last settlement was raised to 45 and that of nimhowlas to 33.

29. Since the last settlement, 3 nimhowlas passed into the hands of Government by sale for arrears of rent. Two of these were subsequently granted to a resident Mahamadan tenant and the other has not been recorded in this settlement. The raiyats under this nimhowla have been recorded directly under Government.

(f) Jote tenures.

30. In the present settlement the raiyats, who have permanently let out more than half the lands, have been recorded as tenure-holders, though in the last settlement they were recorded as raiyats. They are 309 in number. The tenants under these jotes have been given the status of a raiyats. This will give the real cultivators of the soil their proper right and status, and at the same time save them from the caprices of their landlords, who generally harass them by instituting vexatious ejectment suits or suits for enhancement of rents whenever they refuse to yield to their whims.

(g) Amalgamation and Splitting up of Interests.

31. In the course of the present operations, many petitions were filed by the tenants praying for amalgamation and splitting up of interests. The transferability of the occupancy right in the Tushkhali estate was formerly recognised by Government in their letter No. 1105 L.R., dated the 24th April, 1876. As a result of this, innumerable transfers of raiyati holdings, either in whole or part, take place every year in the estate. There have been transfers without number during the currency of the expiring settlement. It was urged that it would be to the convenience both of the vendors and vendees if the holdings, purchased in whole or part be amalgamated with the purchasers' own holdings. The Khas Mahal Department brought it to the notice of the Collector, who approved of such amalgamation as well as splitting up of big tenures and holdings with inconveniently numerous co-sharers. As a result of this, many holdings have been amalgamated, while some of the tenures and many big holdings have been split up according to the

private partition of the co-sharers. The Khas Mahal Department is of opinion that this will simplify rather than multiply the work without affecting the cost of collection, in spite of the multiplicity of tenancies.

(h) *Merger of fictitious Interests.*

32. During bujharat and attestation, the existence of many fictitious raiyats and under-raiyats was detected. These were created in the *benami* of the relations of the tenure-holders and the raiyats. When there has been no objection, these fictitious interests have been merged into superior interests. In certain cases, with a view to avoid merger, the whole or part of fictitious interests has been transferred to third persons, who are their own creatures. These people are very influential and troublesome and are likely to bring suits against Government through their creatures if these fictitious interests are merged. The matter was referred to the Government Pleader, who advised to merge the fictitious interests. A question was then raised whether it would be possible to prove the fictitious character of the interests in question in case of Government being sued. These people are so very wily and designing that it would not be an easy thing to identify the creatures with the creators. Such cases have, however, been reduced to an insignificant number and may be neglected without any detriment to Government interests.

33. It has been noted above that 7 under-tenures subordinate to the osat taluk in the village Mirukhali, which were designated as maurashi raiyats in Mr. Reily's settlement, were recorded as holwas during Mr. Gomes' settlement. One of these tenures was a mere fictitious one, recorded in the name of the osat talukdar himself. The area of the osat taluk is 598.87 acres and that of the howla 430.09 acres. In other words, about three-fourth of the osat taluk is covered by the howla. The osat taluk was granted by Government as a matter of favour and the osat talukdar showed the gratitude by creating a fictitious tenure in his own name, thereby depriving the Government of a fair share of its revenue.

The osat talukdar did not stop here. He went further and created and purchased several jotes under the said howla in the name of his relations and gave the real cultivators of the land mere under-raiyati rights. These fictitious jotes have not been recorded in this settlement and, when effort was made to merge the howla, it was objected to on behalf of the osat talukdar that an interest, which was previously recorded and of which fair rent was settled, can not merge. The matter was referred to the Government Pleader for opinion. The latter having given a favourable opinion, the howla has been merged into the osat taluk with the approval of the Collector and all the raiyats have been recorded direct under the osat taluk. Two other howlas under the osat taluk purchased by the osat talukdar have been merged under section 111 (d) of the Transfer of Property Act. No appeal has been filed against these mergers.

34. So the number of tenures in the present settlement stands as follows :—

Garmakarari taluk	1
Howlas	38
Mourashi howlas (under osat taluk)	14
Nimhowlas	44
Jote tenures	342

Of the total number of jote tenures, 34 appertain to the Garmakarari taluk.

(i) *Under-raiyats.*

35. The total number of raiyats holding directly under Government and the tenure-holders is 6,457 (including 266 under the Garmakarari taluk). Of these 1,201 have let out portion of their holdings to under-raiyats, whose

number in this settlement is 1487. If we add to this the tenants under the jote tenures who in the last settlement were treated as under-raiyats, the total of the under-raiyats comes to 2,237. The under-raiyats, who have built homesteads in their under-raiyati holdings or have dug tanks or planted trees and who are in possession for more than 12 years, have been recorded as having occupancy right and in respect of others, the period of possession has been recorded. The number of the former is 633 and that of the latter 806.

(j) Area in khas possession of different classes of tenancies.

36. The following shows the area in khas possession of the estate and different classes of tenancies in it, mouza by mouza :—

Serial number.	NAME OF MAUZA.	UNDER SETTLEMENT.										
		Mahal.	Owat taluq.	Howlas.	District Board.	Local Board.	Nim-howl. s.	Mah-ra-hi how.as.	Jote tenures.	Khatias under section 22 (2).	Raiyats.	Under-raiyats of the 1st degree.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua ...	82'28	74	2'06	95'25	...	128'19	...	2 380'24	347'30
2	Ohhotomasua ...	101'82	8'41	...	74'58	...	42'99	1'88	1,130'13	148'19
3	Dhanisapa ...	42'6180	16'04	8'34	8'56	10'08	1,104'05	132'15
4	Fuljhuri ...	38'08	22'30	...	14'49	...	40'81	11'03	1,629'32	124'51
5	Tushkhali ...	42'9067	15'00	4'92	28	15'49	16'38	...	1,669'68	32'36
6	Udayatara Burir char	43'31	10'42	2'06	8'20	1'65	1,100'51	128'53
7	Mithakhali ...	101'65	16'72	4'50	87'39	2'72	3,351'45	207'97
8	Napikhali ...	10'08	19'91	...	447'17	38'89
9	Mathbaria ...	24'02	4'34	1'27	2'70	...	588'17	57'28
10	Algi ...	4'12	211'08	24'74
11	Patakata ...	32'27	61'14	7'0	24'74	...	10'87	...	1,239'52	74'30
12	Pathakata ...	34'19	52	1'30	8'24	...	677'10	69'75
13	Angulkata ...	8'21	73	11'61	...	557'58	77'62
14	Andharmanik ...	17'38	1'18	9'84	...	414'87	46'54
15	Ohitra ...	8'72	1'63	...	1'51	...	515'60	27'14
16	Mirukhali ...	20'32	10'76	24'48	74'19	67'63	...	1,412'12	44'19
17	Nagrabhanga ...	5'23	278'19	8'79
18	Ghopekhal ...	2'67	121'03	18'47
19	Badura ...	18'79	22'56	540'49	30'14
20	Betmore
21	Rajpara
22	Nijamia Ghopekhal
	Total ...	638'5627	10'76	135'68	42'60	10'59	281'15	74'19	462'63	27'37	18,368'50	1,708'16

Serial number.	NAME OF MAUZA.	UNDER SETTLEMENT.				NOT UNDER SETTLEMENT.						
		Under-raiyats of the 2nd degree.	Under-raiyats of the 3d degree.	Chandiana.	Total.	Garmakara-taluq.	Jote tenures.	Raiyats.	Under-raiyats 1st degree.	Under-raiyats 2nd degree.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL (of columns 17 and 23).
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua ...	9'10	...	1'42	3,047'58	7'65	2'56	137'08	16'68	2'42	166'37	3,213'95
2	Ohhotomasua	1,507'98	1,507'98
3	Dhanisapa ...	3'01	96	1'8156	1,328'5616	1,328'5616
4	Fuljhuri ...	1'41	1,881'88	1,881'88
5	Tushkhali ...	1'24	...	3'6153	852'7720	852'7720
6	Udayatara Burir char	54	1,298'33	1,298'33
7	Mithakhali ...	4'51	3,786'99	10'05	1'35	117'54	6'26	...	135'20	3,922'19
8	Napikhali ...	95	517'00	517'00
9	Mathbaria ...	57	...	3'51	681'86	681'86
10	Algi	239'04	239'04
11	Patakata ...	1'28	1,444'82	1,444'82
12	Pathakata ...	1'13	791'23	791'23
13	Angulkata	655'65	655'65
14	Andharmanik ...	84	490'45	490'45
15	Ohitra	554'90	554'90
16	Mirukhali ...	82	1,654'51	1,654'51
17	Nagrabhanga	292'21	292'21
18	Ghopekhal ...	88	143'05	143'05
19	Badura ...	2'24	634'22	634'22
20	Betmore	19'58	51'23	437'38	51'57	1'59	561'35	561'35
21	Rajpara	12'16	59	110'80	4'29	6'36	134'00	134'00
22	Nijamia Ghopekhal	3'85	3'85	3'85
	Total ...	27'52	96	10'3609	21,799'9336	49'44	55'73	806'45	78'75	10'37	1,000'77	22,800'7035

(k) Distribution of area of tenancies.

37. The following shows how the area comprised in different tenancies directly under Government in the estate is distributed :—

Class of tenancy.	Area in khas possession.	Area let out to under-tenure-holders.	Area let out to raiyats.	Area let out to under-raiyats.	Total.	REMARKS.
Mahal ...	641'8827	641'8827	94 acres of tank belong to District Board.
Garmakarari taluk ...	49'44	306'21	645'12	...	1,000'77	
Osat taluk ...	10'76	157'36	430'75	...	598'87	
Howla ...	135'68	335'56	1,267'30	...	1,738'54	
Nimhowla ...	281'15	158'63	609'88	...	1,049'66	
Jote-tenures ...	367'74	21'11	1,641'16	...	2,030'01	
District Board ...	39'18	39'18	
Local Board ...	10'59	10'59	
Raiyats ...	14,237'68	1,443'16	15,680'84	
Chandina ...	10'3609	10'3609	
Total ...	15,784'4636	978'87	4,594'21	1,443'16	22,800'7036	

33. The following statement shows, mauza by mauza, the assessable and unassessable areas comprised in several tenancies directly under Government :—

Serial No.	NAME OF MAUZA.	UNDER SETTLEMENT.									
		Mahal.		Osat taluk.		Howla.		Nim howla.			
		Unassessed.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.
1	Baramasua ...	82'28	155'07	...	155'07	338'19	...	338'19
2	Chhotomasua ...	101'82	12'47	...	12'47	93'53	...	93'53
3	D'ausapa ...	42'6160	273'29	...	273'29	75'14	07	75'21
4	Fuljhuri ...	38'08	189'12	...	189'12	18'94	...	18'94
5	Tushkhali ...	45'6167	18'69	...	18'69	16'29	...	16'29
6	Udaytara Burir char ...	43'31	841'97	7'47	849'44	190'18	09	191'17
7	Mithakhali ...	101'66	83'65	...	83'65	41'08	...	41'08
8	Napitkhali ...	10'08
9	Mathbaria ...	24'02
10	Algi ...	4'12	57'16	...	57'16
11	Patakata ...	32'27	89'63	...	89'63	45'06	...	45'06
12	Pathakata ...	34'19
13	Angulkata ...	8'21
14	Andharmanlek ...	17'38
15	Chitra ...	8'72	27'40	...	27'40
16	Mirukhali ...	20'32	590'53	8'34	598'87	89'66	...	89'66
17	Nagrabhanga ...	5'23
18	Ghopekhal ...	3'67
19	Badura ...	18'79	10'02	...	10'02	113'15	...	113'15
20	Betmore
21	Rajpara
22	Nizamia Ghopekhal
	Total ...	641'2727	590'53	8'34	598'87	1,731'07	7'47	1,738'54	1,048'60	1'06	1,049'66

Serial No.	NAME OF MAUZA.	UNDER SETTLEMENT.								
		Jote tenures.			Raiyats.			District Board.	Local Board.	Chandina.
		Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.	Unassessed.	Unassessed.	Total.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua ...	539'59	10'22	550'51	1906'23	11'08	1917'31	74	2'08	1'42
2	Chhotamasua ...	202'61	2'15	204'76	1077'11	9'55	1086'66	8'41
3	Dhanisapa ...	38'30	...	38'30	891'99	...	891'99	3'34	...	1'8156
4	Fuljhuri ...	38'25	...	38'25	1597'49	...	1597'49
5	Tushkhali ...	79'91	...	79'91	686'16	...	686'16	2'21	2'28	3'8133
6	Udayara Burir char ...	4'28	...	4'28	206'05	...	206'05
7	Mithakhali ...	395'27	...	395'27	3141'24	...	3141'24	16'72	4'50	...
8	Napitkhali ...	67'45	...	67'45	439'47	...	439'47
9	Mathbaria ...	154'31	...	154'31	494'41	...	494'41	4'34	1'27	3'51
10	Algi	175'66	...	175'66
11	Patakata ...	77'76	...	77'76	1199'40	...	1199'40	70
12	Pathakata ...	98'32	...	98'32	658'90	...	658'90	52	1'30	...
13	Angulkata ...	36'95	...	36'95	609'76	...	609'76	73
14	Andharmanik ...	83'40	...	83'40	388'49	...	388'49	...	1'18	...
15	Chitra ...	12'13	...	12'13	506'65	...	506'65
16	Mirukhali ...	154'07	...	154'07	791'59	...	791'59
17	Nagrabhangra	286'98	...	286'98
18	Ghosekhali	140'38	...	140'38
19	Badara ...	33'31	...	33'31	458'65	...	458'65
20	Betmore
21	Rajpara
22	Nizamia Ghosekhali
	Total ..	2,017'24	12'77	2,030'01	15,659'91	20'93	15,680'84	39'79	10'50	10'3609

Serial No.	NAME OF MAUZA.	UNDER SETTLEMENT.			NOT UNDER SETTLEMENT.	Total assessed.	Total unassessed (including garmakarari taluk).	GRAND TOTAL.
		Total.						
		Assessed.	Unassessed.	Total.				
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Baramasua	2,940'80	106'78	3,047'58	166'37	2,940'80	273'15	3,213'95
2	Ohhotamasua	1,355'75	122'23	1,507'98	1,355'75	122'23	1,507'98
3	Dhanisapa	1,250'6356	46'0260	1,326'6616	1,250'5356	46'0260	1,296'5616
4	Fuljhuri	1,842'80	38'08	1,881'88	1,843'80	38'08	1,881'88
5	Tushkhali	804'6653	48'1067	852'7720	804'6653	48'1067	852'7720
6	Udayara Burir char	1,242'48	53'65	1,296'13	1,242'48	53'65	1,296'13
7	Mithakhali	3,664'22	122'77	3,786'99	135'20	3,664'22	257'97	3,922'19
8	Napitkhali	506'92	10'08	517'00	506'92	10'08	517'00
9	Mathbaria	652'23	29'63	681'86	652'23	29'63	681'86
10	Algi	235'82	4'12	239'94	235'82	4'12	239'94
11	Patakata	1,411'85	32'97	1,444'82	1,411'85	32'97	1,444'82
12	Pathakata	755'22	36'01	791'23	755'22	36'01	791'23
13	Angulkata	646'71	8'94	655'65	646'71	8'94	655'65
14	Andhermanik	471'89	18'66	490'55	471'89	18'66	490'55
15	Chitra	546'18	8'72	554'90	546'18	8'72	554'90
16	Mirukhali	1,626'85	28'66	1,654'51	1,625'85	28'66	1,654'51
17	Nagrabhanga	286'98	5'23	292'21	286'98	5'23	292'21
18	Ghosekhali	140'38	2'67	143'05	140'38	2'67	143'05
19	Badura	616'43	18'79	634'22	616'43	18'79	634'22
20	Betmore	561'35	561'35	561'35
21	Rajpara	134'00	134'00	134'00
22	Nizamia Ghosekhali	3'85	3'85	3'85
	Total ...	21,057'7109	742'2227	21,799'9336	1,000'77	21,057'7109	1,742'9927	22,800'7036

IV—General.

(a) Population.

39. According to the census of 1911, the total population of the villages comprised in the estate is 28,778 consisting of the following classifications :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mahamadans ...	11,226	10,717	21,943
Hindus ...	3,642	3,193	6,835
Total ...	14,868	13,910	28,778

(b) *Condition of the tenants.*

40 The tenants of the estate, with very few exceptions, are residents in the estate and are generally well-to-do. Aman paddy, the chief agricultural produce of the estate, is grown in abundance besides the luxuriant garden-produce of cocoanut and betelnut, which bring in a good profit. The sale-proceeds, after the payment of rent and purchase of the necessities of life, are enough to leave the tenants sufficient means to indulge in such luxuries as are generally not within the reach of an agricultural population. Most of the tenants have corrugated iron houses, and almost all of them enjoy the proud possession of a tolerably well decorated and furnished out house (cutcherry) to receive guests. As a result of this affluence, the majority of the people, specially the howladars and jotedars, have a hereditary aversion to manual labour, which is regarded as degrading. The sowing season, viz., July and August, is the only time when any activity is visible among the people. In this period everybody, with the exception of those who are above the ordinary run and can afford to engage hired labour for the preparation and sowing of their lands, is up and doing with ploughs and cattle, with seed and seedlings. As soon as this season is over, they wash their hands of labour and retire with a light heart and feeling of relief to a long repose till the next sowing season. In the harvesting season, the cultivators hardly visit their fields. Hordes of labourers come from Dacca and Faridpur during the harvest season and do all the work connected with harvest. Their pent-up energy during this long repose seeks activity in various sorts of mischiefs, and very often leads them to commit serious offences.

41. Another peculiar trait in the character of the Tushkhali tenants is their love of turbulence, lawlessness and litigation. This is to a great extent the result of affluence and absence of better fields to direct their energy to. Their lawlessness is almost proverbial. Adultery, riots, murder and other sorts of crimes are of frequent occurrence. A father may be seen to kill a daughter or a son in cold blood to cause trouble to an opponent. These occurrences lend some colour to the saying that there are very few among the adult male Mahamadans who have not been within the walls of a jail as convicts or as under-trial prisoners. The history of the estate shows that the tenants have been notorious for turbulence and lawlessness from the very beginning. They were so during the first five years of khas management. They kept up their reputation during the period of Devnath Ray's farm. During the survey and settlement of Mr. Reily (1869-70), they combined to offer resistance and many had to undergo penal servitude. They fought successfully for four years with the farmers, Messrs. Morrell and Lightfoot. Their conduct during the settlement of Mr. Gomes was not less hostile. During the last settlement, the tenants were hostile in the beginning, but calmed down later on.

42. Their attitude towards the present operations has not been very conciliatory. They scarcely took any interest up to khanapuri, and submitted several petitions direct to the Commissioner for stopping the operations. Every effort has, however, been made to satisfy them. All objections, however trivial, have been patiently heard during bujharat and attestation and the operations have been carried out in a spirit of conciliation.

(c) *Agricultural produce.*

43. The fertility of the soil of the estate is on the whole satisfactory. The fields are mostly high and open and richly cultivated and studded over with homesteads and gardens. The lands are subject to yearly inundation and the soil gets deposit of fertilising silt. Rice is the principal and, in most cases, the only product of the cultivated lands and about 71 per cent. of the total assessed area of the estate is under this crop. There are ordinarily two kinds of rice, viz., *aus*, the early rice, and *aman*, or winter rice.

Aman is transplanted and not sown broad-cast, while *aus* is always sown. The ploughing of the ground generally commences in March and continues as late as the beginning of August. The chief ploughings, however, take place in May and June; the transplantation of the *aman* commences in

July and continues till September. Aman is generally ready for harvesting in November and December and aus is reaped in August.

The rabi crop is not so important. Jute, sugarcane, til (*sesamum indicum*) and chillies, which are very profitable and are grown to some advantage in the other parts of the district, are scarcely grown here. Though the soil is not so suitable to the growth of other crops, yet a little labour and patience on the part of the cultivators would produce good results in growing winter crops and sugarcane. The cultivators will not even take the trouble to grow vegetables for family consumption. There are sufficient lands attached to almost all the homesteads which might easily be turned into good gardens for the production of vegetables and fruits, but the tenants are too easy-going to bother.

(d) *Garden produce.*

44. The absence of any other crop than paddy is more than counter-balanced by the extensive garden-produce of cocoanut and betelnut. There are gardens, properly laid out, round about the homesteads and there are also to be found innumerable plots of high arable lands with raised embankments all round planted with cocoanut trees. The produce of these profitable fruits here, is exceedingly large and nearly all the ordinary necessities are paid for with the sale-proceeds of these fruits, though a not inconsiderable portion of them is consumed by the people themselves. The dealers in cocoanuts flock to the local markets here from July to September; hundreds of small country boats laden with cocoanuts are to be seen swarming round the big boats of foreign dealers on market days. The more enterprising of the tenants manufacture cocoanut oil in homely ways, and make a considerable profit by selling it in the neighbouring *bundurs*.

(e) *Wild produce.*

45. Among the wild productions of marketable value, the most important is *chhan* or thatching grass. It grows spontaneously and requires no cultivation. A simple fence only is required round the plot to keep off cattle.

(f) *Irrigation.*

46. Irrigation of the villages in the estate is effected by numerous khals or small channels. At the time of Mr. Reily's settlement in 1859-60, the estate was practically covered with a net-work of khals most intricate in their windings and inter-communications. Many of these khals have gradually dried up and some of the villages now suffer for want of irrigation. Since the direct management of the estate by Government, several of these khals have been re-excavated at a considerable cost, thus improving the irrigation system and thereby the fertility of the villages effected. There are still many others which require to be deepened and widened. A list of them has been given under the head "Improvement." In an estate where the fertility of the land so much depends on a system of effectual irrigation, it is impossible to exaggerate its importance. It should be one of the duties of the Circle Officer of Mathbaria, to see that the khals, especially those excavated at the expense of Government, are kept free from reeds. For this purpose they ought to inspect such khals at least once a year and insist upon the neighbouring tenants keeping it in order. Such friendly co-operation with the tenants will prevent these khals from being silted up and save Government money. That the prosperity of the estate depends upon better irrigation cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Circle Officer.

(g) *Communication.*

47. The estate is an extensive tract of compact area, lying north and south length-wise. A District Board road beginning at Parerhât, an important place of commerce under the police-station of Pirozpur, connects that centre with Mathbaria passing through Dhanisapa, Udayatara Burir char, Tushkhali and Mithakhali. Another District Board road has been recently constructed connecting the Tushkhali steamer ghât with the abovementioned road near the Tushkhali market. There is a Local Board road passing

through the north of the village Baramasua. It begins at the main District Board road near the tri-junction of the villages Tushkhali, Baramasua and Mithakhali, and runs up to a khas mahal tank in Baramasua. Another Local Board road passes through the south-eastern portions of Baramasua and Mithakhali and joins the Baramasua market with Mathbaria. The District Board is about to take over this road and it is hoped that it will improve in a very short time. These roads afford easy means of communication to the people within the estate. The khals are also greatly used as a means of communication at all seasons of the year. The most important khal is the one running from Tushkhali to Mathbaria. About $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of this has recently been re-excavated. Another khal of importance, forming the eastern boundary of Fuljhuri, has been re-excavated in recent years.

48. The Tushkhali steamer ghât is an important one, making the estate easily approachable from Barisal and Pirozpur. It is at present served by a feeder line between Hularhat and Bagerhat.

(h) *Works of Improvement.*

49. During the khas management of the estate various works of improvement have been executed by the Khas Mahal Department, District Board of Bakarganj and the Local Board of Pirozpur. Within the first 20 years of khas management from 1876-77 to 1895-96, the large sum of Rs. 94,257 was spent on embankments, drains, tanks, roads, bridges and khals to the great advantage of the tenants.

It has been stated above that three of the villages, viz., Algi, Badura, and a portion of Mirukhali had become much impoverished subsequent to the settlement of Mr. Gomes in 1876-77. These villages were excluded from the operations of Rai Bahadur Pyari Mohan Basu and at his suggestion, a number of roads with deep side-cuts to serve the purpose of irrigation channels were constructed, a step which materially improved the condition of these villages.

50. The amount spent under several heads since the last settlement is shown below :—

YEAR.	Tank.	Khal.	Bund.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1898-99 ...	1,578 0 0	20 0 0	804 3 0	2,402 3 0
1899-1900 ...	344 0 0	148 0 0	492 0 0
1900-01 ...	500 0 0	762 0 0	1,262 0 0
1901-02 ...	1,128 11 7	162 7 4	1,291 2 11
1902-03 ...	1,053 0 0	1,053 0 0
1903-04 ...	823 4 6	829 4 0
1904-05 ...	836 0 0	836 0 0
1905-06 ...	233 6 11	233 6 11
1906-07 ...	133 7 0	133 7 0
1907-08 ...	469 10 5	300 0 0	769 10 5
1908-09 ...	71 4 9	1,000 0 0	395 0 0	1,466 4 9
1909-10 ...	12 0 0	600 0 0	612 0 0
1910-11 ...	211 2 9	211 2 9
1911-12 ...	35 0 0	222 2 8	257 2 8
1912-13 ...	50 0 0	1,168 12 0	254 12 0	1,473 8 0
1913-14 ...	20 5 0	237 6 0	257 11 0
1914-15 ...	61 0 0	61 0 0
Total ...	7,566 4 5	3,026 2 0	3,048 9 0	13,640 15 5

It should be noted here that these improvements have been registered.

51. Some of the khals of considerable importance have silted up since the last settlement to the great disadvantage of the tenants not only in respect of communications, but also of irrigation. The last has a direct effect on the improvement of the villages concerned. The present circumstances of the estate demand that the mouth of the Ponardon, which plays an important part in the irrigation of most of the villages of the estate, should be deepened as soon as funds permit. The khal from the mouth of the Naya Bharani through the low-lying lands of Mirukhali and Napitkhali up to the Bhagirathpur don

also demands immediate re-excavation. If this khal is excavated and kept in proper order, the famished mauzas of Badura, Algi, Mirukhali, Napitkhali and Nagrabhanga and Ghopekhal will improve in a very short time, and in the next settlement, Government will be able to get increased rates from these villages. The requirements of other villages are shown in the following statement :—

Udayatara Burir chur.—Proper arrangements should be made to drain off the water that lies stagnant on the northern and southern portions of the mauza.

Fuljhuri—(a) The khal between Patakata and Fuljhuri ought to be re-excavated at an early date.

(b) There is a khal known as Mathbaria Sapar Bharani. This khal requires re-excavation.

Patakata.—(a) The khal along the southern and eastern boundaries has been silted up. This khal, if re-excavated and kept in good order, will irrigate this village and also some portions of Mathbaria, Angulkata, Chitra and Algi.

(b) The blind khal in the interior of this village should be connected with the above-mentioned khal by a new cut up to the trijunction of Patakata, Chitra and Angulkata.

Baramasua.—Sankarikati Don between Baramasua and Mithakhali should be re-excavated.

There is a khal which, rising from the trijunction point of mauzas Tushkhali, Baramasua, Mithakhali and Fuljhuri (locally known Gudhi ghata) flows into the Baramasua Don. This khal is being silted up. It should be re-excavated.

The Baramasua khal should also be re-excavated.

Mithakhali.—The Mithakhali khal ought to be connected by a new khal on one side with the khal near the Mathbaria bundar, and by another small cut on the side of the Sankarikati Don; it will irrigate the southern portion of the mauza.

Bhagirathpur Don.—This don is now almost entirely silted up and is not navigable above Mathbaria. It requires re-excavation.

Algi.—The re-excavation of the khal between Algi and Badura may result in further improvement.

Chitra.—The khal between Chitra and Patakata requires re-excavation.

(i)—Markets.

52. There are four markets in the estate, one at Tushkhali, one at Mathbaria, one at Dhanisapa and one at Baramasua. All of them are situated on khals and are accessible by boats throughout the year. The most important among them is the Tushkhali market, which meets on Sundays and Thursdays. It is an important mart and is attended by thousands of people from various places. The principal articles of export are rice, cocoanuts and betelnuts, and the chief imports are salt, tobacco, sugar, oil, piece-goods, corrugated iron and timber. There are two *pucca* buildings and many large and small corrugated iron shops in the market.

53. The next in importance is the Mathbaria market, which meets on Wednesdays. It is also attended by many traders, especially rice merchants from distant places. The Raja of Bhagyakul, Dacca, has a very extensive business in this place. There is one *pucca* building and many corrugated iron shops in the *bundar*.

54. Next to Mathbaria comes the Dhanisapa market, locally known as Saparhat. This market is also an important one and attended by many people. The market days are Mondays and Fridays. Some land has recently been acquired for the extension of this market.

55. The market at Baramasua is situated on a channel from the Baleswar. It was established some 18 years back. It is not so largely attended as the other three. More land has, however, been acquired for the extension and pavement of this market, and it is expected that it will improve in the near future, provided the khal connecting this market with the river Baleswar is kept navigable throughout the year.

56. In 1859-60, Mr. Reilly made no settlement of the market lands, that is, no leases were granted to the shop-keepers, but they paid rents according to the class of huts, large or small, occupied by them. Mr. Gomes made no attempt to raise the rent of the shop-keepers and made the following observations in his completion report :—

The improvement of a market is of far greater benefit to the estate than any slight increase in the rents. There is plenty of room for improvement in all the markets, and such improvements should be gradually introduced and will be the work of time. If a hut not in line and otherwise ill-placed tumbles down or has to be removed for any other cause, opportunity should be taken to put it in line on reconstruction. To grant leases

to shop-keepers would only complicate matters, and I venture to recommend that the market lands should not be interfered with at all by me as a Settlement Officer.

The above proposal was approved by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, and was finally sanctioned by the Board in their letter No. 8 A., dated 9th January, 1877. with a remark that each shop-keeper should contribute his quota of rent and pay it to the Government tahsildar.

57. What the shop-keepers paid under the above orders was apparently for the use and occupation of the lands, but it was not assessed in proportion to the area occupied nor according to any other fixed rule; it is more of the nature of what is called the *mutarfa jama* in Bihar; and for the purpose of the future improvement of the *bundars*, it was considered necessary that Government should retain the same powers in respect of these market lands, which were reserved in the previous settlements.

58. The improvement of *bundars* is under contemplation, and the shop-keepers have recently been assessed by the Khas Mahal Department. The markets have, therefore, been left out of assessment during the present settlement operations. Large-scale maps have, however, been prepared by us where necessary, showing the exact position of shops, and also other sheds in the markets. And a set of khatians has been prepared showing the present occupants of the shops. It has been clearly mentioned in the khatians that the lands occupied by the shops appertain to the markets (*Bandar chandina*) and that the occupants thereof shall not acquire right of occupancy in respect of them, nor shall they have any right to transfer or sublet them.

59. Some lands have recently been acquired by the Khas Mahal Department for the extension of the Dhanisapa and Baramasua markets. The lands acquired for the former have been, pending the beginning of the work, let out in *gorkati*.

An area of 1.12 acres of land on the bank of the Mathbaria khal, in direct possession of Government, is also let out in yearly *gorkati* settlement. No rent has been settled in respect of this area.

60. The present total income of *bundars* is Rs. 382-8-6 only, including the *gorkati* collection.

(f) *Educational Institutions.*

61. There is a middle English school at Mathbaria. It is well housed and is fairly attended. There was one upper primary school at Dhanisapa and one circle school at Tushkhali. These two have recently been amalgamated and made into a middle Madrassa and accommodated in the house at Tushkhali, erected at the expense of the Khas Mahal. Besides these, there are the following *Patshalas* and *Muktabas* in the estate :—

NAME OF VILLAGE.	PATHSALAS.		Total.	MUKTABS.		Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Aided.	Unaided.		Aided.	Unaided.		
Chhotamasua ...	3 K. M.	1	4	2 K. M.	...	2	6
Baramasua ...	4 K. M.	2	6	1 K. M.	...	1	7
Mithakhali ...	1 D. B.
Betmore ...	10 K. M.	3	14	14
Rajpara ...	2 K. M.	1	3	3
Gopekhali ...	1 D. B.
Angulkata ...	2 K. M.	...	3	1	1	4
Audharmanik ...	2 K. M.	2	4	1 K. M.	1	2	6
Mathbaria ...	4 K. M.	...	4	4
Pathakata ...	2 K. M.	...	2	1 K. M.	...	1	3
Badura	1	1	1 K. M.	...	1	2
Mirukhali ...	1 D. B.
Patakata ...	1 K. M.	2	4	4
Fuljhuri ...	2 K. M.	...	2	2
Chitra ...	2 K. M.	...	2	2
Udayatara urirchar ...	2 K. M.	...	2	2
Dhanisapa ...	1 K. M.	2	3	3
Total	51 K. M.	18	72	6 K. M.	2	8	80
	3 D. B.

Thus on the whole there are 51 Pathsalas aided by the Khas Mahal Department ; 3 Pathsalas aided by the District Board and 6 Muktabs aided by the Khas Mahal.

(k) *Tahsil cutcherries, etc.*

62. There are two tahsil cutcherries in the estate, one at Mathbaria and the other at Tushkhali. They are under the Mathbaria tahsil circle under the supervision of a Sub-Deputy Collector, whose headquarters are at Mathbaria. Both the cutcherries are provided with *pucca* buildings and family quarters.

63. There is a sub-registry office, one charitable dispensary and a post-office and a telegraph office at Mathbaria. There is another post-office at Tushkhali. The police-station of Mathbaria, which is situated in a village appertaining to a private estate, is only a few yards off from the Mathbaria cutcherry.

64. There is a co-operative rural bank at Mathbaria and another at Mithakhali, established in 1914.

(l) *Local standard of land measure.*

65. The unit of survey adopted in the present, as well as in the previous settlements, is a bigha of the standard measure. During the period the estate was held in farm by Dev Nath Roy and others, they introduced into the estate a kind of bigha, which is equal to 110 cubits by 110 cubits or 1 bigha 17 cottahs 12 chataks of the standard measure, i.e., 1.62 acres. It is still in use among the tenants and locally known as *kurwa*. Ordinarily a *kurwa* is taken by the tenants to be equal to 2 bighas of the standard measure.

V.—Fixation of Fair Rents.

(a) *Review of previous and proposed rates.*

66. Before 1860, the rate fixed for the cultivators was an all-round average one of Rs. 1-5 per bigha or Rs. 3-15 per acre. This rate was never accepted by the tenants and great difficulties were experienced in realising rents.

In Mr. Reily's settlement in 1859-60, the lands were divided into five classes according to their productive qualities and were assessed as follows :—

						Per bigha.
						Rs. A.
First	class	1 4
Second	"	1 3
Third	"	1 2
Fourth	"	1 1
Fifth	"	1 0

In the settlement of 1875-76, Mr. Gomes adhered to the above classification of lands and proposed an all-round enhancement of 4 annas in the rate adopted by Mr. Reily. After considering the proposal submitted by Mr. Gomes and the modification suggested by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, the Board finally sanctioned the following rates :—

						Per bigha.
						Rs. A.
First	class	1 10
Second	"	1 9
Third	"	1 6
Fourth	"	1 5
Fifth	"	1 3

In the last settlement, the Settlement Officer retained the above-mentioned five classes and proposed the following five rates :—

						Per bigha.
						Rs. A.
First	quality	1 15
Second	"	1 14
Third	"	1 12
Fourth	"	1 9
Fifth	"	1 6

This proposal was mainly based on the rise in the price of rice, which is the staple food-crop of the estate, and the enhancement was the maximum allowed by law. The Director of Land Records, however, recommended a reduction of 1 anna in the first four classes, retaining the rate proposed for the fifth class. The proposal was finally sanctioned by Government in their letter No 1687, dated the 20th April, 1897. The following are the rates at which the raiyats were finally assessed :—

Class of land.	Rate per		Rate per	
	bigha.		acre.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First quality	1 14	5 10
Second "	1 13	5 7
Third "	1 11	5 1
Fourth "	1 8	4 8
Fifth "	1 6	4 2

67. It is not an easy matter to test accurately the qualities of lands in a single village and divide them accordingly. It is said that the lands were divided in a haphazard fashion, and that the lands of similar description and with similar advantages were differently classified and assessed. The result was that the lands actually belonging to a higher class were shown as belonging to a lower class and *vice versa*. The record, as well as the final report, failed to show the actual amount of land belonging to each class and the assessment roll did not show the amount of rent under each class of land comprised in a holding. In sanctioning the settlement, the following remarks were made by Government.

The final report has failed to show the area under each class as compared with that of the previous settlement, or the reasons for such changes as were made. Although in paragraph 9 of his letter No. 22 T., dated the 25th December, 1896, the Settlement Officer, with reference to these villages, states that they have been generally improved both by natural causes and by works of improvement, carried on during the currency of the past settlement, at the expense of Government, involving an expenditure exceeding Rs. 70,000, yet the result of the Settlement Officer's classification, as given in the table below, would point clearly to an opposite conclusion for which no reasons are assigned :—

				Area according to former settlement, 1876-77.	Area according to present settlement, 1896-97.
				Bighas.	Bighas.
First class	46,091	18,421
Second "	5,437	24,374
Third "	7,598	6,934
Fourth "	24	4,794
Fifth "	1,475	4,621
Total				60,625	59,144

68. This proves that not only it is impracticable to accurately classify the lands of a village, but there is always the danger of distributing the burden of rent unqually among the tenants. A tenant, most of whose land, were of a high class, got off with a light rent owing to wrong classifications while another tenant, the greater portion of whose land was of inferior quality, had to pay a heavier rent than he had any right to do, because his lands were wrongly shown to be of higher class than they really were. The Government revenue also suffered to a great extent, as the land which was formerly shown as first class, was reduced to less than half, while the area under the last class increased four times.

69. The safest course is, therefore, to divide the villages into several groups according to the advantages of irrigation on which the fertility of the mauzas comprised in the estate chiefly depends. The irrigation in the estate is effected by numerous khals and channels which not only irrigate the lands, but also drain off the surplus water. The advantages of this irrigative system and consequently the fertility of land vary in different mauzas supplying a basis of division. After a careful enquiry, the villages have been divided into several groups according to the advantages of irrigation and an

all-round rate has been proposed for different group of villages. As the lands of almost every tenant are scattered over a mauza, none is likely to have any reason to complain of this uniform rate for a mauza.

70. The following shows the classification of the villages that has been made :—

First class.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Baramasua. | (3) Dhanishapa. |
| (2) Chhotamasua. | (4) Fuljhuri. |

Second class.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Tushkhali. | (4) Mathbaria. |
| (2) Udayatara Burir char. | (5) Napitkhali. |
| (3) Mithakhali. | (6) Algi. |

Third class.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) Patakata. | (5) Chitra. |
| (2) Pathakata. | (6) Mirukhali. |
| (3) Angulkata. | (7) Nagrabhanga. |
| (4) Andharmanik. | (8) Ghopekhal. |

Fourth class.

- (1) Badura.

71. The average existing raiyati rate in each of the villages is shown below :—

Name of village.	Rate per bigha.			Rate per acre.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Baramasua ...	1	10	3	4	14	9
Chhotamasua ...	1	11	9	5	2	3
Dhanisapa ...	1	13	6	5	8	6
Fuljhuri ...	1	13	4	5	8	0
Tushkhali ...	1	13	6	5	8	6
Udayatara Burir char ...	1	11	6	5	2	6
Mithakhali ...	1	12	9	5	6	3
Napitkhali ...	1	12	11	5	6	9
Mathbaria ...	1	12	0	5	4	0
Patakata ...	1	12	9	5	6	3
Pathakata ...	1	12	3	5	4	9
Angulkata ...	1	12	11	5	6	9
Andharmanik ...	1	12	6	5	5	6
Chitra ...	1	12	9	5	6	3
Mirukhali ...	1	11	8	5	3	0
Nagrabhanga ...	1	13	0	5	7	0
Ghopekhal ...	1	13	0	5	7	0
Algi ...	1	10	9	5	0	3
Badura ...	1	10	8	5	0	0

72. The average raiyati rates that prevail in the neighbouring villages appertaining to the permanently-settled estates are as follows :—

Name of village.			Revenue Survey number.	Rate per bigha.			Rate per acre.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amragachia Hogalpati	3500	2	1	8	6	6	2
Nizamia Ghopekhal	3497	3	6	10	9	5	10
Betmore Rajpara	3499	2	7	3½	7	7	1
Mithakhali	3493	3	7	0	10	6	8
Baksir Ghatichora	3264	1	3	11	3	12	6
Harzi Nalbunia	3263	1	8	1½	4	12	6
West Chalitabunia	3260	1	8	6½	4	13	6
Jhorekhal (Selunia)	3261	1	11	7½	5	4	6
Chhota Harzi	3253	1	8	1½	4	12	6
Tetulbaria	3194	1	9	8	5	0	10
Bara Soula	3195	1	10	2	5	2	3
Golbunia	3193	1	12	6	5	6	3
Junia Hari Pagla	3171	1	9	1	4	15	0

73. On a comparison of the average raiyati rates of the Tushkhali estate with those of the neighbouring permanently settled villages, it will appear that the existing average rates in Tushkhali are, in the majority of the cases, equal to, if not higher than, the neighbouring rates.

These facts show that there is no justification for an increase of rent on the basis of prevailing rates.

The present rents, however, admit of increase only on account of a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent. This rise in the average local prices is calculated at 4 annas in the rupee. The rates of Tushkhali are generally high—in fact higher than those paid by any other Government tenants in Bakarganj. To enforce upon them the full enhancement allowed by law, will be a hardship to the tenants of this estate and will give the neighbouring landlords opportunities of oppressing their tenants by enhancing their rents.

There is only one village, viz., Baramasua, where an increase of 2 annas 5 pies in the rupee has been proposed on the ground of the improved fertility of the soil, which is in no way inferior to other first class mauzas of Tushkhali. The existing average rate of this mauza is Rs. 4-14-9 per acre, while that of Badura, the worst mauza in the estate, is Rs. 5 per acre. Certainly Baramasua is and was never the worst mauza in the estate.

74. The tenants have, therefore, been assessed in the following way in pursuance of the Government orders mentioned before :—

(a) The raiyats direct under the Government have been assessed at the rates mentioned against each mauza—

NAME OF MAUZA.				Rate per hundredth part of an acre.	Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
First class—						
Baramasua	0 9 11½	5 13 9	1 14 11½
Chhotamasua			
Dhanisapa			
Fuljhuri			
2nd class—						
Tushkhali	0 0 11	5 11 8	1 14 3
Udayatara Burir char			
Mithakhali			
Napitkhali			
Mathbaria			
Algi (with Rajganj)			
3rd class—						
Patakata	0 0 10½	5 7 6	1 12 10½
Pathakata			
Angulkata			
Andharmanik			
Chitra			
Mirukhali			
Nagrabhanga			
Ghopekhali			
4th class—						
Badura	0 0 10½	5 5 5	1 12 2½

- (b) The existing contractual rates of raiyats under the tenure-holders have been maintained, where higher than the proposed raiyati rate; where lower, these have been raised up to the proposed raiyati rate for the village concerned.
- (c) The jote-tenures, which were in the last settlement recorded as raiyaties and assessed at the raiyati rates, have been assessed at the proposed raiyati rate for the village concerned for this settlement only, without any precedent for future settlements. There are cases where existing legal contractual rates were found higher than the proposed raiyati rates. These contractual rates have been maintained.
- (d) The existing legal contractual rents of raiyats under the jote-tenures have been maintained, where higher than the rates of their landlords; where lower, these rates have been raised by 25 per cent. over the rates of the landlords. In assessing these tenants, all illegal contracts have been ignored, while particular care has been taken to see that the proposed rents are not ruinous to the landlords or tenants. As a result of this, with the consent of the landlords and the tenants, the profit to the landlords does not exceed 50 per cent. and is not lower than 25 per cent.
- (e) The under-raiyats have been assessed under section 48 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.
- (f) The lands in direct possession of the tenure-holders have been valued at the raiyati rate of the village concerned.
- (g) In the absence of any petition for commutation of produce-paying rents into money rents, produce-paying lands have been valued at the highest rate found in the respective mauzas.

(b) Allowance to tenure-holders.

75. In Mr. Reily's settlement, confirmed by the Board, the allowance granted to the osat talukdars was 15 per cent. for collection expenses and 10 per cent. as profit. The howladars were allowed 15 per cent., including collection expenses, with an exception in the case of three howlas, whose profits were reduced to 10 per cent. on account of bad behaviour of the howladars. To the nimhowladars and to the maurasi jotedars (recorded as howladars by Mr. Gomes), an allowance was made of 10 per cent. as profit and collection expenses. Mr. Gomes maintained the above rates of allowances to the tenure-holders and the under-tenure-holders and allowed 15 per cent. to the two howlas created in the course of his settlement. The same allowances were granted in the last settlement.

76. The above rates of allowance have in all cases been maintained in this settlement except where the tenure-holders have created fictitious under-tenures or raiyaties and where such fictitious interests could not be merged on some technical legal grounds, and it is definitely known that the tenures-holders have been enjoying the whole profit by creating the subordinate interests. The allowance in these cases has been reduced to 5 per cent.

77. There is one osat taluk under which there are several maurasi howlas, which cover but a small portion of the osat taluk. There is no under-tenure under the maurasi howlas. This is the only case in Tushkhali where subinfeudation exists. The osat talukdars have been granted an allowance of 25 per cent. divisible with the maurasi howladars. Of the 25 per cent., 15 per cent. has been granted to the osat talukdars, and 10 per cent. to howladars. This leaves to osat talukdars a net profit of $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. against 25 per cent. of the last settlement. The maurasi howladars belong to the cultivating class, and the lands are in most cases in their direct possession. The allowance of 10 per cent. is, therefore, sufficient for them. No objection against the assessment has been filed. There has, therefore, been no necessity of increasing the allowance of osat talukdars to 30 per cent.

78. The aggregate allowance granted to the tenure-holders of all grades amounts to Rs. 2,891-13-7.

(c) *Financial Result.*

79. The following tabular statement shows the financial result of the present settlement as compared with that of the last one :—

ACCORDING TO LAST SETTLEMENT (AFTER ABATEMENT IN RESPECT OF THE AREA RELEASED IN FAVOUR OF THE TAKI BABUS).			ACCORDING TO PRESENT SETTLEMENT.		
Class of tenants.	Area.	Rent	Class of tenants.	Area.	Rent.
	B. K. CH.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.
Osat taluk ...	1,777 0 0	2,034 11 3	Osat taluk ...	590.53	2,473 3 0
Howla ...	5,038 0 0	7,896 14 0	Howlas ...	1,731.07	8,684 3 0
Nimhowla ...	2,569 0 0	4,834 3 2	Nimhowlas ...	1,048.60	5,479 7 0
Raiyats ...	56,939 1 14	92,437 11 9	Jote tenures ...	2,017.24	11,531 9 0
Floating income from the market.	51 6 3	382 8 6	Raiyats ...	15,659.91	89,070 5 0
			Floating income from the market.	10.3609	382 8 6
Total ...	66,374 8 1	1,07,586 0 8	Total ...	21,057.7109	1,17,621 3 6
Garmakarari taluk	3,063 3 15	4,119 5 3	Unassessed ...	742.2227	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,437 12 0 or 22,954.57 acres.	1,11,705 5 11	Total under revision.	21,799.9336	1,17,621 3 6
			Existing rent of the Garmakarari taluk.	1000.77	4,119 5 3
			GRAND TOTAL ...	22,800.7036	1,21,740 8 9

In the present settlement, the Government revenue comes to Rs. 1,21,740-8-9 against Rs. 1,11,705-5-11, the existing demand. The settlement, therefore, involves an increase of Rs. 10,035-2-10 in the revenue. Of this, Rs. 830 is due to extension of cultivation; Rs. 480 to reduction of profit to the middlemen owing to the merger of fictitious interests and the balance of Rs. 8,725-2-10 to the enhancement of rates of rent.

80. The following shows the financial result of the present settlement, village by village :—

Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	UNDER SETTLEMENT.							
		OSAT TALUK.		HOWLA.		NIMHOWLA		JOTE TENURE.	
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
	Baramasua	155.07	773 7 0	333.19	1,788 15 0	539.89	3,163 7 0
2	Chhotomasua	12.47	62 4 0	93.53	493 3 0	202.64	1,187 7 0
3	Dhanisapa	273.29	1,485 1 0	75.14	397 9 0	38.30	224 8 0
4	Fuljhuri	180.12	944 5 0	18.94	99 15 0	38.25	224 0 0
5	Tushkhali	18.69	91 0 0	16.29	83 15 0	79.91	457 14 0
6	Udayatara Burirchar	841.97	4,157 9 0	190.18	1,037 14 0	4.28	24 9 0
	Mithakhali	83.65	414 2 0	41.06	215 5 0	398.27	2,382 1 0
	Napitkhali	67.45	383 7 0
9	Mathbaria	154.31	881 3 0
10	Algi	57.16	282 1 0
11	Patakata	89.63	428 0 0	45.06	223 13 0	77.76	425 6 0
12	Pathakata	96.32	526 12 0
13	Angulkata	36.95	202 1 0
14	Andharmanik	83.40	453 1 0
15	Chitra	27.40	141 2 0	12.13	66 8 0
16	Mhukhali ...	590.53	2,473 3 0	89.66	442 14 0	154.07	842 10 0
17	Nagrabhangra
18	Ghopekhal
19	Badura	10.02	45 6 0	113.15	14 0	33.31	177 13 0
20	Betmore
21	Bajpara
22	Nizamla Ghopekhal
	Total ...	590.53	2,473 3 0	1,731.07	8,684 3 0	1,048.60	5,479 7 0	2,017.24	11,531 9 0

Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	UNDER SETTLEMENT.						AREA UNASSESSED.
		RAIYATS.		TOTAL OF THE ASSESSED AREA AND RENT.		FLOATING (GHANDINA.)		
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.
1	Baramasua	1,908.23	11,170 7 0	2,339.38	16,896 4 0	1.42	44 13 9	106.78
2	Chhotomasua	1,077.11	6,312 0 0	1,385.75	8,054 14 0	122.23
3	Dhanisapa	891.69	5,227 1 0	1,278.72	7,334 3 0	13156	114 16 9	46.0280
4	Fuljhuri	1,537.49	9,350 13 0	1,843.80	10,629 1 0	38.08
5	Tushkhali	686.16	3,931 13 0	801.05	4,564 10 0	36163	123 14 0	48.1067
6	Udayatara Burir char	206.05	1,180 10 0	1,242.48	6,400 10 0	53.85
7	Mithakhali	3,141.24	18,000 0 0	3,664.22	20,911 8 0	122.77
8	Napitkhali	438.47	2,517 12 0	606.92	2,904 3 0	10.08
9	Mathbaria	494.41	2,532 10 0	648.72	3,716 13 9	351	93 13 0	29.63
10	Aigi	178.68	1,023 9 0	233.82	1,306 10 0	4.12
11	Parakhata	1,199.40	6,560 13 0	1,411.85	7,638 0 0	32.97
12	Pathakata	658.90	3,603 13 0	755.22	4,130 9 0	36.01
13	Angulkata	609.78	3,335 10 0	646.71	3,537 11 0	8.94
14	Andharmanik	388.49	2,124 15 0	471.39	2,581 0 0	18.56
15	Chitra	506.85	2,771 2 0	546.18	2,978 10 0	8.72
16	Mirukhali	781.59	4,329 10 8	1,025.95	6,088 5 0	28.88
17	Nagrabhanga	286.98	1,569 10 0	286.38	1,569 10 0	5.23
18	Ghopekhali	140.38	767 13 0	140.38	767 13 0	2.37
19	Badura	458.05	2,450 4 0	615.43	3,229 5 0	18.79
20	Betmore
21	Rajpara
22	Nizamia Ghopekhali
	Total	15,659.91	89,070 5 0	21,047.35	1,17,238 11 0	10,360.9	383 8 6	742.2227



Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	TOTAL UNDER SETTLEMENT (COLUMNS 13 TO 17).		NOT UNDER SETTLEMENT.					
				GARMAKARARI TALUK.		GRAND TOTAL OF COLUMNS (18 TO 21).		Last settlement rent.	Increase.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Baramasua	3,047.53	16,941 1 9	166.37	3,213.95	16,941 1 9	14,391 2 2	2,549 13 7
2	Chhotomasua	1,507.98	8,054 14 0	1,507.98	8,054 14 0	7,148 4 5	906 9 7
3	Dhanisara	1,326.5616	7,449 2 9	1,326.5616	7,449 2 9	6,815 12 5	633 6 4
4	Fuljhuri	1,881.88	10,629 1 0	1,881.88	10,629 1 0	9,837 0 3	792 0 9
5	Tushkhali	852.7720	4,693 8 0	852.7720	4,693 8 0	4,216 7 10	477 0 2
6	Udayatara Budirchar ...	1,296.33	6,400 10 0	1,296.33	6,400 10 0	5,867 9 4	533 0 8
7	Mithakhali	3,786.99	20,911 8 0	135.20	3,922.19	20,911 8 0	18,237 10 9	1,673 13 3
8	Napitkhali	517.00	2,904 3 0	517.00	2,904 3 0	2,688 13 5	215 5 7
9	Mathbaria	681.86	3,810 10 0	681.86	3,810 10 0	3,401 14 10	408 11 2
10	Algi	239.94	1,305 10 0	239.94	1,305 10 0	1,265 14 0	39 12 0
11	Pathakata	1,444.82	7,638 0 0	1,444.82	7,638 0 0	7,473 0 4	164 15 8
12	Pathakata	791.23	4,130 9 0	791.23	4,130 9 0	3,535 0 11	142 1 1
13	Angulkata	655.65	3,537 11 0	655.65	3,537 11 0	3,395 0 11	142 1 1
14	Andbarmanik	490.45	2,681 0 0	490.45	2,581 0 0	2,473 0 8	107 15 4
15	Chitra	554.90	2,978 10 0	554.90	2,978 10 0	2,959 0 0	19 10 0
16	Mirukhali	1,654.51	8,088 5 0	1,654.51	8,088 5 0	7,294 4 6	794 0 6
17	Nagrabhanga	292.21	1,569 10 0	292.21	1,569 10 0	1,425 4 1	144 5 11
18	Ghopekhali	143.05	767 13 0	143.05	767 13 0	721 14 3	45 14 9
19	Badura	634.22	3,229 5 0	634.22	3,229 5 0	3,116 12 7	112 8 5
20	Betmore	561.35	4,119 5 3	561.35	4,119 5 3	4,119 5 3
21	Rajpara	134.00	134.00
22	Nizamia Ghopekhali	3.83	3.85
	Total	21,799.9336	1,17,621 3 6	1000.77	4,119 5 3	22,800.7036	1,21,740 8 0	1,11,705 5 11	10,035 2 10

The rent of the area comprised in the Garmakarari taluk is Rs. 4,119-5-3.

(d) Incident of present assessment.

81. The following comparative statement shows, village by village, how the raiyats holding direct under Government and those under the tenure-holders have been affected by the present settlement :—

Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	RAIYATS, INCLUDING JOTE TENURES UNDER GOVERNMENT.					
		According to last settlement.			According to present settlement.		
		Area.	Rent.	Average rate per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
1	Baramasua	2,651'61	12,925 13 1	4 14 9	2,446'12	14,333 14	5 13 9
2	O hotomasua	1,354'32	6,743 10 10	5 3 3	1,279'75	7,499 7	5 13 9
3	Dhanisapa	906'42	5 003 11 9	5 8 6	930'29	5,431 9	5 13 9
4	Fuljhuri	1,655'24	8,922 14 9	5 8 0	1,635'74	9,544 13	5 13 9
5	Tushali	769'00	3,982 1 9	5 8 6	766'07	4,389 11	5 11 8
6	Udayatara Burirchar	208'41	1,129 1 10	5 2 6	210'33	1,205 3	5 11 8
7	Mithakhali	3,672 23	19,858 8 9	5 6 2	3,539'51	20,382 1	5 11 8
8	Napitkhali	512'08	2,686 12 0	5 6 9	508'92	2,904 3	5 11 8
9	Mathbaria	650'76	3,373 14 8	5 4 0	648'72	3,716 13	5 11 8
10	Algi	1,814'49	982 9 3	5 0 3	1,789'66	1,023 9	5 11 8
11	Patakata	1,290'91	6,509 9 0	5 6 3	1,277'16	6,986 3	5 7 6
12	Pathakata	750'55	3,846 0 8	5 4 9	755'22	4,130 9	5 7 6
13	Angulkata	647'90	3,895 9 8	5 6 9	646'71	3,537 11	5 7 6
14	Andharmanik	466'98	2,414 1 8	5 6 8	471'39	2,581 0	5 7 6
15	Ohitra	511'83	2,631 10 10	5 6 3	518'78	2,837 8	5 7 6
16	Mirukhali	1,908'01	6,250 4 3	5 3 0	943'68	5,172 4	5 7 6
17	Nagrabhang	279'81	1,426 14 6	5 7 0	286'98	1,669 10	5 7 6
18	Gopekhali	141'46	721 14 3	5 7 0	140'38	767 13	5 7 6
19	Badura	482'93	2,475 0 6	5 0 0	492'26	2,628 1	5 5 5

Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	RAIYATS INCLUDING JOTE TENURES UNDER TENURE-HOLDERS.					
		According to last settlement.			According to present settlement.		
		Area.	Rent.	Average rate per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average rate per acre.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Baramasua	500'15	2,264 6 5	5 8 10	397'01	2,333 10 0	5 13 9
2	Ohotomasua	105'86	533 14 6	5 11 9	31'42	184 4 4	5 13 9
3	Dhanisapa	336'16	1,919 6 11	5 11 2	326'52	1,987 13 0	6 1 11
4	Fuljhuri	210'41	1,101 0 6	5 9 6	171'67	1,007 14 11	5 13 9
5	Tushali	35'32	172 14 4	5 1 2	3'59	20 9 0	5 11 8
6	Udayatara Burirchar	1,018'91	5,325 4 5	5 7 6	1,029'20	5,938 13 0	5 12 2
7	Mithakhali	124'85	633 0 0	5 3 4	114'53	688 2 1	5 13 9
8	Napitkhali
9	Mathbaria
10	Algi	53'70	287 7 3	5 6 2	57'16	331 13 0	5 13 8
11	Patakata	185'97	709 12 2	5 5 6	48'81	282 10 0	5 12 8
12	Pathakata
13	Angulkata
14	Andharmanik
15	Ohitra	27'05	142 7 7	5 4 0	25'77	147 14 0	5 11 8
16	Mirukhali	79'50	411 6 7	5 6 5	66'18	358 3 0	5 7 6
17	Nagrabhang
18	Gopekhali
19	Badura	139'04	592 4 3	5 3 2	101'61	543 6 0	5 5 5

82. The following statement shows how the osat taluk has been assessed :—

	Rs. A. P.
Rents of raiyats under the osat taluk	2,397 12 0
Rents of jote tenures under the osat taluk	228 10 8
Rents of raiyats under the maurasi howlas under the osat taluk.	207 10 6
Rents of jote tenures under the maurasi howlas under the osat taluk.	44 9 0
Valuation of lands in khas possession of the osat taluk ...	13 3 9
Valuation of lands in khas possession of the maurasi howlas under the osat taluk.	405 11 7½
Total rent-roll of the osat taluk	3,297 9 6½
Deduct profit at 25 per cent.	824 6 4½
Balance	2,473 3 2
Deduct fraction of an anna	0 0 2
Total rent payable by the Osat Taluk	2,473 3 0

83. The following statement shows the assessment of the howlas and nimhowlas, village by village :—

Serial number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	NAME OF TENURE—HOWLA.										
		Rent received from jote tenures.	Rent received from raiyats.	Total rent received from the tenants.	Valuation of Niz-dakhal land.	Total rent-roll.	Deduct profit at 15 per cent.	Remainder.	ADDITION OR SUBTRACTION OF ANNAS.		Net rent.	Existing rent.
									Addition.	Subtraction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Baramasua ...	665 14 0	244 1 0	909 15 0	...	909 15 0	136 7 10½	773 7 1½	...	1 1½	773 7 0	671 1 1
2	Chhotomasua	73 4 0	73 4 0	...	73 4 0	10 15 9	62 4 3	...	0 3	62 4 0	59 1 3
3	Dhanisapa ...	2 14 0	350 1 0	352 15 0	85 14 4½	438 13 4½	65 13 2½	373 0 2½	...	0 2½	1,485 1 0	1,337 14 0
		69 14 0	1,167 11 0	1,227 9 0	8 1 4½	1,235 10 4½	123 9 0½	1,112 1 4	...	0 4	944 5 0	843 10 6
4	Fuljhuri ...	354 8 11	627 4 0	981 12 11	128 14 5½	1,110 11 4½	At 10 per cent.	944 1 8½	3 3½
5	Tushkhal	16 0 0	16 0 0	91 1 8	107 1 6	16 1 0	91 0 6	...	0 6	91 0 0	77 5 0
6	Udayatara Burir char	655 13 0	3,677 3 0	4,333 0 0	0 6 5	4,333 6 5	650 0 1½	3,683 6 3½	...	0 3½	4,157 9 0	3,834 5 7
		...	337 9 0	337 9 0	16 8 0	354 1 0	35 6 6	318 10 6	0 6
		163 11 0	...	163 11 0	...	163 11 0	At 10 per cent.	155 8 2	...	0 2
		At 5 per cent.
7	Mithakhali ...	30 10 0	398 4 0	428 14 0	58 5 2	487 3 2	73 1 3	414 1 11	0 1	...	414 2 0	364 5 9
8	Napitkhali
9	Mathbaria
10	Algi	331 13 0	331 13 0	...	331 13 0	49 12 4	282 0 8	0 4	...	282 1 0	267 7 3
11	Patakata ...	2 10 0	165 10 0	169 4 0	334 5 9	503 9 9	75 8 6	428 1 3	...	1 3	428 0 0	393 5 7
12	Pathakata
13	Angulkata
14	Andharmanik
15	Chitra
16	Mirukhali
17	Nagrabhangsa
18	Ghopekhal
19	Badura	54 9 0	54 9 0	...	54 9 0	8 2 11½	46 6 0½	...	0 ½	46 6 0	48 6 0
	TOTAL ...	1,946 14 11	7,433 5 0	9,380 3 11	728 9 0½	10,108 12 11½	1,419 11 1½	8,684 1 11½	4 2½	3 2	8,684 3 0	7,896 14 0



Serial number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	NAME OF TENURE—NIMHOWLA.										
		Rent received from jote tenures.	Rent received from raiyats.	Total rent received from the tenants.	Valuation of niz-dakhal land.	Total rent-roll.	Deduct profit at 10 per cent.	Remainder.	ADDITION OR SUBTRACTION OF ANNAS.		Net rent.	Existing rent.
									Addition.	Subtraction.		
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Baramasua ...	607 12 0	815 15 0	1,423 11 0	563 15 4½	1,987 10 4½	198 12 3	1,788 14 1½	0 10½	...	1,788 15 0	1,507 7 10
2	Chhotomasua ...	10 14 4½	100 2 0	111 0 4½	436 15 10½	548 0 3	54 12 10	493 5 5	...	0 5	493 3 0	417 15 9
3	Dhanisapa ...	110 14 0	296 7 0	407 5 0	34 6 3½	441 11 3½	44 2 8½	37 8 7	0 5	...	397 9 0	369 0 3
4	Fuljhuri	26 2 0	26 2 0	84 14 5½	111 0 5½	11 1 7½	99 14 9½	0 2½	...	99 15 0	97 11 0
5	Tushkhal	4 9 0	4 9 0	88 11 11	93 4 11	9 5 3	83 15 8	...	0 8	83 15 0	73 11 9
6	Udayatara Burir char	...	228 10 0	228 10 0	...	228 10 0	22 13 8½	205 12 3½	...	0 3½	1,037 14 0	921 4 8
		123 13 0	752 2 0	875 15 0	...	875 15 0	43 12 9	832 2 3	...	0 3
		At 5 per cent.
7	Mithakhali ...	47 6 1	191 14 0	239 4 1	...	239 4 1	28 14 9½	210 5 3½	...	0 3½	215 5 0	188 6 9
8	Napitkhali
9	Mathbaria
10	Algi
11	Patakata	113 6 0	113 6 0	135 4 9	248 10 9	24 13 10½	223 12 10½	0 1½	...	223 13 0	222 4 9
12	Pathakata
13	Angulkata
14	Andharmanik
15	Chitra ...	23 5 0	124 9 0	147 14 0	8 14 7½	156 12 7½	15 10 10	141 1 9½	0 2½	...	141 2 0	128 3 8
16	Mirukhali	368 3 0	368 3 0	133 14 0	492 1 0	49 3 3½	442 13 8½	0 3½	...	442 14 0	404 2 6
17	Nagrabhangsa
18	Ghopekhal
19	Badura	490 13 0	490 13 0	125 11 6½	616 8 6½	61 10 5½	554 14 1½	...	0 1½	554 14 0	503 14 3
	TOTAL ...	924 0 5½	3,562 12 0	4,486 12 5½	1,612 12 10½	6,099 9 3½	560 2 5½	5,479 6 10½	2 1½	2 0	5,479 7 0	4,834 3 2

84. The following shows the incidence of the present assessment so far as the tenures directly under Government are concerned as compared with that of the last one :—

• SETTLEMENT.	OSAT TALUK.			HOWLAS.			NIMHOWLAS.		
	Net collection.	Rent.	Profit.	Net collection.	Rent.	Profit.	Net collection.	Rent.	Profit.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Last settlement ...	2,934 12 4	2,035 0 0	899 12 4	8,960 11 10	7,898 14 0	1,062 13 10	5,270 6 1	4,834 3 2	436 2 11
Present settlement ...	3,231 13 5	2,473 3 0	758 10 5	10,103 12 11½	8,589 5 0	1,515 9 10	6,039 2 3½	5,435 10 0	603 15 3½

85. The following comparative statement shows how the tenures under the osat taluk have been affected by the present assessment :—

SETTLEMENT.	MOURASHI HOWLAS.		
	Net collection.	Rent.	Profit.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Last settlement ...	2,913 13 6	2,648 15 2	264 14 6
Present settlement ...	657 15 1½	592 3 0	65 12 1½

The difference in profit is due to the merger of some of the mourashi howlas and to recording the raiyats under them direct under the osat taluk.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

(a) Area slips.

86. After kharapuri and before the beginning of bujharat, copies of khatians were prepared and distributed to the tenants. In these copies, the last settlement area of each holding was shown to give the tenants an opportunity to raise objections at the time of bujharat, while tracing paper copies of the maps of each village were prepared for comparing the last settlement fields with those of the present survey. All the differences were carefully examined in the field and explained to the tenants. The most troublesome was the difference between the last settlement and present areas of not an inconsiderable number of fields without any change in the boundary. The tenants would invariably press for the former area of a plot and would be rather loath to accept the explanation that the last settlement area was wrong.

(b) Boundary disputes.

87. Another source of trouble were the disputes regarding boundaries of fields. There are no "ails" or permanent boundary marks between the fields and a propensity to encroach upon the land of another seems to be inherent in the nature of the Tushkhali tenants. Taking advantage of the absence of any boundary marks, the stronger would find it a pleasant game to include a portion of the land of his weaker neighbour in his field. This sort of oppression on the part of the stronger tenants often leads to serious breaches of the peace which often end in murder.

88. Many such disputes arose during the field bujharat and afterwards. They were decided after careful local enquiry, and in most cases, attempt was made to persuade the parties to come to an amicable settlement. After decision, the boundaries were marked by posting wooden pegs or iron pillars. The parties paid the price of the pillars. This business was a very troublesome one and considerable portion of the field season was taken up by it.

In order to satisfy the parties' enquiries, in most cases, had to be made twice and sometimes thrice by different officers.

(c) *Traverse marks.*

89. To preserve the present traverse, all the trijunctional points and important stations have been marked with stone pillars, which have been shown in the maps. Besides this, the important boundaries between this estate and private estates have been clearly demarcated with iron pillars.

(d) *Agricultural Implements.*

90. Ploughing is chiefly carried on by bullocks and in rare cases by buffaloes. The bullocks are mostly of foreign breed. There are 3,305 ploughs, 5,128 bullocks, 105 buffaloes, 5,119 cows and 3,729 calves in the estate.

(e) *Average size of a holding and of a plot.*

91. There are 2,863 homesteads in the estate covering an area of 1876.38 acres. The total number of plots in the present settlement is 39,194. The average size of a holding is 3.22 acres and that of a plot is .58 acres.

(f) *Custom regarding trees.*

92. It has been stated above that there are many gardens abounding with cocoanut and betel-nut trees, which are a source of great profit to the tenants. As these gardens were prepared by the tenants at their own cost, they have not been assessed at a special rate. Besides these, there are many other trees, and the tenants have got full liberty in growing and cutting them.

(g) *Abwabs.*

93. As this is a Government estate and as its management is carried on by a Government staff under the control of the Collector, no abwab of any kind is realised from the tenants. The howladars and big jotedars, however, realise abwabs in the shape of *selami*, *tahari*, *bata*, etc., from their tenants. Some of the howladars are very exacting and oppressive. The presence of a circle officer in the midst of the tenants has decreased the influence of these howladars, and it is hoped the practice of levying such abwabs will soon die out.

(h) *Indebtedness of the Tenants.*

94. As stated above, the Tushkhali tenants are notorious for their turbulence and lawlessness and squander much money in law suits, which often compel them to mortgage their properties to and borrow money from the money-lenders, who are chiefly big merchants of the Tushkhali and the Matbaria *bundars*. The money is lent, in most cases, at prohibitive rates of interest and as a result, many properties have passed into the hands of these *mahajans* and the actual cultivators, who were the former owners of the properties, have been reduced to mere labourers as *kole-raiyats* under them.

95. There is another form of mortgaging property and borrowing money. This is a kind of usufructuary mortgage in which the mortgagee enjoys possession of the mortgaged property in lieu of interest and a quota of the principal which, according to condition laid down in the mortgage-deed, goes on decreasing yearly by a rupee or by 8 or 4 annas as the case may be.

96. The following is an extract from the last Settlement Report in respect of another kind of transfer prevailing in the estate :— "There is a peculiar kind of transfer prevailing in this estate which I have not seen elsewhere in the district. Usury is a vice according to the Mahamadan law

and the Moulana Shaheb, who is the spiritual preceptor of the Mahamadans in this part of the country, has forbidden them to accept interest ; so when a raiyat A wishes to borrow money from B, both being Mahamadans, A makes a fictitious transfer either of the whole or a portion of his holding to B and becomes his under-raiyat. He pays him interest for the loan under the name of rent, which often exceeds what can be imposed under section 48 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. There is a stipulation, generally verbal, to the effect that if A pays off the debt, B gives him back his raiyati right."

97. The pernicious effect of this sort of verbal contract is being realised by the tenants. In many instances the vendors are denying the existence of such verbal contracts.

(i) *Acknowledgment.*

98. Before concluding, I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude for the valuable advice given me at all stages of the work by the late Khas Mahal Officer, Khan Sahib Syod Abdul Latif, and the present Khas Mahal Officer, Rai Sahib Hara Kishore Biswas. It was their thorough knowledge of the land revenue system of the district which made it possible for me to deal, in a fairly successful manner, with a set of notoriously clamorous tenants in the matter of the settlement of fair rents in such an important estate as Tushkhali. I should also be lacking in gratitude, if I did not take this opportunity to thank Maulvi Kamaruddin Ahmed, Colonization Officer, who rendered me substantial help by lending the services of a Sub-Surveyor during the traverse survey. Babu Kunja Mohan De, Revenue Officer, was of great service to me during field bujharat, attestation, local enquiries and in checking the rent roll. It was largely his help which enabled me to keep to my programme throughout.

(j) *Cost.*

99. The survey and settlement of this estate were carried on simultaneously with those of the other Government estates in this district, and no separate account was kept of the expenditure incurred on account of this estate. The proportionate cost may be approximately taken to be as follows :—

				Rs.
1.	Traverse	1,450
2.	Cadastral	3,160
3.	Khanapuri	1,574
4.	Preliminary office work and Bujharat	3,312
5.	Attestation and objection	1,944
6.	Janch and Jamabandi	3,900
7.	Map	560
8.	Final copy	2,100
	Total	18,000

The total cost is about 12 annas 8 pies per acre against 11 annas 7 pies of the last settlement.

It may be noted here that of the total cost, a sum of Rs. 3,862 was spent in the first year of the work in finishing the bujharat of only 7 square miles. This was due to the bad survey of the last settlement as already explained.

It may also be noted that the present operations have been conducted by a more expensive agency consisting of Kanungoes, while in the last settlement, amins were allowed to work without the supervision of a superior staff. Though the total cost is a little more than that of the last settlement, the total increase in the revenue is Rs. 10,035-2-10, while in the last settlement the increase was Rs. 8,929 only.

VII.—Conclusion.

(a) Instalment.

100. In consideration of the local agricultural circumstances, with the consent of the tenants and in consultation with the Khas Mahal Deputy Collector, it is proposed that there shall be the following four kists for the realisation of revenue :—

(1) October	$\frac{1}{8}$
(2) December	$\frac{1}{8}$
(3) January	$\frac{1}{2}$
(4) February	$\frac{1}{4}$

(b) Management.

101. As the estate is the property of Government, no one is entitled to its settlement. It is proposed, therefore, to keep it unner the direct management of Government until further orders.

(c) Term of the present settlement.

102. The term of the last settlement was until further orders from 1st April, 1899. The record-of-rights of the present settlement will be finally published before the 31st March 1916. It is, therefore, proposed that the term of the present settlement shall be 15 years or until further orders from 1st April, 1916 under section 110 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

103. In the circumstances stated above, the settlement rent-roll may be confirmed under section 104F(2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

104. Appended to this report are an illustrative map (2"=1 mile) and appendices No. I and II.



APPENDIX I.

Serial No.	NAME OF MAUZA.	R. S. No.	Total objection filed.	Number of cases in which record has been changed.	Number of cases in which the petition has been rejected.	Number of cases in which the parties have compromised.	Number of cases in which the petition has been withdrawn.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Baramasua ...	3,494-96	88	39	48	1	...	Of the total No. of 440 in which the record has been changed 133 were filed for mutation of names.
2	Chhottamasua ...	3,495	33	20	12	1	...	
3	Dhanishapa ...	3,479	88	48	40	
4	Fuljhari ...	3,477	64	36	28	
5	Tushkhali ...	8,476	40	24	16	
6	Udayatara Burir char ...	3,478	69	47	22	
7	Mithakhali ...	3,492-93	128	85	43	
8	Napitkhali ...	3,486	12	9	2	1	...	
9	Matbaria ...	3,491	11	6	5	
10	Algi ...	3,487	6	1	4	...	1	
11	Patakata ...	3,481	47	34	13	
12	Pathakata ...	3,488	39	31	8	
13	Angulkata ...	3,489	13	10	3	
14	Andharmanik ...	3,490	20	15	5	
15	Chitra ...	3,482	7	6	...	1	...	
16	Mirukhali ...	3,485	10	8	2	
17	Nagrabhanga ...	3,483	5	3	2	
18	Ghopekhali ...	3,485	2	2	
19	Badura ...	3,484	13	11	2	
20	Betemore ...	3,499	6	2	4	
21	Rajpara ...	3,498	10	3	7	
	Total	711	440	266	4	1	

Crop Statement.

B. S. Press—9.5-1916—2867J—130—T. W. L.

No. $\frac{XIII}{17}$ 2980, dated Calcutta, the 15th March 1916.

From—M. C. MCALPIN, ESQ., I.C.S., Director of the Dept. of Land Records,
Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the confirmation report on the rent-roll of the Government Estates, Abad Tushkhali, bearing Tauzi No. 4642 on the Bakarganj Revenue Roll, together with a copy of the Collector's forwarding letter No. 5048 L.R., dated the 5th November 1916.

2. The rent-roll has been prepared in accordance with the orders contained in Government order No. 1854, dated the 18th February 1915 and results in an increase of revenue from Rs. 1,11,705 to Rs. 1,21,740. There have been no objections, except a small number which were filed out of time, and no appeals, whilst nothing has occurred to warrant any reconsideration of those orders. I have, therefore, in view of the necessary delay in printing the report ventured to confirm the rent-roll in anticipation of the approval of the Government so as to accelerate the work. I would venture to hope that in view of the above circumstances this may be approved.

3. As regards the work done by the officer in charge, Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, I desire to associate myself with the remarks made by the Collector. In my opinion the settlement has been exceptionally well done. I have, accordingly, the honour to request that the attention of the Appointment Department may be drawn to the exceptionally good work done by Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen.

No. 3578, dated Calcutta, the 7th April 1916.

From—THE HON'BLE MR. L. BIRLEY, C.I.E., I.C.S., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Director of Land Records, Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. $\frac{XIII}{17}$ 2980, dated the 15th March 1916, and enclosures, I am directed to say that Government confirm the settlement of estate, Abad Tushkhali, bearing Tanzi No. 4642 on the revenue roll of the Bakarganj Collectorate at a revenue of Rs. 1,21,740-8-9 for a period of 15 years or until further orders with effect from the 1st April 1916.

2. The heading of column 2 of the table in paragraph 74 of the Settlement Officer's report should be "rate per hundredth part of an acre" and not "rate per decimal of an acre." The necessary correction should be made.

3. The attention of the Collector of Bakarganj should be drawn to the question of kists referred to in paragraph 100 of the Settlement Officer's report. The two-anna kist in October may stand, but the other three kists should be amalgamated into one or two with the consent of the tenants.

4. The remarks made by you and the Collector of Bakarganj regarding Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, will be communicated to the Appointment Department of this Government.

No. 5048 L. R., dated Barisal, the 5th November, 1915.

From—The Magistrate and Collector of Bakarganj,
To—The Director of Land Records, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the report for final confirmation of the rent-roll of the Government estate, Abad Tushkhali, bearing tauzi No. 4642, on the Bakarganj revenue-roll, submitted by Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen, Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. The operations in the estate were started in October 1912 and have taken a little over three years to complete. The work could have been finished in a shorter time, had not the programme of the first year been hampered for the reasons stated by the Assistant Settlement Officer in paragraph 15 of the report. In this connection it may be mentioned that, in the last settlement, the operations took a full four years, though there was no such stage as field-to-field bujharat, which requires a considerable time.

2. The area of the estate, according to present survey, is 22,800 acres or about 36 square miles against 22,954 acres of the last settlement. The reasons for this difference have been stated in paragraph 18 of the report.

3. The Government revenue according to this settlement, is Rs. 1,21,740-8-9 against Rs. 1,11,705-5-11, the existing demand. The present settlement, therefore, involves an increase of Rs. 10,035-2-10 in the revenue. The increase seems to be sufficient, taking into consideration the facts stated in paragraphs 72 and 73 of the report.

4. The approximate cost of the operations have been calculated at Rs. 18,000, or about 12 annas per acre, while in the last settlement the cost was calculated at Rs. 16,000, or 11 annas and 7 pies per acre. The reasons for the excess in the cost have been given in paragraph 98 of the report. It may be noted that, though the total cost is a little more than that of the last settlement, the total increase in the revenue according to present settlement is Rs. 10,035, while in the last settlement the increase was Rs. 8,929 only. In consideration of the above, the excess in the cost seems to be of little consequence. I am satisfied that the work has been thoroughly well done under difficult circumstances. Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen, Assistant Settlement Officer, has proved himself all that an Assistant Settlement Officer ought to be, viz., competent, hard-working, tactful and with plenty of initiative. I should be glad to see him promoted to the Provincial Service, for which I consider him quite fit. Babu Kunja Mohan De, Revenue Officer was, as the Assistant Settlement Officer points out, of great assistance in the work and deserves a share of the credit. What the Assistant Settlement Officer says in his report as to the troublesome character of the tenants of the estate is well-known, and the care which he had displayed in handling men has astonished me.

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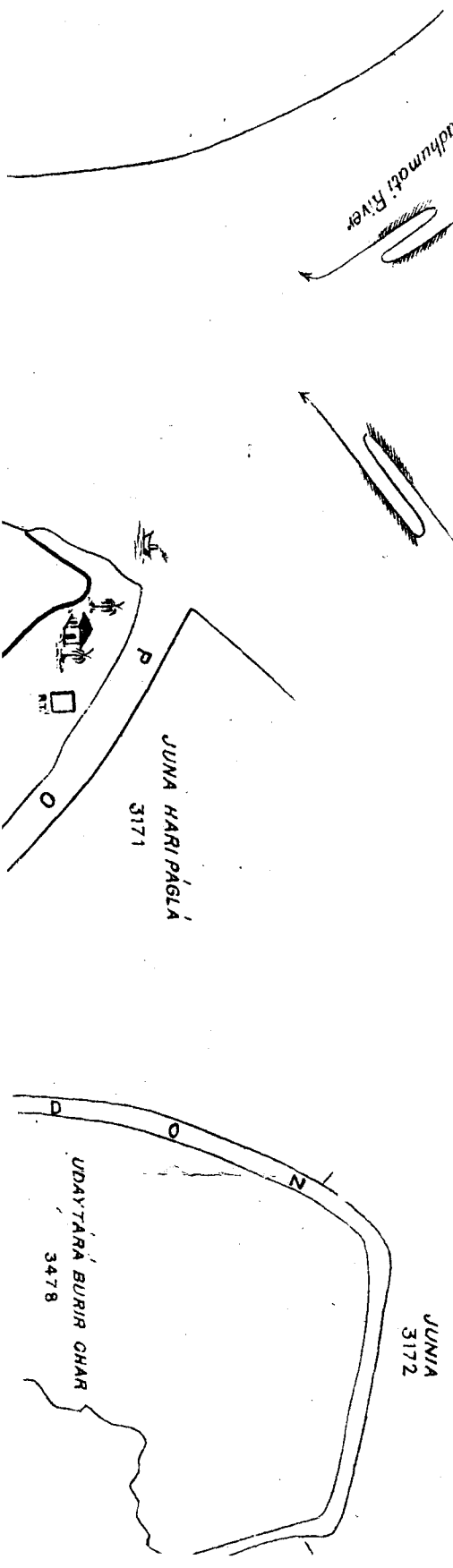
Joins Madhumati River

KAGHA RIVER
Joins Kaliganj River

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सत्यमेव जयते

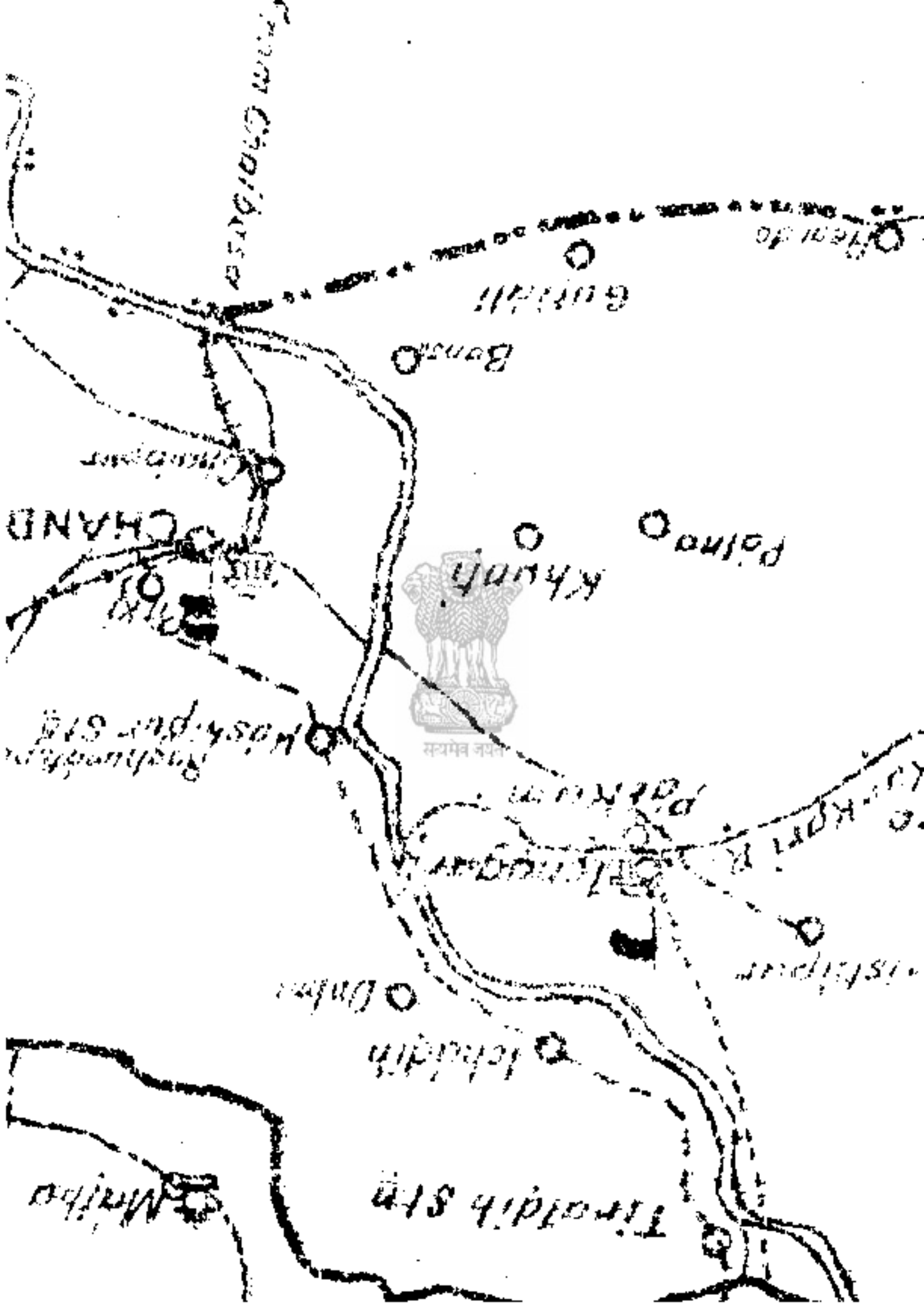
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TUSHKHALI
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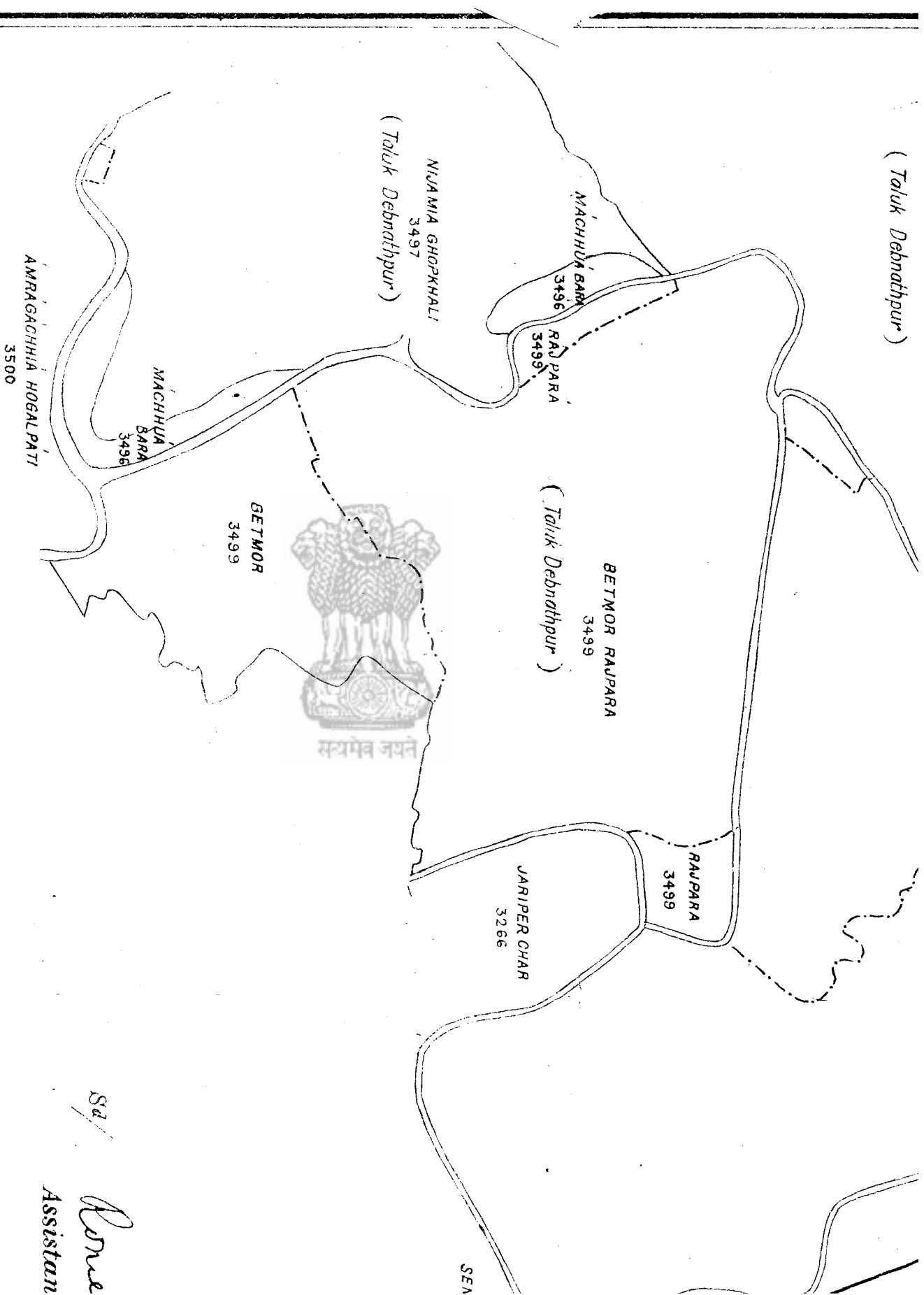
(Taluk Debnathpur)

MITHAKHALI
3492





(Taluk Debnathpur)



Sd/
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Assistan

MATBARIA
3491

BAKSIR GHATICHORA
3264

REFERENCES.

Boundary between the Govt. Estate & Taluk Debnathpur...

Assessed

Un-assessed. (Area comprised in the Gormakanarari Taluk)

Road

River

Tidal stream

Dak-bungalow

Khash mahal Kutcherri, Market

Post Office, Tank, Steamer Station.

Indu
ment Officer.
24/10/15

DISPENSARY at Village with R.S.No.	REGISTRY OFFICE at Village with R.S.No.	POST OFFICES at Villages with R.S.No.	TELEGRAPH OFFICE at Village with R.S.No.	SCHOOLS at Villages with R.S.No.	POUNDS at Villages R & Nos.
Matbaria 3491	Matbaria 3491	Matbaria 3491 Tushkhali 3476	Matbaria 3491	Matbaria M.E. 3491 Tushkhali M.M. 3476 Mithakhali U.P. 3492 Patākata U.P. 3481	Tushkhali 3476 Matbaria 3491

Note:— When a mouza lies on both sides of River or Road, it is shown thus...

Market — M.(Monday), T. (Tuesday), W (Wednesday), Th (Thursday), F (Friday),
S. (Saturday), Sn. (Sunday).