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Reference V. (9) 21631 Akyab District IOR 1885-86											
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REPORT
ON
THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
IN
THE AKYAB DISTRICT.
SEASON 1885-86.

Accompanied by Maps.



RANGOON:
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1887.

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

REPORT ON SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN

THE AKYAB DISTRICT.

SEASON 1885-86.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, in the Revenue Department,—No. 11R., dated the 17th June 1887.

READ—

Report by Mr. H. Adamson, Settlement Officer, Akyab district, on the settlement work of the season 1885-86.

Review of the abovementioned report by the Commissioner of the Arakan Division.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. H. Adamson has submitted a very full report on the settlement operations which, during the season 1885-86, were carried out under his superintendence in the Akyab district. The area with which the report deals includes 41 circles in the Kyelet, Urittaung West, Rathedaung, Naaf, and Urittaung East townships. The report has been reviewed by the Commissioner of Arakan, and further recapitulation of the facts ascertained by the enquiry is unnecessary.

2. The correct measurements of the survey show that the area under rice cultivation is about 22 per cent. in excess of the area returned in the thugyis' assessment-rolls.

3. Although in a sense the people may be said to be fairly well off on the whole, and there is nothing to indicate that their condition is one of decreasing comfort, still their standard of living compares unfavourably with that of the population of the districts in the Irrawaddy delta. Their land is poorer and the grain which they raise is inferior.

4. The Settlement Officer points out that the present land revenue in Akyab is on the whole heavier than in the two Irrawaddy districts of Tharrawaddy and Prome, the former of which is, in point of fertility and communications, superior, and the latter quite equal to Akyab. In this fact the Settlement Officer sees a good and sufficient reason for not proposing any general enhancement of rates in Akyab. The Chief Commissioner concurs in this view. The existing land revenue seems as much as the people can at present afford to pay. Indeed the present rates are in some localities often paid with difficulty, and the revenue is not always paid without coercion.

5. The chief cause, however, of the heavy pressure of the present rates is the indiscriminate assessment, at a single rate, of all the lands, good, bad, and indifferent in a kwin. These single rates, though lower perhaps than good lands under favourable conditions can afford to pay, are unduly high for inferior lands. The unequal pressure of rates caused by this indiscriminate method of assessment was, as Mr. Adamson points out, aggravated by the summary enhancement up to 25 per cent. made for special financial reasons in 1879. This inequity of

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incidence has been remedied in the proposed settlement, and rates have been assessed on the land after a careful classification of soil and tracts.

6. The evils arising from the inequity of incidence have been greatly increased by the omission to introduce into the district the rule that land left fallow should pay only a nominal rate of two annas an acre. In Akyab it seems to have remained the custom that lands, both cultivated and fallow, should be assessed at full rates. It is manifest that the indulgence of a low fallow rate is especially needed in the case of inferior lands, which more frequently require temporary rest and which are especially dependent for their yield on favourable conditions of climate. Thus out of the 12,938 acres of land, which have been shown by the Settlement Officer in the lowest class (Tract III, Class II), no less than 3,511 are described as fallow. The relief which will be afforded to the holders of land in this class by the settlement now proposed may be estimated from the following. That whereas the annual revenue previously levied was about Rs. 25,000, the new demand will be—

	Rs.
9,427 acres at Re. 1	9,427
3,511 acres at fallow rate of two annas	439
Total	9,866

7. The rates proposed for paddy-land vary from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 1, and as assessed should yield a revenue of Rs. 3,204, or .92 per cent. in excess of that previously derived (Rs. 3,50,165). The assessment appears to have been made with care and judgment, and is sanctioned accordingly. The proposed rates of Rs. 2 for garden and dhani cultivation, Re. 1 for miscellaneous cultivation, and As. 4 for solitary fruit-trees are also approved. The resulting total assessment at the new rates is Rs. 3,64,159.26 against Rs. 3,66,673.74. The decrease (Rs. 2,514.48) is, it is explained, apparent only, the survey having omitted to mark some garden and dhani cultivation.

8. The term of settlement will be 15 years. The new rates will be notified in the Gazette and will come into force from 1st July 1887. Now that the cultivators have been assessed fairly according to the quantity and quality of the land which they hold, and the rule for a nominal assessment (2 annas per acre) of fallow land is in force, the Chief Commissioner trusts that there will be no longer the same necessity for the use of coercive processes as in times past.

9. Mr. Adamson has proposed a scheme for the amalgamation of circles which should be worked up to and adopted as opportunity offers. The present arrangement is in several respects inconvenient; but it will be better to postpone any great changes until they can be effected without disturbance of existing rights, and until fully qualified thugvis are forthcoming for the charge of the larger circles which it is intended to create.

10. The attention of the Commissioner is drawn to paragraph 16 of Mr. Adamson's report and a commencement should be made of constructing good bridges in the manner advocated and on a regular system, and the Deputy Commissioner should be ordered to visit every part of his district.

11. The grazing-grounds which have been proposed should be demarcated without delay and reserved under the rules.

12. The rule (No. 88) for assessment of fallow lands at 2 annas per acre came in force in April 1886. The Commissioner should see that this rule is strictly carried out in Akyab and in the other districts of his division.

13. The Chief Commissioner notices (paragraph 28 of Report) that the Settlement Officer was in doubt about his powers to enter on the areas of waste-land grants. The Boundary Act, V of 1880, and the Rules under that Act permit of the Boundary Officer entering on such areas for any of the purposes described in the Act; and all persons engaged in cultivation on such grants are bound to furnish the information required by Rule 32. The Government is very desirous of being kept informed of the condition of tenants and their holdings and rents in these grants.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

D. M. SMEATON,

Offg. Chief Secretary.

Dated Rangoon, the 17th June 1887.

No. 32.—Under the provisions of section 24 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and of Rule 37 of the Rules issued under that Act, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the following rates, which shall be for the term of 15 years the maximum rates of assessment within the kwins and circles of the Akyab district hereinafter mentioned, and such rates shall take effect from the 1st July 1887 :—

Tract.	Name of circle.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.			
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.	Garden-land.	Miscellaneous culti- vation.
					Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anbari ...	1	491	Sethama ...	...	...			
	2	490	Zawbugya ...	...	...			
	3	495	Yethelaw ...	...	...			
	4	499	Bumeywa ...	...	...			
	5	501	Anbari ...	...	...			
	6	500	Mónthinya ...	...	...			
	7	493	Thanthama ...	...	...			
	8	496	Debsing ...	...	...			
	9	497	Thechaung ...	...	...			
	10	492	Palinbyin ...	...	...			
	11	494	Mudawgyi ...	...	...			
Ywathitké ...	12	510	Thayagón ...	...	...			
	13	511	Thinganot ...	...	...			
	14	503	Thitkebyin ...	...	...			
Satyogya ...	15	512	Thantawle ...	...	...			
	16	513	Kanbyin ...	...	...			
	17	515	Mingaw ...	...	...			
	18	514	Kyodaw anauk ...	...	...			
Aungdaing ...	19	489	Ngapun ...	...	...			
	20	483	Pauktabauk ...	...	...			
	21	482	Pynsine ...	...	...			
	22	486	Kyetkawbyin ...	...	...			
	23	487	Aungdaing ...	...	...			
	24	484	Thinbundan ...	...	...			
	25	485	Yechaungbyin ...	...	...			
Kyetkaingdan ...	26	504	Nayagan ...	...	...			
	27	503	Mawunbyin ...	...	...			
	28	502	Dónbyin ...	...	...			
	29	505	Ywathitké ...	...	...			
	30	506	Kyetkaingdaw ...	...	...			
	31	507	Gangawgyun ...	...	...			
Thinbóndan ...	32	508	Mingaw ...	...	...	2 8	1 8	2 0
	33	403	Byema ...	...	...			
	34	413	Thinbóndan ...	...	...			
	35	401	Kyingyun ...	...	...			
	36	416	Ngapedik ...	...	...			
	37	414	Kywegumaw ...	...	...			
	Panzanwe ...	38	411	Myitnabyin ...	...	...		
39		406	Panzanwe ...	...	...			
40		412	Kulaba ...	...	...			
41		408	Kywakhya ...	...	...			
42		407	Thayagón ...	...	...			
43		422	Alechaung ...	...	...			
44		409	Tayagutauang ...	...	...			
45		405	Kyingyun ...	...	...			
Metkalagya ...	46	416	Nawnangyi ...	...	...			
	47	420	Metkalagya ...	...	...			
	48	421	Khyanbyin ...	...	...			
	49	419	Kondan ...	...	...			
	50	424	Kringyun ...	...	...			
	51	417	Myitna ...	...	...			
	52	422	Alegyun ...	...	...			
	53	423	Minthagyun ...	...	...			
	54	481	Pabyin ...	...	...			
	55	418	Myitwa ...	...	...			
Tawgan ...	56	480	Ywabyingyi ...	...	...			
	57	474	Khwaphe ...	...	...			
	58	472	Ywabyin ...	...	...			
	59	476	Ngatauklet ...	...	...			
	60	475	Pnygyi ...	...	...			
Wabo ...	61	473	Thégan ...	...	...			
	62	471	Aukpyin ...	...	...			
	63	470	Wabo ...	...	...			
Sabata ...	64	469	Byaba ...	...	...			
	65	468	Nyoyaung ...	...	...			
	66	466	Sabata ...	...	...			
	67	464	Hngetmaw ...	...	...			
	68	463	Kanchaungphyá ...	...	...			

Tract.	Name of circle.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.		Garden-land.	Miscellaneous culti- vation.
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.		
					Per acre. Rs. A.	Per acre. Rs. A.	Per acre. Rs. A.	Per acre. Rs. A.
III—concluded.	Kyaungdaung—old.	38	274	Shutpyin	...	...	...	...
		39	273	Byaungdaung	...	...	...	...
		40	269	Thindaung	...	...	...	...
		41	268	Sabyin	...	...	...	...
	Ngwedaung	42	184	Taungyin	...	...	...	...
		43	186	Thindaung	...	...	...	...
	Thamilabyin	44	241	Satkwetchaung	...	...	...	...
		45	243	Pyinshe	...	...	...	...
		46	240	Ophauk	...	...	...	...
		47	239	Yetkundaing myauk	...	...	...	...
	Thagón...	48	204	Wetmagya	...	...	...	...
		49	203	Kwasun	...	...	...	...
		50	205	Gaunggyi	...	...	...	...
		51	84	Wabo	...	...	...	...
	Kalapansin	52	79	Pethadu	...	...	...	...
		53	86	Panpechaung	...	...	...	...
		54	106	Saunyanwe	...	...	...	...
		55	129	Dunchaungbya	...	...	...	...
		56	90	Badana	...	...	...	...
		57	83	Maymdaung	...	...	...	...
		58	96	Letwedet	...	...	...	...
		59	94	Tatminchaung	...	...	...	...
		60	112	Tinodaung	...	...	...	...
		61	111	Minhlagaing	...	...	...	...
		62	82	Kopi	...	...	...	...
		63	81	Peirein	...	...	...	...
		64	92	Pyinchaung	...	...	...	...
		65	101	Singyi	...	...	...	...
		66	80	Kywechaung	...	...	...	...
		67	85	Zedunbyinchaung	...	...	...	...
		68	128	Taunggya	...	...	...	...
		69	121	Kinchaung	...	...	...	...
		70	100	Myaungna	...	...	...	...
		71	118	Ywetmyodaung	...	...	...	...
		72	99	Beguna	...	...	...	...
		73	127	Kinchaungbya	...	...	...	...
		74	95	Patamatainchaung	...	...	...	...
		75	91	Migyaunggaungwe	...	...	...	...
		76	107	Kyetmauktaung	...	...	...	...
		77	102	Kagyaphet	...	...	...	...
		78	104	Daungpaw	...	...	...	...
		79	117	Dabyuchaung	...	...	...	...
		80	87	Zedunchaung	...	...	...	...

By order,

H. THIRKELL WHITE,
Secretary.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 25th August 1887.

No. 44 (ERRATUM).—In this department Notification No. 32, dated the 17th June 1887, in the last column of the statement on page 248, Part I of the *Burma Gazette*, for the figures "1-8" substitute the figures "1-0."

By order,

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Secretary.

by enlarging the original area of the grant.

4. The statistical table on the subject of tenants within the settled tract shows that both rent and revenue are paid by tenants on 22,295.57 acres while revenue only is paid on 12,940.14 acres, and rent only paid on 4,886.74 acres. There appears to be little approaching to a permanent tenancy, the majority being tenants of under five years' occupancy.

5. The revision of rates of assessment has been twice carried out as far as records show, but in neither instance has the revision been quite satisfactory. The present settlement being based on an elaborate and detailed system, better

Tinct.	Name of circle.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.		Garden-land.	Miscellaneous culti- vation.
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.		
					Per acre. Rs. A.	Per acre. Rs. A.	Per acre. Rs. A.	Per acre. Rs. A.
III—concluded.	Kyaungdaung—old.	38	274	Shutpyin ...				
		39	273	Byaungdaung ...				
		40	269	Thindaung ...				
		41	228	Sabyin ...				
	Ngwedaung ...	42	184	Taungyin ...				
		43	180	Thindaung ...				
	Thamilaabin ...	44	241	Satkwechaung ...				
		45	243	Pyinsho ...				
		46	240	Ophauk ...				
		47	250	Yetkundaing myauk ...				
	Thégón...	48	204	Wetmagya ...				
		49	203	Kwasun ...				
		50	206	Gaunggyi ...				
	Kalapanzin ...	51	84	Wabo ...				
		52	79	Pethadu ...				
		53	86	Paupchaung ...				
		54	108	Saunmyin ...				
		55	129	Dunchaungbya ...				
		56	90	Hadana ...				
		57	83	Maymdaung ...	1 8	1 0	2 0	1 8
		58	96	Letwedet ...				
		59	94	Tatminchaung ...				
		60	113	Thodaung ...				
		61	111	Minhlagaing ...				
		62	83	Kopi ...				
		63	81	Pelrein ...				
		64	92	Pyinchaung ...				
		65	101	Singyi ...				
		66	80	Kywochaung ...				
		67	85	Zedunbyinchaung ...				
		68	128	Taunggya ...				
		69	121	Kinchaung ...				
		70	100	Myanma ...				
		71	118	Ywetayodaung ...				
		72	99	Boguna ...				
		73	127	Kinchaungbya ...				
		74	95	Patamataimchaung ...				
		75	91	Migyaunggaungwe ...				
		76	107	Kyetmanktaung ...				
		77	102	Kagyaphet ...				
		78	104	Daungpaw ...				
		79	117	Dabyinchaung ...				
		80	87	Zedunchaung ...				

By order,

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Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN THE AKYAB DISTRICT. SEASON 1885-86.

From Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. STROVER, Officiating Commissioner of the Arakan Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,—No. 979-9—20, dated the 8th November 1886.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement operations in the Akyab district for the season 1885-86 with nine appendices.

2. The tract in which settlement operations were carried on comprises the whole of the valley of the Mayu and the lower portion of the valley of Kaladan including four townships and 41 circles. The total area in acres brought under settlement is 424,786·76, or 663·71 square miles. Of this area, 161,344·56 acres are paddy-land, 16,046·83 acres fallow, 2,602·82 acres miscellaneous, and 3,603·33 acres garden or orchard-land. Of grazing-grounds 3,280·46 acres are culturable and 3,110·19 acres are unculturable. Land thrown out of cultivation is shown as 11,591·35 acres, village-sites 3,336·12 acres, monastery and pagoda land 507·49 acres, roads, canals, tanks, &c., 2,637·29 acres culturable land, tree, and jungle-bushes 23,671·34 acres, unculturable land of the same description 74,605·74 acres, grass-jungle culturable 39,260·79 acres and unculturable 19,789·98 acres, land under water 32,413·53 acres, and area of grants 26,984·97 acres.

3. The grants within the settlement comprising 26,984·97 acres consist of 9,501·25 acres paddy-land, 870·77 acres fallow, 289·01 acres garden, 332·74 acres miscellaneous, and 15,991·20 acres waste-land. The original area of the grant lands is given as 10,398·31 acres, or a little more than one-third of the area as decided by the Boundary Officer. Grantees and tenants appear to be mutually satisfied, but look with suspicion on enquiries made by Government officers, and are loath to give information. In two cases Mr. Adamson reports the holding-marking had to be postponed till next season as the tenants would not give correct information as to their boundaries and misled the holding-marker. It appears to me that, in the case of grants already settled, the Settlement Officer would only be justified in entering upon such grants for the purpose of holding-marking when the boundaries of the holdings adjoin or abut on Government land. The extension or otherwise of holdings within settled grants is immaterial, but when the boundaries of such holdings form a part of the external boundaries of such grant, it is essential that those boundaries be checked from time to time with the view to ascertaining that no unauthorized encroachments have been made on Government land, thereby enlarging the original area of the grant.

4. The statistical table on the subject of tenants within the settled tract shows that both rent and revenue are paid by tenants on 22,295·57 acres while revenue only is paid on 12,940·14 acres, and rent only paid on 4,886·74 acres. There appears to be little approaching to a permanent tenancy, the majority being tenants of under five years' occupancy.

5. The revision of rates of assessment has been twice carried out as far as records show, but in neither instance has the revision been quite satisfactory. The present settlement being based on an elaborate and detailed system, better

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results may be expected. The increase of assessment since the year 1866 has been 66 per cent., and since the year 1882 the increase has been 3 per cent. The table of part assessment shows that the revenue on the settlement tract now is Rs. 3,66,673-74 as compared with Rs. 2,19,756-12 in the year 1866, or an increase of Rs. 1,46,917-62. The current rates of assessment vary from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 0-8-0.

6. The low value of land in the settled tract is remarkable. The cause of this is not explained. The population has considerably increased of late years and with it the demand for land. Crops have been good and the market for the sale of grain fair. Rupees 9 per acre is a very low average. The table of sales of land for the past five years gives the number of such sales at 1,349, and the price paid Rs. 93,096. The land so sold probably consisted of inferior soil, or was owned by persons who were pressed by circumstances to part with their land at any price offered. Mortgages amounted to about half the number of sales. The average sum per acre on such is shown to be in advance of sales, although in many instances very low sums were received per acre on such mortgages.

7. Chapter IV of the report shows that the area under cultivation has increased by 51 per cent. within the past 20 years in the settled tract, being 152,519-38 acres as compared with 100,814-63 acres in the year 1866. This is a satisfactory increase. Statistics of population show that in 30 years the increase has been 73 per cent. This applies to the whole of the Akyab district, and therefore the increase in the settlement tract may be proportionately calculated.

8. Crop-cuttings were conducted over 198 acres, the average result giving an outturn of 77 baskets. Holding areas do not appear to have been affected consequent on increase in population. Detailed information regarding part holdings is said to be not available of a nature to admit of comparison with the present holdings. The revenue records of the past would, however, be a sort of guide in this respect.

9. The settlement tract has been divided into three separate portions for the purpose of settlement in accordance with the fecundity or otherwise of the soil, and other considerations as regards proximity of markets, &c. The assumed rates of productiveness taken as a basis for settlement purposes appear to have been calculated sufficiently correctly to admit of an equitable assessment, although, perhaps, little high on ordinary and inferior lands. Garden and miscellaneous collections are excluded from the calculation, as it has been found to be impossible to fix any rate of productiveness for this description of cultivation. The average price of paddy at Akyab for the past five years for the purpose of settlement has been taken in the subdivided tracts at Rs. 2, Rs. 9, Rs. 27, and Rs. 25, or very fair averages for the purpose applied.

10. The general consensus of opinion on the part of thugyis is that the people have some difficulty in parts in paying the present demand. It may therefore be safely assumed that generally, for the present at any rate, the limit of assessment has been reached, for, as the Settlement Officer remarks, the tendency of thugyis is almost invariably in the direction of enhanced rates on land if possible. The Settlement Officer in his own personal experience of other districts, Tharrawaddy and Prome, expresses his decided opinion that the present land revenue demand from the Akyab district is higher than either the present rates or the maximum sanctioned rates, or the highest rates proposed by the Settlement Officer in either of those districts. The conclusion arrived at is that no increase in the rates can be proposed and, for reasons given, no decrease is called for as a matter of urgent necessity. The chief cause of the heavy pressure of the present tax lies apparently in its incidence, and this the present settlement will, it is anticipated, remedy to a great extent. It is proposed to retain the present total revenue, such as it is, and to alter the distribution so as to make it press fairly on all. The settlement tract area therefore is divided into three tracts. In No. I tract it is proposed to fix an assessment rate of Rs. 2-8-0 on 1st class land and Rs. 1-8-0 on 2nd class land. In Tract II Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-4-0 and in Tract III Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1. This will result in an increase of 4 per cent. in Tract I, an increase of 8 per cent. in Tract II, and a decrease of 30 per cent. in

Tract III. For garden and dani cultivation a rate of Rs. 2 per acre is proposed, and for miscellaneous Re. 1. All these rates appear equitable and judicious under the circumstances mentioned by the Settlement Officer.

11. The resulting total assessment at the proposed rates is Rs. 3,64,214-34 as compared with Rs. 3,66,673-74 the expiring assessment, the difference being a decrease of Rs. 2,459-40 and which as explained is apparent only. In paddy revenue there is an increase of Rs. 3,259-17. The increase in the paddy area, owing to the correct measurement of the survey, is 22 per cent.

12. The report of Mr. Adamson is very full and complete. Chapter I contains much valuable and interesting information regarding the country, climate, history, ethnology, and agricultural condition of the people. The population of the settled tracts is (according to the census returns) 128,108, of which 28,532 are Bengalis. The occupation of the people is almost entirely agricultural. The method of cultivation is very similar to that in deltaic districts in other parts of the province. The different agricultural implements in use have been neatly illustrated by the Settlement Officer. Generally speaking the people are fairly well-to-do. There is no particular wealth among them and, as a rule, no extreme poverty. The statistics gathered regarding indebtedness show that 49-41 per cent. of the cultivators are free from debt, 38-04 per cent. owe money which they could pay off in a year, 11-37 per cent. owe more than they could pay off in a year, and 1-81 per cent. are hopelessly involved. It will thus be seen that the condition of the agricultural classes in this respect is by no means of an impoverishing nature. The purchase of cattle doubtless contributes very considerably towards indebtedness. Cattle-disease, if the statistics are correct, would appear to have diminished of late years as compared with the past. The total number of cattle in the settlement tract is given as about 88,000. In three townships visited by me during the year 1868 I found no less than 18,017 buffaloes and bullocks were recorded as having died in one year, and it was considered that the real number was far above this. There are 51 grazing-grounds in the settled tract containing an aggregate area of 6,390-65 acres and which are proposed for reservation. One acre for every 13 cattle is a very limited allowance. It may be possible to increase the area of grazing-grounds and, if so, such should be done as early as possible.

13. The state of communications appears to be very incomplete and unsatisfactory in the Akyab district. I can hardly understand however, notwithstanding imperfect communications, that circles within a few miles of Akyab have never been visited by District Officers. Rural Boards have apparently full scope for usefulness, and increased attention will be given to the state of communications.

14. In Appendix IX Mr. Adamson proposes a scheme for the amalgamation of circles situated within the settlement tract. This scheme appears to be well worthy of consideration and adoption as expediency occurs and opportunity offers. At present the circles are generally small and, it seems, are in some cases composed of several scattered pieces not contained within a single boundary. This is obviously inconvenient and undesirable on several grounds.

15. In conclusion I would solicit the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the settlement now proposed. Mr. Adamson's report speaks for itself in every detail, and he appears to have conducted the settlement operations for the past season in a manner highly creditable.

G. A. STROVER, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
Offg. Commissioner of the Arakan Division.

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REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN THE AKYAB DISTRICT. SEASON 1885-86.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

The cultivated area of the Akyab district consists of the valleys of its four

NOTE.—Wherever the word 'basket' occurs in this Report it means not the Government standard basket, but the Akyab standard basket of one-half bushel capacity, i.e., one-half the Government standard basket.

miles.

The general appearance of the country is a flat plain intersected by a network of tidal creeks. These creeks are fringed on both sides by mangrove jungle, which effectually intercept the view of the surrounding country from the traveller by boat or steamer. Within these narrow strips of jungle all is rice-fields.

The nature of the country is shown in the ordinary nomenclature of officials. The circle is a kyun (island) and the thugyi a Kyunôk (head of an island). The hills are covered with dense jungle, in which the most important trees are bamboo, sit, pyinma, kanyin, pyingado, and the wild jack tree, which is much used for boat-building. No teak is found.

These jungles are full of wild beasts of all kinds, which commit frequent depredations on the cattle in the plains; but, owing to the difficulty of travelling and the density of the undergrowth, Akyab has never been a favourite ground of the shikari.

2. The climate is agreeable, more so I think than most other parts of Burma.

Climate. The cold season, November to February, might almost be described as bracing. The hot season, March to

May, can be tided over without much discomfort, owing to the deliciously cool sea breeze, which invariably appears early in the afternoon. The rains are at times rather trying, the total rainfall amounting to 180 inches. But, unfortunately, the whole of the district, both town and jungle, is a hotbed of malaria, and few Europeans or even Burmans can keep clear of that very aggravated form of jungle fever which is known by the name of Arakan fever.

3. The settlement tract consists of the whole of the Kyelet and Rathedaung townships, and part of the Urittaung East, Urittaung West, and Naaf townships.

Revenue divisions.

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The circles under settlement, with their areas, are as follows :—

Area brought under Settlement during the Season 1885-86.

Township.	Serial No.	Circle.	Area in acres.	Area in square miles.	Remarks.
Kyelet	1	Anbari	13,734.73	21.46	
	2	Ywathitke	2,918.85	4.56	
	3	Satyogya	2,733.63	4.27	
	4	Aungdaing	8,070.55	12.77	
	5	Kyetkaingdan	5,727.29	8.94	
Urittaung West	6	Thinbōndan	5,800.60	9.06	
	7	Panzanwe	5,252.25	8.21	
	8	Metkalagya	10,338.66	16.15	
	9	Tawgan	7,083.29	11.07	
	10	Wabo	4,028.53	6.29	
	11	Sabatataung	7,972.85	12.46	
	12	Kundaung	6,542.67	10.22	
	13	Amegin	4,619.81	7.22	
	14	Urittaung	17,547.63	27.42	
	15	Thamihla	9,007.66	14.07	
Rathedaung	16	Angumaw	7,186.82	11.23	
	17	Thayetyin	7,674.62	11.99	
	18	Gwedatkaung	5,597.38	8.75	
	19	Minnyodaung	6,890.99	10.77	
	20	Nyaungbingyi	7,823.83	12.22	
	21	Moze	9,909.06	15.48	
	22	Moziminzeik	14,917.27	23.31	
	23	Laungzin	16,753.93	26.18	
	24	Kyunbaw	12,738.90	19.90	
	25	Kyaungdaung	10,264.19	16.04	
	26	Sabogyun	4,625.16	7.23	
	27	Agyektaw	9,368.82	14.64	
	28	Tizwé	21,002.54	32.82	
Naaf	29	Rathedaung	10,092.39	15.77	
	30	Thamihlabyin	16,188.56	25.29	
	31	Ngwedaung	10,413.58	16.27	
	32	Thégan	26,171.16	40.89	
	33	Kalapanzin	52,097.31	81.40	
Urittaung East	34	Taungnyo	9,816.87	15.34	
	35	Thayetyun	8,420.00	13.16	
	36	Kyawshin	6,323.83	9.88	
	37	Thalé	8,852.61	13.83	
	38	Pysinchaung	9,585.30	14.98	
	39	Kyeingwemaw	6,330.91	9.89	
	40	Wingyun	4,666.35	7.29	
	41	Pyagyun	9,595.88	14.99	
			424,786.76	663.71	

These circles are generally small and often inconveniently divided, and in some cases a circle is composed of several scattered pieces not contained within a single boundary. I have accordingly made out a scheme for gradual amalgamation of circles, as vacancies occur in thugyishps. This scheme will be found in Appendix IX.

4. The inhabitants of the tract are Arakanese and Bengalis. The Arakanese are divided into Arakanese proper (i.e., original inhabitants of the lowlands of Arakan) and Chins, Chaungthas, Daignets, &c., tribes which originally lived in the hills by taungya cultivation and have gradually settled down permanently in the plains. There are also many settlers who have migrated from Ramree and founded villages in the Akyab district.

The Bengalis are Mahomedans from the neighbourhood of Chittagong, Ramoo, and Cox-bazaar. In the settlement tract they are found chiefly near the town of Akyab and in the north of the Mayu valley.

The Arakanese are of Burman stock and claim to be descended from the elder branch of the Mramma family. Though of an unmistakable Mongolian type, their appearance is somewhat like a blend between the Indian and the Burman, and in their habits, prejudices, and modes of thought they, in many particulars, more resemble Indians than Burmese. Their language is a dialect of Burmese and differs from it more in pronunciation than in idiom. Some idea of the difference may be gleaned from the following examples :—

English.	Burmese.	Arakanese.
Enter	Winthi	Won ri.
Go	Thwa	La.
Where are you going	Bégothwamilé	Za la bo lé.
Two	Hnit	Hneik.
He does not eat	Masabu	Masa, or ma sa ba.
Water	Ye	Ri.
Horse	Myin	Mran.
Is	Shi	Hi.

5. The derivation of the word Arakan, or Rakaing, is doubtful. Phayre derives it from a Pali word meaning "the devil." A learned Arakanese gentleman has informed me that it is derived from the words "ra" (to get) and "kaing" (to hold), a derivation which is more complimentary than Phayre's and expresses a characteristic of the Arakanese as compared with the Burmese, and is not a whit more far-fetched. They are called by outsiders "Mugs," a word derived by Phayre from Magada, the Buddhist Kingdom in India, and there is some evidence that a dynasty of this race once ruled Arakan.

The Arakanese "Ya Za Win" is a peculiarly uninteresting record. Early history consists of mere lists of kings. About 900 A.D. Shans from the Upper Irrawaddy invaded and held the country for some time. About 1000 A.D. it became tributary to the kings of Pagan. About 1250 it was independent and ruled by a warlike king, who received tribute from both Burma and Bengal. In 1570 the Arakanese conquered and annexed Chittagong. In the beginning of the 17th century the country was under the domination of Portuguese pirates, who had complete ascendancy over the king, but eventually he overthrew them and took possession of their stronghold, the island of Sundeeep near Chittagong. In 1661 Shah Sooja, who had been defeated by his brother Aurungzebe, fled to Arakan, where he and his whole party were massacred. Up to 1784 the country seems to have been in a state of anarchy or civil war, king after king usurping the throne. In 1784 one party invited the Burmese to invade the country. This they did and conquered it without difficulty. The Burmese ruled with a rod of iron and their oppression is a byword among the people to the present day. The Burmese held the country till 1824, when on the advance of the British they left Arakan and retreated into Pegu. Arakan became a British province by the treaty of Yandaboo in 1826. There are scarcely any features of archaeological interest in the tract. The Urittaung pagoda may be mentioned. It is situated on a small hill on the bank of the Kaladan and was built by King Min Palaung about 1590 A.D. on his return from an expedition against the Chins and Mros.

6. The occupation of the people is almost entirely agricultural. In a few villages pot-making and basket-making are carried on. (c) Occupations of the people. The fisheries are not worked by the people of the tract, nor is even the carrying trade in their hands. The cultivator conveys his paddy to the bank of the nearest creek and there his labour ends. The carrying trade is in the hands of boatmen from Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Ramree, and of Natives of India, and the fisheries are worked by Madrassis and Chittagonians.

7. There is but little difference between the mode of cultivation in Akyab and that in deltaic districts in other parts of the province. (d) Modes of agriculture. The land is ploughed with a plough proper, which turns the soil, and not merely scraped with a harrow as in Burma. Three ploughs are in ordinary soil sufficient, and then a light harrow is run over the ground.

The seed is steeped till it sprouts and sown broadcast. Except where the ploughings are too late for sowing, there is no transplanting. Reaping and threshing are done as in Burma. The grain is winnowed by dropping it from a height during the daily sea breeze.

8. The unit of land is the 'kyat' or dun, about 6.34 acres. "How much land do you own" would be expressed in Akyab "Le zane kyat hithile," "How many kyats do you own." The dun. In Prome the same question would be "Le bene yaunk seik shithile," "How many transplanter's tasks does your land contain," and in Tharrawaddy "Le bene ya kin shithile," "How many hundred's outturn have you."

The kyat is divided as follows:—

3 Krants = 1 Cowri.
4 Cowris = 1 Gunda.
5 Gundas = 1 Kuni.
4 Kunis = 1 Kanni.
16 Kannis = 1 Dun or kyat.

9. Low-lying land is liable to inroads of salt water and cannot be cultivated without bunding. The bunds round the edge of cultivation are rarely more than 3 feet in height by 2 broad. Small creeks are also often bunded across and entirely closed. With these precautions there is little land in the tract actually damaged by salt water; and, on the other hand, land protected by bunds is generally rich and yields a heavy crop.

10. Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall high lands suffer from drought. The soil is sandy and less retentive of water than that of the Irrawaddy valley. The water is soon sucked up and the green paddy left on a poor soil exposed to the hot sun quickly fades away.

11. From my own observation and the entire absence of complaint by cultivators I am inclined to think that the fields here suffer less from blight than they do in the Irrawaddy valley. Though I have been frequently out in the kwins during the latter part of the rains, I have seen scarcely a field touched by it.

Many kwins suffer from the presence of a grass called the 'myet kalôn,' which grows up in luxuriance and chokes the young plants.

12. Here as in other districts cattle-disease is the great enemy which the cultivator has to contend against. Drinking-water is contained in tanks, and these, especially in the hot season, often present the most filthy appearance, and bad water must be a chief cause of the epidemics that are so common. No precaution is taken by the cultivator to prevent disease or the spread of disease. Segregating diseased cattle is done in the most slovenly and imperfect way; beasts are often seen lying dying in the fields, and when dead the body is left where it is to rot until vultures have devoured it, or thrown into the nearest stream. One can rarely go into the district in the rains without meeting bodies of dead cattle floating down the streams. The results of statistics taken in certain villages of the numbers of deaths and births of cattle during the year of settlement are as follows. The details will be found in Appendix VII:—

Number of cultivators examined.	BULLOCKS.			BUFFALOES.		
	Number owned by cultivator at time of enquiry.	Died during 1885-86.	Born during 1885-86.	Number owned by cultivator at time of enquiry.	Died during 1885-86.	Born during 1885-86.
1,221	3,258	641	479	5,363	1,440	745

The average fecundity and mortality of bullocks for the year in the selected villages was thus 14 and 19 per cent., and of buffaloes 14 and 26 per cent. A glance in the appendix at such villages as Peindaw, Sabata, Thenatpaik, Myitna, Lamandaing, Rôkpundaung shows the effect of an epidemic, when it is not uncommon for three-fourths of the cattle of the village to be swept away in the course of a single month.

The disease most prevalent is rinderpest. Not a few cattle are carried away by tigers and leopards.

In some cases the cause of death was said to be starvation owing to the impossibility of obtaining grass. But though grazing is scanty enough, there must have been gross carelessness and laziness on the part of the cultivator whose cattle died from this cause.

13. As regards the quality of the cattle, buffaloes appear to be the same size and strength as those found in the Irrawaddy valley, but bullocks are as a rule small and stunted, and not by any means equal to those found on the other side of the province.

14. Fifty-one grazing-grounds, containing an area of 6,390.65 acres, have been proposed for reservation. The total number of cattle in the tract is about 88,000. This gives the very scanty provision of one acre of grazing-land to every 13 cattle. Besides these the Mayu and Kaladan hills are used for grazing purposes, where the nature of their formation admits of it, and many cultivators also leave part of their holdings uncultivated in order to graze their cattle. With all this grazing is scanty. The people are very jealous of grazing rights. No one is allowed to graze cattle on his neighbour's land, and there are frequent quarrels on account of the inhabitants of one village making use of the grazing-grounds of another.

15. There are no fisheries in the tract except by way of license to use particular classes of nets, and these, as I have mentioned before, are worked not by the inhabitants, but by Madrassi and Chittagonian temporary visitors.

16. By water the communications are perfect. The whole tract is under the influence of the tide, and the country is intersected in all directions by tidal creeks. Consequently carriage to Akyab, the export market, is easy and the price of produce varies but little throughout the tract. Thus when paddy at Akyab was selling during the past season at Rs. 35 per hundred baskets, the rate (reduced to Akyab baskets) in the extreme north of the Mayu valley was not lower than Rs. 31. There are few villages that cannot be approached with ease by boats of two to three thousand baskets capacity.

Communication by land is a more difficult matter. Carts are unknown except in the immediate vicinity of Akyab, and there even they can be but little used owing to the innumerable ramifications of tidal creeks.

Roads from village to village are mere foot tracks without any bunding or formation. Small creeks are crossed by bridges of the rudest description, consisting generally of a couple of bamboos or a single log. To the European traveller, who cannot cling by his feet, these bridges present an appalling appearance. Use has made me callous, and I can now cross most of them without fear, but at the beginning of the season it was with anything but a steady pulse that I used to find myself, perhaps half-a-dozen times in a morning, oscillating on a bamboo 20 feet above a muddy creek with a probable crocodile waiting below to receive me.

Where the creeks are too broad for bridging there are in the most frequented routes public ferries, though not leased by Government, the stock in hand consisting of a small leaky dingy, the plier of which receives generally a yearly contribution of paddy or money from the villages concerned.

In consequence of the difficulty of travelling European officers rarely or never visit the interior of the district. Their tours consist of trips by boat or steamer, by which means of travelling, as I have already pointed out, nothing can be seen, and of halts in the villages few and far between, which are provided with rest-houses or comfortable zayats. Thugyis living even within a few miles of Akyab informed me that their circles had never been visited by a European officer.

The only Public Works road in the tract is that running from Akyab to Yechanbyin on the banks of the Mayu, length 11½ miles.

The villages are small. Those containing over 150 houses may be counted on ones fingers, and none is large enough to boast of a daily bazaar.

18. The principal product is paddy, of which I have found no fewer than

Dani is found on the banks of many creeks and is used for thatch, and also for extracting toddy.

In Bengali villages near Buthidaung in the north of the Mayu valley I found English potatoes, which though small were well flavoured and not at all watery.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

20. The average number of the cultivating family is five.

The food consists of rice, ngapi, fish, and vegetables ; but oil, which is invariably used by the Irrawaddy cultivator for cooking purposes, is a luxury not often indulged in. The clothes of the people are cotton stuffs woven at home. They generally have silk holiday suits.

The women wear less jewellery than those of the same class in Burma.⁵ The houses are wretched huts composed chiefly of bamboos and thatch, and among

Opium-smoking is freely indulged in by both Arakanese and Bengalis, more generally so than in the Irrawaddy valley. Gambling, on the other hand, is much less prevalent.

Now as a matter of fact the ordinary life and labour of the agriculturist is something like the following. In the ploughing season he works one plough himself. It is true he generally hires a ploughman as well. But it must be remembered that ploughing with a plough proper, as is the custom in Arakan and as the soil requires, is a much more tedious operation than merely scraping the fields with a harrow as is the custom in the Irrawaddy valley. After the seed has been sown the cultivator has to look after his cattle, and they require more careful tending than in districts where there are broad grazing-grounds. Where part of the holding is left fallow for grazing some one must be in constant attendance in order to prevent the cattle from straying into the neighbouring crops. If they are driven to the hills, they must be daily looked after to prevent their being carried away by wild beasts. It will be seen therefore that though the cultivator may hire labour for herding he has very likely his own hands full as well. In the reaping season I certainly think that the custom of the country is to hire a little more than is absolutely necessary, and the Bengali cultivator, who is prudent and thrifty, certainly hires less. But after the crops have been removed from the ground and the cattle are turned loose in the fields, and require little or no tending, hired labour is not much used. The threshing, winnowing, and other operations preparing the grain for sale are generally done by the cultivator himself.

These facts considered, I think that though the Arakanese cultivator certainly does not toil like a slave, yet he works about as hard as the ordinary cultivator in Burma. The Bengali hires less labour than the Arakanese, and he also devotes much time to the cultivation of his vegetable garden. He is altogether a harder working man than either the Arakanese or the Burman.

Indebtedness. 23. From statistics collected regarding indebtedness the following percentages have been deduced:—

Percentage of cultivators not in debt	...	...	49·41
Percentage owing money which they could pay off in one year	...	...	38·04
Percentage owing more than they could pay off in one year	...	...	11·87
Percentage hopelessly involved	...	...	1·18
		Total	100·00

The causes of debt are stated by the cultivators themselves to be as follows :—

				Percent.
Food, clothing, house expenses, &c.	...	...	...	28
Purchase of cattle ...	...	...	...	20
Purchase of land ...	...	...	...	3
Cost of cultivation ...	...	...	...	24
Trade ...	...	...	...	1
Payment of revenue ...	...	...	...	20
Cost of marriages and funerals ...	...	...	...	4
			Total	100

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The rate of interest varies from 50 to 25 per cent. per annum. A common stipulation is 100 baskets of paddy per Rs. 100 to be paid at harvest time.

24. Those who own no land are chiefly agricultural labourers and coolies. They live from hand-to-mouth and are by no means well-to-do. The traders found in the tract are chiefly money-lenders, but they are very few, and there is scarcely a village in the tract that can boast of owning a boat of 2,000 baskets capacity.

25. Generally speaking the people are in tolerably easy circumstances. There is no wealth among them, but at the same time there is no extreme poverty, and their standard of living being a low one there is little pinching. As regards the character of the people, they are quiet and domestic, orderly and peaceful. Dacoity and robbery is almost unknown, and thefts and petty offences are less common than among the Burmese. They are much less given to drunkenness than the Burmese, and they are more loyal and better affected. They are, however, hot-tempered, and murders are common arising from quarrels about trifles. When roused to passion they show a reckless disregard for human life.

(d) Area of cultivation and waste. 26. The area of cultivation and waste is shown in the following table. The total area under settlement is subdivided as follows:—

CULTIVATED.		UNCULTIVATED.	
161,844.56 acres.	Paddy land.		
16,046.68 acres.	Fallow-land.		
2,602.92 acres.	Miscellaneous.		
8,408.80 acres.	Garden or orchard.		
8,980.46 acres.	Culturable.	Grass- ground.	
8,110.19 acres.	Unculturable.		
11,591.85 acres.	Land thrown out of cultivation.		
8,386.12 acres.	Village site.		
607.49 acres.	Monastery pagoda land.		
2,687.29 acres.	Road, canal, tank, &c.		
28,671.84 acres.	Culturable.	Tree and jungle bushes.	
74,606.74 acres.	Unculturable.		
89,260.79 acres.	Culturable.	Grass jungle.	
19,789.08 acres.	Unculturable.		
32,418.63 acres.	Under water.		
26,994.97 acres.	Area of grants.		
424,768.76 acres.	Total area.		

It will be observed that 9 per cent. of the land is fallow and 7 per cent. has entirely passed out of cultivation and been thrown up. The reason is exhaustion of high lands and inroads of salt water on low lands.

(e) Average area of holding.

27. The average area of holding is—

						Acres
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Garden ...	...	...	...	...	...	'65
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	'45

28. The following table contains all particulars about the waste-land grants found in the tract. Amongst other things it shows a comparison between their original and present areas. In most of them the cultivable land has nearly all been taken up. The

(f) Waste-land grants.

areas. In most of them the cultivable land has nearly all been taken up. The

rent demanded from tenants, it will be seen, is not heavy, except in Bôkdawmaw circle, which is part of the town of Akyab, and Thèchaung, which is a cocoanut plantation. The grantees and their tenants appear to be on a friendly footing, and in most grants the tenants have fixity of tenure and can buy and sell occupancy rights. As these grants were reported on in detail by Mr. Mitchell recently, it seems unnecessary to add anything further in this report to the information furnished in the following table :—

Waste-land Grants within Settlement Tract of 1885-86.

Serial No.	Circle.	Grant No.	Grant.	Grantee.	Original area of grant.	AREA AS DECIDED BY BOUNDARY OFFICER.						Total tenants.	Tenants paying rent.	Area on which rent is paid.	Total rent.	Incidence per acre.	Revenue paid to Govern-ment.
						Paddy.	Fallow.	Garden.	Miscellaneous.	Total area of waste.	Grand total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.						
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Bokdawnaw	92	Budaw, East	Abdoel Khan	47-01	86-21	6-35	2-20	2-18	7-05	53-99	7	6	87-88	208-00	5-49	Ra. 100-64
2		90	Budaw, West	Tawdindmahlo	143-00	105-14	4-92	22-37	..	28-88	168-51	20	19	91-27	788-75	8-68	281-58
3		91	Budaw, South	Moherak Ally	85-17	85-17	8-69	-60	4-26	24-67	118-89	16	12	65-74	891-50	5-95	292-81
4	Anbari	89	Thyeang	Gadarahadi, Agent for Bulcho Brothers.	852-82	..	..	158-08	..	618-97	774-00	1	1	158-08	4,000-00	25-81	Revenue free.
5	Angdaing	87	Mzaligondan	Bieran Chetty	382-00	165-68	85-77	15-65	..	178-00	896-25	22	11	121-99	868-00	2-97	451-76
6	Nyaungbingyi	42	Panzinmaw	Ranchandra	..	44-40	..	1-85	..	439-82	599-75	6	..	82-85	178-00	5-41	60-25
7	Taungyo	77	Minbauk	Abdulla	767-54	44-45	..	..	..	138-84	139-89	7	23	538-13	1,040-23	1-86	210-00
8	Kyethingmaw	78	Ngaegyun	Schmidt	704-78	556-06	1-25	..	..	1,057-07	1,148-74	12	6	84-13	142-00	1-68	296-03
9	Pyeinchaung	75	Minbauk (Pyein-chaung).	..	1,138-50	91-67	..	..	..	645-49	1,094-70	24	24	438-11	479-48	1-03	509-17
10	Agreikaw	89	Zinkana	Ally	422-42	416-60	19-51	18-10	..	845-64	1,918-85	68	44	764-93	1,670-79	2-00	1,466-67
11	Thagan..	88	Kwandaung	Aung Gyaw Zan	656-67	1,072-71	..	..	..	207-73	259-06	8	7	129-78	88-88	-03	119-15
12	Ngwedaung	87	Ramrekyun	Maw Nu	152-22	52-47	..	..	..	910-71	1,058-06	69	5	85-16	119-62	8-40	480-67
13		86	Phurachung	..	226-27	147-85	..	..	..	1,540-55	1,640-55	69	58	894-65	1,740-18	1-96	1,492-89
14		81	Kwandaung	Pawzar Ally	618-77	934-38	4-50	49-61	..	188-44	845-14	71	69	808-43	1,880-27	8-09	773-04
15		82	Wakhaung	Ranchandra	563-75	616-48	..	..	..	868-93	2,057-89	91	25	918-40	1,589-11	1-73	2,002-17
16		84	Sainnyinba	Thanthan U	487-00	1,156-98	82-58	..	..	808-12	1,038-47	25	25	307-20	558-57	2-09	1,100-00
17		28	Myawbhang	Mountain and Co.,	678-00	267-20	..	7-88	..	2,506-30	3,549-56	110	97	938-45	2,026-11	3-15	1,428-43
18	Kalapanzin	29	Kagrabet	Wegay Magyaw	810-18	994-35	13-12	17-11	..	1,571-60	2,496-48	74	43	838-56	1,043-55	1-96	1,016-67
19		80	Tirahabin	..	508-28	743-73	78-98	..	..	1,07-84	1,927-10	173	49	470-67	1,168-99	2-47	1,756-67
20		83	Thindang	..	819-30	1,005-45	63-24	..	..	60-45	1,682-25	185	77	869-03	1,657-86	1-92	806-85
21		25	Kyathathie	..	486-72	905-67	16-91	..	..	..	2,615-28	68	77	789-03	1,657-86	1-92	806-85
				Total	10,808-81	9,501-25	870-77	280-01	382-74	15,991-20	26,984-97	892	639	8,007-81	21,035-89	2-62	13,039-05

In most of these cases the rents are stated with tolerable accuracy, but there are some which are open to doubt. Both grantees and tenants look with suspicion on the enquiries made and are chary of giving information. In two large grants the holding-marking had to be postponed till next season, as the tenants would not give correct information as to their boundaries and misled the holding-marker.

In such cases I scarcely know what to do. Am I to take stringent measures to obtain information which has no bearing on the revenue of the grants? In case of settling the revenue of a grant the Settlement Officer has, of course, power to do anything that is necessary in order to obtain correct information, but I doubt whether he has a right to enter upon grants already settled against the wishes of the grantee and mark off on a map the holdings of the tenants, and compel the tenant to produce his rent-receipt and the grantee to produce his rent-roll.

It appears also useless to mark the tenants' holdings in grants, because these maps will not be brought up to date every year as ordinary kwins are.

Information and statistics were collected regarding grants at the time of settlement. I think it would be well now to leave alone the internal details of these grants and not to attempt to obtain information which the grantee does not wish to give and which we are not entitled legally to demand.

(g) Tenants. tenants found in the tract, namely, those who pay rent and no revenue, those who pay revenue and no rent, and those who pay both rent and revenue :—

Circle.	TENANTS PAYING REVENUE ONLY.			TENANTS PAYING RENT AND REVENUE.					TENANTS PAYING RENT ONLY.					Tenants over five years' occupancy.	Tenants under five years' occupancy.	Percent.
	Revenue.	Area.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Revenue.	Total of rent and revenue.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	13	14			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Anbari	7576	178 32	2 22	55390	1,213 64	1,005 15	2,218 79	4 24	1,043 88	2,752 02	2 63	16	157			
Ywarthittok	7774	19 35	2 50	506 96	1,634 12	1,056 65	2,690 67	5 37	1 35	9 00	6 66	3	63			
Satroyya	121 33	278 90	2 28	758 41	2,397 17	1,592 28	3,947 45	5 20	24 70	105 63	4 27	5	91			
Angudaling	109 49	353 44	2 34	1,289 03	4,152 63	2,566 35	6,683 68	5 44	...	...	...	8	127			
Kyokkalingdan	91 78	316 19	2 32	966 86	3,038 74	2,189 18	5,226 68	4 39	33 90	130 60	5 04	10	112			
Thimbondan	63 97	202 70	2 42	448 26	1,106 78	813 38	1,920 16	4 38	...	...	...	6	47			
Panzanwe	181 31	345 75	1 89	339 08	881 76	638 12	1,519 68	4 49	...	...	...	9	49			
Metkulagya	313 65	745 71	2 38	761 44	1,815 32	2,096 72	3,912 04	5 14	...	...	...	10	91			
Tawgan	104 90	249 61	2 38	1,175 74	2,753 81	4,093 32	6,847 13	5 63	...	...	...	10	12			
Wabo	92 45	65 51	...	526 17	1,421 19	1,584 98	3,006 17	4 90	...	...	...	25	124			
Sabatsaung	34 90	87 25	2 50	690 69	1,737 28	1,712 03	3,449 31	4 90	9 35	38 20	4 08	8	46			
Kundaung	473 49	1,101 90	2 38	584 22	1,192 88	1,551 18	2,744 06	4 69	68 43	153 60	2 84	4	54			
Amein	462 67	1,105 62	2 38	507 90	1,097 40	1,068 40	2,165 80	4 26	...	...	...	4	69			
Urittaung	638 51	1,213 09	1 32	1,243 09	2,634 86	2,634 64	5,269 50	4 45	...	...	...	11	147			
Thamihla	92 22	191 33	1 43	130 51	300 34	240 03	540 37	3 71	...	...	...	8	47			
Moze	83 44	192 19	2 30	695 62	1,476 05	1,393 90	3,415 36	3 71	4 68	27 00	5 76	1	18			
Thayetypin	337 68	783 12	2 38	1,040 67	2,357 52	2,462 57	4,702 10	4 20	...	...	...	6	98			
Gwedaukchaung	162 66	394 64	2 43	583 34	994 46	1,076 95	2,071 41	3 55	31 28	106 06	3 39	13	86			
Miyudayaung	412 76	902 20	2 34	613 04	1,265 28	1,196 17	2,461 45	4 77	14 33	38 40	2 68	16	90			
Nyaungbingyi	105 81	232 62	2 31	1,194 68	3,677 80	2,190 47	5,868 27	5 45	50	3 00	6 00	11	141			
Angunaw	197 19	279 36	2 34	670 30	1,716 80	1,611 66	3,402 46	5 17	...	...	...	14	81			
Mozeinzeik	118 05	264 98	2 24	905 40	2,331 94	2,436 45	4,558 39	4 92	...	...	...	5	112			
Laungzin	427 93	944 73	2 20	1,003 74	2,067 97	2,037 03	4,125 00	4 09	...	...	...	5	81			
Kyunhaw	169 40	420 38	2 48	723 97	2,930 10	2,288 28	5,218 38	7 21	75 16	381 20	5 20	...	123			
Kyaundaung	119 32	272 47	2 29	261 35	790 77	618 29	1,415 06	4 41	...	...	...	5	44			
Sakayun	282 34	626 34	2 34	304 91	667 98	745 16	1,415 62	5 44	85 81	208 44	2 42	3	58			
Agaylataw	603 92	1,355 65	2 28	239 03	403 05	585 46	988 51	4 28	77 98	267 50	3 43	10	95			
Tizwe	554 40	1,120 90	2 02	417 97	605 01	830 76	1,435 77	3 24	106 45	345 60	3 52	10	118			
Rathedaung	689 00	1,762 41	2 12	165 78	274 06	352 26	628 31	3 77	...	...	...	3	104			
Thamihlabiyin	764 25	1,403 10	1 96	480 01	1,304 83	883 42	2,188 25	4 56	121 41	450 90	3 71	9	114			
Ngwedauung	376 90	934 97	1 40	293 46	808 05	733 63	1,541 68	5 25	68 90	417 64	6 17	6	94			
Thigau	1,173 76	2,337 38	1 54	645 92	1,480 42	2,003 54	3,483 96	3 20	1,182 62	7,615 68	4 31	22	288			
Kalapanay	821 07	1,410 58	1 58	151 01	81 00	83 76	114 76	2 28	...	...	...	27	275			
Taungayun	695 81	1,565 50	2 50	584 14	1,148 85	1,408 69	2,557 74	4 41	94 47	106 00	3 13	77	282			
Thayetkyun	482 62	1,161 22	2 40	383 71	507 74	867 15	1,368 89	3 57	121 47	399 60	3 28	2	32			
Kyavahin	445 05	1,023 00	2 32	143 16	241 38	306 04	447 39	3 12	...	...	...	...	41			
Thale	538 68	1,048 02	1 54	130 70	135 38	845 92	979 30	3 28	...	...	...	...	50			
Pyeinchaung	614 63	1,183 13	2 23	130 19	327 38	579 34	906 72	3 94	5 93	27 00	2 71	3	65			
Kyeingwemaw	146 13	325 74	2 32	192 70	432 64	451 43	883 97	4 58	...	...	...	2	41			
Wingyun	324 16	736 05	2 27	1 42	2 70	3 48	6 18	4 20	...	...	...	...	47			
Pyaegun	630 90	1,412 90	2 37	70 42	66 15	168 15	224 30	3 18	...	...	...	4	47			
Total	12,940 14	30,387 87	2 34	22,395 57	54,464 06	52,565 58	1,07,029 65	4 90	4,886 74	17,542 71	3 58	372	3,761			

Rent is commonly estimated as in other districts of Burma as one-tenth of produce plus revenue. Omitting the class that pay revenue and no rent (for these cannot strictly be called tenants) 15 per cent. of the land is held by tenants. Of the past condition of tenants there is no information to be found, but at pre-

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sent they appear to be of the same class as the ordinary cultivators, and in fact many tenants are landholders who hire land in addition to what they themselves own.

The reasons for letting land are widowhood, sickness, death of cattle, &c., and the land is let from year to year, *i.e.*, the landlord has always the right to resume his lands after the crops have been reaped. In only 675 cases out of 4,106 has the tenancy lasted for over five years.

CHAPTER III.

PAST ASSESSMENTS AND FISCAL HISTORY.

(a) *Methods adopted at Past Assessments.*

30. There are records available of two revisions of rates. The first was in 1866-67 and was conducted by Messrs. Tracy and Hind, Assistant Commissioners. The outturn was tested by crop-cuttings, but areas operated on were too small to admit of reliable results. The following are the crop-cuttings on which the settlement was based:—

Assessment of 1886-87.

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SEASON 1885-86.

AKYAB DISTRICT.—Register of Results of Experiments relative to the Quantity of Paddy yielded in a definite Area of Land in 1886.

Name of circle.	Name of kwin.	Area of land measured in parts of an acre.	Quantity of paddy yielded.	Equivalent number of baskets per acre.	Present rate of tax per acre.	Estimated average gross produce of whole kwin per acre.	Value of gross produce at Rs. 55 per 100 baskets.	Percentage of present tax on value of gross produce.	Proposed rate of tax per acre.	Percentage of proposed rate on value of gross produce of kwin.	Name of cultivator in column 3.	Quantity of whole produce as stated by cultivator.	Area of land yielding of column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		1/8	Bks. 8 Pyees 18	Bks. 80 Pyees 18	Rs. 2 4 Pyees 8	Bks. 80*	Rs. 10 8	21½	Rs. 1 8	2½	Myathan	88	2 7 0	Poor kwin, lies low; damaged by salt water. Excellent kwin. This cultivator accounts for his small outturn last year to his having used bullocks instead of buffaloes. All the paddy in this kwin on the ground was first-rate. Soil moderately good. Very good kwin. Other cultivators got at least as much.
Pyinehaung	Tsindetnawtaung	1/16	8	64	2 4	60	17 8	18	2 4	18	Kawbathan	222	5 10 6	
Myenn	Ywathit	1/16	2	87	2 0	40	14 0	14½	2 0	14½	Maung La	177	4 15 2	
Kamaungchaung	Ngapyedet	1/8	6	49	2 4	46	16 12	1,422	2 4	1,422	Nyo Ri	46	1 1 0	
Kaahyin	Thinbandaw	1/16	8	50	2 4	45	15 12	1,422	2 4	1,422	Thankaung	712	16 5 9	
Urritaung	Thalundaung	1/16	8	60	2 4	45	16 12	1,422	2 4	1,422	Tun Baw	620	12 2 9	
Thalundaung	Nandek	1/16	8	51	2 4	45	16 2	1,422	2 4	1,422	Taa Bu	688	9 8 4	
Budaung	Sindoknemyauk	2	8	48	2 4	45	...	...	2 4	...	Taway	444	10 8 0	
Sindoknge	Sindokkyi	1/16	8	56	2 4	45	...	...	2 4	...	Maung Pru	622	17 2 11	
Alagrun	Waho	1/16	2	46	2 4	45	...	...	2 4	...	Nga Pru	622	12 11 0	
Myahekin	Teswah	1/8	4	89	2 4	45	...	...	2 4	...	Nu Ye	680	18 14 11	
Ngamange	Ngamange	1/16	4	68	2 4	40	...	...	2 4	...	Yethi Aung	686	21 0 0	

* The figures must be doubled to obtain Akayab baskets.

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The outturn was found to be from 60 to 136 baskets. The size of basket is not stated, but I imagine it to have been the bushel-basket. The price of produce is stated to have been Rs. 35, i.e., I presume Rs. 17-8-0 per 100 Akyab baskets. Tables were prepared showing the cultivated area, the area of available waste, and the proposed rate. But little or no explanation is given of the reasons for fixing the rates. The result of the settlement of 1866-67 was that in most kwins the rates remained as before, in a few they were reduced, and in none increased. The reasons given for reducing rates are exhausted soil and a desire to encourage the cultivation of waste. A few lines of remarks are devoted to each circle, but as these remarks contain chiefly a rough description of the circle and its boundaries, and scarcely anything that would be useful now or applicable to the present settlement, I need not waste space in quoting them.

31. The 1879 assessment arose in a proposal of Colonel Sladen's to increase the rates by 25 per cent. all round on account of the greatly enhanced price of produce. When Colonel Sladen wrote, paddy was selling in Akyab at Rs. 45 per 100 baskets.

The assessment was carried out by Mr. Hodgkinson, Commissioner of Arakan, with the assistance of Mr. Courneuve, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Enquiries were made in each kwin, and tables prepared showing the increase or decrease per cent. of cultivation in each kwin since last revision, the outturn of best and average land in the kwin, the local prices of produce, the cost of cultivation, and the incidence of capitation-tax. These tables formed the basis of assessment, and the result was that the rates were increased all round on an average of about four annas per acre.

This assessment was conducted with much pains and care, but I regret to say that it was by no means a successful one. In many cases, where the distribution of rates of 1866-67 had been inequitable, the evil was enhanced by the settlement of 1879, kwins already overtaxed were raised four or six annas, and in some circles the changes of rates appear to one who has not the table of statistics before him to be haphazard, and neither thugyi nor cultivators can explain them.

The reason appears to be that too much reliance was put on the table of statistics and no account was made of the opinion of thugyis and people of local experience. Mr. Hodgkinson wrote: "This matter (i.e., the revision of rates) I have kept pending until the detailed statistics for 1878-79 for each circle should be available. By this means I may have lost an opportunity of having the thugyis consulted when present at headquarters; but as regards Akyab district, I do not think this is much to be regretted, for the thugyis here really cannot be relied on in a matter of the kind."

32. The statistical tables and remarks prepared for the assessment of 1879 are interesting and useful, and I think it is worthwhile reproducing them here. I have, however, made a summary, circle by circle, instead of giving them kwin by kwin as originally compiled.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Batal No.	Circle.	Year before last revision of statistics available.	1866-67.	1878-79.	Area cultivated.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.
1	Anbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ywathitka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Satyogya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Aungdaing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kyethaingdan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thinbonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Pannaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Methalagya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Tawgan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

p plus | m minus.

Serial No.	Circle.	YEAR BEFORE LAST REVISIONS OF STATISTICS AVAILABLE.				NOTE BY SETTLEMENT OR DISTRICT OFFICER IN 1879.				Incidence of capitation-tax (actual) on each cultivated area of circle.	Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
		1	2	3	4	1878-79.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.			
18	Gwedaukhaung	2.4	1,023	2.4-1-12	1,037	2.4-1-12	2.4-1-12	2,008	2.4-1-12	15-0	Rs. 15-0	Crops in this circle appear to be very good. The whole circle could well be a uniform rate of Rs. 3. Hire of buffaloes, &c., same as in preceding circle.
19	Minnyodaung	2.4	1,719	2.4-1-8	1,926	2.4-1-8	2.4-1-8	2,889	2.4-1-8	15-0	Rs. 15-0	The decrease in Rannung kwin was owing to lowness of prices which ruled from Rs. 13 to Rs. 14. The land in this circle is now being brought under cultivation. Crops in this circle are also as good as those of Thavayeyin circle. Hire of buffaloes, &c., the same as in other circles.
20	Nyaungbungyi	2.4	3,220	2.4-0-8	3,200	2.4-0-8	2.4-0-8	8,605	2.4-0-8	20-0	Rs. 20-0	The crops appear to be very good throughout the whole circle, with exception of a few small patches of low land. The influence of salt water and requires a very strong bunding. The crops appear to be so good and the yield so heavy that a uniform rate of Rs. 3 might be borne in all parts of the circle. Hire of buffaloes, per pair, 40 baskets for a season, and 20 baskets for a day; ploughing, Rs. 20 or Rs. 25; reaping, Rs. 20; and threshing, Rs. 1.
21	Moze	2.4	2,242	2.4-0-12	2,287	2.4-0-12	2.4-0-12	2,015	2.4-0-12	20-0	Rs. 20-0	The crops in this circle are as good as those of Nyaungbungyi circle. I am therefore of opinion that they can well bear the proposed rate. Hire of buffaloes, &c., the same as in Nyaungbungyi circle. In this township, Nyaungbungyi and very little or none left waste for cattle to graze on. Grazing-ground is so scarce in almost all the circles in this township that some people who own lands appear to have reserved some of their own land for paying land tax. The land in this circle has been brought under cultivation. Crops in this circle are also as good as those of the Mimmat and Myothichauung circles. The western slope between the hills and the sea is admirably suited for the purposes, and measures will be taken to reserve large tracts of land for cattle grazing. The question of grazing is important, but it takes time, as surveys wish to state that in my opinion no change in rates should take place in the very poor and isolated circle to the west of the range, as the land is poor and there is positively no market.
22	Moremuseik	2.4	3,230	2.4-0-12	3,017	2.4-0-12	2.4-0-12	2,630	2.4-0-12	11-4-0	Rs. 11-4-0	This circle and Minzeik were formerly two separate circles, but some eight or nine years ago they have been formed into one circle and are now under the charge of one thugyi. Crops in this circle are as good as those of Moremuseik circle. The land in this circle has been brought under cultivation. The land has lately been bounded by the people and re-worked. Hire of buffaloes, &c., is the same as in Tikre circle.

23	Laungzin	2.0	3,400	2.0-1-8	3,900	2.0-1-8	2.0-1-8	4,214	2.0-1-8	14-4-0	Rs. 14-4-0	The crops in this circle appear to be almost the same as Moremuseik circle. All the land generally cultivated has now been taken up. Hire of buffaloes, &c., the same as Moremuseik circle.
24	Kyubaw	2.4	2,072	2.4-1-4	2,733	2.4-1-4	2.4-1-4	3,142	2.4-1-4	15-0-0	Rs. 15-0-0	Crops good. Hire of buffaloes same as in Nyotaung circle.
25	Kyaungchaung	2.4	1,644	2.4-1-8	1,945	2.4-1-8	2.4-1-8	2,510	2.4-1-8	15-4-0	Rs. 15-4-0	Crops in this circle appear to be good, but some of the kwin are silted principally for early and inferior paddy. Hire of buffaloes 40 baskets for a season, and 20 baskets for a day; ploughing, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20; reaping, Rs. 15; and threshing, Rs. 5.
26	Sabogyun	2.4	1,934	2.4	1,760	2.4	2.4	2,004	2.4	15-4-0	Rs. 15-4-0	Crops appear to be equally good throughout the whole circle and they can well bear the proposed rate. Hire of a pair of buffaloes for a season 40 baskets for a season, and 20 baskets for a day; ploughing, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20; reaping, Rs. 15; and threshing, Rs. 5.
27	Agyektaung	2.4	2,142	2.4-1-12	2,346	2.4-1-12	2.4-1-12	2,929	2.4-1-12	15-4-0	Rs. 15-4-0	The decrease in Yitaw kwin is due to some of the land being a little high and the prices in former years was low. Hire of a pair of buffaloes for a season 40 baskets for a season, and 20 baskets for a day; ploughing, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20; reaping, Rs. 15; and threshing, Rs. 5.
28	Tizwe	2.0	1,327	2.0-1-4	1,450	2.0-1-4	2.0-1-4	1,634	2.0-1-4	14-4-0	Rs. 14-4-0	Crops in this circle appear to be as good as those of Thavayeyin circle. Hire of buffaloes, &c., the same as Thavayeyin circle.
29	Rathedaung	2.0	1,754	1-12	2,003	1-12	1-12	2,528	1-12	15-8-0	Rs. 15-8-0	Crops in this circle appear to be equally good throughout and the proposed rate is certainly not high. Hire of a pair of buffaloes for a season 20 baskets for a season, and 10 baskets for a day; ploughing, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20; reaping, Rs. 15; and threshing, Rs. 5.
30	Thamillabyn	2.0	2,719	2.0-1-0	2,990	2.0-1-0	2.0-1-0	4,465	2.0-1-0	14-4-0	Rs. 14-4-0	Crops appear to be good. The outturn of all the kwin is almost the same throughout the whole circle. Hire of a pair of buffaloes for a season 20 baskets for a season, and 10 baskets for a day; ploughing, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20; reaping, Rs. 15; and threshing, Rs. 5.
31	Ngwedaung	2.4	1,420	2.4-1-0	1,623	2.4-1-0	2.4-1-0	2,132	2.4-1-0	16-4-0	Rs. 16-4-0	Crops in this circle also appear to be very good. The Thavayeyin is the only circle in which the kwin are silted, as well as some of the best kwin in the circle. Hire of buffaloes 40 baskets per doon, oxen, 130; ploughing, &c., the same as in other circles. All under cultivation and no ground left for grazing cattle.
32	Thagan	2.0	4,609	2.0-0-12	5,971	2.0-0-12	2.0-0-12	8,903	2.0-0-12	15-4-45	Rs. 15-4-45	This is one of the best and largest circles in this township. Crops appear to be very good. People have extended their cultivation to such extent that there is now no ground left for grazing their cattle. Hire of buffaloes, &c., the same as in Ngwedaung circle.
33	Kalapanzin	2.0-0-12	1,437	2.0-0-12	1,608	2.0-0-12	2.0-0-12	2,135	2.0-0-12	15-0-0	Rs. 15-0-0	This circle and Sindin were formerly two separate circles, but some nine years ago they were formed into one, and are now in charge of one thugyi. All the lands are now fully cultivated. The reason why the land in Kingyi kwin ceased to be cultivated was the very low price of paddy; few years ago crops were very good and the outturn is not less than those of other circles. The crops in Kingyi kwin are as good as those of other circles. The outturn is said to be the same. The names of the last two kwin, Pagan and Zinbin, are changed and are now known to be Kingyi and Pagan kwin; all the lands are now under cultivation, nothing but paddy is raised. Hire of a pair of buffaloes for a season 20 baskets for a season, and 10 baskets for a day; ploughing, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20; reaping, Rs. 15; and threshing, Rs. 5.

p plus | m minus.

Serial No.	Circle.	3		4		5		6	7	8		9	10	11	Remarks.		
		YEAR BEFORE LAST DIVISION OF STATISTICS AVAILABLE.		1896-97.		1898-79.				NOTE BY SETTLEMENT OR DISTRICT OFFICER IN 1879.							
		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.	Area cultivated.			Number of baskets ordinarily obtained per acre in best land of kwin.	Average number of baskets per acre in cultivated land of kwin.					Price per 100 baskets.	Cost of cultivation.
84	Taungtha Taungmyingyun	2-4-1-12	3,412	2-4-0-8	3,688	2-4-0-8	4,447	p759	72-48	60-40	70-80-74	10-58	0 7 8	Communications good and position extremely favourable, being only across Aiyab harbour. The soil is everywhere of excellent quality and all the cultivable waste has been taken up. In consequence of the heavy rain the rice was only heavily sown once, but the people have as much land as they can work, so are independent. Prices of grain and hire of labour and cattle as in other circles. <i>By Commissioner</i> —land revenue, Rs. 3,200; conveyance, Rs. 2 per 100. Communications good. The decrease in this circle was due to cattle-disease. The land has again been re-worked. The decrease was owing to cattle-disease, but the land has been re-worked.			
85	Thayetharyun	2-4	2,513	2-4-1-12	1,700	2-4-1-12	3,234	pl.534	62-45	52-50	40-40-40	10-58	0 0 6	Communications good. The small decrease in No. 9 was owing to the cattle disease which occurred this year. The circle is fully cultivated and the yield is heavy throughout, so it can well bear Rs. 3 rate all round. <i>By Commissioner</i> the opinion expressed in 1865-66 about the land in No. 7. Cattle disease is unimportant by facts. Land revenue; 7,200; carriage, Rs. 2 per 100 baskets.			
86	Kyawellin	2-4	1,987	2-4-0-12	3,197	2-4-0-12	1,823	pl.374	60-43	50-40	70-80-74	...	0 14 5	Communications good and the land throughout above the average in yield. The decrease was owing to cattle-disease. The land has again been re-worked. The decrease was owing to cattle-disease, but the land has been re-worked.			
87	Thale	2-4	1,987	2-4-0-12	2,970	2-4-0-12	1,804	m.076	60-03	58-55	70-80-74	10-58	0 9 7	Communications good. The decrease in this circle was due to cattle-disease. The land has again been re-worked. The decrease was owing to cattle-disease, but the land has been re-worked.			
88	Pinduchang Lathanya	2-4	2,045	2-4-0-12	3,170	2-4-0-12	3,287	p.108	60-52	50-47	70-80	10-58	0 9 4	General communications good. The decrease was owing to cattle-disease, but the land has been re-worked.			

little increase can be looked for on account of its being flooded, so much so that out of 7,000 acres only 1,589 can be cultivated. Cost of cultivation in this township generally the same as in others. Ploughing rates average Rs. 90 per auro; reaping, Rs. 15; seeds, Rs. 8 or Rs. 68 per doon. Bulfraces are hired at from 900 to 800 baskets per pair, and bullocks 150 to 200 and 220.

The coolies working in this township come from wamree and Chittagong, and the former pay as much as Rs. 40 a doon for plunging, whilst the latter only one Rupee. The grain is getting 90 in the other Rs. 10 and Rs. 15. The reason assigned being that the Banraee men are much stronger and better ploughmen. The prices of grain have everywhere ranged from Rs. 80 to Rs. 40 per 100 local baskets; Rs. 60 to Rs. 50 per 100 baskets for the past three years.

Communications good, situations exceptionally good, being 11 hours up the river from Aktyab. The decrease in No. 6 is not in paddy-cultivation but miscellaneous. The decrease shown in Tamkav is owing to some confusion between the boundaries of this and Alcheung kin. The decrease in Alcheung was due to cattle-disease, but the land has again been taken over. Prices of grain and hire of labour and cattle the same as in other crops.

Communications good. The decrease is due was cattle-disease, but the land has again been brought under cultivation. Prices of grain and hire of labour and cattle the same as in other circles.

By Commissioner.—Land Revenue, Rs. 8,700 ; conveyance.

General communications good. The decrease was due to cattle-disease, but it has nearly all been taken up. The land is as everywhere of excellent quality and as there has been an increase of only 76 acres in 16 years, it is evident that reduced rates will not induce the people to go to the expense of bunding. Hire of cattle and labour as in other circles.

Kyngwemaw

40 Wingyun
41 Pyagyun
Letpanbya

33. In the following table will be found the assessments for 1866, the year of first revision; 1879, the year when the second revision was carried out; 1882, the year when the rates of the 1879 revision came in force; and of 1886. The increase of assessment since 1866 has been 66 per cent, and since 1882 has been 3 per cent:—

Table of Past Assessments

Circle.	Assessment in 1866.	Assessment in 1879.	Assessment in 1882.	Assessment in 1886.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Anbari ...	6,181-45	8,024-46	10,428-02	11,367-81	
Ywathitke ...	8,557-25	8,984-31	4,866-81	4,458-54	
Satyogya ...	5,357-81	4,835-05	5,224-28	5,881-32	
Aungdaing ...	9,084-23	9,525-88	11,680-24	12,527-35	
Kyetkaingdan ...	4,728-87	7,857-61	8,112-38	8,359-82	
Thinbōndan ...	4,256-88	4,823-92	5,269-63	6,069-71	
Panzanwe ...	3,258-39	3,415-46	4,058-94	4,120-11	
Metkalagya ...	6,688-04	7,288-90	8,814-19	9,076-67	
Tawgan ...	6,978-94	7,334-46	8,334-32	8,280-77	
Wabo ...	4,759-11	5,268-98	6,231-71	6,160-28	
Sabatataung ...	4,688-70	9,508-43	10,934-56	10,199-58	
Kundaung ...	5,039-08	5,744-88	6,584-98	6,472-47	
Amēgin ...	3,346-61	3,576-79	4,279-86	4,746-80	
Urittaung ...	8,709-05	10,443-78	10,352-18	11,644-41	
Thamihla ...	3,805-01	4,661-01	7,078-49	2,242-26	
Angumaw ...	4,506-80	5,925-11	7,008-83	7,010-50	
Thayetpyin ...	8,438-30	7,905-49	9,143-56	10,567-55	
Gwedankchaung ...	3,824-88	4,919-18	5,949-60	6,725-28	
Minyodaung ...	4,414-45	5,421-08	7,742-34	8,763-27	
Nyaungbingyi ...	6,881-45	8,214-74	10,553-15	10,512-12	
Moze ...	5,385-01	5,848-27	6,810-47	7,053-37	
Mozeminzeik ...	5,184-90	10,482-26	13,598-27	13,574-90	
Laungzin ...	5,523-36	8,867-92	11,681-47	11,655-87	
Kyunbaw ...	6,606-81	7,408-17	11,132-60	12,739-69	
Kyaungdaung ...	4,162-25	5,779-84	7,593-32	8,519-28	
Sabogyun ...	3,935-25	4,942-85	6,127-46	6,483-73	
Agyektaw ...	5,382-64	7,510-42	9,851-19	10,326-52	
Tizwè ...	3,187-24	6,659-42	10,235-98	12,011-12	
Rathedaung ...	3,503-25	4,549-67	6,669-78	6,500-17	
Thamihlabyin ...	5,144-38	7,707-37	10,369-86	13,171-41	
Ngwedaung ...	3,742-58	5,026-02	6,765-30	7,867-58	
Thēgan ...	11,685-84	17,512-90	26,848-84	27,291-00	
Kalapanzin ...	4,965-25	9,003-50	17,889-81	20,733-19	
Taungnyo ...	8,738-39	10,485-68	11,935-91	11,713-73	
Thayetkyun ...	3,550-22	7,234-28	8,065-44	8,324-04	
Kyawshin ...	4,574-94	4,206-64	3,486-70	4,552-88	
Thalè ...	4,980-45	3,653-43	5,784-13	5,776-80	
Kyeingwemaw ...	3,583-11	3,862-79	4,564-02	4,825-40	
Wingyun ...	3,477-05	3,755-34	5,329-96	3,864-18	
Pyeinchaung ...	4,161-95	3,577-46	8,583-38	7,614-49	
Pyagyun ...	5,422-00	3,697-73	8,740-67	7,487-77	
Letpanbya ...	4,509-95	4,956-83	...	...	
Total ...	2,19,756-12	2,74,798-81	3,54,752-53	3,66,673-74	

34. The current rates vary from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 0-8-0. They will be found circle by circle in paragraph 70. The total incidence of the expiring assessment per acre is Rs. 2-4-0 on the acre as measured by the thugyi and Rs. 2 on the acre measured by the Cadastral Survey.

35. The following table shows the number of processes issued to recover arrears of land revenue and the amount in arrear during the year of settlement. It shows that 4-2 per cent. of the revenue was in arrear:—

Facility or difficulty in collection.

Township.	Summons and notices.	Warrants.	Total.	Amount for which process was issued.	Amount recovered.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kalapanzin circle, Naaf township ...	194	40	234	1,114 13 1	1,034 11 0
Rathedaung ...	603	554	1,157	3,460 6 2	3,440 14 4
Urittaung West ...	209	76	285	1,285 7 10	1,251 8 0
Urittaung East ...	8	295	303	4,221 15 4	3,812 2 3
Kyelet ...	279	120	399	5,302 12 11	5,166 0 1
Total ...	1,293	1,085	2,378	15,385 7 4	14,709 14 8

36. Of the value of land in former times no statistics are available. The following tables show sale and mortgage transactions in recent years. From them it will be seen that the price of land is low, averaging only Rs. 9 per acre:—

Sales of Land for the last five years with the Average Price per Acre.

Serial No.	Circle.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Price paid.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
				Rs.		
1	Anbari ...	60	474-49	5,992	12-62	
2	Ywathitke ...	16	93-44	1,390	14-86	
3	Satyogya ...	15	107-48	2,058	19-14	
4	Aungdaing ...	48	175-66	8,846	50-36	
5	Kyetkaingdan ...	56	292-84	5,033	17-18	
6	Thinbōndan ...	12	63-10	661	10-47	
7	Panzanwe ...	1	5-28	85	16-09	
8	Metkalagya ...	33	254-52	3,721	14-61	
9	Tawgan ...	43	211-74	3,323	15-69	
10	Wabo ...	32	139-17	2,107	15-13	
11	Sabatataung ...	22	196-49	1,506	7-66	
12	Kundaung ...	34	146-88	1,431	9-74	
13	Amēgin ...	41	267-15	2,405	9-00	
14	Urittaung ...	93	509-26	4,708	9-24	
15	Thamihla ...	11	49-69	465	9-35	
16	Angumaw ...	30	212-88	3,543	16-64	
17	Thayetpyin ...	39	245-28	2,545	10-37	
18	Gwedankchaung ...	13	47-25	514	10-87	
19	Minyodaung ...	8	70-22	683	9-08	
20	Nyaungbingyi ...	24	112-65	3,624	32-17	
21	Moze ...	24	98-66	1,724	17-47	
22	Mozeminzeik ...	30	106-81	2,114	19-79	
23	Laungzin ...	32	265-09	2,672	10-07	
24	Kyunbaw ...	16	94-18	1,126	11-96	
25	Kyaungdaung ...	10	80-87	566	6-99	
26	Sabogyun ...	...	...	...	...	
27	Agyektaw ...	18	112-83	1,155	10-23	
28	Tizwè ...	82	601-87	5,882	8-94	
29	Rathedaung ...	...	...	...	...	
30	Thamihlabyin ...	129	994-10	6,011	6-04	
31	Ngwedaung ...	7	60-13	627	10-42	
32	Thēgan ...	37	520-56	4,407	8-46	
33	Kalapanzin ...	123	794-47	10,749	13-53	
34	Taungnyo ...	34	396-65	1,838	4-63	
35	Thayetkyun ...	53	443-67	1,733	3-90	
36	Kyawshin ...	13	155-22	254	1-63	
37	Thalè ...	26	351-37	1,046	2-97	
38	Pyeinchaung ...	18	230-38	709	3-07	
39	Kyeingwemaw ...	49	247-10	2,052	8-30	
40	Wingyun ...	12	126-21	150	1-18	
41	Pyagyun ...	5	96-64	142	1-46	
Total ...		1,849	9,452-18	93,096	9-85	

38. No records can be obtained to show the population in years previous to the last census, the thugyis' returns in the district office having been eaten by white-ants. That population has increased and is increasing there can be no doubt. Bengalis from Chittagong, Burmans from Ramree, and settlers from the hills are to be found in considerable numbers throughout the tract. The following figures show the population of the whole district in past years and form a sufficiently correct index of the rate of increase of population in the settlement tract:—

1832	...	...	...	...	109,645
1842	...	...	...	...	130,084
1852	...	...	...	...	201,677
1862	...	...	...	...	227,231
1872	...	...	...	...	276,671
1882	...	...	...	...	359,706

They show that in 30 years the population has increased 73 per cent.

39. The following table shows the areas under the different forms of tenure:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DESCRIPTION OF TENURE ACCORDING TO ACT II WITH AREA HELD UNDER EACH.								Remarks.
OWNERSHIP.			NOT OWNERSHIP.					
Landholder, section 7, Act II, 1876.	Grantee, section 18, Act II, 1876.		Lessee.	In temporary occupation, section 19, Act II, 1876.		Other kinds of revenue such as taungya.	Total area.	
	Revenue-paying.	Temporarily exempted from revenue.		Area.	Duration of occupation.			
154,808.47 acres.	856.46 acres.	1,508.08 acres.	:	26,488.90 acres.	:	:	188,597.61 acres.	

40. From the statistics taken during the settlement operations of 1867 the rate of productiveness was found to be 60 to 136 baskets per acre, and the average fertility was assumed to be 90 baskets per acre (*vide* last chapter). This however, as I have said, is not reliable as the areas cropped were too small to admit of accuracy. The Settlement Officer of 1867 notes that much of the land was exhausted from long use, and where this remark applied in 1867 it of course applies with double force now. The crop-cuttings conducted during the present settlement include in all an area of 198 acres and give an average output of 77 baskets.

41. No information is available for comparing the former and present rates of holding area. Probably the holding is much of the same size now as it was 20 years ago. There are no signs yet of its diminishing as, judging from other districts, it undoubtedly will as population increases. The population is too scanty as yet to have affected the size of the holding.

(f) Former and present prices of produce.

42. The following table shows the prices of produce at Akyab during past years:—

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1877	33	34	36	45	
1878	44	49	55	60	
1879	...	45	47	44	
1880	30	33	34	33	
1881	30	30	32	32	
1882	27	23	21	19	
1883	34	29	33	45	
1884	29	27	26	24	
1885	26	26	27	30	
1886	35	36	32	32	

43. There being nothing said as to the condition of the people in the meagre records of the settlement of 1867, it is difficult to make any comparison between their condition now and at that period. There is certainly no evidence whatever to show that their condition is one of decreasing comfort. But at the same time there is a marked absence of any indications, such as were found in the districts settled by me in the Irrawaddy valley, that the condition of the cultivator is becoming more comfortable, or that his standard of living is rising. His house is a wretched structure, no better than his forefathers occupied hundreds of years ago. His food is no better. There are few rest-houses or monasteries or pagodas to be seen in district villages to indicate the wealth of the inhabitants. Works of merit are few. Pwés and amusements are of a cheap and inartistic kind as compared with those in Burma. There are no industries. And both men and women are almost as wanting in the manners and polish of civilization as are the inhabitants of hill tribes.

CHAPTER V.

PROPOSED ASSESSMENT RATES.

44. The country has been divided into three assessment tracts on account chiefly of difference of quality of soil and partly of distance from the export market. The three tracts are shown in the accompanying map. Tract I consists of the lower part of the valley of the Kaladan, where the soil is generally good and the export market is within a tide's distance, and of a belt of land on both banks of the Mayu stretching as far north as Thègan, in which the soil is of excellent quality.

Tract II consists of lighter soils found in the neighbourhood of Urittaung, where the Kaladan plain merges into hills. Thence it follows the range of hills northwards, and from Rathedaung to Thègan skirts the Mayu. In this tract there is much high-lying and exhausted land, and the soil is generally not so good as in Tract I.

Tract III consists of the slopes of the Mayu hills, a kôndan stretching from Rathedaung southwards, and a kôndan near Thègan. The land is high and sloping, and cannot retain water. The soil is much exhausted and inferior to that in both Tract I and Tract II. In fact it is as poor a soil as I have ever seen paddy grown on in Burma.

In Tract III I have also included the kwins in the extreme north of the Mayu valley not on account of poorness of soil, for the land is new and tolerably fertile, but because they are at a great distance from the export market, and though in the height of the season there is no great difference in price, in the beginning of the season boats do not come up so far, and it is hard to obtain a market at reasonable prices. In this part also the crops often suffer from the ravages of

pigs, which abound in the surrounding jungle. The list of circles included in each tract will be found in paragraph 70.

45. It will be noticed that in my arrangement of tracts I have taken no account of land liable to flooding by salt water. The reasons are—

- (i) the bunds are small and do not cost very much;
- (ii) land protected by bunds is generally very fertile;
- (iii) in soil classification some allowance has been made for such land.

46. The average area of holding in all three tracts is 13 acres. By 'holding' is here meant the land owned by one person whether within a single boundary or not. Unfortunately it is,

as a rule, not within a single boundary and consists of scattered pieces, which has given much trouble both in collecting statistics and in preparing the registers.

47. In each tract the soil has been divided into two classes. First class includes not only the best soils, but all soils of average quality; second class includes those under the

average. First class is the standard soil of the tract, and second class the inferior soils.

The soils are loams, more or less sandy, and there are few clays.

For garden and miscellaneous cultivation no division into tracts or classification of soils was found necessary.

48. The crop-cutting statistics (Appendix I) show the average outturn of first class soil to be 82 baskets and of second 66.

Tract by tract the rates are as follows:—

Tract I	1st class	85.56	2nd class	78.87
Tract II	do.	81.94	do.	62.44
Tract III	do.	79.98	do.	58.64

Modifying these in accordance with the impressions received during a careful kwin-to-kwin inspection I assume the following rates of productiveness as a basis for settlement:—

Tract I	1st class	85	2nd class	70
Tract II	do.	80	do.	70
Tract III	do.	75	do.	50

It may be useful to compare these figures with the outturns admitted by the cultivators themselves. They state that best soils give an outturn of 700 to 800 baskets per kyat or doon, ordinary soils give 500 to 600 baskets, and worst soils 300 to 400 baskets. The kyat or dun is nominally $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but if properly measured it would be 8 acres. The admitted outturns would therefore be 85 to 100 baskets for best lands, 60 to 75 baskets for ordinary lands, and 40 to 50 baskets for inferior lands.

It is impossible to fix any rate of productiveness for garden and miscellaneous cultivation.

49. It will be seen from the table of prices quoted in last chapter that the average price of paddy at Akyab for the past five years has been Rs. 29.

The price in the north of the Mayu valley is about Rs. 4 lower than in Akyab. For the purposes of calculating rates the following prices may be assumed:—

Tract I	...	...	...	...	Rs. 29
Tract II	...	...	...	...	27
Tract III	...	...	...	...	25

(f) Cost of living of agricultural family.

50. The cost of living of the ordinary cultivator is as follows:—

Paddy for home consumption, 300 baskets	...	80
Food and other expenses including clothes	...	45
Capitation-tax	...	5
Total	...	130

The cost of living as shown in Appendix II varies from Rs. 80 to Rs. 280, but on the average holding I think Rs. 130 represents it fairly. The cost of living per acre of the average holding would therefore be Rs. 10.

(g) Cost of cultivation.

51. From the statistics shown in Appendix II it will be seen that the cost of cultivation in an average holding is about Rs. 6 per acre.

At last assessment (vide Chapter III) Mr. Courneuve calculated the cost of cultivation per dun as follows:—

Seed, 20 baskets at Rs. 40	...	Rs. 8
Ploughing	...	27
Reaping	...	17
Threshing	...	15
Total	...	67

This, if the dun were properly measured, would amount to Rs. 8.4 per acre.

The cost of cultivation is ordinarily calculated by the dun, and the rates stated for ploughing, reaping, &c., are those now in use; but the calculation is based on the supposition that the cultivator has hired everything and done none of the labour himself.

(h) Statement of rates on the soil classes in each tract based on the right of the State to one-half of the net profits, and method of working them out.

52. The formula—

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (outturn - cost of living - cost of cultivation)}$$

gives the following rates for the three tracts:—

	1st class soil.	2nd class soil.
Tract I	4.32	2.15
Tract II	2.80	1.45
Tract III	1.37	Minus.

53. Modification of these rates.—But as every step is liable to error and every factor is a matter of hypothesis, these calculations cannot be taken as the real basis of settlement proposals, and can only be useful as a check on deductions obtained from other sources. The increase or decrease of revenue rates must in reality be based on considerations of a general nature, such as the probable pressure of the proposed demand as compared with present and past demands, the condition of the people, the opinions of men of local knowledge, the facility of collection, the incidence of the revenue as compared with other settled districts. These considerations I now proceed to discuss.

54. The cultivator produces paddy and pays revenue in money. The price of paddy is therefore the measure of his ability to pay. In the settlement of 1867 the price of paddy is calculated at Rs. 35, i.e., Rs. 17-8-0 per hundred Akyab baskets. From other evidence I believe the price at this time was about Rs. 20.

In the settlement of 1879 the price of paddy was much higher, the quotations on which the settlement was based being given at Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.

The average price of the last five years has been Rs. 27, i.e., average jungle price, and it certainly would not be safe to assume a higher average price than this for the new period of settlement.

Assuming then that the cost of cultivation and cost of living are the same as in 1867 and 1879, and that the only factor that affects the cultivator now as compared with then is the price of paddy, it follows that the same revenue demand must press lighter on the cultivator now than it did in 1867, but much more heavily than it did in 1879. The tax was increased from 4 to 8 annas in 1879 and the enhanced demand was easier paid when it was imposed than it is now, or than it is likely to be during the next 15 years.

55. Thugyis are more interested than any other official in the increase of revenue, and they have a more intimate local knowledge of its effect. The result of general enquiries made from thugyis during my tours is that no thugyi recommended an increase of rates, and some, especially those in Tract III, recommended a decrease and admitted that the people had the greatest difficulty in paying the present demand.

My experience of thugyis in former settlements has been that, though they rarely make unreasonable proposals, they are always willing to recommend an increase wherever it is practicable.

56. The table of coercive processes (Chapter III) shows that the land revenue is not collected in Akyab with the same facility as in the districts that have come under settlement in the Irrawaddy delta, and the comparatively large percentage of revenue (4.2) that has to be collected by the issue of compulsory processes is an argument against increasing the demand.

57. There is no visible improvement in the condition of the people, and more than half of them are in debt.

58. In comparing generally the Akyab district with other districts settled by me (Tharrawaddy and Prome) and taking into consideration the relative fertility and prices of produce, I have no hesitation in saying that the present land revenue demand from the Akyab district is higher than either the present rates, or the maximum sanctioned rates, or the highest rates proposed by the Settlement Officer in either of these districts.

59. Such being the facts it is obvious that I cannot recommend any general increase of taxation. Had imperial finances been in a flourishing state, I think I should have recommended a decrease; but I am aware that in the present financial state of affairs, a decrease of taxation cannot be admitted except on the very strongest grounds, and I think that the following reflections will show that relief can be given where required, without diminishing the total demand, and that there is no urgent necessity at present for a general decrease.

60. The chief cause of the heavy pressure of the present tax is the inequity of its incidence, and this can be remedied by the present settlement.

61. The difference between good and bad soil is very sharply marked in this district, and a tax which includes all land of the same kwin in one rate presses hard on the poorer land. This has been remedied by soil classification.

62. The kwin rates are also in many cases inequitable, and the revenue rate is often no index of the quality of the kwin. This has been remedied by the division into tracts.

63. The worst cause of the unfair pressure is the treatment of fallow land. It has not been the custom in this district (for what reason I cannot find) to impose the fallow rate of two annas; the cultivator has had to pay the full tax whether the land was cropped or not. This will be remedied by the new settlement and the new revenue rules, by which all land left uncultivated from whatever reason is chargeable with the fallow rate. This rate will be the safety-valve of the new settlement, and there will be no fear of an inequitable incidence if Revenue Officers will but attend to it.

64. On these grounds I think that the present pressure of taxation can be much relieved by changing its distribution. And as there are no signs of decreasing prosperity, nor any signs of inability to live up to the ordinary standard, low as it is, and as there is no actual pinching or distress, I think that the relief thus provided will be sufficient. I propose, therefore, to retain the total revenue pretty much as it stands, and to alter the distribution so as to make it press fairly on all. This I propose doing by making a marked difference between the rates on first and second class soils, and by putting much lower rates on the poor and exhausted soil of Tract III.

Rates proposed.

		1st class. Rs. A. P.		2nd class. Rs. A. P.
Tract I	...	2 8 0	...	1 8 0
Tract II	...	2 0 0	...	1 4 0
Tract III	...	1 8 0	...	1 0 0

65. The rates I propose are—

The result will be an increase of 4 per cent. in Tract I, an increase of 8 per cent. in Tract II, and a decrease of 30 per cent. in Tract III.

66. The present rates for garden and miscellaneous cultivation are the highest rates for paddy-land in each circle. For garden and dani cultivation I propose a rate of Rs. 2 and for miscellaneous cultivation Re. 1. The garden and dani require no explanation. The low rate for miscellaneous is proposed in order to foster the growth of other kinds of cultivation besides paddy and follows the plan adopted in other settled districts.

67. For solitary fruit trees I propose a tax of four annas per tree, but as a matter of fact there are few or no solitary fruit trees except on village-sites, where they are free from taxation.

(i) Comparison of incidences of tenant rates per acre with rates shown under clause (h) and with rates finally proposed.

68. The following table shows a comparison of tenants' rates per acre with those shown under clause (h) and with those finally proposed :—

Tenant rates per acre.	Rates under clause (h).	Rates now proposed.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4.80	4.82, 2.80 2.15, 1.45 1.87	2.8 2, 1.8, 1.4 1

(k) Comparison of current with proposed rates.

69. The following table gives a comparison of current kwin rates with proposed rates :—

TRACT I.

Circle.	Current rates.	Proposed rates.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Anbari	2 6 0 to 2 0 0		
Ywathilke	2 8 0 to 2 4 0		
Satyogya	2 8 0 to 2 4 0		
Anungdaing	2 8 0 to 2 4 0		
Kyetkaingdan	2 8 0 to 2 4 0		
Thinbōndan	2 8 0 to 1 12 0		
Panzanwe	2 8 0 to 2 0 0		
Metkalagya	2 8 0 to 2 2 0		
Tawgan	2 8 0 to 2 2 0		
Wabo	2 8 0 to 2 4 0		
Sabatataung	2 8 0 to 1 12 0		
Kundaung	2 8 0 to 2 0 0		
Amegin	2 8 0 to 1 12 0		
Urittaung	2 0 0 to 1 12 0		
Thamihla	1 12 0 to 1 4 0		
Angumaw	2 8 0 to 1 4 0		
Thayetpyin	2 8 0 to 2 4 0		
Gwedaukchaung	2 8 0		
Minyodaung	2 6 0 to 2 4 0		
Nyaungbingyi	2 8 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Moze	2 6 0 to 1 0 0		
Mozeminzeik	2 8 0 to 2 0 0		
Laungzin	2 6 0 to 2 0 0		
Kyunbaw	2 8 0 to 1 12 0		
Kyaungdaung	2 8 0		
Sabogyun	2 8 0 to 2 4 0		
Agyektaw	2 8 0 to 2 4 0		
Ngwedaung	2 8 0		
Thegan	2 8 0 to 1 0 0		
Taungnyo	2 8 0 to 0 8 0		
Thayetkyun	2 8 0 to 2 0 0		
Kyawshin	2 8 0 to 0 12 0		
Thale	2 4 0 to 1 0 0		
Pyeinchaung	2 8 0 to 0 14 0		
Kyeingwemaw	2 8 0 to 1 12 0		
Wingyun	2 6 0 to 2 0 0		
Pyagyun	2 8 0 to 0 12 0		

TRACT II.

Circle.			Current rates.						Proposed rates.						Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Metkalagya	...	...	2	8	0	to	2	0	0						
Kundaung	...	...	2	6	0	to	2	4	0						
Amegin	...	...	2	8	0										
Uritsaung	...	...	2	4	0	to	1	12	0						
Thamihla	...	...	1	12	0	to	0	8	0						
Moxemzinzeik	...	...	2	8	0										
Laungzin	...	...	2	0	0	to	1	12	0						
Tizwe	...	...	2	4	0	to	1	8	0						
Rathedaung	...	...	2	2	0										
Thamihlabiyin	...	...	2	4	0	to	1	4	0						
Ngwedaung	...	...	2	8	0										
Kalapanzin	...	...	2	4	0	to	1	14	0						

TRACT III.

Circle.		Current rates.		Proposed rates.		Remarks.
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Gwedankchaung	...	2	6 0 to	2	0 0	1 8 0 to 1 0 0
Minyodaung	...	2	6 0			
Nyaungbingyi	...	2	8 0			
Moze	...	2	6 0 to	1	4 0	
Mozeminsai	...	2	8 0 to	1	0 0	
Kyunbaw	...	2	8 0 to	2	0 0	
Kyaungdaung	...	2	8 0 to	1	12 0	
Agyeiktaw	...	2	8 0 to	2	0 0	
Thamihlabyin	...	1	14 0			
Ngwedaung	...	2	8 0			
Thagan	...	2	4 0 to	2	2 0	
Kalapanzin	...	2	4 0 to	0	12 0	

(f) Resulting total assessment. 70. The resulting total assessment at proposed rates is—

						Revenue.	Cess.	Total.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	3,21,244.46	32,124.44	3,53,368.90	
Garden	...	...	...	...	...	7,206.60	720.66	7,927.26	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2,602.82	260.28	2,863.10	
Total						...	3,31,053.88	33,105.83	3,64,159.26

(m) Difference between proposed and expiring assessment.

71. The expiring assessment is—

	Revenue.	Cess.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy	3,18,331·65	81,833·16	3,50,164·81
Garden and miscellaneous	15,008·12	1,500·81	16,508·93
Total ...	3,33,339·77	33,333·97	3,66,673·74

and the difference is—

	Revenue.	Cess.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Paddy	+ 2,912.81	+ 291.28	+ 3,204.09	67 per cent.
Garden and miscellaneous	- 5,198.70	- 519.87	- 5,718.57	
Total	- 2,285.89	- 228.59	- 2,514.48	

72. This result requires a word of explanation. The decrease of 2,514.48 is not real, but apparent. It is owing to much of the yearly shifting miscellaneous cultivation, as also some garden and dani not having been shown on the survey map. These errors can easily be corrected by the Supplementary Survey and they do not affect the value of the settlement, and therefore, in accordance with the instructions contained in Revenue Secretariat letter No. 2557-41S., dated the 4th December 1884, the maps were not returned to the Survey office for correction.

In paddy revenue there is an increase of Rs. 3,204-09, and this increase may be taken to represent the actual result of the proposed rates.

(n) Incidence of proposed and expiring assessment. **73. The incidence of the proposed and expiring assessment per acre is 1-98.**

74. The increase in area owing to the correct measurement of the survey is 22* per cent., and the re-adjustment of the current rates has caused a compensating decrease of the same percentage.

* This is calculated in paddy area alone, vide paragraph 73.

AKYAB :
The 28th October 1886.

H. ADAMSON,
Settlement Officer, Akuab.

Index Map

TO SETTLEMENT TRACTS,

DISTRICT AKYAB,

Seasons 1883-84-85-86.

SCALE, 4 MILES=1 INCH.

Showing Scheme for Amalgamation of Circles.

SEASON

REFERENCES.

TOWNSHIPS.

AKYAB No. 1

CIRCLES.

- 1 Kalapanzin
- 2 Thagan
- 3 Thamiabiyin
- 4 Ngwedaung
- 5 Kyauгдаung
- 6 Klyunbaw
- 7 Tizwè
- 8 Rathedaung
- 9 Laungzin
- 10 Angumaw
- 11 Moze Minzeik
- 12 Nyauingbiagi
- 13 Thinbòndan
- 14 Tawgan
- 15 Kundaung
- 16 Urittaung
- 17 Sabataung
- 18 Anbari
- 19 Satyogya
- 20 Taungyo
- 21 Kyawshin
- 22 Thale
- 23 Pyagyun

KYELET

URITTAUNG WEST.

1883-84.

New Circle Boundary.

TOWNSHIPS.

CIRCLES.

- 35 Kalapanzin
- 36 Myinhint Sinda
- 37 Alehangyaw
- 38 Thayekonbaung
- 39 Ngattaung
- 40 Ngat
- 41 Ngatmyank
- 42 Pynbyn
- 43 Mingalayi
- 44 Ywetnyodaung
- 45 Myothit
- 46 Myothitthaung
- 47 Kyaugwemaw
- 48 Taungyo
- 49 Taungyingyun
- 50 Kyawshin
- 51 Thayetkyun
- 52 Letpanbya
- 53 Pyeichang
- 54 Thale
- 55 Pyagyun
- 56 Wingyun

NAAF

URITTAUNG EAST.

1884-85.

1884-85.

F. W. KELLY,
Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.

Index Map

TO

SETTLEMENT TRACTS.

DISTRICT AKYAB,

Seasons 1883-84-85-86.

SCALE, 4 MILES=1 INCH.

Showing Assessment Tracts.

SEASON.

REFERENCES.

TOWNSHIPS.

AKYAB No. 1

CIRCLES.

2 Anbari

8 Yvathiké

4 Satyoga

5 Kyetangdan

6 Aungdaing

7 Sabatataung

8 Wabo

9 Tawgan

10 Kundaung

11 Anagin

12 Urittaung

13 Thimbondan

14 M^olagya

15 Panzanwe

16 Thamihla

17 Laungin

18 Moze

19 Nyaunggingyi

20 Moezgy Minzeik

21 Angumaw

22 Kyeingyun

23 Thayetpyin

24 Gwedankhaung

25 Minyodaung

26 Rathedaung

27 Tizaw

28 Krunbaw

29 Kyaungdaung

30 Sabogyun

31 Thamlabyin

32 Agyektaw

33 Ngwedaung

34 Thegan

URITAUNG WEST.

RATHE-DAUNG.

1883-84.

1884-85.

Survey of 1885-86 by Blue

F. W. KELLY,
Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.



TOWNSHIPS.

CIRCLES.

85 Kalapanzin

86 Myinhlat Sindin

87 Alehangyaw

88 Thayekonbaung

89 Ngattiaung

40 Ngat

41 Ngatnyauk

42 Pyinbyu

43 Mingalagy

44 Ywetnyodaung

45 Myothit

46 Myothitchaung

47 Kyeingwemaw

48 Taungnyo

49 Taungyingyun

50 Kyawahin

51 Thayetkyun

52 Letpanbya

53 Pyeichaung

54 Thale

55 Pyagyun

56 Wingyun

1884-85.

1884-86.

1884-85.

Tract I.

Tract II.

Tract III.

Grant.

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APPENDICES

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. I.—Crop Statistics—(continued).

Name of khin.	Number of khin.	Serial No. of selected field.	Survey No. of selected field.	AREA OF SELECTED FIELD.		Actual cultivator.	Kind of occupancy.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	Chase of soil.	Total output in Akyab District of paddy of selected field.	Percentage of output of paddy per acre of selected field.	Remarks.
				5	6							
				4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNMAYUNG CIRCLE—(continued).												
Ngathayun	...	65	1010	20	...	Kyit Pan Tua Fe	Owner	...	...	11.35	57.75	...
Shingyi	...	66	1011	21	...	San Aung Shwe Gyaw U	Do.	...	...	11.35	50.90	...
Ngathu	...	67	1012	22	...	Tun Tun Faw Tun Aung	Tenant	...	...	11.35	77.46	...
Tauko	...	68	1013	23	...	San Aung Gang Yang	Owner	...	...	11.35	50.41	...
Dunpra	...	69	1014	24	...	Kyau Zaw Pru	Do.	...	...	11.35	77.35	...
Segang	...	70	1015	25	...	San Aung He	Do.	...	...	11.35	50.93	...
Tantemyauk	...	71	1016	26	...	Aung Gyaw Re	Do.	...	...	11.35	50.97	...
Mingun	...	72	1017	27	...	Mauing U	Tenant	...	...	11.35	40.43	...
Yeyugun	...	73	1018	28	...	Hla U	Owner	...	...	11.35	77.46	...
Dipayun	...	74	1019	29	...	Nga Fyauing	Do.	...	...	11.35	50.97	...
Myanaggyi	...	75	1020	30	...	Cho Maing	Owner	...	...	11.35	50.97	...
Pikaset	...	76	1021	31	...	Sin Kalug	Do.	...	...	11.35	50.97	...
Yehaukhaung	...	77	1022	32	...	Hla Tun Aung Pa Taw	Do.	...	...	11.35	50.97	...
Zedibyin	...	78	1023	33	...	Aung Gyaw Re	Do.	...	...	11.35	50.97	...
Pyinkauing	...	79	1024	34	...	Nga Ni Rama Thwe	Tenant	...	...	11.35	50.97	...
Myagangdan	...	80	1025	35	...	U Ga Zan	Owner	...	...	11.35	50.97	...

APPENDICES.

Wetkinyun	...	81	1026	36	...	Pa De Aung Twe Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	97.57	...
Alayun	...	82	1027	37	...	Tun U	Do.	...	...	45.01	71.51	...
Kyewayin	...	83	1028	38	...	Kra Ne U	Tenant	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Thawinkyaung	...	84	1029	39	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Lopyingset	...	85	1030	40	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Prudawgyi	...	86	1031	41	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Baungdalla	...	87	1032	42	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Bungdallari	...	88	1033	43	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Tanbatan	...	89	1034	44	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Althethe	...	90	1035	45	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Amegun	...	91	1036	46	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Aungulla	...	92	1037	47	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Aungdang	...	93	1038	48	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Padetha	...	94	1039	49	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Laungin	...	95	1040	50	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Tin Gok	...	96	1041	51	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Fankaw	...	97	1042	52	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Thingyangna	...	98	1043	53	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Ywedang	...	99	1044	54	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Mthochang	...	100	1045	55	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...
Taungin	...	101	1046	56	...	Tun Tun Aung	Owner	...	...	45.01	50.97	...

APPENDICES.

VII.

Name of kwin.	Number of kwin.	Serial No. of selected field.	Survey No. of selected field.	AREA OF SELECTED FIELD.		Actual cultivator.	Kind of occupancy.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	Class of soil.	Total output in Akwab baskets of paddy of selected field.	Resulting to output of paddy per acre of selected field.	Remarks.
				Sown.	Transplanted.							
Tharekwin	...	102	1083	44	...	...	MOZEMINERK CIRCLE.	Bullocks	II	93.83	84.90	
Mingau	...	103	923	40	...	Re Paw Thu	Do.	Do.	II	92.88	87.20	
Chengwaywa	...	104	992	43	...	Ali Mahomed	Do.	Do.	II	91.70	90.40	
Kyaukchaung	...	105	453	39	...	Nga Cho Bwe	Tenant	Do.	...	92.00	92.55	
Donkyiwin	...	106	1108	30	...	Maung Toka	Owner	Do.	...	18.46	85.90	
Wetkykyin	...	107	109	30	...	Tha Do Aung	Do.	Do.	I	92.00	80.00	
Byeehon	...	108	274	47	...	Ma O	Do.	Do.	I	85.00	74.46	
Kyabyinyin	...	109	1080	45	...	Mra Paw	Do.	Do.	II	92.45	86.35	
Ngamalya	...	110	893	39	...	Maung La We	Do.	Do.	I	92.39	79.35	
Laubit	...	111	425	30	...	Nga Nyo	Do.	Do.	...	92.53	86.53	
Kywenzu	...	112	8931	34	...	Tha Nyo	Tenant	Do.	II	85.00	84.81	
Yabyin	...	113	1323	37	...	Tha Tun Aung	Owner	Do.	I	92.23	87.08	
	...	113	499	35	...	Maung Zan	Do.	Bullocks	I	18.45	73.90	
	...						NYAUNGKINGSTI CIRCLE.					
Nyaungkingyi South	...	114	1141	31	...	Ka Lu	Owner	Bullocks	I	92.38	82.32	
Kanbyin We	...	115	845	40	...	Thun Re Me	Do.	Do.	I	81.37	78.42	
Kyetoosik	...	116	2747	30	...	Shwe Aung	Do.	Bullocks	II	92.23	86.50	
	...						ANGEMAW CIRCLE.					
Kumachauk	...	117	135	43	...	Tha Kri Aung	Owner	Bullocks	I	84.90	126.04	
	...	117	117	30	...	Tha Tun	Tenant	Do.	...	92.70	113.50	
Magyichauk	...	118	128	28	...	Mra Pann	Do.	Do.	II	17.50	93.53	
	...	118	717	24	...	Nga La Ye	Owner	Bullocks	...	81.70	83.46	

[illegible]

Statement No. I.—Crop Statistics—(continued).

Name of town.	Number of town.	Serial No. of selected field.	Survey No. of selected field.	Area of selected field.		Actual cultivator.	Kind of occupancy.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	Class of soil.	Total output in Akyab bullocks per acre of selected field.	Resulting to output of paddy per acre of selected field.	Remarks.
				Born.	Transplanted.							
KIZINGYON CIRCLE.												
Aungmye	143	143	467	867	467	The Tun	Owner	Bullocks and bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Pyinbon	144	144	9104	78	9104	Monther Ally	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Littauing	145	145	8811	81	8811	Pyin Mya Gyi	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Mykina	146	146	8811	81	8811	Kadi	Do.	Bullocks and bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Kyaukseung	147	147	1707	84	1707	Mre Tun	Do.	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Zedbyin	148	148	1445	48	1445	Nga Me	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Pyinngi	149	149	888	47	888	Aung G'aw	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	150	150	818	90	818	San Aung	Tenant	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	151	151	9385	97	9385	Eya Zan Re	Owner	Bullocks and bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	152	152	1054	47	1054	Maung Ne	Do.	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	153	153	2778	40	2778	Shwe Bu	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	154	154	5384	37	5384	The Zan	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	155	155	4758	46	4758	Kyaw Kain Gu	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	156	156	930	91	930	Mre The Tun	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	157	157	2338	40	2338	San Aung	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	158	158	130	37	130	Abdul Karim	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	159	159	92	98	92	Funs Kosi	Do.	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	160	160	624	54	624	Zawar Ally	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	161	161	9218	99	9218	Maung Tun	Do.	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	162	162	911	49	911	Me Thwin U	Owner	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	163	163	5847	73	5847	Kywan Daung Gyi	Do.	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Zybyin	164	164	5847	73	5847	Me Nyin Ya Me	Do.	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	

Me La Kiang Me	164	164	942	71	942	71	942	71	Owner	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
So Ko Ro	165	165	848	74	848	74	848	74	Tenant	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
KAZINGYON CIRCLE.														
Me Gyang Me	166	166	4777	66	4777	66	4777	66	Owner	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Kyi Tan Aung	167	167	1049	98	1049	98	1049	98	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
So Me Pru	168	168	1931	93	1931	93	1931	93	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Maung Daung	169	169	8498	99	8498	99	8498	99	Do.	Bullocks and bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Nga Me Be	170	170	900	97	900	97	900	97	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Hia Tan Me	171	171	8046	98	8046	98	8046	98	Do.	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Tha Pru	172	172	9649	98	9649	98	9649	98	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Kyi Hia Pru	173	173	1218	99	1218	99	1218	99	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Nga To Be	174	174	9128	98	9128	98	9128	98	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
KAZINGYON CIRCLE.														
Maung Hia	175	175	9184	90	9184	90	9184	90	Owner	Bullocks and bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Aung Gyan Zan	176	176	899	98	899	98	899	98	Do.	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Paw Taw Din	177	177	1119	98	1119	98	1119	98	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
San Bay	178	178	4451	75	4451	75	4451	75	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Ali Than	179	179	1473	95	1473	95	1473	95	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Tha Pru	180	180	1051	95	1051	95	1051	95	Tenant	Bullocks and bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Aung Hithong	181	181	8879	96	8879	96	8879	96	Owner	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Nga Nyo	182	182	9698	90	9698	90	9698	90	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Tha Tan Aung	183	183	889	74	889	74	889	74	Tenant	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Maung San U	184	184	9203	47	9203	47	9203	47	Owner	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Win She	185	185	98108, 108	39	98108, 108	39	98108, 108	39	Do.	Bullocks and bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Lenally	186	186	928	74	928	74	928	74	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
San Paw U	187	187	968	107	968	107	968	107	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Tha Zan U	188	188	968	84	968	84	968	84	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
KAZINGYON CIRCLE.														
Maung Hia	189	189	9272	90	9272	90	9272	90	Tenant	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
San Hia Gyan	190	190	9453	95	9453	95	9453	95	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Kamatin Ally	191	191	925, 184	48	925, 184	48	925, 184	48	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
La Lu	192	192	9175	98	9175	98	9175	98	Do.	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Aung Zan Wo	193	193	9175	98	9175	98	9175	98	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	
Awally	194	194	928	97	928	97	928	97	Tenant	Bullocks	I	4555	6596	
Ka Zan Be	195	195	129, 124, 195	46	129, 124, 195	46	129, 124, 195	46	Do.	Do.	I	4555	6596	

STATEMENT No. I.—Crop Statistics—(continued).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Name of kwin.	Number of kwin.	Serial No. of selected field.	Survey No. of selected field.	Area of selected field.		Actual cultivator.	Kind of occupancy.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	Class of soil.	Total output in Akynab headam of paddy of selected field.	Resulting to output of paddy per acre of selected field.	Remarks.
				Born.	Transplanted.							
AGRIKAW CIRCLE—(continued).												
Zinkama	188	188	9247	48	...	Zakar Ally	Owner	Bullocks	II	57.30	58.87	
Dalagat	189	189	9248	49	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	II	58.30	58.77	
Mingun	190	190	9249	50	...	La Kain Gu	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.08	
Xgalabyn	191	191	9250	51	...	Tun Hia Re	Do.	Do.	I	58.01	58.08	
Ayeltaw	192	192	9251	52	...	Hia Aug	Tenant	Bullocks	I	58.00	58.00	
Elketau	193	193	9252	53	...	Ma Kain	Owner	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Hinain	194	194	9253	54	...	Shwe Bank Ke	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Kwylangtat	195	195	9254	55	...	Tha Do U	Do.	Bullocks	I	58.73	58.81	
Maungama	196	196	1110, 1107, 1140, 1136, 1139, 1134, 1146.	56	...	Tha Taw No Aug	Do. Tenant	Do.	II	58.50 57.10	54.98 57.73	
Dalagat	197	197	...	57	...	Zakar Ally	Owner	Do.	II	58.50	58.00	
NVEDUNG CIRCLE.												
Atheikwogonaw	198	198	9257	58	...	Ma Bun	Owner	Do.	I	58.00	58.93	
Atheikwedan	199	199	9258	59	...	Tha Tun Aug	Do.	Do.	I	57.45	54.90	
Shuynabya	200	200	9259	60	...	Kyi In Aug	Tenant	Bullocks	II	54.00	55.00	
Aukkywogonaw	201	201	9260	61	...	Tha Taw	Owner	Do.	I	57.30	57.83	
Sakwat	202	202	9261	62	...	Kra Hia Aug.	Do.	Do.	I	58.50	51.00	
Thindang	203	203	9262	63	...	Tun Aug No Aug	Tenant Owner	Do.	II	58.40 57.30	51.73 45.94	

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Taunglin	204	204	9263	64	...	Abdul Raming	Tenant	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Pynabe	205	205	9264	65	...	Maung Ewe	Owner	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Bunbya	206	206	9265	66	...	Chuang Na Re	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
TIEWE CIRCLE.												
Yegauhaung	207	207	9266	67	...	Maung Waling	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Kaychaung	208	208	9267	68	...	Aung Graw Pru	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Kwatin	209	209	9268	69	...	Nga Maung	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Kothan	210	210	9269	70	...	Thant Kwe U	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Yezochang	211	211	9270	71	...	Kyi Lu Aug	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Dabychang	212	212	9271	72	...	Kyi Lu	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Yebychang	213	213	9272	73	...	Hia Paw Re	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Kyaukan	214	214	9273	74	...	Pa Taw	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Nawagay	215	215	9274	75	...	Shwe Paw	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Lamudang	216	216	9275	76	...	Tha Zan	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Tandin	217	217	9276	77	...	Maung Pru	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Lakwasan	218	218	9277	78	...	Maung Pru	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Kanbyn	219	219	9278	79	...	Maung Pru	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Sabata	220	220	9279	80	...	Maung Pru	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Thungdarahe	221	221	9280	81	...	Maung Pru	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Thungdaranak	222	222	9281	82	...	Maung Pru	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Tiere	223	223	9282	83	...	Maung Pru	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
THAMHARIN CIRCLE.												
Thamhla	224	224	9283	84	...	Maung Rwe	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Mingun	225	225	9284	85	...	Shwe Paw We	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Yemyatthang	226	226	9285	86	...	Maung Rwe	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Bongaya	227	227	9286	87	...	Maung Rwe	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Rakundang	228	228	9287	88	...	Maung Rwe	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Thadobla	229	229	9288	89	...	Maung Rwe	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Graon	230	230	9289	90	...	Maung Rwe	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	
Yekundain South	231	231	9290	91	...	Maung Rwe	Do.	Do.	I	58.00	58.00	

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APPENDICES

STATEMENT No. I.—Crop Statistics—(continued).

Name of kwin.	Number of kwin.	Serial No. of selected field.	4	AREA OF SELECTED FIELD.		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Remarks.	
				Survey No. of selected field.	Sown.									
					Transplanted.									
THAMIELABVIN CIRCLES—(continued).														
Kyauagaung	...	980	6237	72	...	Pa Taw U	...	...	II	8800	8877			
Tetundang North	...	981	8323	102	...	Kyaw Zan Re	...	...	I	8000	8041			
Opant	...	982	9246, 9247	55	...	Me Kra San	...	...	II	8800	8181			
Satkyathang	...	983	1027	48	...	Maw Thin Nya	...	...	II	8700	8750			
Sinkundang	...	984	8552, 8551	63	...	Me Be Law Be	...	...	I	8500	8677			
Pynake	...	985	1104	88	...	Kalla Ma	...	...	I	8140	8044			
Kwason	...	...	...	98	...	Pusane Ali	...	...	II	8000	4400			
THEGAN CIRCLE.														
Kwason	...	986	478, 477	43	...	Pawran Ally	...	...	II	8000	8044			
	...	986	1312	45	...	Ta So	...	...	II	4500	10000			
Wetnaga	...	987	4054	64	...	Mauing Kra Bun	...	...	I	8800	8000			
	...	987	1122	26	...	Ditto	...	...	I	8800	8346			
Pyingun	...	988	8011	45	...	Kraung Kyi	...	...	I	8200	11600			
Gaunggyi	...	989	9212, 9213	37	...	Pa De Pru	...	...	II	9100	8810			
Thagan	...	990	8174	74	...	Mauing Wang	...	...	I	8040	8014			
Thangtabak S.	...	991	635	70	...	Zan Gaw Re	...	...	I	8510	8014			
Thangmyeak	...	992	9794	67	...	Tha U	...	...	II	8500	8741			
Kwindaung	...	993	787	81	...	San Re	...	...	I	8000	4811			
Alawetnaga	...	994	403	54	...	Me Shwe Hun	...	...	I	8040	10000			
	...	994	8788	73	...	Mauing Kyau Daung	...	...	I	3755	4838			
	...	995	4618	85	...	Kyaw Aung	...	...	I	8300	8816			

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THEGAN CIRCULE.												
Pynhla	...	999	76	...	8965, 8966, 8970	Shwe Aug	Tenant	Bullocks and bullocks	II	8500	4871	...
Thandaw	...	1000	70	...	6082	San Paw U	Do.	Bullocks	I	8400	8000	...
Kanbyin	...	1001	71	...	485	Aug Re	Do.	Bullocks	I	8100	4480	...
Thingant	...	1002	70	...	9489	Me Hla U	Owner	...	I	8800	8400	...
Shogya	...	1003	74	...	1687	Wa Hla La	Do.	Bullocks	I	8500	8581	...
Wasayun	...	1004	78	...	956	Sin Kaling	Do.	...	II	2400	2317	...
Baunaleik	...	1005	78	...	981	Kyi Baung	Do.	...	I	8900	8488	...
Mawdaung	...	1006	108	...	9536	Me Pu Than	Do.	Bullocks	I	8000	8448	...
Thayetyin	...	1007	120	...	9880, 9881	Kuawadeen	Do.	...	II	8800	10000	...
Inchaung	...	1008	146	...	8414	We Gya	Do.	...	I	17000	18000	...
Bumbyin	...	1009	100	...	9298	Nga Pu Aug	Do.	...	I	7180	7180	...
	...	1010	96	...	81	Hla Twa	Tenant	...	I	8500	8500	...
	...	1011	96	...	429	Kyau Pru	Owner	...	I	4700	8437	...
	...	1012	90	...	1180	Alkar Ally	Do.	Bullocks	I	9875	10088	...
	...	1013	91	...	622	Patat Nui	Tenant	Bullocks	I	7175	11742	...
	...	1014	93	...	4188	Pa Pu Aug	Owner	Bullocks	I	4875	11937	...
THEGAN CIRCULE.												
Minba	...	1015	96	...	721	Aug Gya Zan	Tenant	Bullocks	II	8955	7140	...
Minbaun	...	1016	91	...	810	Pa Lang Pru	Owner	Bullocks	II	4145	8127	...
Taungyodaung	...	1017	83	...	9217	Me Mo Re	Do.	Bullocks	I	8012	11848	...
Ngathauk	...	1018	96	...	668	Mauing Nyo	Do.	...	I	8855	8858	...
Mingantaungyo	...	1019	96	...	478	Shwe Nyo Aug	Do.	...	I	8500	8091	...
Thawindaung	...	1020	90	...	789	Me Gya Thin Ohe Me	Tenant	...	I	5048	10084	...
Myitna	...	1021	96	...	624	We Do, Me Mo Re	Owner	...	I	8300	8875	...
Awagan	...	1022	92	...	1525	Shwe U	Tenant	...	I	8800	11835	...
	...	1023	92	...	9071, 9127	U Pa We	Owner	Bullocks	I	8800	10134	...
	...	1024	96	...	830	Me On Kyau Zan	Do.	...	I	4400	13444	...
Wadaung	...	1025	96	...	1019	Nga Me Tun Pru	Owner	Bullocks	I	8140	12827	...
Thayeto	...	1026	17	...	452	Do Aug Re	Do.	Bullocks	I	8100	12008	...
Matmyi	...	1027	93	...	8383	Nga Pui	Do.	...	I	8100	8000	...
Kyunkian	...	1028	96	...	9071, 9127	San Hla Paw	Do.	Bullocks	I	8000	8000	...
Thachang	...	1029	96	...	9071, 9127	Tha Zan U Lan Ma	Do.	...	I	8000	10134	...

STATEMENT No. I.—Crop Statistics—(continued).

Name of town.	Number of town.	Serial No. of selected field.	AREA OF SELECTED FIELD.		Survey No. of selected field.	Actual cultivator.	Kind of occupancy.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	Class of soil.	Total outturn in Akrah baskets per acre of selected field.	Remains.
			Sown.	Transplanted.							
Dakong	...	270	1269	30	...	Kyau Aung Kyau Paung Ma Tha Dun	Owner	...	I	41.90	188.93
Paukay	...	271	969	64	...	San Hla Pa	Do	...	I	45.80	84.95
Mawthi	...	272	2172	38	...	Shwe Lu Ka Zi	Do	...	II	18.40	73.80
Tayanya	...	273	1082	30	...	Oh Ye Ma Wadi	Tenant	...	I	59.40	118.90
KAWASIN CIRCLE.											
Ywathungyi	...	274	1450	32	...	Maung Maung	Owner	...	I	83.70	89.95
Kyauhin aho	...	275	997, 998	46	...	Ma Ye Ma Na La We	Do	...	I	83.80	10.90
Kyauhin aho	...	276	1152	31	...	Yee The Aung	Do	...	II	88.00	132.98
Kyauhin aho	...	277	602	47	...	Pa Liang	Do	...	I	87.00	79.90
Kyauhin aho	...	278	603	40	...	Kyin Pa	Owner	...	I	98.00	74.00
Ngakaye	...	279	1384	31	...	Kyi Za Ma	Do	...	I	45.70	80.41
Pynya aho	...	280	405	38	...	Maung U Pru Neco Me	Do	...	II	83.10	85.98
Ngathung aho	...	281	889	48	...	Na Ga	Do	...	I	80.10	70.00
Ngathung aho	...	282	415	32	...	Maung Bu	Do	...	I	85.90	68.97
Bawun	...	283	779	30	...	Shwe Paw We	Do	...	I	86.70	86.41
Mawthi	...	284	607	20	...	Shwe Ban	Do	...	I	84.10	130.90
Ngatyi	...	285	131	20	...	Kala Su Pwa	Tenant	...	I	18.90	67.99
Ngathung aho	...	286	1153	38	...	Kantaw-mada Bo	Owner	...	I	50.90	86.95

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Pwedu	287	995	37	...	...	Ka La Ma Me Thu	Owner	...	I	98.00	77.90
Ngawhe	288	1789	38	...	...	Ka La Pru Ah Bu	Do	...	I	97.20	75.95
Kyauhe	289	558	35	...	...	Banda Naw Za	Owner	...	I	49.00	70.90
Ngawhe	290	1370	27	...	...	Two Zan Maung Me	Do	...	I	88.80	108.90
Ngawhe	291	542	38	...	...	Hla Kyu Zan	Do	...	I	88.80	94.91
Ngawhe	292	238	32	...	...	Ma Aung Ma Pru	Do	...	I	48.00	68.70
Kanungdan	293	483	10	...	...	Taung Nyo	Do	...	I	13.40	124.00
Pobinchaung	294	885	25	...	...	Ma Yu Nyo	Do	...	I	19.40	77.90
TAUNG CIRCLE.											
Thawinchaung	295	467	48	...	...	Oh Pak Ka	Owner	...	I	86.72	116.98
Taungpa	296	1705	30	...	...	Ma Shwe Zan	Do	...	I	48.15	117.98
Gunthung	297	4210	20	...	...	Abin Metally	Do	...	I	81.95	81.95
Thonapyit	298	846	44	...	...	Tun Baw U	Tenant	...	I	45.92	103.45
Kyaukseit	299	1006	31	...	...	Kyau Zan U Me Pu	Owner	...	I	48.00	94.11
Bawda	300	1352	40	...	...	Pu Kung Kyin Ma	Do	...	I	44.98	111.95
Ngawhe	301	886	39	...	...	Za No Me	Do	...	I	80.93	80.97
LETPANDYA CIRCLE.											
Ngawhe	302	857	31	...	...	Shin Ma Pru	Owner	...	I	70.90	77.47
Ngawhe	303	2022	27	...	...	San Hla Pru	Do	...	I	31.95	118.98
Ngawhe	304	1661	34	...	...	Laye Kyu Zan	Do	...	I	81.30	91.70
Ngawhe	305	9036	38	...	...	Maung Hla Pru	Owner	...	I	88.80	103.10
Ngawhe	306	884	38	...	...	Aungmyaw Zan	Do	...	I	41.40	80.91
Ngawhe	307	450	17	...	...	Ka Zan Ro	Do	...	I	84.90	87.98
FYINGCHUNG CIRCLE.											
Ngawhe	308	936	33	...	...	Tun Paw U We	Owner	...	I	06.17	73.44
Ngawhe	309	649	47	...	...	Tun Pru Me Pu Ma	Do	...	I	88.90	87.94
Ngawhe	310	944	34	...	...	Maung Tun U Me Zwo	Do	...	I	43.93	88.98
Ngawhe	311	609	38	...	...	San Hla Pru	Do	...	I	56.96	93.43
Ngawhe	312	609	38	...	...	San Tha	Do	...	I	84.96	88.41
Ngawhe	313	670	38	...	...	Two Zan	Do	...	I	96.90	70.92
Ngawhe	314	683	38	...	...	Aung Zan Pru	Do	...	I	85.90	84.94

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Crop Statistics—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Name of kw. n.	Number of kw. n.	Serial No. of selected field.	Survey No. of selected field.	AREA OF SELECTED FIELD.		Actual cultivator.	Kind of occupancy.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	Class of soil.	Total outturn in Akrah baskets of paddy of selected field.	Resulting outturn of paddy per acre of selected field.	Remarks.
				Born.	Transplanted.							
KYINGWEMAW CIRCLE.												
Manawthire	...	810	966	47	...	Aung Pru Kyaw Zan	...	Owner	...	I	55:55	120:31
Tatmaw	...	811	969	37	...	Pa Taw Naung Ma	...	Do.	...	I	44:80	121:08
Taungyin	...	812	606	40	...	Bok Ka Ma Tun U	...	Do.	...	I	38:35	90:87
Myina	...	813	4478	49	...	San Hla Aung	...	Do.	...	I	55:10	119:44
Ngaryigun	...	814	1174	71	...	Maung Tun, Ma Ka La Ma	...	Tenant	...	I	58:56	88:54
WUNGYUN CIRCLE.												
Thinbaungchaung	...	815	794	64	...	Nyo Zan	...	Owner	...	I	57:30	88:38
Talya	...	816	787	35	...	Kyet Pan Hla U	...	Do.	...	II	54:40	89:71
Ywabit	...	817	833	51	...	Hank Sein Aung Me	...	Do.	...	I	40:40	92:21
Sawwinnan	...	818	634	39	...	Shwe Zan Kyaw Ya	...	Do.	...	I	19:50	87:44
Darwe	...	819	931	55	...	Tin Taw U	...	Do.	...	I	55:00	108:0
Maungama	...	820	149	40	...	Win Pru	...	Do.	...	I	84:00	87:45
Maungangyay	...	821	963	35	...	Tun Baw	...	Do.	...	I	54:70	92:14
Febinyin	...	822	1338	38	...	Kwe Ye	...	Do.	...	I	57:00	88:38
Angumaw	...	823	1081	36	...	Ah San	...	Do.	...	I	51:00	87:15
Kalasho	...	824	785	37	...	Ah Bu	...	Do.	...	II	51:05	81:20
Myina	...	...	108	48	...	Aung Gyan Zan...	...	Do.	...	I	53:50	85:35

PYAGYUN CIRCLE.																
Parkingyi	...	825	828	45	...	...	...	...	...	Shwe Ah Ka	...	...	I	58:10	83:14	...
Gangya	...	827	1316	30	...	...	...	...	...	Manh Tu	...	...	I	57:00	90:00	...
Ywahaung	...	828	521	47	...	...	...	...	...	Tin Tun Pru	...	...	II	48:50	90:48	...
Gangya shu	...	829	529	35	...	...	...	...	...	Maung Be	...	...	I	53:30	93:38	...
Thindaung	...	830	616	34	...	...	...	...	...	Mra Taung	...	...	I	57:50	111:47	...
Nagwechaung	...	831	498	33	...	...	...	...	...	Ka La	...	...	I	54:40	87:14	...
Wetmagya anank.	...	832	1136	41	...	...	...	...	...	Maung U	...	...	I	53:15	85:04	...
Wetmagya shu	...	833	893	31	...	...	...	...	...	Tin Pru	...	...	I	13:30	79:35	...
Sakaya	...	834	101	31	...	...	...	...	...	Mra Baw	...	...	I	50:30	97:44	...
Myingack anank	...	835	414	49	...	...	...	...	...	Myat Tun	...	...	I	48:00	90:71	...
Hinkaya	...	836	170	34	...	...	...	...	...	Park Kyi	...	...	I	58:10	88:44	...
Chaukya shu	...	837	824	45	...	...	...	...	...	Me Myat Kyau	...	...	I	51:00	70:00	...
Chaye	...	838	787	51	...	...	...	...	...	Re Baw Tun	...	...	I	48:10	88:54	...
KALAPANGIN CIRCLE.																
Kagayot	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	Haukyu	...	...	II	10:30	45:00	...
Kagayot prant	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	Abdul Ram	...	...	II	81:30	89:00	...

GRAND TOTAL

Number of tract.	SOIL AREA AND PROPOSED RATES.						Total area.	Total revenue.	FALLOW LAND.						
	Class I.			Class II.					Class I.			Class II.			
	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.			Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Tract I	75,915-98	---	1,90,760-55	33,513-98	---	50,430-89	100,529-75	2,40,210-44	2,487-08	---	---	310-85	6,038-21	---	754-77
Tract II	90,604-34	---	41,308-68	8,107-58	---	10,184-48	28,711-98	51,343-16	1,157-70	---	---	142-23	2,143-16	---	287-68
Tract III	18,171-60	---	18,387-40	9,624-61	---	9,427-61	21,599-21	27,685-01	730-19	---	---	91-29	3,510-51	---	428-68
Total	108,691-76	---	2,49,255-63	51,149-13	---	69,988-96	159,840-93	3,19,238-61	4,254-25	---	---	544-37	11,691-68	---	1,481-48

OF THE TRACTS.

Total area of fallow land.	Total revenue derived on fallow land.	Area of potab.	Total of the amounts in columns 10 and 13.	Cms at 10 per cent.	Total revenue.	TOTAL FORMER AREA AND FORMER DEMAND.				Incidence per area of total demand in column 26 on area in column 2.	Remarks.
						Area recorded in the register.	Revenue now paid.	Cms now paid.	Grand total of columns 24 and 25.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
8,525-27	1,065-68	1,129-31	2,41,276-06	24,127-60	2,65,403-66	99,923-68	2,30,055-79	23,005-58	2,53,061-37	2-21	
3,980-66	410-13	238-29	51,753-28	5,175-33	56,928-61	24,513-66	47,886-56	4,786-65	52,673-21	1-83	
4,940-70	530-11	141-85	28,215-13	2,821-51	31,036-63	20,903-68	40,400-30	4,040-95	44,450-23	2-05	
16,046-63	2,005-85	1,503-68	3,31,244-46	32,124-44	3,53,368-90	145,338-34	3,18,231-65	31,833-16	3,50,164-81	2-12	

