

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

DISTRICT OF ANGUL,

1905-08.

BY
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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

ANGUL ESTATE.

PART I.

ANGUL.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTATE AND STATISTICAL RESULTS.

1. This is a Government estate, triangular in shape, in the midst of nine Feudatory States of Orissa. On the north are the States of Narsingpur, Daspalla, and Boad, on the east Talcher, Dhankanal, and Hindol, and on the west is the State of Athmallik.

Boundaries and areas.

Angul was a Tributary State till the year 1847, when it was confiscated owing to the rebellion of the Chief. The area is 909·80 square miles, of which 660·21 square miles consist of hills, forest, and waste lands, the remainder 249·59 square miles being under cultivation.

2. There are long ranges of hills on the southern side within the estate. On the south and west borders the ranges extend from the Mahanadi, where they rise almost straight from the water's edge and are precipitous, their height being from 2,000 to 2,578 feet. In other parts there are a series of low wooded hills or of low isolated hills rising from the plains.

Physical features and kinds of soil.

The hills on the south and west are composed of hard rocks formed by metamorphic action, while those on the east have rocks of later formation. The tracts on the north and north-east consist of laterite, sandstone, and beds of coal-bearing strata, the latter being an extension of the Talcher group. Coal is exposed at the surface in three places, viz., Kankroi, Kankrupal, and Patrapara. The quality is inferior, being very shaly and impure. It is believed that at a low depth a better quality may be found. An experiment is being made for using the surface coal for brick-burning. The chain of hills extending from the south-west to the north-east forms the watershed, the country on the south draining into the Mahanadi and that on the north into the river Brahmini, which flows about a mile to the east of the boundary between Talcher and Dhenkanal. Everywhere the lands are undulating and are intersected with hill torrents, most of which are dry after the rains. As there are no large rivers in the estate, it is not subject to floods, but is specially liable to famine from drought in a year of short rainfall.

The cultivated area consists of clayey, loamy, black cotton, sandy and laterite soils which may be classified as heavy clay, clay, clayey loam, loam, sandy loam, sandy and laterite soils which are suitable for irrigation.

3. The country was like a sealed book—no one outside it knew anything about it beyond that it was a trackless, forest-bound, unhealthy, out-of-the-way place. It had only a few unbridged fair-weather roads, most of which were unfit for wheeled traffic. At the last settlement, when there was a large increase of revenue, the tenants did not object, as there was a probability of railway communication being opened up,

Communications—metalled and ordinary roads. Improvements made since the last settlement.

which would help the tenants to obtain higher prices for their produce, and this was taken into consideration by Government in fixing the period of settlement, but up to about eight years ago the country was not even opened up by road communications, and whatever important roads exist, have been constructed in recent years.

Two unbridged fair-weather roads traverse the estate, viz., the roads from Cuttack to Sambalpur and from Cuttack to Tikerpara on the banks of the Mahanadi, the portions in Angul being 77 miles in length, both of which are in charge of the Public Works Department and were constructed previous to the last settlement, but have been improved since then. There are two other important roads—one from the Hindol border on the east to the Bagdia market on the north, not far from the border of Rairakhol, a distance of 43 miles, and another from the Angul station to Kartapata, where it meets the Tikerpara road, a distance of 13 miles. These and three other minor roads, 12 miles in length, have been constructed out of the management grant. A portion of these roads have been bridged and metalled since the last 8 or 10 years. Only 17 miles of village road existed previously. Altogether there are 25 miles of metalled road in Angul and the rest are ordinary fair-weather ones. Angul, the head-quarters station, which bears the same name as the district, is 67 miles from the railway station at Cuttack, on the east, to which it has been connected by a metalled road intersected by two unbridged rivers, since the last 10 years.

The Irrigation Commission remarked in their report that "the country is badly supplied with roads, and they are considered of more importance than irrigation works." A good deal has been done by me to open up the country and considerable improvements have been effected, but more bridged roads are wanted leading to central places in the interior and branch feeder roads leading to important villages. The old Cuttack-Sambalpur road needs to be bridged and metalled. At present its usefulness is lost, as it is not fit for wheeled traffic in the rains.

4. Reservoirs, dams, and dykes are the sources from which lands are irrigated. Fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five acres are irrigated annually, of which 9,571 acres are irrigated by reservoirs belonging to Government. One thousand five hundred and ninety-three reservoirs belong to Government and 1,118 to the raiyats, a large number of which were excavated in the Raja's time. Since the last settlement Government have expended Rs. 39,628 for excavation and improvement of the reservoirs.

With the exception of a few leading agriculturists, the raiyats were apathetic and made no effort to excavate reservoirs for irrigation, but expected Government to provide the means. They had no incentive to excavate their own tanks and dykes, and made little effort to increase the productiveness of their lands, as they did not seem to want more than what was required for their own consumption and payment of their rent. In recent years a good deal has been done by the Agricultural Association and the Angul Exhibition to make them take an interest in agriculture and endeavour to increase the produce of their lands. Since the last three years they have been able to obtain high prices for their produce owing to an increase of the demand in other parts of Orissa. Tanks are not suitable for irrigation, as they cannot be replenished or water drained out conveniently. Dams in the midst of cultivated land dry up after a portion of the water is drawn out if the rainfall is scanty, or they silt by the soil being ploughed for cultivation above them and washed into the bed in the rains. I think perennial streams, with which the country abounds, should be utilised for irrigation by weirs being thrown across them, and the water drained to the cultivated lands by means of distributaries. Where these have been constructed here and in the neighbouring Feudatory States, there has been sufficient water to irrigate large tracts. I consider this more necessary than field embankments, which generally fail in a year of drought, and it may be safely said that at present the outturn of the crops depend, mainly on rainfall.

If communications are further improved and purchasers are attracted, cultivators would be able to sell their produce at reasonable rates, and they could then be induced to excavate their own reservoirs, leaving to Government

the throwing up of dams across small streams. Rupees 4,000 which Government now provide annually for irrigation are quite insufficient for a country which is specially liable to famine. A proposal was made to carry out the Bauli irrigation project as a minor canal under the Irrigation Department and to apply the Irrigation Act, as a means of protecting a large area from drought. The existing dam across the Bauli river, made many years ago, has caused damage to the cultivated lands owing to the erosion of distributaries and there was considerable waste of water. The scheme was approved of, a survey of the surrounding country was made, and an estimate was prepared by the Public Works Department; but as the raiyats would not consent to pay a high water-rate and the project was considered expensive, it was dropped. There is no reason why the matter should not be reconsidered and a less elaborate scheme prepared. The following extract from my report on the subject will bear repetition:—

“(a) The estate of Angul is specially liable to famine, and in the present time the country is suffering from the effects of drought, owing to which there was loss of crops resulting in distress among the people. The Bauli project, if sanctioned, will not only save the crops in 31 villages from injury and prevent scarcity, but will provide an important irrigation work which will be the beginning of a succession of similar works extending to other villages and tracts and giving immunity from famine in a large area.

“I am sanguine that much good will result on this undertaking. The importance of utilising the perennial streams cannot be overrated. The country possesses a network of such streams, which have not hitherto been utilised for irrigation works and the waters of which are wasted, while the higher lands alongside are parched for want of rain.

“There does not seem any immediate prospect of Government providing such a large sum for expenditure on the scheme, but if annually special and substantial grants are made, the work could be steadily continued and be finished within three or four years.

“Angul is a Government estate, and the matter as regards the construction of irrigation works such as this should not be decided on the consideration as to what the immediate money profit in the shape of water-rate could be derived, but whether the irrigation works in a Government estate which is specially liable to famine, and which often suffers from the effects of drought, should be executed or be put off to an indefinite period and thus cause loss both to Government, and the people by failure of crops.”

5. The monsoon begins here in the middle of June and ends in the middle of October, but there are some light showers till about the first week of November, as also in the end of December and middle of January, which improve the spring crops. A few small showers also fall in the months of April and May, which help the early sowing of the autumn crops. When the rainfall is distributed as above, bumper crops are obtained, but for some years the rainfall has often been below the average. It has begun well, diminished gradually and suddenly ceased in September or beginning of October. In 1907 the rainfall ceased in September, in consequence of which there was partial failure of crops resulting in famine. Again, in October last year it suddenly stopped, and though the winter rice has been good, very little spring crops were sown owing to there being no winter rain. On the whole, the annual rainfall has not been unfavourable to the cultivators, though since the last few years there have been a series of bad years, but what they lost in the outturn they gained by high prices.

The following table gives the average rainfall of 20 years in the station of Angul for each month:—

January	...	...	...	18
February	...	...	...	77
March	...	...	...	120
April	...	...	...	118
May	...	...	...	275
June	...	...	...	967
July	...	...	...	1107
August	...	...	...	1061
September	...	...	...	857
October	...	...	...	432
November	...	...	...	122
December	...	...	...	35
Total	...	...	...	5129

The above is not the average for the whole of Angul, as it varies to a large extent in different parts.

6. Angul is a country of contrasts—the whole aspect alters with every change of season. In the hot months the trees

Climate.

are leafless and every blade of grass is dry; hot winds blow across, scorching everything; but after a few showers of rain the grass and foliage present to view every shade of green.

The climate is hot and unhealthy, the heat being intense from April to June, the temperature rising to 114° in the shade. The cold weather begins in November and ends in February, but is not bracing. Except in the reserved forest, where the nights are very cold, the winter is mild till the middle of February, when it begins to get warm. The hot weather sets in in March. It is pleasant in the rains, but in September and October it is damp and close. Throughout the year it is unhealthy in the interior, specially from the beginning of September to the middle of December. The country has a bad reputation for unhealthiness. Outsiders fear to visit it as no one who comes here escapes malaria. Most diseases that result from malaria or low chronic fever prevail here. The people of the place do not suffer much.

7. There are no towns in Angul. Only two weekly markets existed previous to the last settlement. Three more have been established and are of great benefit to the

Towns and markets.

people.

8. Chasas, Pans, Gours, and Khonds predominate. All other classes are comparatively few in number. There are about six different aboriginal tribes who mostly inhabit the forest tracts. All other castes are scattered in all parts and reside in mixed villages. A few villages are inhabited purely by Pans, Khonds, and Gonds. The purely Pan villages are in parganas Panchgar Talmul, Khambakalinga, Taras and Purnagar, Gandiberh and Tindes. The Gonds are in parganas Tindes and Uperbis, and the Khonds in Kondhra and Tainsi.

Population and caste distribution.

The population of Angul was 127,697 in the last census of 1901. Since then there has been an increase of about 10 per cent.

Particulars of cultivated lands and details of area occupied by each crop.

9. The following table shows the nature and number of holdings recorded :—

Settled raiyats.	Raiyats holding at quit-rent.	Non occupancy.	Chowkidari jagir.	RENT-FREE HOLDERS.				
				Service tenures.	Others.	Unoccupied Government lands.	Total.	Under raiyats.
30117	2	4	486 (a)	308	365 (b)	877	32,159	2,953

(a) Rents paid by the raiyats.
(b) Besides two *debtar* villages.

Lands in the station of Angul are not included in the above. There are 338,729 plots in 632 villages.

All the tenants have been recorded as settled raiyats, and in this definition raiyats who may have held for a less period than 12 years and who have been settled with by the District Officer are included. As long as he holds any land as a raiyat in any village and pays rent, he obtains all the benefit of a settled raiyat.

There are no raiyats who hold at fixed rents, but two have been allowed to hold on payment of a quit-rent during their lifetime. The four persons shown as non-occupancy raiyats in the Settlement Officer's statement were really owners of hide depôts who have left the place.

The service tenure-holders include washermen, barbers and other persons having professions, who have been encouraged to settle for the convenience of the people.

There are two *debottar* villages, besides some scattered *debottar* lands in settled villages the latter being allowed to continue since the first settlement as a matter of favour under certain conditions.

Nearly 3,000 under-raiyats have been recorded, but some of them are the raiyats of invalid jagirdars and have the status of raiyats.

At the last settlement the assessed cultivated area amounted to 140,992·85 acres. In the present settlement it has risen to 157,318·12 acres, the increase being 12·21 per cent. Previous to the former settlement a large area of new land was brought under cultivation, and at the time of settlement the cultivators got some jungle land recorded in their names to prevent others from obtaining leases subsequently. These they were engaged in improving or clearing, as well as converting a large area of *toila* into paddy fields and had not the means for preparing other new lands. Another reason is that there were some intervals of bad years, when the raiyats occupied their time in trying to save their crops from injury by drought.

The *bhadoi* or autumn crops comprise the early rice, *mandia* (*Eleusine coracana*), maize (*Zea mays*), millets such as *suan* (*Panicum frumentaceum*), *kodo* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), *kangu* (*Panicum miliaceum*). Pulses—*birhi* (*Phaseolus radiatus*); early cotton, gingelly or *bhadoi til* (*Sesamum indicum*), and country vegetables.

The *aghani* or winter crops consist of winter rice and sugar-cane.

The *rabi* or spring crops include gram (*Cicer arietenum*), *mung* (*Phaseolus mungo*), *kulthi* or horse-gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), *chana* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *harro* or pigeon pea (*Cajanus indicus*), *barguri* or cow-gram (*Vigna catianga*). Oil-seeds—mustard or *sarso* (*Brassica campestris*), *rabi rasi* or gingelly, *jara* or castor (*Ricinus communis*), late cotton, and tobacco.

The proportion of land sown with autumn crops is 6·11 per cent., winter crops 46·6 per cent., and spring crops 46·3. When there is a decrease of area for any reason of the crops of one season, there is a proportionate increase in the area under cultivation in another. Similarly, when the high rice land is unplanted with paddy, it is sown to some extent with spring crops.

Of food crops, about 40 per cent. of the tenants' produce more than they need for their own consumption, 35 per cent. only as much as they require for their own use, and 25 per cent. produce less than what they consume. The Settlement Officer's figures are low and inaccurate. Had it been otherwise there would have been no surplus, but he works out a large surplus in ordinary years of the total food crops of the country the value of which may be estimated at Rs. 2 per head of the population. Even this is low, as the lands on which the calculation has been based have been classified leniently. Besides this, each class grows more or less non-food crops.

10. Government is the proprietor of the whole estate. The country is entirely agricultural. The cultivators belong to all classes, and the whole cultivated area is held by them, except the areas comprising of service and *debattor* tenures.

11. All the tenants in the estate have been recorded as settled raiyats. Their aggregate rents amount to Rs. 1,24,033-0-8. There are 30,117 holdings. The average area per holding is 5·19, and the average rent Rs. 4-7-10. The average rent per acre amounts to Re. 0-12-8. These figures do not give any idea of the average area under each cultivator, as many hold lands in different villages or have had portions of their lands recorded in the names of their sons and relatives to avoid disputes, but continue as a joint family. No rent has been charged for 901·88 acres of homestead lands. No *abwabs* are paid. No tenant has the right to transfer his holding without the permission of the District Officer, and no premium is charged on settlement or transfer.

12. The population comprises chiefly of agriculturists and labourers. The place is practically devoid of the middle class. A few in the villages manufacture bell-metal ornaments and utensils. The village blacksmith's knowledge is confined to making ploughshares and axes. The cultivators make their own ploughs and household furniture. The number of cultivators, including rent-free holders,

comprise 66 per cent. of the population, labourers 30 per cent., and persons following trades and professions 4 per cent.

There has been a change in the production and distribution of agricultural produce. Many have also taken to cultivating English vegetables and to follow improved methods of cultivation of certain crops under the influence of the Angul Agricultural Association. Certain industries also seem to be developing by the impetus given by the Angul Exhibition.

There were two successive years of short crop. The short outturn of 1896-97 and rise in prices caused some distress. The average outturn in the following year resulted in the quick recovery of the people, but the outturn of the succeeding year being again below the average, affected their resources. Rainfall in 1899 was deficient, untimely, and unequally distributed, which caused loss to a larger extent, and as the people had exhausted their resources, resulted in general scarcity in 1900-01. From the following year the condition of the people gradually improved, and there were signs of prosperity everywhere ; but year before last the agricultural conditions again caused anxiety, and owing to early cessation of rain the winter rice suffered and very little spring crops were sown. The mango was a fair crop, but the *mohua* failed. Both crops are important, and their failure, together with that of the partial failure of other crops, seriously affected the poorer classes. Famine conditions, however, did not develop till the following April, from which it was evident that the people possessed resources and the power of resistance. The price of food-grains rose high and affected all classes, except well-to-do agriculturists, who were generally benefited. In my report on the relief operations I stated as follows:—

“ In the scarcity of 1896-97 the price of the cheapest rice was 16 seers and in 1899-1900 it was 12 seers, but last year prices ranged from 5 to 7 seers. In the former years had such prices prevailed, the country would have been in the direst straits. The well-to-do agriculturists no doubt gained by such prices, but they affected the poorer classes, whose resources being weakened by their continuance, failed. The cause of the famine was abnormally high prices that prevailed and partial loss of crops. Although the poorer cultivators in the Sadar subdivision, who mostly hold the uplands, suffered, they were in a better position to face the scarcity than was the case in the famine of 1889. The reason is they had not lost their credit owing to their lands being recorded in their names, and being distinguishable and not transferable, they were able to obtain loans on the security of their crops. In the famine of 1889 there was very little food-grain in the country. The settlement operations were in progress, the records of tenancies were not completed, and as there was a proposal to give tenants saleable rights, grain-dealers were averse to take the risk of giving loans without proper security, lest the debtors should afterwards transfer their holdings and be unable to repay the loans. As tenancies are not alienable and raiyats retain their lands and are in a position to repay loans, they were able to obtain them according to their requirements. On normal conditions being restored, I was told by many leading persons that the provisions of the law prohibiting sales of tenancies without permission prevented small cultivators being sold out and caused normal conditions to be rapidly resumed.”

The outturn of the winter rice has been good, and although very little spring crops have been sown for want of the winter rain, the condition of the people has been greatly improved and they have been able to repay a large portion of their debts. Generally loans are taken in grain to meet the cost of agricultural operations and are liquidated at the time of harvest, but debts contracted for social ceremonies run on from year to year. The raiyats are not heavily involved, but some sarbarahkars who have borrowed from Marwari money-lenders are still in their debt. The better class of agriculturists spend large sums on social ceremonies and wearing apparel, and it is generally said that among the villagers the cost of living is higher than before. Agriculturists are prosperous, the area of their land has increased, rates and rents are low, no cesses are levied, export trade has increased by the opening of roads and markets, and higher prices are obtained ; but cultivators with small holdings, persons in service, labourers and Pans, who are extremely indolent, and the aboriginal races, who are very improvident and keep no stock in reserve, feel the pinch of scarcity whenever it occurs or when prices rise abnormally high owing to a large demand in other parts of Orissa. The poverty of these classes is entirely due to their own improvidence and indolence.

13. The winter rice is usually grown on loamy and black soils. Castor and other oil-seeds, *mung*, *kulthi*, *birhi*, *arhar* or pigeon-peas, gram, *khesari*, *rasi* and mustard are generally grown on sandy, laterite, and black soils. The winter rice is sown in May and June and transplanted in July, and is reaped from the middle of November to the middle of January. The autumn rice is sown on high lands in May and June and reaped in September and October. Paddy requires 12 waterings from July to October, with an interval of about ten days between each. Irrigation increases the produce by 50 per cent., unassisted by rainfall. It secures it to the extent of half the normal outturn. The early rice is sown broadcast. The winter rice is sown either broadcast or is transplanted. If sown broadcast it has to be puddled. The *suani* and *kodo* are sown in May and June and reaped in September. The Indian-corn and *mandia* are sown in June and July and reaped in September and October. The *birhi* is sown in July and August and reaped in October and November. The pigeon-pea and cow-pea are sown in June and July and reaped in February and March. The gram, *mung*, horse-gram (*kulthi*), and *chana* are sown in October and harvested in January, February, and March. Of the above, *mandia* is the only crop that is transplanted. The autumn and *rabi* crops are never irrigated by artificial means but a shower at the time of sowing and another before flowering are absolutely necessary. Sugar-cane is planted in January and February and need 18 waterings from January to June. It is cut in December and January.

The following is the time for sowing and reaping oil-seeds:—

	Sowing time.	Harvest time.
Mustard	... October and November	December and January.
Sesamun (<i>rasi bhadoi</i>)	May and June	August and October.
Sesamun (<i>rasi rabi</i>)	... October and November	January and February.
Castor	... Ditto	March and April.

The country vegetables are sweet potato, yam, *saru* (arum), beans, pumpkins, cucumber and brinjal, which are sown from May to August and gathered from October to December.

Since the last few years potatoes and other English vegetables have begun to be sown from seeds supplied from the Angul Demonstration Farm.

14. The people depend entirely on agriculture and forest products. They sell their produce in the villages and markets, whence they are exported, and commodities needed for their use are imported by traders who are few in number. Bartering was going on to a large extent, but within the last few years it has decreased considerably. People now buy and sell with money, as the system of bartering was not to their advantage. There has been an increase in cart traffic owing to the metalling of the Cuttack-Angul Road. Trade in the centres in Angul has not fully developed, owing to the difficulties of transport, though it has increased of late on account of the large demand of food-grains in other parts of Orissa. Trade is carried on with the districts of Cuttack, Puri and the surrounding Native States by means of cart, pack bullocks, and bangy.

The principal products exported are rice, millets, lentils, and oil-seeds; also hides, horns, timber and other forest produce, such as medicinal herbs, *tassar*, and catechu. The articles imported are piece-goods, spices, *ghi*, salt, sugar, dry fish, kerosine oil, brass-ware, and glass beads. The local manufactures consist of the following:—Coarse cotton cloth, bamboo baskets, mats, leaf mats, bellmetal, brass ornaments and utensils, iron smelting, manufacture of axes and implements of husbandry, and extracting catechu. These are made chiefly to supply local demand, and, except the latter, are not sufficient for local requirements.

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in Angul has removed some old prejudices and produced an improvement in certain local industries, such as pottery, bell-metal, and iron works.

15. In every village there is a sarbarahkar, who is the pradhan or headman of the village, and who is the representative of the villagers and servant of Government. He is remunerated by Government by a percentage amounting to 15, 20 and 25 per cent. of the collection of the revenue and the rents of all the new cultivation during the currency of the settlement. He has great influence in the village, settles all disputes, and exercises police and certain revenue powers.

At the former Settlement some outsiders were appointed, in some villages there being a plurality of sarbarahkars and in others more than one village was held by one man. In such cases he was not recognised as the social head or the representative of the village community. He had no influence and did little or no work. He was regarded as a mere tax-collector. In the present settlement, non-residents and non-cultivators have not been reappointed. There are washermen, barbers, blacksmiths and sweepers in large villages or the same men serve several small villages. They hold land from Government and are paid in kind by the villagers.

There is one or more chaukidar for every large village, or one for two or more small villages, all of whom are remunerated by land, the rents of which are paid by the raiyats.

A subscription is raised annually among the villages to meet expenses for entertainment of guests, costs of religious ceremonies, *jatras* and other entertainments in the village. In every village there is a *Bhagbat ghar*, where the sacred books are kept and read every night. There is also a Kothghar where a stranger passing through or a Government officer may stay.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

16. Till the year 1803 the Chief of Angul paid a tribute of 8,000 kahans of cowries annually to the Mahrattas. On the acquisition of the country by the British, the same tribute was continued for two years, when it was changed into a payment of Rs. 1,666-1-13-1 Dasmashi silver, equal to Rs. 1,550-6-4 gandas (sicca), or to Company's Rs. 1,653-11-11½. It continued to be paid till the end of the year 1847 when the Chief was deposed for rebellion and the State was confiscated and brought under Government management.

A summary settlement was made by Babu Ramproshad Roy, Deputy Collector, the jama fixed being Rs. 21,465-2-1, a remission of Rs. 3,000 being afterwards granted, leaving the assessed balance at Rs. 18,465-2-1. The settlement remained in force till 1850. A fresh settlement was made by him, on detailed measurements, but, as reported by the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, "The measurements, in the great majority of instances, proved to be erroneous, and the assessment, though considerably under what the estate could pay without inconvenience, has never been collected, owing to the irregularity of its distribution, many villages being assessed much too high, while others were assessed as much too low." The jungle and hilly parts were left out altogether from assessment. The period of this settlement was from 1851 to 1855, the jama after deduction being fixed at Rs. 24,621-4-7. A revision of settlement was made by Babu Brahmanand Das, Assistant Superintendent, whose assessment after deduction amounted to Rs. 36,898-2-4 the period intended to be fixed being from April 1855 to 1867, but owing to the famine of Orissa an extension of 20 years was allowed. Again, on account of a series of bad years in the estate which resulted in severe scarcity in 1889, a further extension was granted to 1892, the revenue of the State in that year being Rs. 46,029-14.

A cadastral survey was undertaken by a professional survey party and a settlement was made from that year when the rent fixed was Rs. 82,925-10-1, the amount being paid by a progressive scale, half of the increased amount over the old rent being paid in the first five years, two-thirds in the second five years and the whole amount in the remaining period. The term which was for fifteen years, ended in 1907, but it was extended another year when the

assessment amounted to Rs. 86,087-11-4. All the above figures of the successive settlements are exclusive of the sarbarahkars' collection charges and represent only the Government demand, the increase in the last settlement being chiefly due to extension of cultivation within a period of 37 years. These settlements have been the means of effecting the reclamation of large areas, as they conferred fixity of tenure, which encouraged the people to take to agriculture to a large extent. In the Raja's time the tenants did not even know what rights they possessed, as at any time they could be evicted from their lands.

The settlement which has just expired has worked satisfactorily. There was a gradual increase in the demand from the beginning to the end of the settlement period, which was due to resumption of life-tenures and to new leases being granted for old fallow lands, the rents of which were payable to Government. A revision and alteration of the whole demand was found necessary owing to increase of cultivation and other causes, as well as a modification of assessment to give the tenants equality of treatment, equalise their rents, and remove all inequitable assessments on account of the adoption of innumerable rates without any consideration of the capability of the land.

Coercive processes on a large scale have not been found necessary for the collection of land revenue. As stated before, the Government is the proprietor of the whole estate, and tenancies are not transferable.

CHAPTER III.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

17. I drew up detailed instructions for the conduct of the settlement operations, stating the duties of the Settlement Officer, Assistant Settlement Officer, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, Kanungo, Head Amins, Amins and Sarbarahkars. I described how the boundaries were to be demarcated, claims to lands to be decided, village notes and crop statements to be prepared and agricultural stock to be taken, as well as what lands were to be assigned to chaukidars and others as jagirs and to Pans to encourage them to turn their thoughts to agriculture. I also described the different descriptions of cropped and uncropped lands, and stated how they should be classified and recorded; how fields should be numbered and plots, whether separated from the old holdings or otherwise, should be entered; how each column of the khasra should be filled up and revision of the old cadastral maps should be made, and how the survey and classification of lands were to be checked. I also drew up instructions for the preparation and attestation of records, preparation and publication and issue of rent rolls, and disposal of objections, all of which were approved of by Government.

The principle on which the settlement was conducted was the same as adopted in the former settlement. Every plot, old or new, was compared with the khasra and map, a fresh survey being made in the following cases:—

- (i) Distinct error in the area.
- (ii) Encroachment on the adjoining unassessed lands.
- (iii) New lands brought under cultivation.
- (iv) Lands destroyed by erosion or silting.
- (v) Change of village sites.
- (vi) Lands taken up for public purposes.
- (vii) Change in the class of land according to crop grown (if only a part of the land was changed from one class to another).
- (viii) A belt of 22 chains in width detached from the reserved forest and added to 68 villages.

The khasras were rewritten, all mistakes in the calculation of areas were corrected, and areas of new holdings and divided plots were extracted and entered in acres and decimals. Lands were classified according to their description. Two Vandyke copies of the old maps were obtained from the Surveyor-General's office, one of which was corrected according to the present settlement, the old plot numbers were expunged, and a trace was then made

in which the new numbers were entered. This was treated as the original map of the present settlement and sent to the Surveyor-General's office for reproduction according to the Vandyke process.

After the preparation of the khatians notices were issued in the villages for attendance of the raiyats on a fixed date and place for the purpose of attestation and hearing of objections in respect to entries in the record. The entries were accordingly read out to them and objections were disposed of by the Settlement Officer. A proclamation was then issued in the village that the original khatian would be open to inspection for one month in the Settlement office, during which time he received and considered any further objection which was made. Appeals against his decisions were made to me.

After attestation, janch, or comparison of all the case records, mistako and disputes lists, were made with the khasras and khatians, and corrections and alterations were made in all the connected papers. On rates and rents being entered in the khatians, the raiyats were again sent for and explained the ontries. The Settlement Officer received and considered the objections in regard to them, appeals being made to me against his orders when objected to. A notice of final publication was then issued in the village, and the khatian containing a specification of rent was again kept open for a month in the Settlement Officer's court. The Settlement Officer heard and disposed of any objection that was made.

In Notification No. 629P.B. of the 30th June 1905, Government directed under section III of the Bengal Survey Act, V (B.C.) of 1875, that a survey shall be made of all lands in the Government estate of Angul, and that the boundaries of the estates, tenures, mauzas, and fields shall be demarcated on the lands so to be surveyed.

In Notification No. 864P.—D. of the 26th July 1905, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Angul District Regulation I of 1894 as amended by Regulation IV of 1904, the Government directed the establishment of a court in the district of Angul consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as Presiding Officer, Deputy Collector (Settlement Officer), and Kanungo (Assistant Settlement Officer) for the purpose of the revision of the settlement of land revenue, and invested the Deputy Commissioner with the powers of a Superintendent of Survey, the Deputy Collector with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent of Survey and that of a Settlement Officer, and the Kanungo with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent of Survey for the purpose of conducting enquiries and proceedings in relation to the settlement of land revenue, and directed that the members of the said court shall follow the procedure prescribed in the Bengal Survey Act of 1875 and the Bengal Rent Settlement Act of 1879, so far as they may consider it to be suitable, and the procedure prescribed in any rules hereafter made by the Lieutenant-Governor in this behalf.

CHAPTER IV.

COMPARISON OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRACT AS REGARDS RENTALS BEFORE AND AFTER SURVEY.

18. From Rai Brahmanand Das' report of the settlement of 1857, it appears that in the Gurjat Mahals there were no standard rates, the practice being to charge a nominal rent for cultivated land and to make up the deficiency in *magans* and *abwabs*. He describes the practice in Angul as follows:—

“ During the time of the *ex-Raja* of Angul and his predecessors, the raiyats of the *killah* never paid their rents according to any *nirikhbandi* or scale. The system then obtaining was as follows :—

“ The raiyats of each village, through or in the name of one of their number who was called the *Padhan* and received a certain quantity of the village land rent-free for his trouble in collecting the rents, engaged the whole mauza at a *ticca* or aggregate sum ; the whole of the remaining village land was then divided into 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 50 shares according to the size of the villages and each raiyat engaged for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a share, or for

one or more whole shares, according to his means, which was then rated at the proper proportion of the whole village rent. This proportion, together with various kinds of *magans* or gratuities similarly apportioned on each share, was paid by the raiyat.

"After the *killah* had passed into the hands of the British Government, Deputy Collector Ram Prasad Ray in his settlement, without giving much consideration to the varying worth of the land and the value of the crops obtainable from it, was guided in the assessment he made by the existing rates fixed according to the system above described. The result of this was that the raiyat who cultivated the whole of his share of land, practically speaking, paid his rent at a lower rate than he who from inability of one kind or another was unable to bring the whole of his share under cultivation. Those raiyats who were in the latter position, therefore, complained much of the hardship they had to endure, and great difficulty was always experienced in collecting the rent from them.

"In the Settlement now under report, so much attention has not been paid to the pre-existing rates, but the character of the land, the value of the crop, the general circumstances of the country have formed the basis on which the various kinds of land have, with the acquiescence of the raiyats themselves, been assessed and the *jamabandi* of the *killah* drawn up."

As a matter of fact the rates were fixed arbitrarily and bore no fixed relation to the actual condition, fertility and capability of the land. It is evident that the old method of fixing a lump sum on a rough estimate and distributing it proportionately among the raiyats was tried after confiscation of the estate by Government, and did not, even in those early days, work satisfactorily. The subsequent method of fixing rates unsystematically and arbitrarily, so as to obtain the acquiescence of the raiyats to the *jama*, has caused all the trouble and confusion. At the last settlement almost the same rates, in conformity with the former method, were adopted under the nomenclature of village rates thus involving inequality in the treatment of the raiyats.

There are actually only three distinct classes of paddy lands, one *bajefasal*, one *harfasal* and three *toila*, but at the last settlement no classification of soil was made, though for the whole estate 25 rates were fixed for *saradh* varying from Rs. 4-4-11 to annas 6-3, 13 for *bajefasal* and *harfasal* from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 4-2, 6 for *toila* from annas 12-6 to annas 2-1 per acre. and 22 for homestead land. These rates were not fixed on the class of soil, but as shown above, arbitrarily and presumably to make them acceptable to the tenants. There were no village rates, as were applicable to particular classes of the soil. Adjoining lands of the same class were assessed at different rates. some with similar advantages for irrigation were assessed at the lower rates charged for high lands, and some on the higher levels were assessed similar to lands of superior quality. The existing rates were therefore not uniform or dependant on the different classes of soil. All these numerous rates did not apply to all the villages. the number for *saradh* ranged from one to nine, in the majority of villages there being only five. Some of these rates were applicable to one village and some to another. The average outturn of first class *saradh* is 30 maunds, of second class 20 maunds, and third class 15 maunds, that is, the outturn of the second class is two-thirds of the first, the third class is three-fourths of the second and half of the first class. If reasonable rates had been fixed in the same proportion, the rents of individual raiyats would have been equalised and there would have been no hardship. The question was whether the continuance of the existing unsystematic method was to be perpetuated and the rents levied in an uncertain and arbitrary manner, or a change was to be made and the rates fixed with reference to the quality and productive power of the land. It was deemed necessary that the rents should be equalised.

In the joint report submitted by the Director and myself we recommended the numerous rates to be replaced by a more accurate and intelligible system, and the adoption of three rates for paddy lands, one for *harfasal*, one for *bajefasal*, three for *toila*, one for orchard, and one for homesteads occupied by non-resident cultivators. We further recommended the following concessions in individual cases, namely—

- (i) The Pans, who are a semi-criminal tribe and are poor cultivators, to pay the lowest rate for each class.
- (ii) In certain backward aboriginal villages the Khond and Gonds and Mundaris, who are poor cultivators, to pay at the second class rate for first-class *saradh*.

- (iii) To reduce the rents of the Brahmins of Brahman Sasan villages by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as they are poor cultivators and perform priestly functions. To reduce the rents of the cultivators by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the villages in parganas Tainsi and Kandhra, which are subject to the depredations of wild animals.
- (iv) To charge half-rates to 150 Paiks who perform quasi-police duties and assist at the khedda.

Government sanctioned the above proposals, as well as the following rates:—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
Saradh	...	{ 1st class	...	...	2	5	6
		{ 2nd „	...	...	1	9	0
		{ 3rd „	...	...	1	2	9
Harfasal	...	...	...	...	1	9	0
Bajefasal	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
Toila	...	{ 1st class	...	...	0	6	3
		{ 2nd „	...	...	0	4	2
		{ 3rd „	...	...	0	2	1
Orchard	...	...	...	...	0	6	3
Homestead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Reduced to annas 12-6.

Free to resident raiyats,
non-resident raiyats
Rs. 1-9 per acre; non-
cultivators according to
profession as fixed by
the District Officer
annually.

The rate fixed for orchard is low to encourage tree-planting. The lands below the mango topo are not to be grown with crops. According to an old custom, in a year of drought or short paddy crop, the District Officer has the right to distribute the mangoes of these trees in the villages among the people, and the *phalbhogis* and persons in possession have no right to object or claim compensation except a share of the crop.

The enhancement was ordered to be taken in two instalments, viz., one-half of the difference for the first five years and two-thirds only of the difference from the sixth year till the end of the settlement, but it was to be understood that the amount of the calculated rent abated to avoid hardship or compensate the raiyats for improvements was re-imposable at the end of the settlement period.

It will be seen that the raiyats have been treated very liberally, and that by the above concessions Government forego a sum of Rs. 2,58,300 during the settlement period. The gross rental of the estate has risen from Rs. 1,05,745-10-6 to Rs. 1,18,612-0-8 for the first five years and Rs. 1,24,033-0-8 for the remaining term. The net Government demand, after deduction of collection charges of sarbarahkars, has increased from Rs. 86,087-11-4 to Rs. 99,332-12-11 for the first quinquennial period and Rs. 1,03,948-3-2 for the remaining portion, the total increase for the first five years being Rs. 13,245-1-7, or 15.38 per cent. of the former demand, and Rs. 17,861-7-10, or 20.75 per cent. for the remaining period.

The increase is due to—

- (i) extension of cultivation ;
- (ii) resumption of life tenures ;
- (iii) extension of irrigation ;
- (iv) change of land from *toila* to *bajefasal* or *saradh* ;
- (v) classification of soil ;
- (vi) correction of errors in assessment in respect of particular plots held at abnormally low rates.

In making the assessment the improvements effected by the raiyats have been taken into account. The percentage of increase is not high, considering that there has been a rise in prices and Government has spent Rs. 1,07,466 on irrigation works and improvement of communications in the estate since the previous settlement.

The rents are payable in three equal instalments on the 15th November, 15th January, and 15th March, the term of the settlement being for 15 years commencing from the 1st of April 1908.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULT.

19. The total amount realizable during fifteen years of the period of settlement would be—

Rs. 13,245 × 5 =	Rs. 66,225
„ 17,861 × 10 =	„ 1,78,610
Total	... Rs. 2,44,835

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,53,390-0-4, from which may be deducted the sum of Rs. 3,521 on account of receipts and refunds ; the balance, Rs. 1,49,869-0-4, was the actual cost of the settlement. The total area under survey and revision was 425,314·21 acres, the actual cost per acre being annas 5-7. The rental of the estate has now been established on a sound basis, which will be of advantage in the general administration and for future settlements.

CHAPTER VI.

ARRANGEMENT MADE FOR MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS AND PERMANENT SURVEY MARKS.

20. A portion of the Mutation Rules has been revised and additional establishment has been sanctioned for maintenance of records. Changes in tenancies made since the preparation of the records are being inquired into and entered.

The Kanungos who were deputed from the Mutation Department worked satisfactorily, specially the Head Kanungo, Kailash Chandra Tej.

The permanent survey marks are in the charge of Sarbarahkars and will be inspected annually by the Kanungos and Revising Officer.

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL.

21. There is a large population of a criminal tribe called Pans in Angul, for whose reclamation endeavour has been made to induce them to take to cultivation to a larger extent, for which purpose 1,372 acres of cultivable lands have been assigned them in the present settlement. They held previously 8,028 acres, which have been recorded in their names. They now hold 9,400 acres with 2,954 holdings, which have been lightly assessed, the lowest rates of each class being fixed, on account of which there has been a reduction of Rs. 2,815-13-10 annually, besides the decrease that has resulted under the progressive scale.

22. In his final report on the previous settlement, the Settlement Officer reported as follows :—

Disputes regarding the exterior boundary arose during the survey and settlement operations with Bamra, Rairakhol, Athmallik, Daspalla, and Hindol. The dispute with Hindol as regards the portion of the boundary has been settled, and that with Athmallik has been disposed of by the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, and submitted to Government for confirmation. There are now four cases pending disposal. All these have been enquired into and reported by the Settlement Officer and are now under the consideration of the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals."

According to the above, if there were disputes with five States and with two of which they were settled, three would have remained pending at the close of the settlement; but the Settlement Officer reported that four cases were pending, and which was evidently correct, as he omitted to add Narsingpur to the above list, as that State had claimed a tract belonging to and in the possession of Angul.

The above report was also inaccurate in other respects. The dispute with Hindol had not been settled. The line was demarcated by me with the help of a European surveyor, late of the Survey of India, who also laid down the line in the last section between Angul and Athmallik, as decided by the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, 16 years previously. The disputes with Bamra, Rairakhol, and Daspalla have been settled, but the boundary line between Angul and Narsingpur has yet to be laid and which will be done in the cold season. There is a dispute in regard to a small area with Talcher which is likely to be settled amicably, but the former will have to be demarcated by a professional surveyor.

23. The Settlement Officer has reported favourably on the conduct and work of his subordinates who were deputed for settlement work.

Staff.

24. The place has a bad reputation for unhealthiness, owing to which muharrirs and peons could not be obtained in large numbers, hence work was greatly retarded.

Conclusion.

Those employed suffered to a large extent from fever, including two of the Assistant Settlement Officers. There were seven deaths among the staff.

In the end of September the settlement establishment was abolished and the Settlement Officer retired on pension. From the beginning of October the whole of the remaining work devolved on me, and I had to complete it with the help of the mutation staff and establishment of the General Department, who had also their ordinary duties to perform. A Deputy Collector was sent me for a short time, but was transferred when I needed his services most. Before going away the Settlement Officer told me that six months' work remained to be done. I found that such was the case. I have been engaged in it incessantly and have only just been able to complete it.

As the settlement work has now been brought to a successful termination, I request that the orders of Government be obtained for its confirmation.

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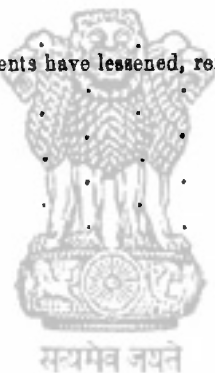
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SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S REPORT

ON THE

ANGUL SETTLEMENT, 1905-08.

PART I.

General description of the Estate and Statistical results.

1. *Boundaries and area.*—The estate is bounded on the north by the States of Rairakhol and Bamra; on the south by the States of Narsingpur, Daspalla and Boad, the Mahanadi being between Angul and Boad and part of Daspalla; on the east by Dhenkanal, Hindol and Talcher; and on the west by Athmallik.

Its area is 909·80 square miles, of which 240·66 square miles are reserved forest.

A map is annexed to show the exact position of the estate.

The table below gives in detail the area of each class of land :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND.	AS PER LAST SETTLEMENT. (AREA.)		AS PER PRESENT SETTLEMENT. (AREA.)		REMARKS.
	Acres.	Decimals.	Acres.	Decimals.	
Reserved forest (protected) ...	48,470	87	72,365	97	The increase is due to the addition of 22 chains of forest area.
Uncultivated jungle (chhota jungle) ...	59,756	51	49,601	51	Decrease is due to leasing out.
Barren lands ...	66,443	82	45,919	43	Decrease is due to clearance.
Barren waste ...	23,228	66	29,327	36	
Barren waste ...	18,454	97	11,572	98	
Barren waste ...	...	...	15	26	New markets started.
Land for sanitary purposes ...	435	49	...	...	Added to grave-yard, etc.
Grave ground ...	...	...	18	02	Newly reserved.
Grave yard and burial-ground ...	167	41	573	70	
...	24,337	47	31,331	68	Some hills came from reserve.
...	4,083	90	4,676	89	Increase is due to more lands taken up for roads.
...	1,071	43	...	...	Added to the area of tanks and adjoining fields.
...	3,781	81	9,112	55	
...	5,377	36	5,741	81	
Canals and reservoirs ...	4,627	73	4	52	
...	8	30	1,913	11	Orchard lands have been leased on some there are no trees.
...	2,411	99	231	12	Included with asthan (seat of idols).
Land occupied by public buildings ...	60	95	...	...
Land occupied by temples, mosques, ...	19	40	58	19	
Land's asthan (seat of idols) ...	...	...	901	88	
Free homestead land ...	918	11	948	13	Will be settled in future.
Barren waste (abandoned holdings) ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	263,656	18	264,314	11	
Reserved area ...	141,868	03	159,757	39	
Created as Angul Town (head-quarters).	...	...	1,242	71	
Untero Bahel villages of Jamunda Talgar.	2,944	49	2,944	49	
Total area of the Estate ...	408,468	70	428,258	70	Acres or 669 square miles exclusive of area 229 square miles.

2. *Physical features and kinds of soil.*—The estate is hilly and abounds with valuable forest. The reserved forest being on the south and west within which are some old villages; on the north and east the country is open. The lands are undulating, the lower portions being converted into paddy-fields and the uplands and portion at the foot of the hills being utilised for dry crops. The following are the kinds of soil:—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Loam. | 3. Clay. |
| 2. Clayey loam. | 4. Heavy clay. |

3. *Roads and communications.*—There are two principal roads which pass through the estate, viz., one from Cuttack to Angul and thence to Tikerpara where it meets the Cuttack-Sonepur road on the south bank of the Mahanadi, 47 miles of it being in Angul. The second road extends from Cuttack to Sambalpur *via* Athgar, Dhenkanal, Hindole, Angul, Athmallik and Rairakhol. The former is metalled as far as Purnagar—a distance of 70 miles. The portion that goes through Dhenkanal is not kept in proper order by that State, the rest is under Public Works Department. The following feeder roads exist in the estate and are maintained entirely from the Estates Improvement Fund. A comparison of the roads existing at the last and present settlements is given below:—

<i>Roads existing at previous settlement.</i>	<i>Constructed since last settlement.</i>
Dhokta to Hindole boundary ... 9 miles.	Angul-Bagdia road <i>via</i> Chhendi- 30 miles.
Purnagar (old Angul) to Talcher 20 „	pada.
border.	Angul to Burhampur <i>via</i> Sankh- 13 „
Purnagar to Jarasinga market ... 2½ „	pur.
	Angul to Ambpal road ... 4 „
	Khinda to Raigoda ... 3 „
	Angul to Chandrabahal <i>via</i> Jara- 5 „
	singa.
	Kumund to Turang <i>via</i> Rani- 3 „
	goda.
	Angul-Moidharpur to Hindol 13 „
	boundary.

The above are fair-weather roads, portions of which have been metalled and bridged. The two principal Public Works Department roads described above existed at the last settlement but have been considerably improved though a good deal yet remains to be done in the shape of bridges and culverts and raising of gradients in the hilly parts. The existing roads are not sufficient. For the good of the country more roads are required.

4. *Irrigation.*—There is no canal or large irrigation works, the old method of irrigation from dams and reservoirs is resorted to at time of drought. The total irrigated area is 14,475 acres, *i.e.*, 9,571 acres are irrigated from Government and 4,904 acres from private tanks, etc.

There are 1,593 Government dams or reservoirs and 1,118 private dams and dykes excavated by the people, but most of them being out of repair do not store sufficient water and dry up in a year of drought. Of the former, it appears from figures supplied by District office, that 38 have been repaired and 27 newly constructed during the currency of the settlement at a cost of Rs. 39,628.

Some years ago a large dam was thrown across the Bauli rivulet and was irrigating a large area of lands in villages of parganas Taras and Talmul, but being constructed by an amateur tahsildar, the whole of the water was not utilised. The bed has gradually silted up and the distributaries have become deep nallahs by constant rush of water. The water is now wasted, and instead of irrigating the fields goes back through the deep nallahs to the same rivulet lower down, thus widening the channels and doing great damage to the fields in its passage to the river. On recommendation of the District Officer for improvement of the dam and utilisation of the water to a larger extent, a survey of the lands was made by Public Works Department, and I understand estimates for the project have been submitted, but on account of the high cost, the matter has been kept in abeyance. I cannot too strongly urge the advisability of Government undertaking this work, and though the cost may be

high, the profit hereafter will not be small, considering the large area of crops that it will save and the amount that will be gradually obtained as water-rate.

Formerly the whole of the tract which receives water from this bundh was covered with jungle and was lying uncultivated ; but when the bundh was constructed, new villages were established and the old waste lands were turned into arable lands. But the people fear that if something is not soon done, their villages will relapse from a state of prosperity to their former condition, as the lands are high, and unless they are irrigated, the crops will suffer annually.

5. *Rainfall*.—The following table will show, year by year, the rainfall of the estate supplied from Deputy Commissioner's office:—

YEAR.	Rainfall.	Outturn of winter rice.	Outturn of <i>bhadoi</i> .
1893-94	46.48	8 annas.	12 annas.
1894-95	53.40	16 "	16 "
1895-96	49.37	12 "	16 "
1896-97	58.58	8 "	10 "
1897-98	45.99	16 "	16 "
1898-99	40.81	12 "	16 "
1899-1900	35.52	7 "	10 "
1900-01	51.18	14 "	14 "
1901-02	29.97	8 "	8 "
1902-03	42.87	100 per cent.	70 per cent.
1903-04	55.10	75 "	97 "
1904-05	45.51	75 "	74 "
1905-06	44.00	64 "	73 "
1906-07	45.95	80 "	93 "

From the above statement it appears that the rainfall of last 15 year is not below average except in the years 1901 and 1902; but judging from the outturn of food-grains in the years 1893, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1901 and 1902, the rainfall seems not to have been regular in times of need, and hence was deficient.

6. *Climate*.—The climate of the estate is notoriously unhealthy and particularly so in the southern and western parts.

7. *Towns and markets*.—There were two markets at the time of last settlement, viz., Jarasinga and Sankhpur. The former has been removed to head-quarters and is flourishing. Besides these three new markets have been opened in different parts of the estate, viz., Bagdia in pargana Uperbis, Tukuda in pargana Tindes and Maidharpur in pargana Talmul.

There is no place in the estate which can properly be called a town. Old Angul was nothing more than a village: a few shops which existed there removed to the new head-quarters at Hooloorsinga (New Angul). The removal of the head-quarters from Old Angul was considered necessary on account of the extreme unhealthiness of the place. A few Marwaries and others have opened shops. The former are the only traders who supply all the country and foreign-made goods, cloths, spices, etc., required for local consumption and sell them at abnormally high prices. The place being extremely dear and living very expensive, the present Deputy Commissioner is taking a good deal of interest in the improvement of the bazar and is inducing other traders to come here and open shops by the offer of building materials at favourable rates.

8. *Population and caste distribution*.—The total population of the estate according to the census of 1901 is 127,697, to which 14,395 may be added if the rate of increase be taken at 10 per cent. since the last census. The total would come to 142,092. The inhabitants are chiefly *chasas* and aboriginal races, such as Kondhs, Gonds, Khairas, Taunlas, Pans and Hadees. In comparison with the above races the Brahmans, Khettriyas, Sudras and other high caste people are few.

9. *Particulars of cultivated land.*—The lands are of the following kinds:—

- (i) Rice lands.
- (ii) *Harfasal* in which brinjal, beans and other vegetables are grown all the year round.
- (iii) *Bajefasal* lands in which mustard, tobacco, gram, etc., are grown; the soil being good lies near homesteads.
- (iv) *Toila* or high lands which are used for various kinds of miscellaneous crops.

A detail of the cultivated lands with the area of each class is given in statement A.

10. *Proprietary right and classification of tenants.*—Angul being a Khas Mahal, Government is the proprietor. The tenants are cultivators. The following is a statement which shows the classification of tenants and the area held by them.

Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the Khatians from the commencement of settlement to close of year under report.

CLASS OF CULTIVATOR.	KHATIAN ABSTRACT.									
	Number of khatians.	Aggregate area held by each class on money rent.	Aggregate area held by each class on produce rent.	Aggregate area held by each class without rent.	Total aggregate area held by each class.	Total cultivated area held by each class.	Average area per holding in each class.	Average cultivated area per holding in each class.	Average cash rent.	Average rent per acre on cash-paying area.
1. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	2	20.44	...	0.04	20.43	20.44	10.24	10.22	Rs. A. P. 0 12 6	Rs. A. P. 0 1 3
2. Settled raiyats	30,115	156,357.20	...	901.88	157,259.08	156,357.20	5.23	5.19	4 9 0	0 14 0
3. Occupancy raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Non-occupancy raiyats	4	1.00	...	...	1.00	1.00	0.25	0.25	12 8 0	50 0 0
5. Chaukidar jagirs	486	1,932.29	...	...	1,932.29	1,932.29	3.97	3.97	4 7 10	1 2 1
6. Rent-free holders.	A. Service-tenures.	308	...	...	807.88	807.88	2.62	2.62	...	...
	B. Others	365	...	...	638.54	638.54	1.75	1.75	...	...
	C. Two debotter villages.	2	...	...	2,944.49	2,944.49	...	...	...	...
7. Un-occupied lands	877	{	...	...	262,106.96	262,106.96	...	...	...	...
8. Held by Government			...	...	1,305.27	1,305.27	...	...	...	...
9. Land created as Angul town.			...	...	...	1,242.71	...	...	...	...
Total	32,169	158,310.93	...	...	268,767.11	428,358.70	...	...	...	...
Under raiyats	2,953	2,191.55	...	...	...	2,191.55	2,191.55	0.74	0.74	...

11. *Transferability of raiyati holdings.*—Tenants have no right to transfer their holdings without sanction of the District officer. No *salamis* are paid on settlement and transfer. There are no *abwabs* in existence.

In order to check the passage of lands from the hands of agriculturists to traders and money-lenders, Government in No. 1181P.-D., dated the 19th September 1902, ordered that mutation on account of alienation by sale or gift shall not be made, unless the applicant can produce a copy of the

Deputy Commissioner's order sanctioning the transfer. Should any raiyat transfer or mortgage his holding in contravention of this rule, the Deputy Commissioner is at liberty to evict him or the person to whom a holding has been transferred and to resume the holding and settle it with another tenant (if possible of the same race). During the course of the present settlement it was found out that in contravention of Government orders 510 unauthorised transfers affecting an area of 677 acres had been made from which according to the rules both the transferors and transferees were evicted and the lands were either made *jagirs* or settled with Pans and other raiyats.

12. *General condition of people.*—The majority of the population are agriculturists. The number of substantial and rich cultivators possessing above 20 acres of land is small, *i.e.*, 7 per cent. They have the best lands of all classes and better facility for irrigation from tanks and reservoirs of their own and also from those belonging to Government. They even in bad years reap average crops which they either store or sell at high rates.

Next to them are those cultivators who hold 10 to 20 acres of land (nearly 15 per cent). They live fairly on the produce and have nothing to give and take. Of the remainder about 20 per cent. live fairly for nine months on their produce and for the remaining period by loan.

About 30 per cent live for six months on the produce of their lands and supplement their wants by loans and labour.

The remaining 28 per cent. of the agriculturists are semi-labourers and supplement their wants partly by labour and partly by fruits and junglo products to which they are accustomed.

There are 30,000 holdings. The average area under each holding is $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres of *saradh* and $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres of *toila*, but this does not give any idea of the actual area in each cultivator's possession, as many cultivators hold land in different villages or have had part of their lands measured in the names of their sons or relatives to prevent future disputes, though they still continue to be a joint family.

Besides the agriculturists there are landless labourers; nearly one-fourth of the population, who are divided into two classes, *viz.*, farm and day labourers. The number of the former is small. They are maintained by the agriculturists and are paid in grain. The day-labourers solely depend on their wages which are paid in grain while employed by the agriculturists, and in cash while employed on Government and other works. These day-labourers get sufficient food during the field and harvesting season, *i. e.*, for nearly six months; for the remaining portion of the year they supplement their wants with mango, *mahua*, palm and other fruits, roots and jungle produce.

Such is the case in ordinary years; but in years of drought or loss of crop the people suffer much and are disorganised.

It is necessary here to discuss whether the produce of the country is sufficient to feed the whole population. The whole population of the estate excluding foreigners, is roughly 140,200. There are 72,351 acres of *saradh* as detailed in the margin and 80,371 acres of miscellaneous crop lands.

According to experiment made by crop-cutting from time to time, it shows that the average produce of third class *saradh* land is 10 maunds, of second class double the same, *i.e.*, 20 maunds, and of first class triple of third class, *i.e.*, 30 maunds. Thus the total produce of *saradh* lands comes to—

$22,865 \times 30 = 685,950$ maunds in standard weight.

$23,433 \times 20 = 468,660$ " "

$26,053 \times 10 = 260,530$ " "

1,415,140 maunds of paddy

The produce of miscellaneous crops at the rate of 5 maunds per acre is 401,855 maunds. Consumption per head per annum can fairly be estimated at one *bharan*

of paddy which is equal to 10 maunds in standard weight and that of miscellaneous crops 2 maunds and 10 seers; the total consumption comes to $140,200 \times 10 = 1,402,000$ maunds and that of miscellaneous crops $140,200 \times 2\frac{1}{4} = 315,425$ maunds. Thus the total produce of the country in ordinary years not only supplies the required consumption but leaves a surplus of 13,140 maunds of paddy and 86,430 maunds of miscellaneous crops.

Angul is noted for its production of *rabi* and oil-seeds. These articles are annually exported in very large quantities. The people so long as they can scrupulously help it abstain from selling rice and pay their rents and supply themselves with other domestic wants by the sale of their oilseeds and other winter crops.

Population is increasing, but not the cultivated area in proportion, owing to the introduction of forest conservancy. Thus substantial holdings owing to division among family members have been reduced to smaller ones. All the good lands near village sites have been brought under cultivation. To meet the future demand of the people, I think some leniency may be shown towards them by allowing them to reclaim such jungle areas as are free from valuable trees and covered only with scrub jungle. It is true that hitherto they have not made much effort to reclaim new lands which is either due to want of means or their anxiety to save the crops in their old lands from loss in years of untimely or insufficient rainfall.

As stated above, in years of drought or loss of crop the people suffer much, but often the loss would not be so great if the people were not so lazy. They make no effort to improve their lands or to sow new descriptions of crops or to provide reservoirs for irrigation but look to Government to excavate tanks and bundhs for irrigation. The district officials and the agricultural association will be able to induce agriculturists who have the means to improve their lands and provide for irrigation, but where the people are not able to provide for irrigation of their own lands, it is desirable that Government should do so to a larger extent. Government is the landlord and for its own interest as well as for that of the people, it is desirable to devise some means by which the people can save themselves from utter destitution. The configuration of the country is such that reservoirs for storing rain and spring water can be easily constructed throughout the estate, so that nearly the whole of the cultivated area may be irrigated and the crops saved when there is a failure or shortage of rain and the agriculturists may be enabled to grow varieties of crops on different levels and ensure against the failure of the principal crops. The amount allotted out of the twelve per cent. grant for improvements (from figures supplied by District office) is Rs. 1,07,486, out of which only Rs. 39,628 have been spent on agricultural improvements, i.e., in repairing 38 old tanks and excavating 27 new ones within 15 years.

The sum spent in agricultural improvements is very small; unless a substantial grant is made towards this object the crops will suffer periodically. If more allotments are made, they will not only save the people but will also be remunerative to Government.

13. *System of agriculture.*—Agricultural operations begin in April and May, when lands are prepared for the autumn crops and winter rice. The lands are ploughed two or three times, and if there is sufficient rain, they are sown with Indian corn, different kinds of millets, early cotton and early rice. *Harar* or lentil is sown at the same time and reaped in the cold weather. These are all sown broadcast except the millet called *mandia*, which is transplanted. The sowing of the *saradh* or winter rice commences from the end of May and goes on till the end of June, and when the seedlings are about 6 inches in height, they are transplanted on lands previously puddled. Another method is that the seed is sown broadcast and when the seedlings are about 6 inches high and the land is full of water, it is ploughed; where the plants are too close together they are removed and planted evenly all over the field. The third method is by scattering seeds on puddled land; when the plants are sufficiently high, the land is ploughed in the same way as above. This method is only employed when there is no more time either for sowing on dry land or for transplanting. The difference between the second and the third methods is that in the former the seeds are sown on dry land and in the latter on puddled land. There are some soils that are only suited for transplanting.

The cultivators do not take much trouble in preparing their lands and their methods in regard to the sowing of certain crops are not the best. They do not care to introduce new kinds of crops on account of prejudice, but since an association has been established and a demonstration farm has been started, their old prejudices are gradually diminishing. They are taking new seeds for sowing and following the instructions given them.

14. *Principal products.*—The following are the principal crops grown in the estate:—Rice, *mooga*, *brihi*, *arhar*, *kulthi*, *chana*, gram, *mandia*, *suani*, *jura*, *maka*, castor, *til*, mustard, tobacco, sugarcane and cotton. Wheat is also grown in some parts, but not on a large area.

The people have been lately taught to grow with success potato and English vegetables from seeds supplied by the Government farm.

15. *Trades and manufactures.*—Before the last settlement when there was no facility of communication, the traders of the Mogulbandi brought on pack-bullocks salt, cocoanut, cloth, condiments, gold and silver and bartered them for oilseeds, pulses and cotton. This system has not entirely ceased but has become comparatively less, as carts are now able to come owing to the improvement of Cuttack-Angul road *via* Dhenkanal and the Cuttack-Sambalpur road *via* Athgar and Hindole. The raiyats of Angul also to some extent take their produce to Cuttack for sale.

The exports are now greater than the imports. Practically there is no manufacture of articles worth mentioning. There are some iron-smelters called Lohoras who manufacture iron and prepare plough implements, spades, *tungius* (axes), crowbars, ploughshares, *katoories*, and some rough carpentry tools for the use of the peasantry.

16. *Village customs and village officials.*—Almost every village has its Bhagbatghar where sacred books are kept and read every night and a Kothghar where strangers or Government servants put up when on duty. For the maintenance of the former the villagers contribute in proportion to their rental. If any stranger or acquaintance puts up in the latter, he is entertained by his friends or the whole village. Payments received from Government servants are put into a fund which is spent on some social or religious ceremony at the end of the year.

The headman of the village is the sarbarakar who collects rents and supplies all information required by the local authorities and is responsible for the good management of the village and performance of certain police duties. Every village has a chaukidar and in bigger and older villages there are also barbers, washermen, blacksmiths and sweepers who are remunerated by land granted by Government as *jaigir*.

PART II.

Fiscal History.

17. *A brief account of previous settlements and their effects.*—The estate of Angul was one of the Tributary States of Orissa and was confiscated in the year 1847 on account of certain crimes in which the chief was concerned and his high handed behaviour and rebellion.

At first a summary settlement was made in the year 1848 according to papers found in the Raja's *sarishta*. A regular settlement was made in the following year by Babu Ramprosad Roy, Deputy Collector, for five years at a *jama* of Rs. 21,465-2-1. In 1855 re-settlement was made by Babu Brahmananda Das, Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, for a period of 12 years at a *jama* of Rs. 36,898-2-4; but the term was extended for a further period of 20 years owing to the great famine of Orissa. Again owing to occurrence of five bad seasons in succession creating severe scarcity in 1889, it was extended to 1892. The operations of the last settlement commenced in 1887 and ended in 1891. The survey was made by a professional party and the demarcation of villages was entrusted to Babu Bisessar Banerjee, Deputy Collector. Mr. Finucane, the then Director of Land Records, Bengal, visited Angul and found the demarcation work too expensive and suggested to Government to get the work done by local sarbarahkars. Babu Bisessar Banerjee was

transferred, and I took charge of the work in addition to my own duties as Tahsildar. Mr. A. K. Roy came for a short time to work conjointly with me, but went to the Central Provinces to learn survey and fell ill and did not return. The entire work devolved upon me, and I completed it with the assistance of Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Chhakulal Sarkar.

The *jama* rose from Rs. 46,029-14-0 to Rs. 86,087-11-4, the increase being principally due to extension of cultivation of new lands within a period of 37 years.

18. *An account of the working of the settlement about to expire.*—The term of the last settlement expired in 1907 which necessitated the revision of survey and settlement. The work was again entrusted to me and I have now completed it.

19. *Coercive processes which have been found necessary for the collection of the land revenue.*—The issue of comparatively few processes was found necessary as the rents were not high, and when they were issued, it was on account of the negligence of the sarbarahkars, some of whom were non-residents and had not much influence over their tenants.

PART III.

An account of the survey and settlement operations.

20. *Notification.*—As the term of the last settlement was about to expire and there was necessity for re-survey and settlement, Government sanctioned the same in Notification No. 629 P.D., dated the 30th June 1905. The revision of survey was made under the Survey Act V (B.C.) of 1875 and the settlement under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879. The rules for conduct of the same were drawn up by the Deputy Commissioner and sanctioned by Government and the work has been done in a uniform manner.

21. *Khanapuri.*—In the former settlement regular survey was made by surveyors of the Survey Department. In the present settlement it has been revised only where actual changes in the plots have taken place.

The amins were given skeleton maps prepared from the last settlement maps with instructions to make corrections when needed, entering the new numbers of the *khassas* in them, the old number also being entered in the *khassas*. The detailed instructions and the procedure followed are given in the *Khanapuri* rules.

22. *Attestation.*—After *khanapuri*, *khathans* were prepared at head-quarters and notices giving at least one week's time, were issued in each village informing the parties the date and place fixed for attestation. On the given date, the particulars noted in *khathian* columns 1 to 12, were explained to them plot by plot. All mistakes found or objections raised were corrected and disposed of, after which another notice was published in the village, informing the parties that the records were open for their inspection at a given place for one month from the date of publication, and those who wished to see them and file objections, might do so, as after the expiry of the period mentioned no further objection would be heard and the attestation would be considered final.

Two hundred and thirteen objections filed on publication of the above notices were heard as miscellaneous cases and disposed of.

23. *Janah.*—A comparison of records was next made to see whether all the orders passed during *khanapuri*, attestation, etc., had been properly carried out in the records; where omissions or mistakes were found, they were rectified.

24. *Area extraction, etc.*—Areas of all plots altered since the last settlement were extracted and checked at head-quarters. The vandyke copies received from the Bengal Drawing Office were also corrected and from them traces were made which have been sent to the Survey Office for printing.

25. *Boundary pillars.*—The exterior boundary pillars between the surrounding States were looked after by the District office. The Settlement Department had only to check the position of the interior boundary pillars and erect good stone triangular pillars in place of the masonry square pillars made on the ground level during last settlement. Registers of these according to Appendix 'I' of the Survey and Settlement Manual have been prepared.

26. *Survey of belt of 22 chains forests.*—The Forest Department gave up a belt of forest, 22 chains in width, from the reserved area which was surveyed and included in the boundary of 68 villages. This work was done by surveyors under the supervision of an Assistant Settlement Officer.

27. *Assessment.*—As stated in Part IV, paragraphs 4 and 5, the rates and concessions sanctioned by Government were adopted and the rent of each holding was calculated at head-quarters; after which a notice was served in the village calling the parties to hear their new rent. On a fixed date the rental columns of the *khatians*, i.e., columns 13 to 17, were explained to them in the presence of an officer. When the *bujharat* of rent in the above manner was completed, a notice, giving one month's time for inspection of records at head-quarters and for filing objection, if any, regarding rents, was served in the village. Within the period 154 objections received in regard to rents were heard and disposed of.

28. *Copying of Records.*—The following copies have been made for distribution and deposit in the district record-room:—

Khatian	...	...	3 copies.
One for Mutation office (subsequently taken as District office copy and the original taken for Mutation office).			
One for sarbarahkar.			
One for raiyat.			
Index khasra	...	...	2 copies.
One for Mutation office.			
One for sarbarahkar.			

The original khasras are to be kept in the District office.

Torij or rent-roll	...	...	2 copies.
One for District office.			
One for sarbarahkar.			

Besides these crop statements and registers of rent-free, quit-rent and service *jaijir* lands are prepared for deposit in the district record-room and twenty copies of the village trace are to be reproduced for use in the District office, distribution among the sarbarahkars and for sale.

PART IV.

Comparison of the condition of the tract as regards rental before and after survey.

29. *Previous rates of rent.*—According to Babu Brahmananda Das⁺ settlement 28 rates were fixed for *saradh* varying from Rs. 4-11-0 to Re. 0-4-2, *toila*, 7 rates varying from Re. 0-12-6 to Re. 0-2-1, culturable waste, 12 rates varying from Re. 1-12-2 to Re. 0-2-1, 23 rates for homestead lands from Rs. 84-6 to Re. 0-12-6, 16 rates for *bajefasal* from Rs. 12-8 to Re. 0-4-2 and 9 rates for sugarcane varying from Rs. 6-4 to Re. 0-14-7.

30. *Their arbitrary nature.*—It is not understood nor is there anything on record to show why so many multifarious rates were fixed when there were only three classes of *saradh* lands, one kind of *bajefasal* or *harfasal* and three kinds of *toila* lands. Again it is seen that the rates of one village vary with another, although there is no difference of soil or other sound reason for fixing so many rates. In many cases they appear to be quite arbitrary. Mr. Kerr, in paragraph 2 of his No. 178S., dated the 12th January 1907, remarked that he could not believe that any Settlement Officer could have pretended that he was capable of valuing in such detail as to justify the imposition of rates differing from one another by a few pias only.

In the last settlement of 1892 an attempt was made to simplify the rates, but Government did not think it convenient to alter them as the increase of revenue obtained from extension of cultivation was very large and therefore the rates of the previous settlement of 1855 were left intact.

31. *New classification.*—From the very beginning of the present settlement, we kept in view the simplification of rates and adoption of classification

generally understood by the people, *i.e.*, three classes of *saradh*, *awal*, *doyem* and *soyem* or first, second and third classes, one kind of *bajefasal* and one of *harfasal* and three kinds of *toila*. On *bajefasal* tobacco, mustard and other rich crops grow and on *harfasal* vegetables are grown all the year round. In *toila* all descriptions of miscellaneous crops are grown, such as *aus* paddy, *bajara*, *mandia*, *suan*, *jura*, *mooga*, *brihi*, *kulthi*, etc. The lands were classified and the records framed accordingly.

32. *New rates of rent.*—Mr. Kerr visited Angul in December 1906 when the question of assessment was fully discussed and a joint-note was drawn up by him and the Deputy Commissioner, Angul, suggesting the following rates for assessment, viz:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Saradh	{ 1st class at	...	2	5	6
	{ 2nd class at	...	1	9	0
	{ 3rd class at	...	1	2	9
Harfasal at	...	...	1	9	0
Bajefasal at	...	...	0	12	6
Total	{ 1st class at ...	...	0	6	3
	{ 2nd class at...	...	0	4	2
	{ 3rd class at...	...	0	2	1
Orchard	...	...	0	6	3

The homesteads of resident raiyats were to be free, those of non-resident raiyats were to be assessed at Re. 1-9 per acre, and those of non-cultivators according to profession as fixed by the Deputy Commissioner annually. To avoid hardship it was proposed not to take an enhancement of more than 100 per cent., and even that was to be taken gradually, *i.e.*, 50 per cent., for first five years, 75 per cent., for second five years, and 100 per cent., for third five years.

Besides the above the following special concessions were also recommended:—

- (i) To assess lands of Pan raiyats at the lowest rate of each class.
- (ii) To treat the first class *saradh* as second class of backward aboriginal villages inhabited by Gonds, Khonds, Mundaries, etc.
- (iii) To grant 12½ per cent. concession to Brahmans of Sasan villages.
- (iv) To assess the lands of paiks at half rates.
- (v) To grant 12½ per cent. concession in villages subject to the depredation of wild animals. सत्यमेव जयते

An increase between 25 and 30 per cent. was anticipated.

The joint-note containing the above proposals was submitted by the Director of Land Records, to the Commissioner with his No. 178S., dated the 12th January 1907.

The Commissioner, Mr. R. T. Greer, in his No. 205P., dated the 5th February 1907, submitted the proposals made in the joint-note for the approval of Government, but recommended an enhancement limit of 50 instead of 100 per cent. On receipt of the Commissioner's letter Government in their No. 1620P., dated the 5th March 1907, sanctioned the proposed rates but wanted figures to know the effect on Government revenue of fixing a 50 per cent., instead of 100 per cent., enhancement limit.

To supply the information required by Government, the rent of each individual raiyat had to be calculated, and the figures could not be got ready till November 1907. With my No. 207, dated the 15th November 1907, I submitted a statement showing the figures required by Government according to which by a 50 per cent. enhancement limit Government had to lose Rs. 19,568 and by 100 per cent. Rs. 11,105, including Rs. 3,793, being the amount of concessions granted to Brahmans, Pans, Gonds, etc.

The Director of Land Records, Mr. H. McPherson in his No. 3429, dated the 30th November 1907, set forth two important reasons, for modifying the proposals.

- (i) The produce of third class *saradh* land, as compared with first and second class, is not sufficient to justify the proposed rate.
- (ii) The fixing of an arbitrary enhancement limit does not work fairly.

He suggested that the third class *saradh* rate be reduced to annas 12-6 per acre, and that half of the difference between existing and calculated rents be taken for the first five years and two-thirds of the difference for the last ten years of the settlement, the balance being remitted for the period of settlement.

Government in their No. 289P., dated the 22nd January 1908, accepted these modifications of the original proposals, noting that the amount of the calculated rent now abated to avoid hardship or to compensate the raiyats for improvements is re-imposable at the close of the period of settlement.

33. *Rent concessions.*—On account of the liberal concessions granted by Government, the following amount has to be given up during the next 15 years, *i.e.*, the term of present settlement :—

					Rs.
1.	By enhancement limit ...	...	...	...	12,434
2.	To Brahmans ...	...	...	...	470
3.	To Pans ...	...	...	...	2,816
4.	For depredation of wild animals ...	...	...	...	677
5.	To aboriginal tribes ...	...	...	...	108
6.	To Paiks ...	...	...	...	729
Total ...					17,234

Besides the above, 1,100 acres of the last settlement assessed area, the rent of which was Rs. 537-8 (including 108 acres kept for future settlement with Pans) have been left unassessed, as they are taken for public purposes, such as roads, tanks, schools and present Angul town, etc. The annual assessment of town lands will be made by the Deputy Commissioner as proposed in the joint-note of the Director and the Deputy Commissioner.

34. *New assessment.*—By calculating the rent as above, the assessment comes to Rs. 1,24,033-0-8, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 14,537-6-2 over the former settlement rent, plus Rs. 3,750 for new cultivation since last settlement.

From this sum of Rs. 1,24,033-0-8 sarbarahkar's allowances Rs. 2,083-13-6 will be deducted.

35. It is not necessary to mention here that by applying uniform rates throughout the estate, the rents of some villages, where high rates prevailed, have been reduced, while those of other villages, where low rates prevailed, have been increased, but they have been safeguarded by the enhancement limit.

36. *Appendices I and II.*—Show the lands assessed at different rates in the previous settlement, the rates now applied and their result, and the rents of holdings reduced, enhanced and remaining nearly the same as before, respectively. The increase of assets is due partly to conversion of *toila* to *saradh* and partly to classification of lands according to their present condition.

37. *Parganawar distribution of villages.*—The estate consists of 632 village as detailed below :—

Number of pargana.	NAME OF PARGANA.	Number of villages at previous settlement.	Number of villages at present settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Purnagar ...	23	24	1	...
2	Gandibedh ...	46	46	...	...
3	Tindes ...	41	44	3	...
4	Uperbis ...	139	142	3	...
5	Khambakalinga ...	68	67	...	1
6	Panchgar ...	43	43	...	...
7	Talmul ...	85	85	...	...
8	Taras ...	96	95	...	1
9	Tainsi ...	30	30	...	...
10	Tikerpara ...	57	56	...	1

There has been an increase of one village in Purnagar, three in Tindes and three in Uperbis and a decrease of one village in Taras one in Khambakulong and one in Tikerpara.

Of the former Champatimunda, which was a part of Ragadiapara, has been separated and formed into an independent village as it is a Pan settlement. The villages in pargana Tindes, viz., Bakala and Pitachery, have been taken from the reserved forest and the village Tentoloi has been added to the estate from Athmallik by the settlement of a boundary dispute. Of the three in pargana Uperbis, the village Sudhagolasar has been taken from the reserved forest and the village Bagdia, being very large has been divided into three villages, viz., Bagdia, Similipal and Sapuinali.

One of the Angul villages was given up to Hindole in a boundary dispute case decided by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals and the village Tarava in Tikerpara was made over for Reserved forest.

Of the total 632 villages in the estate, 441 are inhabited and the remaining are uninhabited. Of the latter, 10 villages are purely jungle without any cultivated area.

38. *Service Jaigirs*.—The following statement gives the details of rent-free service *jaigirs* :—

Description of holders.	Number of holdings at previous settlement.	Area.	Number of holdings at present settlement.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.
Paiks ...	10	139.10	10	139.02
Chaukidars ...	242	1,113.74	...	...
Washermen ...	108	106.97	112	129.79
Barbers ...	74	71.78	76	82.38
Blacksmith ...	41	34.17	43	44.87
Shoe-makers ...	...	...	2	10.33
Tailors ...	...	...	1	4.92
Lalbundh ...	...	...	1	4.23
Thatary (brass-metal maker).	...	...	1	4.49
Kalaigar ...	...	...	1	5.34
Goldsmith ...	...	...	1	4.80
Carpenters ...	...	...	2	10.57
Mehter ...	1	0.22	1	0.22
Public crier ...	1	1.29	...	...
Pan sardars ...	11	291.53	11	349.28
Tin repairer ...	...	...	1	1.17

Of the above jaigirdars, two washermen, two barbers, two blacksmiths, two shoe-makers, one lalbundh, one thatary (brass-metal maker), one kalaigar, one goldsmith two carpenters have been added and allowed 87.7 acres of lands as *jaigir* out of *fauti* or *ferrari* and un-authorized transfer lands with the sanction of the Commissioner. These men have been allowed to settle in the new station of Angul, as for want of them great inconvenience was felt by the residents.

In the former settlement there were 242 *chaukidars*, and *jaigirs* granted to them were 1,113·74 acres. In the present settlement the number has risen to 388 and the area kept for *jaigir* is 1,926·55 acres. The *jaigirs* have been assessed at Rs. 2,176·11, which will be paid by the villagers.

39. *Invalid Pension Jaigirs*.—Invalid pension *jaigirs* of 179·99 acres were granted to four *Sibundy paiks* who belonged to an old militia raised by Government many years ago, for good services rendered, on condition that they would enjoy them rent-free during their life-time and afterwards the lands would be settled with their successors on half-rent. The present holders are their successors. They, according to the condition, enjoy these lands at half of the assessed rent at each settlement.

40. *Jaigirs settled at half-rates for natural life of Jaigirdars*.—There were 21 *jaigirdars* at the last settlement (*vide* paragraph 30 of the last Settlement Report), all of whom have died and their *jaigirs* have been assessed at full-rates with their heirs and successors.

41. *Rent-free Lakhraj*.—The following different kinds of *lakhraj* tenures existed in Angul:—

- (i) *Debotter*.
- (ii) *Brahmotter*.
- (iii) *Khairat*.
- (iv) *Pirotter*.
- (v) *Dattanugraha*.

(i) *Debotter*.—The last settlement area was 3,506·31 acres, including the two wholly rent-free villages of Talgar and Jamunda belonging to Jagannath temple in Angul and at Puri with an area of 2,914·49 acres. The present settlement area is 3,501·83 acres, including the area of the above two villages (which have not been brought under the present settlement as the proprietors did not apply), *i.e.*, less by 4·34 acres. The cause of decrease is that in two cases with an area of 1·76 acres, resumptions have been made and the rest have been taken for public roads, forest bungalow compound, etc.

(ii) *Brahmotter*.—7·29 acres of land were confirmed in perpetuity as rent-free *brahmotter*, and at the present settlement the grant has been left as it was. At the last settlement 74·76 acres of lands were confirmed as rent-free *brahmotter* during the life-time of the *lakhraj*dars. Of these at the death of the holders 1·58 acres were resumed, and there is now only one *brahmotterdar* who holds an area of 73·18 acres.

(iii) *Khairat*.—0·20 acre left as rent-free *khairat* at last settlement has since been assessed on the death of the original holder.

(iv) *Pirotter*.—Only 0·04 acre of land granted as rent-free for the site of a tomb has been left un-assessed.

(v) *Dattanugraha*.—0·69 acre is confirmed in perpetuity as rent-free has been left un-assessed at the present settlement.

Tanki Brahmotter.—At the last settlement 205·13 acres were left as *tanki brahmotter* assessed at a nominal rent during the lifetime of the holders. Of these 172·17 acres have been resumed during the currency of the settlement and 20·48 acres still remain as the holders are alive.

42. *Nisfi lakhraj lands held at half-rates*.—The following kinds of *lakhraj* were settled at half-rates during the last settlement:—

- (i) *Debotter*.
- (ii) *Brahmotter*.
- (iii) *Annachhatra*.

(i) *Debotter nisfi*.—171·75 acres of lands were settled at half-rates at the last settlement on condition that their proceeds be applied towards the maintenance of certain idols. The present area is 167·12 acres, *i.e.*, less by 4·63 acres which have been taken up for roads, etc.

(ii) *Nisfi Brahmotter*.—19·71 acres assessed at half-rates during the life-time of the three holders were resumed on their death and assessed at full rates.

(iii) *Annachhatra*.—10·90 acres of lands were settled at half rates on condition that their proceeds be applied for charitable purposes. As the condition is still observed, the lands have been left as they were.

43. *Details of rent-free, half-rate, and quit-rent tenures.*—The sub-joined statements show in detail all the lands confirmed as rent-free and settled at half rates at the last and present settlements :—

NATURE OF RENT-FREE TENURE.	LAND SETTLED AS RENT-FREE SO LONG AS PROCEEDS ARE APPLIED FOR MAINTENANCE OF IDOLS, ETC.		LAND SETTLED AS RENT-FREE DURING THE NATURAL LIFE OF LAKHRAJDAE.		LAND CONFIRMED AS RENT-FREE IN PERPETUITY.		TOTAL RENT-FREE AREA.	
	At previous settlement.	At present settlement.	At previous settlement.	At present settlement.	At previous settlement.	At present settlement.	At previous settlement.	At present settlement.
Debotter	3,506.31	(a)557.34	...	...	...	...	3,506.31	(a)557.34
Brahmotter ... ..	...	...	74.76	73.18	7.29	7.29	82.05	80.47
Pirotter ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Khairat ... ..	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.20	...
Dattanugraha ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
							3,589.29	638.54

(a) In the former settlement 2,944.49 acres of two entire villages were included, but the area has been deducted from the present settlement, as those villages have not been brought under settlement.

NATURE OF TENURE SETTLED AT HALF AND QUIT RATES.	LAND SETTLED AT HALF RATES SO LONG AS ITS PROCEEDS ARE APPLIED FOR MAINTENANCE OF IDOLS, ETC.		LAND SETTLED AT HALF RATES DURING LIFE OF HOLDER.		TANKI BRAHMOTTER AT QUIT RENT DURING LIFE OF HOLDER.		TOTAL.	
	At present settlement.	At present settlement.	At previous settlement.	At present settlement.	At previous settlement.	At present settlement.	At previous settlement.	At present settlement.
Debotter	171.75	167.12	...	...	...	...	171.75	167.12
Annachhatra	10.90	10.90	...	...	...	...	10.90	10.90
Brahmotter ... ..	...	...	19.71	...	...	...	19.71	...
Tanki brahmotter ... ..	...	...	...	...	205.13	20.48	205.13	20.48
							407.49	198.50

44. *Rent kists.*—At present four rent and revenue *kists* are in force in the estate, viz :—

Rent paid by raiyats.	Revenue paid by sarbarahkars.
1st September.	15th September.
1st November.	15th November.
1st January.	15th January.
1st March.	15th March.

The raiyats and sarbarahkars have to pay four annas of their rent and revenue at each *kist*. As in September no important crops are cut except *suau*, maize and *mandia* which the raiyats require for their own consumption and they are obliged to run into debts to borrow the amount of their rents for this *kist* at high rate of interest, I propose to reduce the *kists* to three, viz :—

Rent.	Revenue.
1st November 4 annas.	15th November 4 annas.
1st January 8 "	15th January 8 "
1st March 4 "	15th March 4 "

If this is allowed the raiyats will be able to pay their rents without difficulty, as in these months they cut the early rice, winter rice and miscellaneous crops.

PART V.

Cost of Settlement.

45. *Expenditure and Receipts.*—The total grants and expenditure for the survey and settlement of Angul year by year were as follows :—

YEAR.			Alotment.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
1904-05	...	...	7,275	5,323 0 0
1905-06	...	...	40,000	24,749 0 0
1906-07	...	...	40,800	38,319 0 0
1907-08	...	...	60,000	48,292 0 0
1908-09	...	...	39,000	36,707 0 4
		Total	1,87,075	1,53,390 0 4

Expenditure under the different heads of survey and settlement has been as follows :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
A. Survey—						
1. Traverse survey	...	...	...	Nil.		
2. Boundary pillars	...	...	...	4,011	12	8
3. Revision of field survey, record-writing and trace correction.				62,535	1	10
		Total	...	66,546	14	6
B. Settlement—						
1. Attestation	...	...	...	29,042	5	1
2. Settlement of fair rent	...	...	...	17,816	4	5
3. Case work	...	...	...	9,970	6	6
4. Publication	...	...	...	3,560	13	6
5. Copying	...	...	...	16,147	11	8
6. Terij-writing and compilation of statistics				10,305	8	8
		Total	...	86,843	1	10

The total receipts under different heads were as follows :—

					Rs.
Amin fees	...	...	...	...	322
Fines	...	...	...	...	490
Court-fees	...	...	...	...	592
Sale proceeds of furniture, etc.			...	...	966
Mathematical instruments by book transfer			...	...	671
Refunds	...	...	...	...	500
		Total	...	3,521	

Excluding the receipts, the expenditure comes to Rs. 1,49,869-0-4.

The estate consists of 632 villages, 32,159 holdings, 338,729 plots and 425,314.21 acres (excluding two entire bahel villages).

Thus the cost rate per acre=annas 5-7 and per holding=Rs. 4-10-10.

Considering the unhealthiness of the tract for which the work in all departments was much hampered by sickness and the re-calculation of rents made under orders of Government after calculation of those first proposed and provisionally sanctioned, I think the expenditure is not great.

PART VI.

Arrangements made or proposed for maintenance of records and permanent survey marks.

46. *Mutation work.*—As the Deputy Commissioner is now revising the "Mutation Rules," it is not necessary to suggest here anything regarding the procedure to be followed for maintenance of records; but I may note that Angul being a Government estate, there existed before settlement a staff consisting of:—

		Rs.
1 Head kanungo at Rs. 30 each	...	30
4 Kanungos at Rs. 25 each	...	100
2 Muharrirs at Rs. 20 each	...	40
5 Chain-men at Rs. 6 each	...	30
	Total	200

This staff worked under the Mutation officer. Since the commencement of the settlement the above staff has been deputed for settlement duty.

From my own knowledge of the work, I am convinced that the above establishment is quite inadequate, and if a proper establishment be sanctioned and the work systematically done, it would be a great help for the next settlement.

According to present settlement, the total number of plots of the estate is 338,912, say in round figures 340,000. Taking the average daily out-turn of each kanungo's work at 200 plots during the field season of six months (December to May), he can only check 36,000 plots. Thus the total number of kanungos required is 360,000 divided by 36,000 = 10.

I therefore propose the following establishment for mutation and maintenance of records:—

		Rs.
1 Head kanungo at Rs. 50	...	50
10 Kanungos at Rs. 30	...	300
11 Chain-men at Rs. 8	...	88
2 Muharrirs at Rs. 20	...	40
1 Benoh Muharrir for Mutation officer at Rs. 25	...	25
1 Duftry at Rs. 8	...	8
1 Orderly of Mutation officer at Rs. 7	...	7
	Total	518 monthly.

$518 \times 12 = \text{Rs. } 6,216$ annually.

If the work is done regularly just after the present settlement under the supervision of a whole-time officer who has a knowledge of settlement, and all corrections, without allowing arrears to accumulate, are made regularly in the records, I think, a small staff will be required during the next settlement to calculate rent and thus much labour and expenditure will be saved.

PART VII.

General.

47. *General administration.*—During the time of last settlement, Angul was a tahsil in charge of a Tahsildar. In the year 1888-89, owing to four successive bad seasons and failure of crops, there was a famine and severe distress among the people. Sir John Edgar, I. C. S., the then Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, visited the tract with Mr. Hopkins, the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, and in paragraph 9 of his No. 2744, dated the 19th August 1889, while dealing with the famine, remarked that instead of a mere Tahsildar an officer as Assistant to the Superintendent may be stationed at Angul, who will also supervise the management of neighbouring wards' estates.

Bengal Government, in their Resolution published at pages 1773 to 1780 of supplement to *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 25th September 1889, in paragraph 6, dealt with the administrative weakness of Angul. Accordingly in the year 1891, with the neighbouring Wards' Estates under joint supervision and the Khondmals as its subdivision, Angul was created a district, (*vide* Bengal Government's No. 30P.T., dated the 20th November 1891). Since then it is managed by a District Officer, who is also the Sessions Judge of the district and of some of the Feudatory States close by.

48. *Pans*.—A detailed report regarding the Pans has recently been submitted by the Deputy Commissioner. I have therefore succinctly dealt here with some important questions regarding them.

The Pans as a class are very lazy, apathetic to work, very fond of thieving and leading an easy life. If a Pan has got lands adjoining to that of a non-Pan, he sows his fields very scantily and at the time of reaping he stealthily reaps the crops of adjoining fields and if he is given cotton by them to spin and weave, he misappropriates it. As they thus cheat and rob their neighbours they are not patronised nor sympathised with by them. The more daring and skilful a Pan is in thieving, the greater is the admiration he commands in his community. It is even said that a Pan is looked upon with contempt in his society if he does not know thieving and no Pan will like to give him his daughter in marriage. Skilful robbers can easily espouse more than one wife. They even think that owing to the curse of God they are born as thieves. But it is a happy sign that such old traditions are gradually dying out.

They are as a class very intelligent and can do any kind of labour if they choose. By profession the Pans are weavers, semi-cultivators, day and farm labourers, but they are very idle and do not like to earn their livelihood by honest means and hard labour. They are so lazy that they do hardly half the work of an ordinary cooly in a day. In the jail it is seen that if trained and properly supervised they can weave good cloths, *durris*, bed-sheets, towels and make cane-chairs, etc.

In the year 1873 the question of improving the condition of Pans and of inducing them to prefer an honest life to thieving attracted the attention of Mr. Ravenshaw, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. He created 10 Pan sardars for the 10 parganas of the district with one head sardar and gave the former 30 acres each and the latter 50 acres of *jaigir* lands with a view that each Pan sardar within his jurisdiction should give instruction to Pans to take to cultivation, weaving and other fair means of livelihood. These sardars still hold their posts, but the end for which the posts were created could not be attained, as their influence over the Pans did not produce the desired effect.

At the time of the last settlement, Government ordered to establish a few purely Pan settlements and accordingly within three miles of Purnagar, the then head-quarters of Angul, five such settlements were established. Each of the Pans of those settlements was given 5 acres of land and Rs. 40 for plough-cattle, seeds, etc., besides which Government spent Rs. 2,288 on excavating tanks and bundhs to irrigate their fields. Continually for a year almost every day as Tahsildar I used to visit those villages and make the Pans clear jungle and reclaim lands. In my presence they laboured, but no sooner did I turn my back than they gave up working. With great difficulty I was able to reclaim a few acres of their lands through them. They were even so averse to hard labour, that bundhs excavated to irrigate their fields, had to be done with imported labourers.

After a short time the site of the head-quarters was changed from Purnagar to present Angul. When they found that owing to the distance of the place from their villages my visits became fewer and shorter, they relapsed into their former life of laziness, sold or exchanged the superior plough-bullocks supplied to them for inferior ones plus a little money, did not cultivate their fields regularly and thus either allowed the lands to lie fallow or be cultivated by non-Pans by taking loan of money or paddy from them. In the long run most of them absconded; other Pans were induced to settle in their place. They too in their turn followed the same example and in addition took taccavi loans which could not be realised. Another settlement made by Mr. Wyllie, the

late Deputy Commissioner, also shared the same fate. The attempt thus proved a total failure; the matter was reported to Government by the late Rai Nandakishore Das Bahadur in his No. 218, dated the 17th February 1894, and Government abandoned the scheme, (*vide* their No. 2P.D., dated the 3rd May 1894), and remitted the amount of Rs. 2,288 advanced to them.

According to the last census, the total Pan population of Angul is 19,983, equal to nearly half of the *chasa* class and 16 per cent. of the whole population. To this an addition of 10 per cent. since last census is not made, as nearly 10 per cent. have absconded owing to the scarcity of this year.

At present the total number of Pan holdings is 2,954 with an area of 9,399 acres including 1,371 acres given to them in the present settlement. Besides the above, 117 acres of lands have been kept apart for settlement with them at a future date.

The statement given below will show class by class the lands held by Pans with rent:—

Class of land.		Area.	Rent.		
		Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.
1st class saradh	...	678.39	1,589	14	9
2nd ditto	...	1,447.95	2,262	6	9
3rd ditto	...	2,424.52	1,894	2	11
Harfasal	...	155.23	242	8	9
Bajefasal	...	203.42	158	14	10
1st class toila	...	1,618.98	644	1	2
2nd ditto	...	1,560.92	406	7	2
3rd ditto	...	1,174.87	152	15	7
Orchard	...	24.04	9	5	11
Chandna house land	...	13.49	21	1	3
House land (free)	...	68.30	.....	
		9,399.61	7,381	15	1

As the tribe is a criminal one and consists of poor cultivators, Government in order to induce them to take to cultivation have made very liberal terms with the Pans by allowing them to hold *saradh* lands at the lowest rate of annas 12-6 and *toila* lands at the lowest rate of annas 2-1 per acre and have thus given up Rs. 2,816.

Notwithstanding such liberal treatment, I do not think all the area of 9,399 acres now in their possession will be regularly cultivated by them, as most of them have no plough-bullocks nor implements, nor means to procure them; and consequently they will allow their lands to lie fallow or be cultivated by non-Pans, unless they are provided with a year's expenses for their families, plough bullocks, implements, seed, etc.

By my long service of 26 years at Angul, I know the manners and habits of Garjat Pans well. Whatever privilege is given them, they are sure to abuse, if not kept under strict supervision and control, and compelled to do their work regularly.

From the very beginning when the question of establishing purely Pan settlements arose, I advocated the appointment of a special officer to look after the Pans of those settlements. The late Rai Nandakishore Das Bahadur and Mr. G. Toynbee after holding local enquiries also supported my views. But as the Pan agriculturists are scattered over the estate, that is, within an area of 669 square miles, in almost every inhabited village, it is hardly possible for one officer to look after them. They require daily watch over them to see whether they are attending their field work or are idling their time. In the case of these agriculturists it would be better if they are looked after by the village headman and chaukidar, subject to periodical supervision by the special officer who will keep an eye on them and see whether they are properly cultivating their lands themselves and will report in case of failure.

As to non-agriculturists, I think it would be better if they were made to settle in reserve forest areas with the special officer among them. It will be necessary for the special officer, who should be an experienced old man able to command respect, to impart missionary-like instructions to them, both professional and religious, to settle among them and watch their working, if success be at all desired to be attained in the establishment of such settlements. Schools may be established there to give professional training to the Pan boys regarding weaving, cultivation, carpentry, etc., instead of literary education which, if not highly acquired, may do injury amongst a class of shrewd people like the Pans. Those who are pure weavers do not now earn enough to maintain themselves, though their labour is supplemented by the supply of yarn made by their women. If these people be taught the working of fly-shuttle looms, and if such looms be provided to them, they will be able to gain a livelihood from the greater outturn of work.

The above seems to me to be the only methods of reclaiming such an inveterately criminal class as the Pans. The schemes are apparently expensive ones, but in view of the mischief done by the Pans annually and of the more humane object of reclaiming such a degenerate class, the outlay, even if apparently a large one, would not prove a loss in the long run. If this or any other scheme be not found feasible, it would be a good thing to deport the Pans wholesale to some Labour District such as Assam, excepting, of course, those who by habit and tradition are non-distinguishable from the other people and have taken for generations to peaceful ways of living, such as agriculture, weaving, etc.

49. *Settlement Staff*.—In conclusion it is necessary to bring to notice the excellent work done by the Assistant Settlement Officers and the different branches of the staff.

Babu Upendra Nath Mahanti, Assistant Settlement Officer, joined at the beginning of the Settlement and remained till the end. Maulvi Shaffiqudin Mahamad joined on the 27th January 1906 and remained till the close of the operations. Babu Murary Misra, Sub-Deputy Collector, joined on the 3rd December 1906 but reverted to general duty on the 20th March 1907. As he was here for a short time, I am unable to give any opinion of his work. Babu Upendra Nath Mahanti has intimate knowledge and experience in all branches of survey and settlement work and rendered every help to me.

Maulvi Shaffiqudin is a very intelligent and energetic officer. He did the *khanapuri*, attestation and rent publication of unhealthy tracts, where his health suffered much. Besides the above duties he was in charge of the mapping department which he supervised very satisfactorily. He has no lien at present on his former post of Khas Mahal Tahsildar of Cuttack Collectorate on account of his deputation to the Banki settlement. He was offered the post of Nazirship of Cuttack Collectorate, but as his services could not be spared, he lost that appointment, the pay of which was Rs. 100 per month.

Both the Assistant Settlement Officers are well known to the Deputy Commissioner and the Director of Land Records. The four kanungos and the Head kanungo, Kailas Chandra Tej, who were deputed from Mutation office, worked very hard and satisfactorily, as they had local experience.

Amongst head amins, peshkars and munsarims, the following persons did excellent work :—

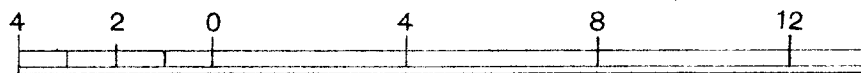
Babu Radhakista Patanaik, Bhagbat Prosad Palit, Jairam Singha, Sadu Charan Mahanty and Brojamohan Das.

NARAYAN CHANDRA NAIK,

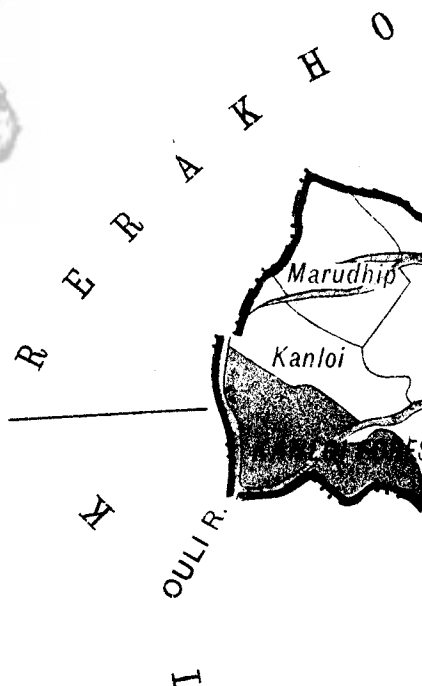
Settlement Officer, Angul.

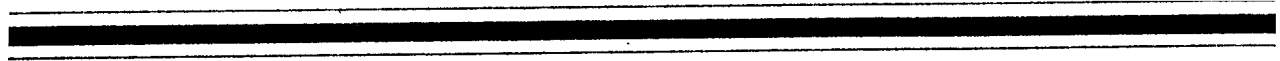
MAP OF ANGUL

Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.



1908-09





District

Thana

Pargana

Reserve For

Proposed R

River

Metalled

Unmetalled

Bungalow

Police Station

Post Office

Camping Ground

Market

Ferry

① Angul

② Bantala


















③ Puruna

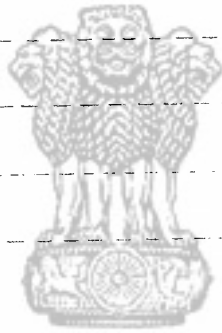
④ Jarpan

⑤ Chhendipada



REFERENCES.

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सत्यमेव जयते

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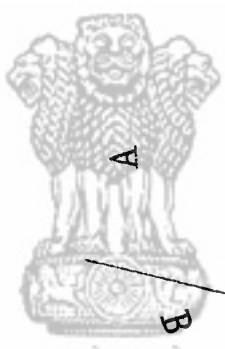
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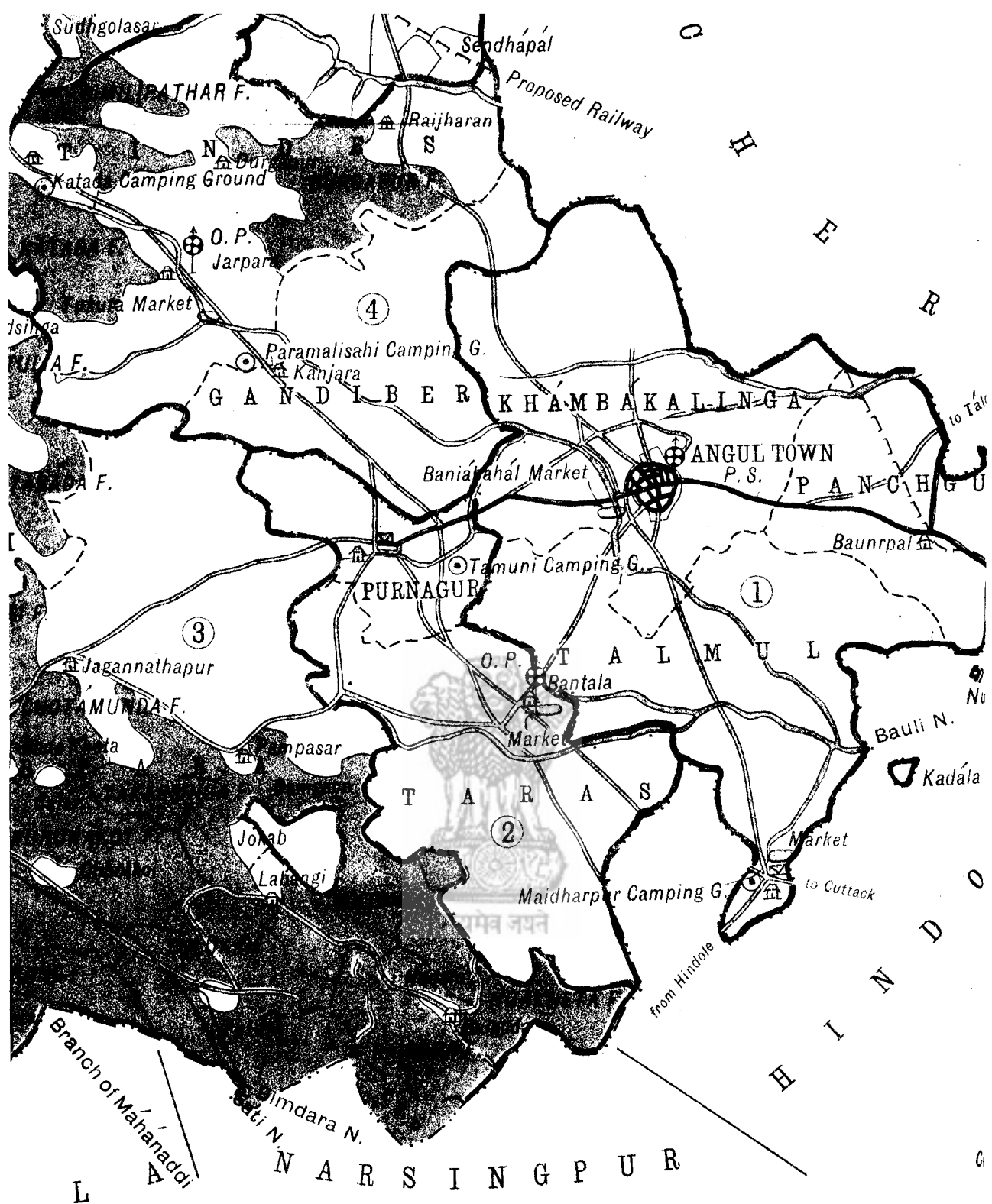
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mpiled in the Bengal Drawing Office from trace
Submitted by Settlement Officer.

S. F. [Signature]

Extra Deputy Superintendent
In charge Bengal Drawing Office.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative Statement of Assessed Areas.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	Rate per acre.	PREVIOUS SETTLEMENT.			PRESENT SETTLEMENT.		
		Area in acres.	Rental.	Average.	Area in acres.	Rental.	Average.
Irrigated land	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
	84 6 0	0 02	1 11 0				
	53 2 0	0 03	1 9 6				
	50 0 0	.....	.....	...	1 00	50 0 0	
	49 1 0	0 04	1 9 0				
	37 8 0	0 05	1 14 0				
	32 13 0	0 10	3 4 6				
	31 4 0	0 12	3 12 0				
	25 0 0	0 45	11 4 0				
	18 12 0	0 10	1 14 0				
	15 10 0	0 25	3 14 6				
	14 1 0	0 05	0 11 3				
	12 8 0	2 67	33 6 0				
	9 6 0	8 77	82 3 6				
	7 13 0	0 58	4 8 6				
	7 0 6	0 78	5 7 8				
	6 4 0	47 74	298 6 0				
	4 11 0	42 07	197 3 3				
	3 14 6	0 18	0 11 4				
	3 2 0	191 35	597 15 6	...	0 28	0 14 0	
	2 5 6	3 17	7 7 1				
	1 9 0	103 22	161 4 6	...	151 73	237 1 3	
	1 2 9	4 01	4 11 3	...	0 08	1 6 0	
	0 12 6	0 95	0 11 10	...	0 17	0 2 3	
Total ...	...	406 70	1,425 8 2	3 8 0	153 26	288 3 0	1 14
Cultivated and fallow.	12 8 0	0 14	1 12 0				
	6 4 0	2 45	15 5 0				
	4 11 0	12 61	59 1 9				
	3 2 0	124 68	389 10 0				
	2 5 6	37 65	88 4 3				
	1 15 3	4 90	9 9 1				
	1 11 1	8 21	13 14 4				
	1 9 0	1,423 66	2,224 7 0	...	1,906 24	2,978 10 6	
	1 2 9	150 24	176 2 7				
	0 12 6	1,839 27	1,437 12 3	...	4,406 09	3,442 4 3	
	0 8 4	171 14	89 2 2				
	0 6 3	276 37	108 2 0				
	0 4 2	11 52	3 0 0				
Total ...	...	4,062 84	4,616 2 5	1 2 2	6,312 43	6,420 14 9	...
Uncultivated	4 4 11	3 83	16 7 11				
	3 5 0	1 81	5 15 11				
	3 2 0	34 81	108 12 6				
	2 15 11	73 35	219 10 5				
	2 12 0	13 67	37 9 4				
	2 11 9	1,017 41	2,782 0 0				
	2 5 6	4,130 56	9,681 6 2	...	22,882 56	53,611 6 3	
	2 0 5	7 79	15 12 5				
	2 0 0	5 23	10 7 3				
	1 15 7	2 53	4 15 11				
	1 15 3	6,554 27	12,801 10 3				
	1 12 0	16 24	28 6 10				
	1 11 1	524 25	887 6 5				
	1 9 0	8,281 88	12,939 9 2	...	23,439 58	36,613 12 8	
Total ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	Rate per acre.	PREVIOUS SETTLEMENT.			PRESENT SETTLEMENT.		
		Area in acres.	Rental.	Average.	Area in acres.	Rental.	Average.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
	1 6 11	2,067.05	2,960 11 10				
	1 4 10	209.21	272 7 5				
	1 4 9	3.48	4 8 6				
	1 4 6	3.06	3 14 8				
	1 4 0	32.12	40 2 4				
	1 2 9	17,299.69	20,273 14 10				
	1 0 8	0.52	0 8 8				
	0 14 7	582.21	530 10 9				
	0 12 6	16,070.73	12,557 3 7	...	26,039.71	20,339 4 5	
	0 8 4	274.65	143 0 0				
	0 6 8	0.84	0 5 3				
Total	...	57,211.20	76,327 11 1	1 5 4	72,361.85	1,10,564 7 4	1 8 5
Toila	0 12 6	33.64	26 4 6				
	0 8 4	291.34	151 11 10				
	0 6 3	12,287.97	4,802 2 11	...	26,957.86	10,528 1 11	
	0 6 0	10.10	3 12 7				
	0 4 2	28,314.79	7,373 6 3	...	30,834.86	8,029 14 7	
	0 2 1	30,567.54	3,980 10 6	...	18,105.89	2,358 1 3	
Total	...	71,505.38	16,338 0 7	0 3 7	75,898.61	20,916 1 9	0 4 5
Culturable waste	0 12 6	37.41	29 3 10				
	0 8 4	546.28	284 8 3				
	0 6 3	130.60	51 0 3				
	0 4 2	1,145.23	298 5 11				
	0 2 1	2,771.97	361 1 5				
Total	...	4,631.49	1,024 4 2	0 3 6			
Orchard	0 4 2	2,970.11	773 10 0	...			
	0 6 3				3,564.34	1,392 5 10	
Total	...	2,970.11	773 10 0	0 4 2	3,564.34	1,392 5 10	0 6 3
GRAND TOTAL (a)	...	140,787.72	1,00,505 4 5	0 11 5	158,290.49	1,39,582 0 8	0 14 1
Tanki	...	205.13	9 13 7	...	20.48	23 11 3	
Total (b)	...	205.13	9 13 7	...	20.48	23 11 3	
Total (a) and (b)	...	140,992.85	1,00,515 2 0	0 11 5	158,310.97	139,605 11 11	0 14 1
Fisheries	...	...	92 15 10	...	...	92 15 10	
Total	...	...	92 15 10	...	...	92 15 10	
Total of all the above.	...	...	1,00,608 1 10	...	...	1,39,698 11 9	3
Deduct Nisfi	...	...	581 6 0	...	...	245 8 2	
Balance	...	...	1,00,026 11 10	...	...	139,453 3 7	

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	Rate per acre.	PREVIOUS SETTLEMENT.			PRESENT SETTLEMENT.		
		Area in acres.	Rental.	Average.	Area in acres.	Rental.	Ave
		Brought forward		...		Rs. A. P. 1,39,453 3 7	
					Deduct—		
					On account of concession given to Brahmins at 12½ per cent.	470 2 11	
					On account of concession given to Paiks.	728 15 8	
					On account of concession given for depredation of wild animals.	677 7 11	
					On account of concession given to Pans.	2,816 0 0	
					On account of concession given to Gonds, Godras, etc.	108 1 1	
					Total deductions on ac- count of concessions.	4,800 11 7	
					Balance ...	1,34,652 8 0	
					Amount realisable annually for the first five years.	1,18,604 15 10	
					Amount realisable annually for the last ten years.	1,24,026 9 10	
					Minha first five years ...	16,025 8 2	
					Do. last 10 years ...	10,603 14 2	

APPENDIX II.

Showing the holdings of which rents have lessened, remained stationary and increased.

DESCRIPTION.	Number of holding.	Former rent.	Present rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Holdings rents of which have lessened.	8,181	26,100 14 0	21,261 10 4	.....	4,839 3 8	
Holdings rents of which have remained stationary.	2,516	1,527 14 0	1,527 14 0	.....	.....
Holdings rents of which have increased.	18,910	76,282 1 0	1,01,237 1 6	24,955 0 6	.....
Total ...	20,607	1,03,910 13 0	1,24,026 9 10	24,955 0 6	4,839 3 8	

APPENDIX III.

Statement of area and status.

KHATTAN ABSTRACT.																	
CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.			Class of cultivator.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Aggregate rent on area in column 8.		17	18
														Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.			Irrigated.	Irrigable but not irrigated.	Before settlement.	After settlement.
CULTIVATED.	Bhadol	6,005.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Achani	75,741.40	14,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rahi	75,237.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	157,004.99	...	14,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twice-cropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not cropped area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	157,004.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CULTIVABLE.	New fallow	1,191.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Old	10,293.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Groves	5,479.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNCULTIVABLE.	...	16,964.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sites of houses	1,101.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other kinds	253,137.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	254,988.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	423,293.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.

Crop Statement.

ESTATE.	BHADRAI.											T Bl
	Rice.	Jowar (millet) Janera gehuwan.		Maize.	Kodo.	Other food- grains, including pulses.	Jute.	Sun hemp.	Others (mulberry).	Indigo.	Vegeta- bles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
... ..	A. D. 3,276 23	A. D. ...	A. D. 181 37	A. D. 396 93	A. D. 2,087 42	A. D.	A. D. 23 07	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D. 39 16	6,

ESTATE.	AGHANI.												T A
	Rice.	Jowar (millet) Janera gehuwan.	Bajra (millet).	Other food- grains, including pulses.	Til or jinjili.	Condi- ments and spices.	Sugar- cane.	Cotton.	Vegeta- bles.	Yama.	Kanda mulha.	Others.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	21	22	23	24	25	
... ..	A. D. 73,442 95	A. D.	A. D. ...	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D. 161 40	A. D.	A. D. 2,168 91	A. D. 0 2	A. D. 23 13	A. D.	75

ESTATE.	RABI.										C Y
	Rice (boro).	Wheat.	Brihi.	Gram.	Arhar.	Other food-grains, including pulses.	Jade linseed.	Mustard.	Others.		
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
... ..	A. D. 1,826 91	A. D. 1 66	A. D. 4,622 73	A. D. 87 92	A. D. 5,574 10	A. D. 39,152 69	A. D. 2,073 99	A. D. 1,514 89	A. D. 15,255 07		

ESTATE.	FIBRES.			DYES		DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.							I
	Cotton.	Munjl.	Others.	Kusum.	Opium.	Coffee.	Tea.	To bacco.	Cinchona.	Indian hemp.	Others.		
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47		
... ..	A. D. 4,098 80	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D. 53 16	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.		

ESTATE.												I (d)
	Kharaul.	Garden produce other than mango gardens.	Potatoes.	Non-food.	Total Rabi.	Mango garden.	Others.	Total of column Nos. 12, 26 and 53.	Area crop- ped more than once.	Net area cropped.	Tal (palm tree).	
	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
... ..	A. D.	A. D.	A. D. 9 08	A. D.	A. D. 75,257 41	A. D. 5,079 92	A. D. 421 76	A. D. 157,290 4'99	A. D.	A. D. 162,506 76	5,268	

APPENDIX V. Irrigation Statistics.

ESTATE.	DETAILS OF IRRIGATED AREA AS REGARDS SOURCE.						DETAILS OF IRRIGATED AREA AS REGARDS CROPS.					Number of tanks, reservoirs, etc.	REMARKS.
	Area irrigated from Government canals.	Area irrigated from private canals.	Area irrigated from tanks and reservoirs.	Area irrigated from wells.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total irrigated area.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Food-crops other than preceding.	Non-food crops.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Angul ...	Nil	Nil	Acres. 14,475	...	...	Acres. 14,475	Acres. 14,475	...	...	...	...	2,711	

APPENDIX VI.

Stock Statement.

ESTATE.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock calves and buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Angul ...	30,672	88,919	10,313	10,791	18,352	10,893	15,390	155	18,985	187,624

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APPENDIX VII.

Statistical Statement of mortgages.

HELD BY MORTGAGEES.									
From Proprietors.		From tenure and under-tenure holders.		From raiyats at fixed rates.		From occupancy raiyats.		From non-occupancy raiyats.	
Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
...	115	Acres. 140.33	...	...

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement of Transfers of Tenancies.

Name of estate.	NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS TRANSFERRED DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.				AREA TRANSFERRED TO—				NUMBER OF TENANTS WHO STILL OCCUPY THEIR LANDS.		Whether custom of sale is admitted or denied by proprietors or has been decreed by Court.	PRICE PER ACRE OF AREA TRANSFERRED.		
	Entire holdings.		Part of holdings.		Landlord class.	Lawyer class.	Mahajans.	Raiyats.	On cash rents.	On produce rents.		Whole holding.	Part of holding.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Angul	274	Acres. 1,022.13	WITH PERMISSION.				Acres. 1,022.13	Custom of sale without permission of the Deputy Commissioner is not admitted by Court.	...	Rs. 15
	954	528.47	WITHOUT PERMISSION.				528.47	

NARAYAN CHANDRA NAIK,
Settlement Officer, Angul.



DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL.

No. 2742.

FROM H. McPHERSON, Esq., I.C.S.,

Director of the Department of Land Records, Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ORISSA DIVISION.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th July 1909.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit for your information and for the orders of Government the final report on the settlement of Angul, forwarded to me by the Deputy Commissioner of Angul with his No. 490G., dated the 15th May 1909.

2. The report of the Settlement Officer was prepared before he made over charge of his duties and retired from Government service in October 1908. It has been revised and brought up to date by the Deputy Commissioner, who has during the last six months been engaged in winding up the operations. The Deputy Commissioner has not been content to forward the Settlement Officer's report with the usual review, but has compiled a separate and independent report, which has a special value, as Mr. McLeod Smith has filled the office of Deputy Commissioner for the last 10 years and is thoroughly acquainted with the district and the people. The settlement indeed has been peculiarly fortunate in its officers. The Settlement Officer was Rai Narayan Chandra Naik, Bahadur, who had done 26 years' service in the district before he retired last year, and 20 years ago carried through the last settlement of the estate. Mr. McLeod Smith was for many years before his appointment to Angul a Subdivisional Officer of the Sonthal Parganas, where his duties brought him into close touch with settlement records, and where he himself successfully supervised the Pakaur Paharia settlement of 1895-96. The Sonthal country is in many respects analogous to Angul, and the system of land classification which in those operations has been introduced into the latter was no doubt suggested by the Deputy Commissioner's experiences in his old district.

3. Angul is a tract of hill and jungle country situated in the heart of the Orissa Gurjats. It has an area of 910 square miles and, now after 60 years of direct management by the State, is only about one-fourth cultivated. Two hundred and forty-one square miles have been set apart as reserved forest. The cultivated area is approximately 250 square miles. Of the balance, less than 30 square miles has been classed as culturable, and nearly 400 square miles has been shown as unculturable. If this classification be correct, it is obvious that there is little scope left for extension of cultivation within the estate. That the margin has become in places very small may be gathered from the fact that a belt of 22 chains in width was lately given up from the reserve and included within the boundaries of 68 villages abutting on the forest tracts. During the past 15 years there has been a very marked improvement in the quality of the cultivated lands of the estate, as well as some increase in their quantity. In view of the contracted area that now seems to exist for further reclamation, it seems necessary for the State to make in the future extended efforts to encourage the raiyats in the work of improving their existing lands. I desire to draw to the special attention of Government the suggestions that the Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Officer have both made for the improvement of communications and the development of the irrigational resources of the estate. The latter subject has been fully dealt with in paragraph 4 of the Deputy Commissioner's report. The present proportion of

irrigated area is only 9 per cent. This percentage might be very largely increased if the natural advantages of the estate were more thoroughly exploited. There are innumerable places where dams might be thrown across the smaller valleys of the tract, and where streams that are now allowed to run to waste might be utilized for the fertilization of the soil. The inhabitants of the district are mainly aborigines, devoid of enterprise and initiative. They will do little to improve their lands unless they are given a lead and helped. During the expiring settlement, Government has spent on an average less than Rs. 3,000 annually on irrigational improvements. As the new rental of the estate will eventually be over a lakh of rupees and will be nearly Rs. 18,000 in excess of the existing demand, Government might well expend at least Rs. 6,000 a year on a work that will not only bring prosperity to the people but in the end add materially to the resources of the State.

4. The most interesting feature of the present settlement operations has been the substitution of a simple form of classification and assessment for the complicated system of rates that had come down from the settlement of 1855. These were 95 in number and will be found detailed in paragraph 29 of the Settlement Officer's report and in Statement A of the appendices. My predecessor, Mr. Kerr, who had first to deal with the subject in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, wrote thus of the former and new classification in his No. 178S., dated the 12th January 1907, to your address:—

"The great difficulty of the settlement and administration of the Angul estate has always been the extraordinary multiplicity of rates, which is a legacy from the first regular settlement of 1855. I have never been able to get a satisfactory explanation of how these rates were fixed. Their arbitrary character will be clear from the fact that between Rs. 2-5-6 and Re. 1-9, there were for ordinary rice lands, no fewer than seven different rates, viz., Rs. 2-0-5, Rs. 2, Re. 1-15-7, Re. 1-15-3, Re. 1-13-2, Re. 1-12, and Re. 1-11-1. I am unable to believe that any Settlement Officer could ever have pretended that he was capable of valuing lands in such detail as to justify the imposition of rates differing from one another by a few pies only. It seems probable that in 1855 the Settlement Officer first decided the lump sum which should be taken from each village, and then fixed the rates for the village, so as to arrive at the lump sum.

"However this may be, the next settlement in 1892 showed that the assessable area had increased owing to extension of cultivation by 275 per cent., and the increase of rent obtained in this way was so great that Government decided not to make any alteration in the old village rates of 1855, which have accordingly remained in force up to now. The existence of 5 different rates has, as might be expected, proved a great source of embarrassment in the administration of the estate, and there can be no doubt that it is in the highest degree desirable to replace them by a simpler and more intelligible system. As a matter of fact, there is no great difficulty in devising a proper system of classification for an area like Angul. The rice lands are the most important, and of these there are three well-defined classes—first, the low lands in the villages which obtain sufficient moisture to produce full crops in the majority of years; secondly, the high lands which are almost entirely dependent on seasonable rainfall; and thirdly, an intermediate class, between the low lands and the high lands, and sharing in some degree the advantages of the former and the disadvantages of the latter. Next are the uplands, which are not suitable for rice cultivation and these are divided into two classes, *karfasal* or the well-manured lands near the village homestead, which grow valuable *rabi* crops, and *bazefasal* or uplands without any special advantages, but suited for ordinary *rabi* crops. Finally, there are the lands known as *toila*, which have been recently reclaimed and are in process of being got ready for regular cultivation. These three broad classes, together with orchard and homestead lands, form the basis of the classification of the present settlement. I have visited Angul twice within the last year, and on each occasion have made particular enquiries on the subject. I have found this classification thoroughly understood by the raiyats and, so far as I have had an opportunity of testing it, I have found that the records of it have been carefully prepared. The classification is practically identical with the

classification involved independently for similar country in Chota Nagpur. I therefore feel no hesitation in recommending that the assessment of rent at this settlement should be based upon it."

To Mr. Kerr's testimony in favour of the new classification, I may add the testimony of the Sonthal Parganas, where a very similar system has been in force for 35 years over an area of nearly 5,000 square miles. A similar basis exists to the soil classification of Sambalpur, though it has been disguised by the elaboration of the soil-unit system of the Central Provinces.

5. The fixing of rates of rent for the new soil classes was a difficult problem and one which evidently could not be solved with any degree of success till information was complete regarding the facts of cultivation, past and present. Mr. Kerr and the Deputy Commissioner attempted to solve it in the joint note of 19th December 1906, which was forwarded to your address with the letter above quoted.

The rates selected were as follows :—

					Rs. A. P.		
Saradh (rice land).	{ 1st class	...	...	...	2	5	6
	{ 2nd "	...	...	...	1	9	0
	{ 3rd "	...	...	...	1	2	9
Harfasal		...	...	...	1	9	0
Bajefasal		...	...	...	0	12	6
Toila	{ 1st class	...	...	...	0	6	3
	{ 2nd "	...	...	...	0	4	2
	{ 3rd "	...	...	...	0	2	1

Orchard was to be assessed at first-class toila rates. Homestead was to continue free to resident cultivators, and to be assessed at Re. 1-9 for non-residents. It was proposed that the increase of rent that might be produced by the application of these rates should be taken in three instalments as follows :—one-half for the first five years, three-quarters for the second five years, and the whole for the rest of the settlement. It was further proposed that there should be a fixed enhancement limit of 100 per cent. Certain concessions to Pans, Paiks, Brahmmins of Brahman Sasan villages and other classes were also suggested. Mr. Kerr expected that these proposals would yield an ultimate enhancement of 27 per cent. in estate revenue. The figures of cultivation reported in the joint note showed that the rice-growing area had extended by 17 per cent., while other areas had declined, and the total extension of cultivation appeared to be 1 per cent. only, as contrasted with an increase of 40 per cent. in the new rate-rent. Of the proposed increase of settled rent, Mr. Kerr wrote as follows :—

"The total increase of rent, which will ultimately be obtained if our proposals are adopted, will be between 25 and 30 per cent. I would submit that this is, in all the circumstances of the case, a reasonable increase. It is not too little, considering that the extension of cultivation since the last settlement has been small, and that a large part of the improvement of the capabilities of the estate is due to the efforts of the raiyats themselves; and it is not excessive, considering that in jungle areas like Angul, lands are let out to raiyats on the understanding that they will improve them between one settlement and another, and that at each settlement land shall be liable to pay rent according to its class. In this connection I would invite attention to paragraph 9 of Mr. Finucane's review of the final report, in which he shows that the raiyats of Angul have no right to hold reclaimed lands at the "prairie" value at which they were originally let. Improvements in the nature of reclamation are on an entirely different footing to improvements made to holdings which are already in a fit state for cultivation."

6. The Commissioner, Mr. Greer, was not satisfied with the proposed enhancement limit of 100 per cent. and suggested an enhancement limit of 50 per cent. Government then made a further reference to ascertain what would be the effect of adopting either alternative. The information could not be supplied till all the individual rents had been calculated in detail, and this process occupied the Angul Settlement Office for eight months. The results were reported to you in my No. 3429, dated the 30th November 1907. On a full consideration of the facts I was not

satisfied that the original proposals were altogether fair to the raiyats, and I suggested (1) that the third-class saradh rate should be reduced from Re. 1-2-9 to annas 12-6 per acre, and (2) that Government should forego one-third of the increase of rate-rent to compensate the raiyats for their efforts in improving their lands, taking only one-half of the increase for the first five years and two-thirds for the rest of the settlement. On this basis I anticipated an increase of 15 per cent. for the former period and of 20 per cent. for the latter—an increase which I thought sufficient in view of the smallness of the extension of cultivation. These proposed modifications of the original proposals were accepted in Government No. 289P., dated the 22nd January 1908.

7. On a study of the cultivation statistics which have been supplied in Statement A of the Settlement Officer's report and which are presumably more correct than those furnished in the joint note of 1906, I am pleased to find that the sanctioned assessment is even more favourable to the raiyats than I originally supposed, for I never thought that even the modified proposals of November 1907 erred on the score of leniency. The figures now available may be summarized as follows:—

		Last settle- ment.	Present settlement.	Percentage of difference.
		Acres.	Acres.	
Saradh lands	...	57,211	72,362	+ 26·5
Toila "	...	71,505	75,899	+ 6·1
Other cultivation	...	12,071	10,029	- 16·7
Total	...	140,787	158,290	+ 12·5

The other cultivation of last settlement includes 4,631 acres of culturable land which was assessed at an average of 3 annas 6 pies per acre. If this be excluded from the account, as it should be, the extension of cultivation is still more marked. It is 34·8 per cent. in the "other cultivation" class, and the total extension becomes 16·3 per cent. instead of 12·5 per cent. Government cannot be accused of harshness towards its tenantry in imposing an enhancement of 20 per cent. on the rents payable more than 15 years ago, when there has been in the meantime an extension of 16 per cent. in cultivation, and the area of the best lands has increased by more than 25 per cent. The rise in prices alone might have justified the enhancement. It may now be said with truth that the raiyats have been left to reap the full benefit of the improvements in their lands effected by their own exertions.

8. Although the increase of rent that has been taken is moderate and is fully justified, I am far from thinking that the settled rents are inadequate or that the assessment has been unduly lenient. The picture that has been drawn by the Settlement Officer of the material condition of the people is not an over-bright one. The Deputy Commissioner is more optimistic, but it is clear that the exaction of a heavy enhancement from raiyats, situated as are the raiyats of Angul, would be contrary to public policy. The rates of rent, moreover, are not in themselves low when compared with the rates of similar tracts of country. I have just been dealing with the rent settlements of the Sonthal Parganas, including the Government estate of the Damin-i-Koh which is about twice the size of Angul, if reserved forests be excluded. The appended statement shows how the Angul rates compare with those of the Sonthal Parganas and the Damin-i-Koh:—

		Angul.	Sonthal Parganas, (general average).	Damin-i-koh.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Rice	{ 1st class ...	2 5 6	3 0	2 4
	{ 2nd " ...	1 9 0	2 0	1 8
	{ 3rd " ...	0 12 6	1 0	0 12
Upland culti- vation.	{ 1st class ...	{ 1 9 0 to 0 12 6 }		
		(Average Re. 1-0-3.)	1 0	0 12
	{ 2nd " ...	{ 0 6 3 to 0 2 1 }		
		(Average Re. 0-4-5.)	0 4	0 3

Prices range lower in Angul than in the Sonthal Parganas, and in consideration of its remoteness from markets and the ignorance and backwardness of its aboriginal inhabitants, I do not think that its rents can be described as pepper-corn rents. On the other hand, they probably do not absorb on an average more than one-twentieth of the gross produce of the soil and they cannot be described as oppressive.

9. Since its confiscation in 1847 the Angul estate has been a profitable concern to Government. Its settlements have been as follows:—

		Rs.	
Prior to confiscation ...	...	1,654	Tribute.
1849-50 ...	...	18,465	Deducting a remission of Rs. 3,000.
1851-55 ...	...	24,621	
1856-91 ...	...	36,898	Rising by petty additions to Rs. 46,030 in 1891.
1892-1908 ...	...	82,926	Rising by petty additions to Rs. 86,088.

The amounts above noted represent the sums payable by the village headmen or sarbarakars who get commission on the raiyati rental, varying from 15 to 25 per cent. according to the size and circumstances of the village. The sarbarakari rental payable in the new settlement will be Rs. 99,333 for the first five years, and Rs. 1,03,948 for the rest of the settlement. The increases are 15·38 per cent. and 20·75 per cent. over the existing demand, respectively, for the two periods. The increases are 20 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, as compared with the initial demand of last settlement.

10. The Settlement Officer has at the close of his report discussed the difficult administrative questions that have arisen in Angul over the management of the criminal sections of the Pan race. I hope that his observations will be of use, as they represent the results of 26 years' experience of these hopeless people. I am personally unable to discuss his suggestions, as I have no local knowledge.

11. The settlement has been completed at an average cost-rate of annas 5·7 per acre. The net expenditure has been Rs. 1,39,869. The cost-rate is not high, considering the physical difficulties of the country and the trouble that was experienced in procuring and keeping together the necessary establishments. It would probably have been below 5 annas per acre if the Settlement Officer had not had to calculate rents twice over. As Government gets, besides new maps and records, an addition to its rent-roll of Rs. 13,245 for five years and of Rs. 17,860 from the sixth year of settlement, the expenditure of 1½ lakhs of rupees has been well justified.

12. The thanks of Government are due to the Settlement Officer, Rai Narayan Chandra Naik, Bahadur, who, with his two assistants, Babu Upendra Nath Mahanti and Maulvi Shafik-ud-din Mahammad, has successfully carried through the settlement operations, and to the Deputy Commissioner Mr. E. McLeod Smith, under whose able and sympathetic supervision the work has throughout been conducted. Both officers have submitted reports on the settlement that will be of use to Government and to future administrators of the estate.

13. In conclusion, I have the honour to recommend that Government be asked to confirm the settlement that has now been completed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. McPHERSON,

Director of Land Records, Bengal.

No. 490G., dated Angul, the 15th May 1909.

From—E. McLEOD SMITH, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Angul,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the completion of the settlement in the Government estate of Angul.

2. The settlement establishment was abolished on the retirement of the Settlement Officer, Rai Narayan Chandra Naik, Bahadur, on the 12th October last, but before leaving he informed me that there was a good deal of work yet to be done, and that it would take not less than six months to complete it. I found that such was really the case. I have worked incessantly from morning till night, without any special establishment, to finish the remaining work, and have now succeeded in doing so.

3. I also send herewith the proof copy of the Settlement Officer's report, correcting the figures up to date. ब जयन