

# REPORT

ON

## THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN

### THE AKYAB DISTRICT.

SEASON 1886-87.

Accompanied by Maps.



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1888.

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## RESOLUTION

ON THE

## REPORT ON SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN

## THE AKYAB DISTRICT.

SEASON 1886-87.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, in the Revenue Department, No. 92R., dated the 18th May 1888.

## READ—

Report by Mr. H. Adamson, c.s., Settlement Officer, on the settlement work of the year 1886-87 in the Akyab district.  
Letter No. 14-9-2, dated the 9th January 1888, from Colonel G. A. Stover, Officiating Commissioner of Arakan, reviewing the above.

RESOLUTION.—The settlement operations of 1885-86 were carried on in the valley of the Mayu river and part of the valley of the Kaladan river. The report now under notice deals with that portion of the valley of the Naaf river which lies in Arakan and with the valleys of the Kaladan and Lemru rivers as far north as Myohaung. A few kwins in the north of the Mayu valley which were omitted in the previous season's work were included in the operations of 1886-87. In all 47 circles, situated in five townships and aggregating an area of 504,948 acres, came under settlement.

2. The Settlement Officer has divided the area dealt with in 1886-87 into (a) the Naaf and (b) the Kaladan tracts. The Kaladan tract is similar to the scene of the previous year's settlement. The Naaf tract presents some new features in the greater density of population, the preponderance of Bengalis, the greater value of land, the better condition of the cultivators, the higher rent of tenants' holdings, and the larger amount of land let out to tenants.

3. The measurements of the survey show that the area under rice cultivation is 21 per cent. above the area returned by the thugis.

4. The condition of the Arakanese is the same as that noticed in last year's Resolution. The Bengalis are more thrifty and hard-working, and consequently more prosperous. The Chief Commissioner desires that the position of the tenants in the Naaf valley be carefully watched, for though at present they do not appear to be in bad circumstances yet rent is undoubtedly high. From inquiries made in the dry weather after the harvest was gathered in, it appears that rather more than half the cultivators are free of debt, and that only 7 per cent. of them have debts of over Rs. 100 each. It appears then that there are hardly so many cultivators in debt as in the tract dealt with in the previous year. At the same time the Arakanese are, it is said, unable to hold their own against the Bengalis, and it is believed that land is gradually passing into the hands of the latter; statistics of sales, mortgages, and transfers should therefore be collected in future years with great care.

5. The Settlement Officer proposes for the Naaf valley a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre, which is higher than in any other part of Akyab district. For the Kaladan he proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0. The Settlement Officer's proposals have received the support of the Commissioner and they are sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Crosthwaite would have been inclined to impose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre in sub-tract II of the Kaladan tract but for the consideration that this part of the district undoubtedly suffers from thinness of population. 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 sanctioned. The term of settlement will be 15 years and the new rates will come into force from the 1st July 1888. The increase in revenue on paddy-land will be Rs. 35,851 per annum, while the permanent decrease on other cultivation will be about Rs. 6,000 per annum.

6. The Chief Commissioner commands to the attention of the Commissioner of Arakan and the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab Mr. Adamson's remarks on the want of communications and the want of population. He is prepared to consider any plan which the Commissioner may propose for attracting Bengali immigrants if the privileges accorded by the Revenue Rules are not sufficient. Mr. Adamson's scheme for amalgamating circles should be carried into effect gradually as opportunities occur. The 49 grazing-grounds proposed for reservation should be demarcated and reserved.

7. The question raised in the concluding paragraph of the Settlement Officer's report will be separately taken up on the receipt of the report promised by the Commissioner.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,  
DONALD SMEATON,  
*Officiating Chief Secretary.*

## **REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**

## NOTIFICATION.

*Dated Rangoon, the 18th May 1888.*

**No. 45.**—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 1888:—

Sub-tract.	Name of circle.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.				Miscellaneous culti- vation.	Remarks.
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.	Garden-land.	Per acre. Rs. A.		
TRACT I.										
A lethangyaw		1	164	A lethangyaw						
		2	162	Pyinbyi, Thame						
		3	163	Pinlana						
		4	167	Kwasén						
		5	166	Kanbu						
		6	165	Shinkale						
		7	168	Gwasán						
Thayekónbaung		8	151	Kyeyadan						
		9	153	Pandein						
		10	151	Kanyindan						
		11	148	Ngakéungdo						
		12	146	Ta-tye						
		13	147	Ziganpyu, Minganet						
		14	157	Nyaungbingyi						
		15	149	Aungsenyl						
		16	150	Ywathit						
		17	161	Wakyasinyin						
		18	160	Thanda						
		19	155	Gyingyanng						
		20	154	Thayekóndan						
		21	153	Hanthá						
		22	159	Taungyin						
Ngat taung		23	140	Padin						
		24	142	Nunathiyyi						
		25	145	Yepébyin						
		26	144	Nyaungbingyi						
		27	143	Chiyadan						
		28	141	Tatchaung						
		29	134A	Tatchaung No. II						
Ngat		30	138	Tatchaung taung						
		31	135	Nyaungchaung						
		32	137	Ngaknya						
		33	134	Letyabyin						
		34	139	Pandawbyin						
		35	136	Tatchaung						
		36	132	Akaungbank						
Ngat myauk		37	133	Myothugyibyin						
		38	73	Shwesa anauk						
		39	73	Shwesa ashe						
		40	75	Yeganngohchaung						
		41	74	Sakanbök						
		42	76	Akaungbank						
		43	70	Kwethayabyin						
Pyinbyu		44	69	Pynhia						
		45	71	Habe						
		46	66	Kanyindan						
		47	65	Dat ashe						
		48	64	Dat anauk						
		49	63	Paungsa						
		50	67	Yemyttsanng						
Mingalayi		51	61	Akyá						
		52	62	Pyinbyu						
		53	57	Migyaungdet						
		54	50	Satikwa						
		55	59	Zabéingnyá						
		56	54	Kyaukhlaga						
		57	58	Hlapagaung						
		58	51	Kyaupkyinzeik						
		59	52	Thetkébyin						
		60	50	Kywédbayin						
		61	58	Thaze						
		62	56	Mingalayi						

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Sub-tract.	Name of circle.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.				Miscellaneous culti. vation.	Remarks.	
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.	Garden-land.	Per acre. Rs. A.			
TRACT I.—(concluded).											
I.—(concluded).											
	Ywetnyodaung	63	39	Kyaingtaung							
		64	41	Kyaupkyinzeik							
		65	35	Gwasón							
		66	38	Wetnyodaung							
		67	37	Yedwinbyin							
		68	43	Kanbyin asauk							
		69	36	Pyunchaung							
		70	43	Thayetök							
		71	40	Zannmagyon							
		72	33	Pyunpvuchaung							
		73	34	Kyagamme-taung							
		74	45	Kanbyin aseh							
		75	46	Thabuchaung							
		96	38	Chanbyin							
		77	32	Ushingya							
	Myothit	78	30	Sanbebin-yin							
		79	29	Thadwet taung							
		80	28	Katpaganng							
		81	20	Ngakura							
		1	22	Dodan							
		2	23	Teingyo							
		3	25	Ngassagyn ashe							
		4	26	Ngassagyn anauk							
		5	21	Myothit							
		6	27	Kyetyo-byin							
II.		7	14	Yedwinbyin							
		8	13	Zebinchauung							
		9	19	Pyuma							
		10	15	Myawchaung							
		11	16	Anngzeik							
		12	17	Myothitpyin							
		1	177	Sittaw							
		2	174	Myinhlut aseh							
		3	173	Myinhlut anauk							
		4	169	Thabyedaw							
		5	175	Myawchaung							
		6	173	Gwéyakale							
		7	171	Kyaungdaungbyin							
		8	170	Pantaw							
III.		9	11	Kyaukchaung							
		10	12	Kyunbauk							
		11	3	Pataga							
		12	9	Leikya							
		13	10	Leikyapusu							
		14	7	Hinthaya							
	TRACT II.										
		1	706	Taungsae							
		2	703	Kyeththaye							
		3	698	Daleime							
		4	702	Dóndak							
		5	701	Pyagyi							
		6	705	Myingga							
		7	707	Sabyin							
		8	697	Kanbaingyi aseh							
		9	696	Kanbaingyi anauk							
		10	699	Shweza							
		11	704	Chamngtabet							
		12	700	Kwinlaga aseh							
		13	706	Inchawng							
		14	770	Zigankwin							
		15	757	Theinganet							
		16	758	Mawpya							
		17	763	Okinya							
		18	767	Kwedaukchaung							
		19	768	Ngapinbyin							
		20	763	Letpandaing							
		21	765	Leikyaukya							
		22	756	Kanbyin							
		23	764	Thitkadaw							
		24	754	Kanantanng							
		25	766	Kóngwaya							
		26	753	Tawgan							
I.		27	786	Maungpyu							
		28	787	Sudan							
		29	783	Kyungyi							
		30	788	Thegyun							
		31	785	Alégyun							
		32	784	Kamigye							
		33	782	Kyaungthuko							
		34	776	Mókyanbin							
		35	778	Kaunglaungchaung myauk							
		36	779	Kaunglaungchaung taung							
		37	773	Hlanbinyin anauk							
		38	771	Aingwun							
		39	780	Ngapulain							
		40	781	Ngatkyichauung							
		41	774	Kyetpeik							
		42	775	Kywedet							
		43	777	Zigankwin							
		44	772	Hlanbinyin aseh							

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Sub-distr.	Name of circle.	Name of kwin.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	PADDY-LAND.						Remarks.	
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.	Garden-land.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	
TRACT II—(continued).												
Pyezogy			130	648	Theitjain	..	..	..	Per Re. A.	Per Re. A.	Per Re. A.	Per Re. A.
			131	649	Sittchaung	..	..	..				
			132	650	Letwedet	..	..	..				
			133	651	Nga-wetpuya	..	..	..				
			134	655	Leitha	..	..	..				
			135	656	Letmè ashe	..	..	..				
			136	657	Letmè agyi	..	..	..				
			137	658	Pumachaung myauk	..	..	..				
			138	659	Pumachaung taung	..	..	..				
			139	660	Ngetahe	..	..	..				
Thale			140	666	Ngwèdwinde	..	..	..	2	8	1	8
			141	668	Kywedin	..	..	..		2	0	1
Migyaungdet			142	69	Meni	..	..	..				
			143	690	Awya	..	..	..				
			144	691	Lahagi	..	..	..				
			145	692	Damaya anauk	..	..	..				
			146	693	Damaya taung	..	..	..				
			147	694	Migyaungdet	..	..	..				
			148	695	Weidagyi	..	..	..				
			149	696	Yethkyachung	..	..	..				
			150	697	Mandungsaa	..	..	..				
			151	698	Agounusaw	..	..	..				
Palinnégyanng												
			1	710	Kyaupkyinzaik	..	..	..				
			2	720	Athetywa	..	..	..				
			3	711	Simaing myaung	..	..	..				
			4	712	Sintamaw myauk	..	..	..				
			5	713	Sintamaw taung	..	..	..				
			6	714	Kyedinaob	..	..	..				
			7	715	Palinnégyanng ywama	..	..	..				
			8	716	Mytingaing	..	..	..				
			9	717	Shiuywa myauk	..	..	..				
Kyein			10	79	Kalachauung	..	..	..				
			11	798	Seitchauung	..	..	..				
			12	800	Insheming	..	..	..				
			13	801	Ngatanbyin	..	..	..				
			14	802	Theimxe	..	..	..				
			15	803	Talaing	..	..	..				
			16	804	Kyanku	..	..	..				
			17	805	Ngapya	..	..	..				
			18	806	Tökpinle	..	..	..				
			19	807	Chauungche	..	..	..				
			20	808	Migyaungdet	..	..	..				
			21	809	Nanyapusu	..	..	..				
			22	810	Theimpaga	..	..	..				
			23	811	Babuduang	..	..	..				
Kaunglaung			24	806	Ywabyin	..	..	..				
			25	807	Pundeywa	..	..	..				
			26	808	Ngayanchauung	..	..	..				
			27	809	Tanngideik	..	..	..				
			28	810	Kinchauung	..	..	..				
			29	811	Sanball	..	..	..				
			30	812	Daungahe	..	..	..				
II—(continued).												
			31	814	Teindaing	..	..	..				
			32	815	Sadaing	..	..	..				
			33	816	Kudozok	..	..	..				
			34	817	Panchauung	..	..	..				
			35	818	Pyachaung	..	..	..				
Kanpye			36	826	Tonchauung	..	..	..				
			37	825	Hlaththama	..	..	..				
			38	824	Lettawyi	..	..	..				
Padaw												
			39	895	Kwedenkchauung	..	..	..				
			40	896	Tinswè	..	..	..				
			41	897	Sinprudin	..	..	..				
			42	901	Nandet	..	..	..				
			43	911	Minya	..	..	..				
			44	909	Ywathit	..	..	..				
			45	904	Mingan	..	..	..				
			46	908	Pyuanchauung	..	..	..				
			47	905	Thukobin	..	..	..				
			48	906	Kyetaha	..	..	..				
			49	907	Kyewchandaung	..	..	..				
			50	908	Padaw	..	..	..				
			51	909	Thamotein	..	..	..				
			52	910	Ngakndauung	..	..	..				
			53	918	Nyannghwè	..	..	..				
			54	919	Leththaukyi	..	..	..				
			55	920	Paiktheywa	..	..	..				
			56	916	Kamaningdet	..	..	..				
			57	921	Ugaziyaw	..	..	..				
			58	917	Kywedet	..	..	..				

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Sect.-tract.	Name of circle.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.				Miscellaneous cultivation.	Remarks.	
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.	Garden-land.	Per acre. Rs. A.			
TRACT II—(concluded).											
Aungzeik	Yingyun	138	978	Kywèlanchaung							
		139	974	Pyrinlaywa .....							
		140	976	Pyinya sahe .....							
		141	981	Wanthi .....							
		142	980	Aungzeik .....							
		143	979	Ngamyauksè .....							
		144	975	Ohtein .....							
		145	977	Letwèmyan .....							
		146	971	Magyiochaung							
		147	967	Myingetaw .....							
Tawdan	Tawdan	148	970	Yinchitung .....							
		149	973	Lekmazieik .....							
		150	965	Kaangmèn .....							
		151	968	Kwazòn .....							
		152	964	Thubùn .....							
		153	966	Pauktubank .....							
		154	969	Kyinchauung .....							
		155	973	Kade .....							
		156	836	Kyinzalik .....							
		157	838	Ahtheuya .....							
Kalapanzin	Kalapanzin	158	831	Letkókpyusu .....							
		159	830	Myothugyi .....							
		160	835	Sebata .....							
		161	829	Myintimma .....							
		162	833	Kyaunggedón .....							
		163	834	Thaungyunmaw .....							
		164	837	Myingazeik .....							
		165	843	Nagara .....							
TRACT III.											
1		..	Block A								
2		78	Obyu								
							1	8	1 0		
							2	0	1 0		

By order

DONALD SMEATON,  
*Officiating Chief Secretary*

**REVIEW  
OF THE  
REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS  
IN  
THE AKYAB DISTRICT.  
SEASON 1886-87.**

From Colonel G. A. STROVER, Officiating Commissioner of the Arakan Division, to the Chief Secretary to the  
Chief Commissioner, Burmah.—No. 14-9—2, dated the 9th January 1888.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on settlement operations in the Akvab district for the season 1886-87 with nine appendices.

2. The area dealt with comprises two distinct tracts which, for convenience of reference, have been classed as—

Tract I.—Naaf.

#### **Tract II.—Kaladan and Lemru valleys.**

Tract I contains an area of 201 square miles and Tract II an area of 565 square miles. A few odd kwins in the third tract of last year's settlement that had to be postponed till this year, aggregating 22 square miles, have also been completed. In all 47 circles and 5 townships are included in the settlement operations of the year of report. The total area brought under settlement is 504,947.74 acres, or 788.98 square miles. This comprises 137,938.80 acres paddy land, 8,369.49 acres fallow land, 2,226.47 acres miscellaneous, 4,282.18 acres garden or orchard, 22,667.78 acres land thrown out of cultivation, 3,328.39 acres village-sites, 274.18 acres monastery, pagoda land, &c., 1,938.62 acres roads, canals, tanks, &c., 55,336.57 acres under water, and 50,081.04 acres of grants. Of grazing lands there are 4,946.82 acres culturable and 4,043.06 acres unculturable, of tree and jungle land, 71,316.97 acres culturable and 79,023.64 acres unculturable, and of grass-jungle, 46,194.09 acres culturable and 12,976.64 acres unculturable.

3. The area comprised within the grants consists of 15,436.42 acres paddy land, 511.20 acres fallow land, 596.95 acres garden land, 636.72 acres miscellaneous, and 32,899.75 acres waste land. The original area of the 22 grants dealt with is given as 31,153.03 acres. The relations between landlords and tenants appear to be generally satisfactory. The Settlement Officer refers to one grant only in the tract in which relations appear to be strained. This grant however, Nganchaung, owing to errors in the map, is not included in the year's work. The total number of tenants in these grants is shown as 1,465, of whom 1,048 pay rent; the area rented is 15,575.80 acres and the rent paid aggregates Rs. 35,595.26. The average incidence per acre is Rs. 2.28 and the total amount of Government revenue Rs. 17,602.9-0. The tenants are divided into three classes, namely,—

- (a) Paying revenue and no rent.
  - (b) Paying revenue and rent.
  - (c) Paying rent only.

Under tenure (a) 5,888 acres are held. Under tenure (b) 8,817 acres, and under tenure (c) 6,574 acres. In (a) the tenants appear to be generally the relations of the landlord, in (b), the eastern division of the tract where land is plentiful, the average of rent and revenue is Rs. 3-12-0 per acre, and in (c), the

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form usually found in the Naaf tract, the land remains in the landlord's name and the rent is paid by the landlord. The high average rental under this form of tenure is remarkable, Rs. 7-4-0. The competition of Bengalis is said to be the cause of this high rent. In the Thayekônbaung and Ngat circles the incidence per acre is Rs. 10-47 and Rs. 9-44. Tenants under circumstances such as these must have a somewhat restricted time of it, but nevertheless they appear to carry on their agricultural pursuits without showing signs of being poverty stricken. It seems, however, necessary that, as remarked by Mr. Adamson, the condition of the tenants in the Naaf township and the incidence of rent should be carefully watched both inside and outside waste land grants. Of 3,385 tenants in the whole settlement tract excluding grants only 307 have been in occupation for over five years.

4. It is satisfactory to find that the revision of rates in 1879, as appertaining to the tract under review, has not imposed a burden in any circle that cannot be sufficiently easily borne. The increase of assessment since 1867, the year of first revision, has been 55 per cent. and since 1882 the increase has been 6 per cent. In the year 1867 the revenue of the tract was Rs. 1,98,062·77, in 1883 Rs. 2,89,829·18, and in 1887 Rs. 3,07,381·09. The total incidence of the expiring assessment per acre, cess included, is Rs. 2-5-0 per acre as measured by the thugyi and Rs. 2 per acre as measured by the Cadastral Survey. The return of processes issued for the recovery of arrears of land revenue shows that, as a general rule, the revenue is promptly paid and no particular difficulty exists in the realization of the same. The high average price in the Naaf township, Rs. 32, as compared with the Kaladan tract, Rs. 4, is marked. The land in the latter tract is just as fertile, but the keen competition and thrift of the Bengalis in the Naaf tract again shows prominence. Population in the Kaladan tract is sparse and land has but a nominal value. Improved means of communication affording facilities for transporting produce to market at Akyab would doubtless encourage agriculturists to take up available land. I propose instituting enquiries with the view to ascertain the best means by which these desirable results can be obtained. The average price per acre of land sold during the past five years in the settlement tract of the year is shown to be Rs. 10·97, the number of sales 614, the area of land sold 3,950·05 acres, and the price paid Rs. 43,363. The average sum paid per acre for the same quinquennial period in respect of mortgages is Rs. 13·46, the number of mortgages 426, the area of land mortgaged 1,968·20 acres, and the aggregate sum for which sold Rs. 26,493.

5. Since the last revision of rates in the tract under review the increase in cultivated areas within the past 20 years is shown as 40 per cent., or 130,353·41 acres as compared with 93,131·06 acres. Statistics are not available to allow of a comparison being made between the present population of the tract and that in years previous to the last census. Destructive forces have obliterated all records bearing on this subject, but the increase in 30 years may safely be assumed at 80 per cent.

6. The areas under the different kinds of tenures make a total of 152,816.94 acres. Of this 120,387.29 acres are in possession of landholders having rights of ownership,—section 7, Act II of 1876. By revenue-paying grantees under section 18 of the said Act 2,071.42 acres are held and by grantees temporarily exempted from revenue 1,698.43 acres. Under non-ownership 28,659.80 acres are in temporary occupation,—section 19 of the Act.

7. Crop-cuttings were conducted over 37 acres and gave a result of 86 baskets per acre. This however is considered too high as a basis for an average, the crop of the past year having been a prolific one. The Settlement Officer would reduce the average to about 76 per cent., or 14 per cent. lower than the ascertained average in the year 1867. Some allowance may be made for deterioration in the fertility of the soil in the course of the period noted. The sizes of holdings appear to fluctuate with the population. In the Naaf township, where the population is comparatively dense, the holdings are small, and in the rest of the tract, where the population is comparatively sparse, the holdings are considerably larger. It is not satisfactory to find that the condition of the Arakanese is

considered to be no better than it was 30 years ago. In an agricultural point of view this may be the case, but in other respects it may be hoped that some advance has been made. As compared with the plodding Bengali however the difference is noticeable in many ways.

8. In settlement Tract I, or the Naaf, only three-tenths of the people are Arakanese as against seven-tenths Bengalis, and taking the holders of lands on whom the assessment is to be levied the difference is more marked still, as only 16 per cent. of the cultivators are Arakanese and they occupy only 19 per cent. of the cultivated area. In Tract II, the Kaladan and Lemru valleys, the population is found to be almost entirely Arakanese. The density of the population of Bengal, coupled with ties of race and relationship, re-acts upon the agricultural condition of the Naaf which immediately adjoins Bengal. Pressure is met and overcome in view of compensating advantages, whereas in the Kaladan conditions are favourable to an easy state of livelihood and are in harmony with the temperament of the majority of the population who reside in this tract.

9. Settlement Tract I has been divided into three sub-tracts. Tract II has been divided into two sub-tracts. In each tract the soil has been divided into two classes. For class I the average outturn is taken at 85 baskets and for class II at 70 baskets, and these figures are taken for the purpose of the settlement. The cost of living is assumed to be Rs. 130 on average holdings in both tracts. In Sub-tract I of the Naaf a tax at Rs. 3 per acre is proposed on land of the first class and Rs. 1-12-0 on second class land; in Sub-tract II of the Naaf Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, and in Sub-tract III Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-4-0. This gives a revenue of Rs. 65,631 in Sub-tract I, Rs. 9,936 in Sub-tract II, and Rs. 5,322 in Sub-tract III, or an increase of 3 per cent., 29 per cent., and 69 per cent. respectively as compared with the present revenue on paddy-land. The result for the whole of the Naaf shows an increase of 8 per cent. The proposed rates, although slightly in excess of existing rates, do not appear to be excessive. The increase will probably to a great extent fall upon the tenants, but it is slight and, as far as the rights of Government are concerned, is reasonable and justified under the circumstances. In Tract II Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 are generally proposed, but on first class soils in Sub-tract II a rate of Rs. 2-4-0 is proposed. This shows for Tract I, Sub-tract I, a revenue of Rs. 96,644 as compared with the present revenue of Rs. 89,154, and for Tract I, Sub-tract II, a revenue of Rs. 1,39,502 as compared with Rs. 1,14,356, or an increase of 8 per cent. and 21 per cent. respectively. The remarks of the Settlement Officer in regard to encouraging settlers in the Kalandan and Lemru valleys will be communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab district, and such measures be adopted as may appear to be expedient in order to extend cultivation. In the few kwins to the north of the Mayu valley, alluded to as Tract III of last year, rates of Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 are proposed. For garden and dani cultivation a rate of Rs. 2 is proposed and for miscellaneous cultivation a rate of Re. 1. These rates are similar to those proposed and sanctioned in the last year's tract. For solitary fruit trees, which are rare except on village sites, a rate of four annas is proposed.

10. The resulting total assessment at the proposed rates inclusive of cess shows a total of Rs. 3,17,616.79 on paddy-land, on garden land Rs. 9,420.80, and on miscellaneous land Rs. 2,449.12. The expiring assessment including cess is Rs. 2,78,179.94 on paddy land and Rs. 29,201.15 on garden and miscellaneous land, or a total of Rs. 3,07,381.09 as compared with a proposed revenue including cess of Rs. 3,29,486.71. This comprises an increase of Rs. 39,436.85 on paddy-land and a decrease of Rs. 17,331.24 on garden and miscellaneous, or a net increase on all lands of Rs. 22,105.61. As explained however the decrease of Rs. 17,331.24 on miscellaneous garden and dani cultivation is in part apparent only, consequent on the areas not being entered on the survey map in such a way as to facilitate embodiment in the settlement returns. The nominal decrease which will probably disappear is estimated at Rs. 10,000, the real decrease being the remainder, or about Rs. 7,331 inclusive of cess. Taking the whole proposed settlement an increase of Rs. 30,000 is estimated, plus 10 per cent. cess on the same, or Rs. 33,000. The scheme for the amalgamation of circles, Appendix IX, will receive attention as opportunity occurs.

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11. The incidence of the expiring assessment is Rs. 1-14-0 cess excluded, and of the proposed assessment Rs. 2-1-0. The increase of area owing to correct measurement of the survey is 21 per cent., the increase of revenue 14 per cent. The subject referred to in paragraph 57 of the Settlement Officer's report has been noticed and a return has been called for showing the area of such grazing-grounds and the revenue paid thereon. The practice is apparently the growth of many years, and careful consideration and discrimination will be necessary in disposing of the matter in a manner equitable to the people and without an undue sacrifice of the rights of the Government. 'On the one hand grazing-grounds are very essential and are very requisite, while on the other hand the system is capable of great abuse, and probably has in many instances been abused by wary cultivators who have paid the full revenue and reaped cent. per cent. by sub-letting the land and hiring it for grazing purposes. In cases where possession is nominal and has not ripened into ownership under the Revenue Act, and no right can be shown in the land, public grazing-grounds should be selected and be demarcated. In cases, however, where rights have a real existence, or where possession has ripened into ownership or sufficiently so for the purpose of the Act, I concur with the Settlement Officer that the only course open is to apply Révenue Rule 88 as long as it remains fallow.

12. In conclusion I have to solicit the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the settlement now proposed. The report on the settlement operations of the past year has been submitted later than usual owing to unavoidable circumstances in connection with the transfer of Mr. Adamson to Tharrawaddy as District Officer after the close of the year to which the report appertains. The report contains full details on all the necessary subjects and shows that the settlement operations entrusted to Mr. Adamson have been carried on, as usual with that officer, in a creditable manner.

G. A. STROVER, COLONEL,  
*Offg. Commissioner, Arakan Division*

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## REPORT

01

## THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

D

## THE AKYAB DISTRICT.

SEASON 1886-87.

CHAPTER I.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

THE area over which settlement operations were extended during the season 1886-87 comprises two distinct tracts, namely, the land between the Mayu Hills and the Naaf estuary, and the valleys of the Kaladan and Lemru from the Bay of Bengal as far north as Myohaung. For convenience of reference these tracts in this report are named—

Tract I—Naaf. | Tract II—Kaladan.

The Naaf tract is a narrow strip bounded on the east by the Mayu hills, on the west by the sea and the Naaf estuary, on the south by the Indin Kôndan, and on the north by the hills that separate the Akyab and Chittagong districts. Its length is 40 miles and its average breadth 5. Its area is 201 square miles. It is a plain intersected by tidal creeks that afford boat communication with almost every village. The southern part is a barren sandy strip. The north is covered with jungle and low hills, and the small valleys lying between are not yet fully cultivated; with this exception cultivation has reached its limit.

The Kaladan tract is a continuation of the settlement tract of last season and presents the same physical features, namely, innumerable intersecting tidal creeks forming islands consisting of a fringe of mangrove swamp and a flat plain within of fertile soil, but requiring a little bunding to keep the salt water out. The area is 565 square miles.

Besides these tracts there are a few odd kwins in the north of the Mayu valley, in the third tract of last year's settlement, that had to be postponed till this year on account of the maps being received from the Survey Office too late. Their area is 22 square miles. As regards climate I need add nothing to the remarks made last year, except that the Naaf tract appears to be free from that malaria which renders every other part of the Akyab district so unhealthy.

2. The townships and circles under settlement with their areas are as follows :—

*Area brought under Settlement during season 1886-87.*

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Township.	Serial No.	Circle.	Area in acres.	Area in square miles.	Remarks.
Naaf.	1	Aléthangyaw	18,658.72	21.34	
	2	Thayekónbaung	12,759.33	19.93	
	3	Ngattaung	10,094.55	15.74	
	4	Ngat	6,275.28	9.70	
	5	Ngatmyauk	7,566.28	12.82	
	6	Pyinbyu	3,808.11	5.88	
	7	Mingalagyi	8,075.39	12.61	
	8	Ywetnyodaung	10,158.72	15.76	
	9	Myothit	11,812.29	18.45	
	10	Myothicheung	44,333.76	69.27	
	11	Kalapanzin	14,281.00	22.23	
Urittaung West.	12	Yotarök	2,489.23	3.89	
	13	Yogyun	11,896.40	18.58	
	14	Aungzeik	8,904.20	13.91	
	15	Thamhla	3,239.05	5.06	
	16	Sindein	9,093.59	14.20	
	17	Yingyun	11,584.82	18.10	
Urittaung East.	18	Wingyun	1,116.60	1.74	
	19	Migyaungdet	7,808.64	12.20	
	20	Thalè	2,822.80	4.53	
	21	Pyezogyi	17,812.08	27.73	
	22	Sindok	9,870.08	15.42	
	23	Sinbaik	28,277.81	44.01	
	24	Budaung	10,235.04	16.30	
	25	Myaukpyin	9,430.49	14.73	
	26	Kamaungchaung	5,564.14	8.69	
	27	Taungchaung	10,433.21	16.29	
	28	Kanbyin	3,848.90	6.01	
	29	Peinnegyaung	7,689.58	11.85	
Minyu.	30	Taungbet	7,169.72	11.20	
	31	Kyein	20,573.71	32.04	
	32	Kaunglaung	7,124.39	11.18	
	33	Fyachaung	5,157.91	8.05	
	34	Kanpye	4,673.14	7.30	
	35	Tawdan	19,791.86	30.92	
	36	Letpandaing	14,937.00	23.23	
	37	Kamegywe	19,855.37	30.55	
Myohuang.	38	Letyamyan	10,573.63	16.73	
	39	Padaw	18,034.89	28.07	
	40	Payama	13,098.93	20.46	
	41	Kalsbón	12,207.18	19.07	
	42	Launggyet	12,567.68	19.73	
	43	Ponkyé	6,938.37	10.74	
	44	Yanwa	6,927.14	8.63	
	45	Kaungkyawdin	5,139.26	8.03	
	46	Kadawa	8,816.30	12.89	
	47	Chaungpila	8,477.17	13.24	
	Total	...	504,947.74	788.98	

The remarks made last year regarding the inconvenient smallness of some of the circles and their consequent unsuitability for the system of supplementary survey hold good in this year's tract, and a scheme for gradual amalgamation as vacancies occur in thugyiships has been made out and is shown in Appendix IX.

3. In the Kaladan tract the people are almost entirely Arakanese, among whom I include settlers from Ramree, who are very numerous, and also occasional villages of Chins Chaungthas, &c., whose ancestors inhabited the hills. There are very few Bengali

(b) Races of the people.

SEASON 1886-87.  
villages found in this tract. In the Naaf seven-tenths of the population are Bengali-Mahomedans of the Chittagong type. They are a frugal, hardworking people, not addicted like the Arakanese to gambling, drinking, and opium-smoking, and their competition is gradually forcing the Arakanese back beyond the Mayu hills.

4. The chief and almost sole occupation is agriculture. The thugyis' returns show an insignificant sprinkling of other

(c) Occupations of the people. occupations, namely, bazaar-sellers, doctors, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, tailors, brickmakers, carpenters, sawyers, fortune-tellers, actors, painters, hunters, fishermen, potmakers, &c., but except agriculture, there is nothing that can be called an industry of the tract.

In the Naaf township salt is obtained by filtering water through brackish silt left by the tide and boiling the water in chatties. The deposit at the bottom of the chatty when all the water has evaporated is salt of good quality. The quantity obtained is however small, being not even sufficient for consumption of the Naaf tract, which imports most of its salt from Ramree.

In the Naaf township I found some excellent wooden sugarcane-mills in the hands of Bengalis, who use the juice to make jaggery.

5. Under this head nothing can be added to the description given in last year's report. There is the same liability to drought

(d) Modes of agriculture. when the later rains are unfavourable, and the same liability to damage from inroads of salt water. The bunding required to keep the tide out is in most places not very formidable.

6. During the year of settlement the health of cattle was fair. The following table shows the results of statistics taken in selected villages. It gives the average fecundity and mortality of bullocks as 9 and 11 per cent. and of buffaloes 14 and 16 per cent.

*Fecundity and Mortality of Cattle.*

Number of cultivators examined.	BULLOCKS.			BUFFALOES.			Remarks				
	Number owned by cultivators at the time of enquiry.	Died during 1886-87.	Born during 1886-87.	Number owned by cultivators at the time of enquiry.	Died during 1886-87.	Born during 1886-87.					
		Number.	Percentage.		Number.	Percentage.					
1,898	8,230	722	9	928	11	4,169	576	14	682	16	

7. Forty-nine grazing-grounds (in area 8,989 acres) have been proposed for reservation. In many villages the grazing-ground

(e) Grazing-grounds. is insufficient and the people leave part of their land fallow. In the Kaladan tract much land has passed out of cultivation and is

used for grazing. Part of it has been recommended for reservation. In the Naaf tract the area of fallow land is small and little or no land has passed out of cultivation. Here, however, there is good grazing in the high lands along the borders of the Mayu hills, which, not having come under cadastral survey, is not shown in the figures of this report. The total number of cattle in the tract is about 120,000.

(f) Fisheries.

8. There are no fisheries. 9. The means of communication by water is, as in last year's tract, ex-

(g) Communications. cellent, and almost every village has a good water-way for large boats to Akyab, the export market. Boats from the Naaf tract to Akyab pass down the Naaf estuary and out to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	2

sea, entering again by the mouth of the Mayu. This entails a sea journey of 60 miles, and it cannot be performed with country boats against adverse breezes. On this account the route from the Naaf to Akyab is open only from the end of the monsoon up to the beginning of March, and is impracticable for the rest of the year.

The entrance to the Naaf is dangerous to vessels of large burden, but Native ships from Chittagong and the coast of India enter and carry away a small part of the produce.

There are two roads running north and south through the Naaf tract, one along the coast and the other (a military road) near the base of the hills, but the bridges have never been repaired and now most of them have disappeared. Judging from the bare posts standing in their places, these bridges must in many cases have been of large size and strongly built. Their original cost must have been great and it seems a pity that they should have been left in disrepair till they entirely disappeared. Their places are now taken by ferries. There is also a road from Buthidaung across the Mayu Hills to Maungdaw, the headquarters of the township which passes through some pieces of magnificent scenery.

In the Kaladan tract the only Public Works Department road is that from Minbya to Myohaung.

As in last year's tract the means of inter-communication between village and village is very deficient, and it often happens that the want of a single foot-bridge makes a difference of 10 miles in the length of a journey between two villages that otherwise would be but a couple of miles apart. I would again urge the building of foot-bridges as being the most useful form of public work that can be carried out in the Akyab district.

10. There is no town in the tract. Of villages over 100 houses in size, there are eight in the Naaf and 12 in the Kaladan tract. In the following villages in the Naaf tract there are bazaars opened twice a week, namely, Alethangyaw, Maungdaw, Thayetök, Ngakuya, Aungseik, Pyin, Tamantha, and Kamaungchaung. In the Kaladan tract there are four daily bazaars, namely, Myaungbwe, Minbya, Kyuntaung, and Sunye, but the last two are very small. In the kwins in the north of the Mayu valley there is a bazaar open twice a week at Paungdawbyeng.

The export market for nearly the whole of the produce is Akyab, but a small quantity of paddy is also taken from the Naaf by native craft.

11. The principal product is paddy, of the same kinds as found in the last year's tract. The ordinary vegetable and garden products and dani are found throughout the tract. The best gardens are those in the upper valley of the Lemru, where especially limes and betelnut of very superior quality are grown.

## CHAPTER II.

### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

12. The population of the whole tract is 127,831, of which the Naaf side contains 47,669 and the Kaladan side 80,162. This gives a density of 237 per mile for Naaf and 142 for Kaladan. If we omit the Myothitchaung circle, which consists chiefly of hill jungle, the density in the Naaf would be 310. The distribution of races is as follows:

	Burmese.	Chins.	Bengalis and other Indians.	Mros.	Total.
Naaf tract	15,266	31,695	708	47,669	
Kaladan tract	63,797	1,969	6,976	1,420	80,162

These figures are taken from the census report of 1881. They show that seven-tenths of the population of the Naaf is Bengali. The next census will show a still greater proportion, as the Arakanese are not able to hold their own against the Bengalis, and they are being gradually supplanted in the Naaf township. The census was taken in February, when a considerable number of Bengali coolies were found throughout the district. This accounts for the return of 6,976 Bengalis in the Kaladan tract, of which the fixed population is almost exclusively Arakanese.

13. The statistics taken show that the average (b) Average number of cultivating family is in Arakanese villages five and in Bengali villages six.

14. The remarks made in last year's report apply to the present tract.

(c) Standard of living. The standard of living of the Arakanese is a low one. Their houses are of no value, and have little appearance of comfort. Their food is humble fare, but they have plenty to eat and are well enough clad. The support of life is no burden to them. They lead a life of lazy content, with no wish to better their condition or to aspire to higher things. Even the poorest of the cultivating class show no desire to increase their means by employing themselves in any job that is out of the ordinary routine of the cultivator. If a European officer visits an Arakanese village he finds fowls in abundance, but no one wishes to sell them. If he wants a dozen men to carry his traps on to the next stage, the men are not obtainable even if a rupee be offered for a couple of hours' work. The coolies employed by the Public Works Department in road-making are all Natives of India. It is common enough in Burma to see gangs of men of the cultivating class employed in work of this nature, but this is not seen in Arakan.

The Bengali villages present a striking contrast with those of the Arakanese. The houses are solidly and comfortably built and neatly kept; a neatly laid out and well-fenced vegetable garden surrounds the house.

The Bengalis are glad to sell fowls and vegetables, and labour of any kind is readily obtainable at a fair rate. In food and clothes they are frugal and spend little.

The Arakanese are far more given to opium-smoking than the Burmese, and they are fond of gambling, though perhaps not to so great an extent. The Bengalis neither gamble nor smoke opium, but on the other hand many of them make handsome profits by selling it.

15. Statistics regarding indebtedness were collected in February, March, and April. The indebtedness was found to be as follows:-

Percentage of cultivators not in debt	52·40
Ditto ditto having debts less than Rs. 100	40·61
Ditto ditto having debts over Rs. 100	6·99
Ditto ditto having debts over Rs. 500	0·00
Total	100·00

Cultivators borrow during the rains and pay after harvest. The statistics show favourably with those taken in last year's tract and in other settled districts. Had they been collected in the rains they would no doubt have shown a larger proportion of debts. The causes given for incurring debts are purchase of cattle and house expenses. Interest ranges from 25 to 60 per cent. per annum. Advances to cultivators during the rains in purchase of the crop of the coming season are made at Rs. 14 to Rs. 18 per 100 baskets. For money advanced during the rains it is common to charge interest 100 baskets per Rs. 100 payable at harvest.

16. As regards the condition of the people I have given an account of it in paragraph 14 of this chapter under the head "Standard of living." The people are not wealthy, but they are in sufficiently easy circumstances, and the life of the very poorest cannot be called a struggle for existence. The character of the people is as described in last year's report.

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(d) Area of cultivation and waste.

17. The area of cultivation and waste is shown in the following table:—

CULTIVATED.		UNCULTIVATED.	
		Tree and jungle bushes.	Grass jungle.
187,986.80 acres.	Paddy land.		
8,869.49 acres.	Fallow land.		
2,220.27 acres.	Miscellaneous.		
4,289.18 acres.	Garden or orchard.		
4,946.92 acres.	Culturable.		
4,043.06 acres.	Unculturable.		
22,667.78 acres.	Land thrown out of cultivation.		
8,828.88 acres.	Village-site.		
274.18 acres.	Monastery, pagoda, &c.		
1,988.82 acres.	Road, canal, tank, &c.		
71,816.97 acres.	Culturable.		
79,026.84 acres.	Unculturable.		
46,194.09 acres.	Culturable.		
12,879.64 acres.	Unculturable.		
65,986.57 acres.	Area under water.		
50,081.04 acres.	Area of grants.		
604,947.74 acres.	Total area.		

The fallow-land amounts to 6 per cent. and the land that has passed out of cultivation to 16 per cent. of the area of cultivated land. The latter is found almost entirely in the Kaladan tract, and is due (1) to the scarcity of population, (2) to the fact that much of the land requires preliminary bunding to keep out the salt water.

(e) Area of holding.

18. The average area of a holding is—

	Acres.
Paddy ... { Naaf tract	5.95
Kaladan tract ...	13.63
Garden ...	.94
Miscellaneous cultivation ...	1.17

19. The following table shows statistics regarding the waste-land grants in the tract, giving the original and present area, the amount of cultivation and waste, rent and revenue.

(f) Waste land grants.

These grants were demarcated and settled in 1883 and 1884 by Mr. Mitchell, who wrote a full report regarding them:—

Waste-Land Grants within Settlement Tract of 1886-87.

Name of circle.	Name of grant.	Name of grantee.	Original area.	Paddy.	Fallow.	Garden.	Miscellaneous.	Total end of cultivation No. III.	Total end of cultivation No. II.	Number of tenantees.	Number of tenants paying rent.	Total amount of rent.	Individuals per acre.	Total amount of Government revenue.	SEASON 1886-87.				
															Grant No.	Bottle No.	Rs. A.	Rs. P.	
1	8	4	6	6	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
1	9																		
1	10	Naaf Tract	900.00	46.50	8.98	84	...	985.13	886.64	8	6	111.11	185.50	800	800	977.10	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	11	Naaf Tract	911.00	47.94	10.23	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	12	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	13	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	14	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	15	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	16	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	17	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	18	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	19	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	20	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	21	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	22	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	23	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	24	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	25	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	26	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	27	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	28	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	29	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	30	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	31	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	32	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	33	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	34	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	35	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84	10.75	141	141	1,065.49	4,144.56	800	800	1,870.6	0	Still under terms of exemption.	
1	36	Naaf Tract	916.00	48.50	10.50	88.84	...	116.84</td											

The only grant in which the rent is very high is Laungdon in the Naaf township, and in it it is not so high as the average rent and revenue of ordinary land in the locality. As in the grants of last year, occupancy rights are bought and sold and tenants have in most cases by custom fixity of tenure. The only grant in the tract in which there appears to be strained relations between landlord and tenant is Nganchaung, which however, owing to errors in the maps, is not included in this year's work.

## (g) Tenants.

20. Tenants are divided into three classes :—

(1) *Those paying revenue and no rent.*—In this case the tenants are generally relatives of the landlord. Five thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres are held under this tenure.

(2) *Tenants paying rent and revenue.*—This is the ordinary form of tenancy in the eastern division of the tract where land is plentiful and consequently rents low. Eight thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres are held under this tenure and the average of rent and revenue is Rs. 3-12-0 per acre.

(3) *Tenants paying rent only.*—This is the form usually found in the Naaf tract. The land remains in the landlord's name in the revenue-rolls and the landlord pays the rent. Six thousand five hundred and seventy-four acres are held in this tenure, chiefly in the Naaf, where land is valuable. The average rent is Rs. 7-4-0, a higher figure than has been met with in any settled district in Burma. In the Naaf 20 per cent. of the land (excluding waste land grants) is held by tenants. There are also waste land grants, in area 15,463 cultivated acres, in which rents are steadily increasing year by year. The competition of Bengalis is the cause of the high rent in this tract.

As regards the condition of the tenants I cannot say that even in the Naaf, where rents are so high, are the tenants found to be in a poverty-stricken state, but I think that the incidence of rent both inside and outside waste land grants should be carefully watched in this township. Excluding grants, the number of tenants in the whole settlement tract is 3,385, of whom only 307 have been in occupation for over five years.

The following table gives all particulars regarding tenants for each circle in the tract :—

Circle.	Tenants Paying Revenue Only.			Tenants Paying Rent and Revenue.						Tenants Paying Rent Only.			Area.	Bent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Revenue.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Revenue.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Revenue.	Incidence per acre.
	Area.	Revenue.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Revenue.	Total of rent and revenue.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Bent.	Incidence per acre.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15										
Aléthangyaw ..	10.97	19.58	1.78	...	...	...	...	...	309.10	9,820.02	7.06	1	194											
Thayekonbaung ..	277.74	667.65	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	347.26	3,636.05	10.47	20	192											
Ngattaung ..	67.21	168.02	2.59	...	...	...	...	...	510.12	3,096.28	6.07	51	150											
Ngat ..	50.71	123.55	2.43	...	...	...	...	...	728.14	6,879.59	9.44	4	200											
Ngatmyauk ..	4.24	17.90	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	516.33	3,607.60	6.98	3	76											
Byinbyu ..	42.89	94.42	2.20	68.68	52.00	190.53	251.53	2.83	671.47	5,864.28	8.43	4	191											
Mingalayi ..	93.06	231.29	2.59	82.57	376.00	176.24	552.24	6.68	459.12	3,500.37	7.62	11	165											
Ywetnyodaung ..	405.33	969.78	2.44	...	...	...	...	...	901.96	5,502.49	6.90	53	143											
Myothit ..	27.03	58.02	2.16	...	...	...	...	...	966.99	6,108.58	6.31	14	193											
Myothitchaung ..	31.30	61.06	1.95	...	...	...	...	...	802.79	6,143.10	7.65	75	142											
Kalapanzin ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Yotarak ..	5.87	11.74	2.00	43.37	88.02	80.74	174.76	4.02	...	...	...	...	...	9										
Yogyun ..	193.51	401.88	2.07	207.68	322.12	439.25	761.37	3.66	...	...	...	...	...	1	47									
Aungzeik ..	214.73	464.45	2.11	237.23	209.25	541.44	750.89	3.16	...	...	...	...	...	42										
Thamhla ..	84.21	199.99	2.37	131.81	234.10	313.04	547.14	4.15	...	...	...	...	...	21										
Sindein ..	101.26	202.52	2.00	44.24	51.42	88.48	139.90	3.16	...	...	...	...	...	10										
Yingyun ..	393.87	870.56	2.21	616.19	810.09	1,126.76	1,936.65	3.75	...	...	...	...	...	57										
Wingyun ..	14.99	35.60	2.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2										
Migyaungdet ..	52.61	112.04	2.12	29.15	22.14	60.75	82.89	2.84	...	...	...	...	...	13										
Thalé ..	...	...	...	28.13	44.82	63.29	108.11	3.94	...	...	...	...	...	5										
Pyezoyi ..	32.25	50.47	1.56	694.31	739.90	1,286.96	2,026.66	3.24	...	...	...	...	...	42										
Sindök ..	47.44	106.74	2.25	435.08	407.97	990.19	1,396.16	3.21	...	...	...	...	...	33										
Sinbaik ..	127.80	277.94	2.17	949.84	1,424.38	2,109.37	3,533.75	3.72	46.14	120.95	9.02	...	...	59										
Budauang ..	9.74	21.91	2.24	569.57	1,034.80	1,380.99	2,435.79	4.06	...	...	...	...	...	54										
Myaukpyin ..	51.28	106.54	2.07	19.57	27.64	26.79	54.33	4.32	...	...	...	...	...	17										
Kamaungchaung ..	69.83	166.09	2.35	129.50	206.40	314.12	520.52	4.01	...	...	...	...	...	34										
Taungchaung ..	289.22	657.63	2.33	1,184.89	2,303.68	3,016.72	5,320.40	4.49	119.95	184.95	1.54	...	...	174										
Kanbyin ..	18.67	46.68	2.50	204.92	336.04	504.90	842.84	4.12	...	...	...	...	...	21										
Peinmechaung ..	185.91	356.07	1.91	118.30	319.69	251.14	570.83	4.82	91.02	403.12	4.42	1	123											
Taungbet ..	8.63	15.10	1.74	137.82	196.99	265.60	482.59	3.50	14.34	33.48	2.33	...	...	15										
Kyein ..	239.47	378.60	1.62	465.53	626.67	638.48	1,465.15	3.14	...	...	...	...	...	82										
Kaunglaung ..	165.28	330.92	2.00	463.60	784.64	942.39	1,727.53	3.73	...	...	...	...	...	73										
Pyachaung ..	240.10	532.38	2.21	228.52	534.60	505.01	1,038.61	4.54	...	...	...	...	...	7										

**CHAPTER III.**  
**PAST ASSESSMENTS AND FISCAL HISTORY.**

21. Records are available of two revisions of rates, namely, Messrs. Tracy and Hind's in 1866 and Mr. Hodgkinson's in 1879.  
Assessment of 1886-87.

The crop-cuttings in the 1866 settlement gave an outturn of 60 to 136 baskets per acre. They were quoted in detail in last year's settlement report. At this time the price of paddy in Akyab was Rs. 20. The settlement of 1866 left the rates pretty much as they stood before.

22. The 1879 settlement arose in a proposal to increase the rates by 25 per cent. Paddy was selling at Rs. 45 in Akyab at the time. In last year's tract I found that this settlement had in some parts of the country unduly increased taxation. In the present year's tract there is no circle in which the settlement of 1879 has imposed a burden that cannot be sufficiently easily borne. A summary of the statistical tables and remarks of this settlement circle by circle is here reproduced.

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<

### Remarks.

after the rainy season and while the demand is high. The only reduction which appears to be called for is in kwin No. 1.

730.—*By Commissioner*.—Hive of buffaloes 900 baskets; ploughing Rs. 90; reaping Rs. 12 to Rs. 15; threshing Rs. 10.

1870.—**By Commissioner.**—Land revenue Rs. 4,000; paddy oblatly Riven to Kurnool, Chittagong, Cost of carriage to Akyab Rs. 10 per 100 baskets. Hire of bullock, 200 baskets, local, per dozen; ploughing Rs. 20, reaping, Rs. 15, conveyance to Akyab Rs. 14 per 100 baskets. The Kurnool and Narmangut (No. 11) were also subject to inundations.

1870.—**By Commissioner.**—Hire of bullock 900 baskets; ploughing Rs. 20, reaping, Rs. 15, conveyance to Akyab Rs. 14 per 100 baskets. The Kurnool and Narmangut (No. 11) were also subject to inundations.

SEASON 1888-89

**1879.—By Commissioner.**—Land revenue Rs. 7,650 hucte of buffaloes Rs. 150 six hundred rupees, 3, was given 19 years ago. Owing to those grants contains 6,120 acres and is held by 100 basters. A portion of the circle is keeping so large an extent of land under cultivation. A usual they start money from the much damaged by wild animals. A usual they start money from the cultivators who have no other grazing-ground.

This circle is bounded on the east by Mawn hills, west by Bengal north by Thorntonbaung circle, and south by Myinhut circle. Column No. 5 shows the cultivations of 1866 since which date a portion of the circle has been made over to the Kryuk of this circle. The Myinhut circle is about 7 miles by 9 in the circle of Ailechungyr as it stood in 1866. It contains about 9 square miles and is bounded respectively and greatest length and breadth by the Kepo and Kengtung rivers. It is expected that the reduction in its rates now proposed will be sufficient to ensure all the cultivable islands being held under cultivation. The present rate at which paddy is being sold here is Rs. 14/- per 100 baskets of 14 seers. The Madrasa vessels which annually visit the Neat river for Paddy afford a ready market, but speculators take away the surplus grain to Alyash in preference.

1

7	Prongphru	2-4	1,888	2-4-1-8	1,904	2-4-1-8	1,928	p111	65-40	60-38	70-90	12-0-10	0 12 4
8	Mingnay1	2-4	2,040	2-4-1-8	1,951	2-4-1-8	2,491	p687	65-40	60-38	70-90	12-0-8	0 11 4
9	Ywethyodawng	2-4	9,949	2-4-0-8	9,790	2-4-0-8	8,150	p374	55-40	48-35	70-90	11-0-9	0 12 0
10	Alethangyaw	2-4	1,622	2-4-1-8	1,622	2-4-1-8	1,688	2-4-1-8	62-35	45-30	70-90	12-0-10	0 12 10





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1	2	3	4	5	6		
						<del>Arayab District</del>	
						IOR 1886-87	

100

1865-66.—This circle is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  long by 8 miles in its largest by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in its smallest diameter; it contains 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  square miles; it is situated on the bank of Ran river between Sindutage and Seinbeik circles; its eastern portion is nearly all uninhabited but to the westward it is flooded by salt-water. A reduced rate is therefore recommended there. It is only one tide from Akyar. The soil is very good indeed and no reduction is required.

1870.—Communications good and the land, with the exception of the flooded land No. 8, of the best quality. The decree was due entirely to cattle disease and the land has again been taken up. The circle is fully cultivated and can well bear the proposed rates. Sinbeik has been thrown into this circle and land there is equal in quality with this. The decrease was due to the same cause, and it has been taken up this year. Prices of grain and hire of labour and cattle the same as in other circles.

1885-86.—This circle contains about 6 square miles and is 44 miles by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ . It has the Liepangtung river on one side and the Tamsangtung on the other. The soil is "fair enough," yielding from 40 to 45 broken par acre, and it is only one tide from Akyar. It contains a large quantity of waste reclaimable by embankments. It is intersected in every direction by salt-water creeks. Considerable reduction in rate in the greater portion is therefore recommended to enable this to be done.

1879.—Communications good and the land, with the exception of the flooded kwin No. 8 of the best quality. The decrease was due entirely to cattle-disease and the land has equal been taken up. The circle is fully cultivated and can well bear the projected rates. Slinback has been thrown into this circle and land there is equal in quality with this. The decrease was due to the same cause, and it has been taken up this year. Prices of grain and hire of labour and cattle the same as in other circles.

1879.—Communication good. The cause of the decrease in this circle was cattle disease but most of the land has been taken up again; want of cultivation is the reason. The prices for ploughing are higher than in any circle I have visited and the reason assigned is that the cultivators have large holdings and the coolies have to work in the evening. It is customary to work only in the morning to get through the ploughing in time. I find that the average holding is nearly 18 acres, so there is no doubt some foundation for that statement. The average rates for rearing and threshing are little higher also, which brings the cost up to Rs. 74 per dozen, or Rs. 11/- per acre. Buffaloes are the same, as are the coolies.

By Commissioner		Pyachueung	1879	Land revenue	... Carriage	... 4,800	Ru.
1865-66.	This circle is 24 miles long and contains about 4 square miles, on the bank of the Tenuu. The whole of the available land is under cultivation, with the exception of a small portion in fallow. No alteration in rates is required as the soil is good and the rice is delivered from the fields to the boats.	0 9 1	1865-66.	This circle is 24 miles long and contains about 4 square miles, on the bank of the Tenuu. The whole of the available land is under cultivation, with the exception of a small portion in fallow. No alteration in rates is required as the soil is good and the rice is delivered from the fields to the boats.	... 1865-66.	... Carriage	... 4,800
1870.	The Tindala now forms part of this circle. Communications perfect. The decrease was entirely owing to cattle-disease, but the land has been taken up again. The circle is fully cultivated and the land throughout is of excellent quality. Price of grain and hire of labour and cattle hire the same as in other circles.	0 9 1	1865-66.	This circle is at present bounded on the east, north, and south by Sading chungh which divides it from the Kanpre, Pnouhaung, and Kangtang circles, west by the Rodai River and Mirangswe creeks. It is about 31 miles in length and about 1½ miles in breadth, and contains about 8 square miles. The soil is very good and there is but a small portion of cultivable waste which will be soon brought under cultivation without any reduction in rates. The yielding of the soils such as not to warrant any reduction in this circle, it being less than two tides distant from Akyab.	... 1865-66.	... Carriage	... 4,800
1868-69.	This is situated between Lemmin and Sading rivers so that water carriage is everywhere available. It is 3½ by 14 miles, and contains not quite 7 square miles. A portion of it is Kenedau and cannot be cultivated with Paddy. The soil is moderately good but, as elsewhere in the vicinity, overworked. What is called available waste is really ground lying fallow. The present rate is not too heavy and any alteration would have no effect on the cultivation. The people are well off and have 800 acres in garden.	0 19 0	1868-69.	This is situated between Lemmin and Sading rivers so that water carriage is everywhere available. It is 3½ by 14 miles, and contains not quite 7 square miles. A portion of it is Kenedau and cannot be cultivated with Paddy. The soil is moderately good but, as elsewhere in the vicinity, overworked. What is called available waste is really ground lying fallow. The present rate is not too heavy and any alteration would have no effect on the cultivation. The people are well off and have 800 acres in garden.	... 1868-69.	... Carriage	... 4,800
1870.	Communications perfect and distant three tides from Akyab. The decrease was due to cattle-disease, but the land has again been brought under cultivation. The yield is much above the average although it varies from 800 to 400 baskets per acre. This is accounted for by the undulating nature of the plateau and the poor land in the high land its proportion being about 50 per cent. of the whole. Yet in a heavy monsoon like the present the yield of this nature equals, if it does not exceed, that of the lower lands. Price of grain and hire of labour is the same as in other circles.	0 19 0	1870.	1,740 2-0	1,740 2-0	1,740 2-0	1,740 2-0
				1,740 2-0	1,740 2-0	1,740 2-0	1,740 2-0





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Aryabhati District  
1886-87

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	1	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
YEAR BEFORE LAST EXTENT OF STA- TISTICS AVAILABLE.				1866-67.				1867-70.			
Circle.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Rate.
87 Changpil.	Rs. 2.0	1,887	Rs. 2.0-1.12	2,060	Rs. 2.0-1.12	1,693	Rs. 2.0-1.12	1,495	Rs. 2.0-1.12	1,495	Rs. 2.0-1.12
88 Yanwa ..	Rs. 2.0	2,040	Rs. 2.0-1.8	2,038	Rs. 2.0-1.8	2,034	Rs. 2.0-1.8	2,038	Rs. 2.0-1.8	2,034	Rs. 2.0-1.8

### Remarks.

Market

Circle

much as Rs. 50 and Rs. 55 per 100 baskets was obtained by a few cultivators. There are Godowns at Modawayan, Kyauktaw, Pemyay, and Suwebya. The circle is almost all under cultivation, the only large amount of culturable waste being in No. 10. This is wanted for grazing purposes.

**By Committees.—**Land revenue Rs. 6,200; carriage to Akyab Rs. 6 per 100 baskets.

1860-66.—This circle is bounded on the east by the Kawankyan creek and Basguksan river, west by the Kaledan river, north by the junction of Yantangun creek with the Kaledan river, and south by the Ngatay-Quataung river, marked Kalabon river in the map. It is about 1 mile in extreme length, of about  $\frac{9}{4}$  miles in extreme breadth, and contains about 134 square miles. There is about 50 acres of waste land fit for the cultivation of paddy, but no reduction in the rates is needed to induce extended cultivation, the yielding of the land being very good. Here in almost every other circle, the cultivators burn all their daddy-burn instead of every other circle.

SEASON 188  
preserving it as food for their cattle, and the consequence is that, while the cattle are required for the plough, they come to their work weak and undictated for the work expected of them; thus, each drove of cattle do but little more than half the work they might otherwise have done, and much land is left waste which might, under better management, have been turned to profitable account and without any extra expense to the cultivators. All the defects observed have been clearly pointed out to the people, but I fear with little hope of improvement.

— Communications good and less than one tide from Akrob. The decrease in Nos. 3 and 8 was due to flooding by salt-water, but the cultivators have about lit it out and the lands have again been brought under cultivation. The decrease in the other Lewis was caused by cattle-disease, but the land has all been taken up. The circle is known as a good one and is very favourably situated. A. B. 3 miles is not too high when compared with adjacent circles. Land about the same here and there.

The circle is in two pieces of about 14 miles apart, the southern portion is about 3 miles by 3, and contains about one square mile and is intersected by a large channel, the Myoundsau. The soil is of average goodness, but four Lewis are rather poor from being overworked. The northern portion is also on the Langney and is rather poorer. It is, however, so available to water-carriage that the proposed not advisable.

The available water is merely ground allowed to lie fallow.

is a large tract of a waste of the back of it, but this is monopolised by a granite, who charges about 15 per cent, less than the Government tax to those who choose to extend their cultivation into it. This is his own statement. 169.—Communication good and distant two and-a-half tides from Akyab. The decrease was due to cattle-disease, but the land has again been brought under cultivation. With the exception of Kwin Nos. 1 and 3 the land is much below the average of this township, in fact its much overworked, and in No. 8 only is there any room for increased cultivation. Prices of grain and labour and buffaloes here the same as elsewhere.

By Commissioner.—Mr. Courtney has estimated the yield of this circle at figures considerably below those given by the thugy.  
—This circle is bounded on the east by Malaikat and the country lying between it and the previous Bhammuday circle, west by part of the Lungby, Tadwe, and Chaungpila circles, north by the Bhammuday, and south by parts of the Zeyaw and Payamya circles. It is about 61 miles in its extreme length, and 28 in breadth, exclusive of the giant made to Yekha and contains about 120 square miles. In Kwin Nos. 3, 8, and 5 there are 610 acres of cultivable waste, and with a view to bring this under cultivation a small reduction in the rates is proposed in Kwin No. 4. There is no cultivation, but to encourage it the rate of K. 18-0 per acre is proposed for the other three circles.

per acre is ploughed. There is one large tract of waste, swampy land which nothing will induce people to cultivate at present or for years to come, and those have, therefore, not been numbered as kwns. The land returned as under Paddy-cultivation in 1885-86 is 100 acres in excess of 1884-85.

**By Government:**—Communications good; two and-a-half tides from Akyah. The small devotee was owing to cattle-disease. The land has been taken up again. Land revenue Rs. 4,500/-; conveyance Rs. 5 per 100 bales.

6

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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

— 23. The following table gives the assessments for 1867, the year of first

(b) Amounts of past assessments.

88, when the second revision had come in force, and 1887. The increase of assessment since 1867 has been 55 per cent. and since 1882 6 per cent:—

Serial No.	Name of circle.	Revenue in 1867.	Revenue in 1880.	Revenue in 1883.	Revenue in 1887.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Alèthangyaw	4,482·55	5,542·69	6,506·98	9,519·79	
2	Thayekônbaung	5,554·81	8,090·86	9,091·27	9,478·58	
3	Ngattaung	5,303·56	6,198·26	7,811·93	8,443·18	
4	Ngat	5,191·12	6,581·91	7,751·84	8,244·25	
5	Ngatmyauk	6,268·36	7,153·57	8,142·93	8,837·80	
6	Pyinbyu	4,143·22	4,295·09	4,959·36	9,909·22	
7	Mingalagyi	5,300·00	5,907·06	7,260·89	7,462·14	
8	Ywetuyodaung	7,000·00	7,495·97	8,457·92	8,955·60	
9	Myothit	5,900·00	6,468·78	8,509·89	9,102·69	
10	Myothitchaung	3,415·03	6,006·88	7,808·61	8,149·01	
11	Kalapanzin	...	...	...	172·17	
12	Yotaròk	1,084·90	1,527·73	2,020·43	1,852·78	
13	Yogyun	4,022·11	10,538·19	9,558·50	10,204·41	
14	Aungzeik	6,700·50	7,674·53	8,903·58	8,181·64	
15	Thamihla	1,286·20	1,630·08	2,599·66	3,014·35	
16	Sindein	4,831·18	5,759·79	7,270·04	7,512·89	
17	Yingyun	7,753·34	7,301·94	9,698·50	8,219·03	
18	Wingyun	621·05	1,088·73	1,247·53	1,082·54	
19	Migyaungdet	4,256·21	3,902·82	4,413·49	4,236·62	
20	Thalè	419·28	3,25·52	335·81	364·69	
21	Pyezogyi	6,078·57	7,285·91	9,112·13	9,385·62	
22	Sindòk	5,551·51	5,255·00	5,579·93	4,761·25	
23	Sinbaik	6,260·21	12,764·02	14,334·09	13,901·80	
24	Budaung	8,358·46	7,836·50	8,625·52	8,441·41	
25	Myaukpyin	3,645·25	3,670·00	4,216·35	4,353·08	
26	Kamaungchaung	2,687·29	3,840·16	4,694·84	4,870·34	
27	Taungchaung	4,353·70	9,930·49	11,633·32	11,453·01	
28	Kanbyin	3,782·14	4,542·47	5,482·61	5,893·91	
29	Pinnéchaung	3,466·49	3,167·36	2,733·77	3,111·58	
30	Taüngbet	4,122·29	4,244·62	5,446·36	5,548·76	
31	Kyein	3,110·13	5,596·76	6,418·68	10,818·06	
32	Kaunglaung	6,785·68	7,299·75	7,691·35	7,682·15	
33	Pyachaung	2,596·15	4,964·67	5,926·94	5,838·86	
34	Kanpyè	4,468·04	4,559·76	4,836·95	5,274·31	
35	Tawdan	3,442·72	3,909·85	4,481·06	4,480·63	
36	Letpandaing	6,161·42	5,133·23	6,983·27	6,954·49	
37	Kamegywe	2,584·84	5,759·49	6,559·04	7,009·81	
38	Letyamyan	4,109·60	4,684·58	5,537·98	5,379·87	
39	Padaw	2,650·87	6,516·64	6,820·38	8,440·56	
40	Payamya	4,501·79	5,818·65	5,871·61	6,083·00	
41	Kalabòn	4,796·00	5,002·54	5,732·08	5,833·30	
42	Launggyet	4,483·79	4,763·48	5,875·74	6,145·90	
43	Pónkywè	4,045·25	3,782·25	4,337·00	8,316·41	
44	Yanwa	4,334·67	5,693·67	6,813·24	5,565·05	
45	Kaungkyawdin	4,353·45	3,939·28	4,867·98	8,968·64	
46	Kadawa	4,193·75	5,080·35	4,027·07	5,662·74	
47	Chaungpila	4,605·29	4,083·25	4,835·78	4,313·72	
	Total	1,98,062·77	2,52,065·14	2,89,824·18	307,381·09	

The current rates vary from Rs. 2-8-0 to eight annas. They will be found circle by circle in paragraph 50. The total inci-

Current rates. The total incidence of the expiring assessment per acre, cess included, is Rs. 2-5-0 on the acre as measured by the thugyi, and Rs. 2 on the acre as measured by the cadastral survey.

24. There is no difficulty in collecting the revenue. The number of processes issued to recover arrears of land revenue during the present year is as follows:—

Statement of Processes for the recovery of Arrears of Land Revenue issued during 1886-87.

Name of township.	Summons.	Warrants.	Notices.	Total.	Remarks.
Naaf ...	818	71	23	412	
Urittenng West ...	45	56	...	101	
Myohaung ...	231	134	...	365	
Urittaung East ...	82	109	7	148	
Minbya ...	114	21	1	136	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>740</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,162</b>	

25. Of the value of land in former times no statistics are available. The following tables show sale and mortgage transactions in recent years. The average price is Rs. 32 per acre in the Naaf and Rs. 4 in the Kaladan tract.

The average of mortgages in the Naaf is Rs. 18 per acre and in the Kaladan Rs. 5. The land in the Kaladan tract is as fertile as that in the Naaf, but population is scanty. There is more land than the people can use, and it may be said to have no market value.

*Sales of Land for the last Five Years with the Average Price per Acre*

Serial No.	Name of circle.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Price paid.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Aléthangyaw	...	120	242.91	Rs. 8,203	Rs. 33.61
2	Thayekônubaung	...	90	243.62	7,311	30.00
3	Ngattaung	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ngat	...	8	22.28	390	17.50
5	Ngatmyauk	...	17	101.81	3,626	35.51
6	Pyinbyu	...	18	55.55	2,013	36.23
7	Mingalayi	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ywetnyodaung	...	...	...	...	...
9	Myothit	...	26	83.33	2,115	25.88
10	Myothitchaung	...	88	139.67	6,404	45.85
11	Kalapanzin	...	...	...	...	...
12	Yotarök	...	9	75.09	267	3.53
13	Yogyun	...	...	...	...	...
14	Aungzeik	...	14	128.40	1,694	13.11
15	Thamihla	...	3	39.73	55	1.38
16	Sindein	...	...	...	...	...
17	Yingyun	...	...	...	...	...
18	Wingyun	...	...	...	...	...
19	Migyaungdet	...	...	...	...	...
20	Thalè	...	...	...	...	...
21	Pyezogyi	...	19	344.48	1,085	3.00
22	Sindök	...	31	506.87	3,538	6.97
23	Sinbaik	...	...	...	...	...
24	Budaung	...	15	145.17	185	1.27
25	Myaukpyin	...	8	66.06	220	3.33
26	Kamaungchaung	...	36	393.41	2,235	5.68
27	Tautungchaung	...	16	147.02	741	5.04
28	Kanbyin	...	28	130.18	1,075	8.25
29	Peinnechaung	...	...	...	...	...
30	Taungbet	...	...	...	...	...
31	Kyein	...	14	80.22	480	5.98
32	Kaunglaung	...	...	...	...	...
33	Pyachaung	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kanpyè	...	...	...	...	...
35	Tawdan	...	...	...	...	...
36	Letpandaing	...	15	220.65	726	3.29
37	Kamigywe	...	8	49.76	73	1.46
38	Letyamyan	...	...	...	...	...
39	Padaw	...	...	...	...	...
40	Payamya	...	11	202.71	169	.83
41	Kalabòn	...	...	...	...	...
42	Launggyet	...	1	25.95	180	5.60
43	Pónkywe	...	4	118.09	215	1.82
44	Yanwa	...	18	187.76	282	1.50
45	Kaungkyawdin	...	7	199.88	181	.90
46	Kadawa	...	...	...	...	...
47	Chaungpila	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	614	8,950.05	43,363	10.97

*Mortgages of Land for the last five years with the Average sum per acre.*

Serial No.	Name of circle.	Number of mortgages.	Area of land mortgaged.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Average sum per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
1	Aléthangyaw	129	474.82	7,787	16.71	
2	Thayekônbaung	69	236.29	4,418	18.36	
2	Ngattaung	..	..	..	..	
4	Ngat	..	..	..	..	
4	Ngatmyauk	12	50.65	980	18.86	
6	Pyinbyu	24	97.00	2,645	27.26	
7	Mingalagyí	39	112.98	1,985	17.57	
8	Ywetinyodaung	..	..	..	..	
3	Myothit	18	115.24	1,069	9.27	
10	Myothitchanng	40	173.23	3,251	18.76	
11	Kalapanzin	..	..	..	..	
12	Yotarök	..	..	..	..	
13	Yogyun	..	..	..	..	
14	Aungzeik	..	..	..	..	
15	Thamihla	2	24.49	100	408	
16	Sindein	..	..	..	..	
17	Yingyun	..	..	..	..	
18	Wingyun	..	..	..	..	
19	Migyaungdet	..	..	..	..	
20	Thalè	..	..	..	..	
21	Pyezogyi	..	..	..	..	
22	Sindök	..	..	..	..	
23	Sinbaik	12	157.62	741	4.70	
24	Budaung	15	186.74	445	8.25	
25	Myaukpyin	5	20.10	63	3.26	
26	Kamanngchanng	..	..	..	..	
27	Taungchanng	14	189.33	837	6.00	
28	Kanbyin	2	21.90	90	4.10	
29	Peinnechaung	38	105.76	1,783	16.88	
30	Taungbet	..	..	..	..	
31	Kyein	..	..	..	..	
32	Kaunglaung	..	..	..	..	
33	Pyachaung	..	..	..	..	
34	Kanpyè	..	..	..	..	
35	Tawdan	..	..	..	..	
36	Lepandaing	..	..	..	..	
37	Kamegywe	4	69.09	229	3.22	
38	Letyamyan	..	..	..	..	
39	Padaw	..	..	..	..	
40	Payamya	..	..	..	..	
41	Kolabón	..	..	..	..	
42	Launggyet	..	..	..	..	
43	Pönykywe	1	7.45	40	5.86	
44	Yanwa	..	..	..	..	
45	Kaungkyawdin	..	..	..	..	
46	Kadawa	..	..	..	..	
47	Chaungpila	2	26.06	180	4.98	
	Total	426	1,968.20	26,493	18.46	

## CHAPTER IV.

## PROGRESS OF COUNTRY SINCE LAST REVISION OF RATES.

26. The following table shows a comparison between former and present (a) Former and present cultivated areas as measured by the thugyi. The cultivated areas as measured by the thugyi. The increase within the past 20 years is 40 per cent. :—

Serial No.	Name of circle.	CULTIVATION NOT TO BE REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY & RECORDS					
		Cultivation in 1867.	Cultivation in 1880.	Cultivation in 1883.	Cultivation in 1887.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Aléthangyaw	2,262·13	2,714·01	2,792·59	5,420·96		
2	Thayekönbaung	2,648·79	3,746·99	3,625·80	3,786·75		
3	Ngattaung	2,349·02	2,753·92	2,870·90	3,104·40		
4	Ngat	2,365·72	2,941·87	3,024·72	3,175·14		
5	Ngatmyauk	2,671·91	3,072·43	3,072·53	3,509·05		
6	Pyinbyu	2,043·02	2,073·30	2,067·79	2,054·12		
7	Mingalagyi	2,200·00	2,601·72	2,797·68	2,893·88		
8	Ywetnyodawng	3,200·00	3,331·28	3,255·35	3,399·88		
9	Myothit	3,200·00	3,463·73	3,604·94	3,766·96		
10	Myothitchaung	1,730·49	3,780·18	3,689·98	4,338·10		
11	Kalapanzin	...	...	...	162·31		
12	Yotarök	528·09	827·96	934·13	842·16		
13	Yogyun	2,134·93	5,144·78	4,520·55	4,473·79		
14	Aungzeik	3,238·28	3,731·98	3,576·88	3,264·28		
15	Thamhla	595·45	798·70	647·17	1,158·61		
16	Sindein	2,415·22	2,742·76	3,046·31	3,096·68		
17	Yingynn	3,692·31	3,477·20	4,251·06	3,500·99		
18	Wingyun	289·56	518·41	480·36	414·37		
19	Migyaungdet	1,958·56	1,716·19	1,785·42	1,706·35		
20	Thalè	186·20	137·78	135·45	147·35		
21	Pyezogyi	3,055·56	3,751·58	4,123·16	4,206·17		
22	Sindòl	2,478·76	1,857·21	2,386·14	3,036·79		
23	Sinbaik	2,738·44	5,643·11	5,891·94	5,618·18		
24	Budaung	695·58	3,318·24	3,377·22	3,234·08		
25	Myaukpyin	1,590·58	1,600·00	1,703·18	1,792·52		
26	Kamanngchaung	1,204·22	1,656·31	2,075·36	1,932·58		
27	Taungchaung	1,984·83	4,314·32	4,406·59	4,377·60		
28	Kanbyin	1,680·94	1,923·14	1,993·64	2,143·24		
29	Peinnechaung	1,690·98	1,601·04	1,394·96	1,465·76		
30	Kyein	1,555·64	2,778·00	2,765·51	4,979·08		
31	Taungbet	1,874·77	1,914·34	2,186·05	2,183·54		
32	Kaunglaung	3,281·28	3,494·33	3,605·92	3,894·89		
33	Pyachaung	1,286·27	2,364·14	2,604·29	2,482·80		
34	Kanpye	2,238·65	2,171·33	2,259·94	2,281·34		
35	Tawdan	1,619·50	1,845·53	1,931·67	2,266·40		
36	Lepandaing	2,987·56	2,884·53	3,112·04	3,142·12		
37	Kamegywe	1,723·57	2,744·68	2,800·21	3,057·85		
38	Letyamyan	1,920·52	2,388·64	2,634·86	2,400·79		
39	Padaw	1,829·22	3,277·52	3,561·09	3,612·38		
40	Payanya	2,042·48	2,303·34	2,282·57	2,457·75		
41	Kalabón	2,057·67	2,117·42	2,244·45	2,184·92		
42	Launggyet	2,328·42	2,464·15	2,883·59	2,925·21		
43	Pónkywe	1,742·69	1,719·02	1,796·16	3,650·24		
44	Yanwa	2,028·30	2,355·88	2,749·76	2,233·81		
45	Kaungkyawdin	2,004·25	1,819·90	1,832·06	1,747·71		
46	Kadawa	1,906·25	2,286·52	2,338·18	2,856·38		
47	Chaungpila	2,193·00	1,948·69	2,020·61	1,973·25		
	Total	98,181·06	115,962·05	122,960·16	130,358·41		

27. I have found it quite impossible to make any comparison between the (b) Former and present population of the tract and that in years previous to the last census, as the district returns have been destroyed by cyclones and white-ants. The remarks made on this head in last year's report show that the population of the whole district has in 30 years increased 73 per cent.

28. The following table shows the areas under the different kinds of tenure:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DESCRIPTION OF TENURE ACCORDING TO ACT II WITH AREA HELD UNDER EACH								
Landholder, section 7, Act II, 1876.	Grantee, section 18, Act II, 1876.	Revenue-pay-ing.	Temporary exempted from revenue.	Lessee.	In temporary occupation, section 19, Act II, 1876.	Other kinds of revenue such as taunnya.	Total area.	Remarks.
120,857·29 acres.	2,071·42 acres.	...	...	...	...	...	162,816·94 acres.	
28,659·80 acres.	1,698·48 acres.	...	...	...	...	...		

29. From the statistics taken during the settlement of 1867 the average

(d) Former and present rates of fertility was found to be 90 baskets per acre. The areas cropped, however, were too small to admit of this being assumed as a reliable basis. The crop-cuttings conducted during the present settlement in fields carefully selected, so as to show average outturns, include an area of 37 acres and give a return of 86 baskets per acre. The year under review was, however, a bumper crop and this average should be reduced by about 10 per cent.

30. No information is available for comparing the former and present sizes of holdings. As population increases holdings decrease.

(e) Former and present holding areas. In the Naaf township, where the density of population is 310 per mile, the holding area is 5·95 acres. In the east of the tract, where the density of population is 142, the holding area is 13·83 acres.

(f) Former and present prices of produce.

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

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Remarks.
1877	Rs. 33	Rs. 34	Rs. 36	Rs. 45	
1878	44	49	55	60	
1879	...	45	47	44	
1880	30	33	34	33	
1881	30	30	32	32	
1882	27	23	31	19	
1883	34	29	33	45	
1884	29	27	26	24	
1885	26	26	27	30	
1886	35	36	32	32	
1887	26	32	30	28	

32. There being nothing said as to the condition of the people in the reports of the settlement of 1867, it is not easy making any comparison between their condition now and then. In the Naaf township the neat villages, substantial houses, tidy gardens, well-bounded fields, numerous cattle, together with the increased value of land and the high rates of rent, no doubt are evidence of the increasing prosperity of the cultivators who are themselves the proprietors of their land. Among the Arakanese I can find no signs of an improved condition, and I think that the condition of the cultivators is just the same today as it was 30 years ago.

(g) Condition of the people now as compared with last period of revision.

numerous cattle, together with the increased value of land and the high rates of rent, no doubt are evidence of the increasing prosperity of the cultivators who are themselves the proprietors of their land. Among the Arakanese I can find no signs of an improved condition, and I think that the condition of the cultivators is just the same today as it was 30 years ago.

## CHAPTER V.

### PROPOSED ASSESSMENT TRACTS.

33. In dividing the settlement area into assessment tracts the first division is the natural one that has been assumed throughout this report, namely,—

Tract I.—The Naaf.

Tract II.—The Kaladan and Lemru valleys.

These tracts differ in many important particulars that bear on assessment, some of which have already been noted. The most striking distinctions are—

(i) *Density of population.*—Tract I has a density of 310 per square mile and Tract II of 142.

(ii) *Race of people.*—The Bengalis are more frugal and industrious than the Arakanese, and their condition is better. In Tract I seven-tenths of the people are Bengalis and three-tenths Arakanese. Taking the holders of land, on whom alone the assessment is to be levied, the proportion is still greater. Only 16 per cent. of the cultivators are Arakanese, and they occupy only 19 per cent. of the cultivated area. In Tract II the cultivating population is almost entirely Arakanese.

(iii) In Tract I there is competition for land. The average rent and the average price of land are higher than they have been found in any other settled tract in Burma. In Tract II land is abundant, and both rent and the value of land are nominal.

(iv) The export market of both tracts is Akyab. Tract II is nearer to Akyab, and not only so but the produce can be conveyed to Akyab at any time in the year. In Tract I the journey entails 60 miles by sea, and the passage is closed by contrary winds in the beginning of March; hence cultivators in Tract I must sell their paddy early in the season, and cannot hold on for the chance of later and higher prices.

Subdivision of Tract I. 34. Tract I has been divided into three sub-tracts as follows:—

Sub-tract I stretches from Myothitchaung to the Alèthangyaw circle. It comprises the bulk of the Naaf township. It has easy communication with the sea and is within one tide's distance.

Sub-tract II consists of a part of the Myothit and Myothitchaung circles which is over a tide's distance from the sea, and in which the rates which I am about to recommend in Sub-tract I would give too great an enhancement of revenue. Sub-tract III consists of part of the Myothitchaung circle lying to the extreme north of the Naaf township. The reasons for the classification are—(1) it is a considerable distance from the sea; (2) it is imperfectly provided with water communication; (3) the rates at present in force are very low.

Sub-tract III also contains a few kwins in the southern portion of the Alèthangyaw circle which until recently formed a separate circle called Myint-hlutt. The villages in them have no water communication sufficient for sea-going boats and the produce is chiefly sold locally.

35. The valleys of the Lemru and Kaladan have been divided into two sub-tracts, the chief measure of difference being the distance from the export market. Sub-tract I is that nearest to Akyab and corresponds with Tract I of last year's report. The division of sub-tracts has been slightly modified by a comparison between the present revenue demand and demand with proposed rates. Peinnèchaung circle, though it lies near Akyab, has been included in Sub-tract II because (1) it lies at the base of a low range of hills and the soil is inferior; (2) the rates proposed for Sub-tract I would give too high an increase in this circle.

36. These two tracts include the whole of the area operated on with the exception of two or three kwins in the north of the Mayu valley, which were omitted from last year's operations owing to the maps being received too late, and which would naturally fall within Tract III of last year's settlement and are classed accordingly.

(b) Area of holding.

	Acres.
Tract I	5.95
Tract II	18.88

37. The average area of holding is in—

(c) Classes of soil.

38. In each tract the soil has been divided into two classes as in last year's settlement. Comparing the tracts I think the first soils and second soils in each are very nearly equal in quality. The advantage, if any, is in favour of the Naaf.

For garden and miscellaneous cultivation I have adopted no division into tracts or classification of soil.

39. The crop-cutting statistics show the average outturn of first class soil to be 92 baskets and of second class 75, but as

(d) Productiveness per acre.

for purposes of calculation, the following rates may be taken :—

	Baskets.
I class	85
II class	70

These were the rates adopted for settlement purposes on Tract I of last year's settlement. The division into tracts has not been based on the fertility of the soil, so that these rates will be assumed for the outturn throughout the settlement area.

40. The table of prices quoted in last chapter shows that the average price of paddy during the past six years at Akyab

(e) Local value of produce.

has been Rs. 29. During the season under review prices were kept down by a combination among the European merchants, by which they divided the produce proportionally among the firms and fixed their own prices. For the purpose of calculating rates the following prices are assumed :—

	Rs.
Naaf Sub-tract I	25
Naaf Sub-tract II	24
Naaf Sub-tract III	23
Alèthangyaw circle	29

Amended paragraph 41.—The cost of living of the agricultural family was found in last year's report to be Rs. 130 on average

(f) Cost of living of agricultural family.

holdings of 18 acres, and this may be taken as the figure in Tract II. In the Naaf, where holdings are smaller, the cost is probably a little less. Part of it also is not to be debited to the agricultural holding, as the people have vegetable gardens which bring them some profit and also deal in cattle, poultry, goats, &c. It is exceedingly difficult to find the average cost of living of a Bengali family. Probably it is about Rs. 100. The statistics taken give the cost of living in Tract I as Rs. 11 per acre of holding and in Tract II Rs. 9.

32. There being nothing said as to the condition of the people in the reports of the settlement of 1867, it is not easy making any comparison between their condition now and then. In the Naaf township the neat villages, substantial houses, tidy gardens, well-bounded fields, numerous cattle, together with the increased value of land and the high rates of rent, no doubt are evidence of the increasing prosperity of the cultivators who are themselves the proprietors of their land. Among the Arakanese I can find no signs of an improved condition, and I think that the condition of the cultivators is just the same today as it was 30 years ago.

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- (i) *Density of population.*—Tract I has a density of 310 per square mile and Tract II of 142.
- (ii) *Race of people.*—The Bengalis are more frugal and industrious than the Arakanese, and their condition is better. In Tract I seven-tenths of the people are Bengalis and three-tenths Arakanese. Taking the holders of land, on whom alone the assessment is to be levied, the proportion is still greater. Only 16 per cent. of the cultivators are Arakanese, and they occupy only 19 per cent. of the cultivated area. In Tract II the cultivating population is almost entirely Arakanese.
- (iii) In Tract I there is competition for land. The average rent and the average price of land are higher than they have been found in any other settled tract in Burma. In Tract II land is abundant, and both rent and the value of land are nominal.
- (iv) The export market of both tracts is Akyab. Tract II is nearer to Akyab, and not only so but the produce can be conveyed to Akyab at any time in the year. In Tract I the journey entails 60 miles by sea, and the passage is closed by contrary winds in the beginning of March; hence cultivators in Tract I must sell their paddy early in the season, and cannot hold on for the chance of later and higher prices.

34. Tract I has been divided into three sub-tracts as follows:—

Sub-tract I stretches from Myothitchaung to the Aléthangyaw circle. It comprises the bulk of the Naaf township. It has easy communication with the sea and is within one tide's distance.

Sub-tract II consists of a part of the Myothit and Myothitchaung circles which is over a tide's distance from the sea, and in which the rates which I am about to recommend in Sub-tract I would give too great an enhancement of revenue. Sub-tract III consists of part of the Myothitchaung circle lying to the extreme north of the Naaf township. The reasons for the classification are—(1) it is a considerable distance from the sea; (2) it is imperfectly provided with water communication; (3) the rates at present in force are very low.

Sub-tract III also contains a few kwins in the southern portion of the Aléthangyaw circle which until recently formed a separate circle called Myinhlut. The villages in them have no water communication sufficient for sea-going boats and the produce is chiefly sold locally.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Report on the Settlement Operations in the Akyab district, Season 1886-87.

Amended paragraph 41.—The cost of living of the agricultural family was

(f) Cost of living of agricultural found in last year's report to be Rs. 130 on average holdings of 13 acres, and this may be taken as the family.

figure in Tract II. In the Naaf, where holdings are smaller, the cost is probably a little less. Part of it also is not to be debited to the agricultural holding, as the people have vegetable gardens which bring them some profit and also deal in cattle, poultry, goats, &c. It is exceedingly difficult to find the average cost of living of a Bengali family. Probably it is about Rs. 100. The statistics taken give the cost of living in Tract I as Rs. 11 per acre of holding and in Tract II Rs. 9.

35. The valleys of the Lemru and Kaladan have been divided into two Subdivision of Tract II. sub-tracts, the chief measure of difference being the distance from the export market. Sub-tract I is that nearest to Akyab and corresponds with Tract I of last year's report. The division of sub-tracts has been slightly modified by a comparison between the present revenue demand and demand with proposed rates. Peinnechaung circle, though it lies near Akyab, has been included in Sub-tract II because (1) it lies at the base of a low range of hills and the soil is inferior; (2) the rates proposed for Sub-tract I would give too high an increase in this circle.

36. These two tracts include the whole of the area operated on with the exception of two or three kwins in the north of the Mayu valley, which were omitted from last year's operations owing to the maps being received too late, and which would naturally fall within Tract III of last year's settlement and are classed accordingly.

(b) Area of holding.

37. The average area of holding is in—

	Acres.					
Tract I	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tract II	1	2	3	4	5	6

38. In each tract the soil has been divided into two classes as in last year's settlement. Comparing the tracts I think the first

(c) Classes of soil. soils and second soils in each are very nearly equal in quality. The advantage, if any, is in favour of the Naaf.

For garden and miscellaneous cultivation I have adopted no division into tracts or classification of soil.

39. The crop-cutting statistics show the average outturn of first class

(d) Productiveness per acre. soil to be 92 baskets and of second class 75, but as the year under review was a bumper crop, I think, for purposes of calculation, the following rates may be taken :—

	Baskets.					
I class	1	2	3	4	5	6
II class	1	2	3	4	5	6

These were the rates adopted for settlement purposes on Tract I of last year's settlement. The division into tracts has not been based on the fertility of the soil, so that these rates will be assumed for the outturn throughout the settlement area.

40. The table of prices quoted in last chapter shows that the average

(e) Local value of produce. price of paddy during the past six years at Akyab has been Rs. 29. During the season under review prices were kept down by a combination among the European merchants, by which they divided the produce proportionally among the firms and fixed their own prices. For the purpose of calculating rates the following prices are assumed :—

	Rs.					
Naaf Sub-tract I	1	2	3	4	5	6
Naaf Sub-tract II	1	2	3	4	5	6
Naaf Sub-tract III	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kaladan Sub-tract I	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kaladan Sub-tract II	1	2	3	4	5	6

41. The cost of living of the agricultural family was found in last year's

(f) Cost of living of agricultural report to be Rs. 130 on average holdings of 13 acres, and this may be taken as the figure in Tract II. In family. the Naaf, where holdings are smaller, the cost is probably a little less. Part of it also is not to be debited to the agricultural holding, as the people have vegetable gardens which bring them some profit and also deal in cattle, poultry, goats, &c. The Bengalis are such inveterate liars that it is exceedingly difficult to find the average cost of living of their family. Probably it is about Rs. 100. The statistics taken give the cost of living in Tract I as Rs. 11 per acre of holding and in Tract II, Rs. 9.

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1	2	3	4

## (g) Cost of cultivation.

42. The statistics in Appendix II show that the cost of cultivation is—

					Per acre.
Tract I ...	...	...	...	...	5·8
Tract II ...	...	...	...	...	6·6

(h) Statement of rates on the soil classes in each tract based on the right of the State to half net profits.

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

would give the following rates for the two tracts :—

		1st class soil.	2nd class soil.
Tract I, Sub-tract I ...	...	2·38	·50
Tract I, Sub-tract II	...	1·95	·15
Tract I, Sub-tract III	...	1·52	Minus
Tract II, Sub-tract I	...	4·47	2·30
Tract II, Sub-tract II	...	3·62	1·60

44. In these arithmetically obtained rates however, as I have stated repeatedly in settlement reports, little faith can be put, and in the case of small holdings they are utterly misleading. The cost of living of the agricultural family is a factor which cannot be ascertained with certainty. It is still more difficult to ascertain what part of the cost of living should be debited to the agricultural holding. Where, as in the Naaf, the holdings are small and the people are diligent and ready to turn their hands to anything, it becomes especially difficult to analyse profits. Calculated rates cannot be taken as a basis for settlement, and the only way to fix it is to consider the condition of the people and the incidence of the present demand, and determine whether the rates should be enhanced or reduced.

45. In the Naaf we have in rent the best basis for taxation. In this tract land bears a high price and rent has reached its present figure by competition and not by custom or accident. Rent, including revenue, averages Rs. 7·4·0 per acre. As regards the incidence of the present revenue in this tract, rates vary from Rs. 2·8·0 to eight annas. In Ngat North, Ngat South, and Thayekonbaung circles the land is not of first-rate quality, only one-third of it being classed as first. Yet in these circles the average has been fully calculated by the thugyi, and the Rs. 2·8·0 rate has been in force in nearly the whole of the area. This large demand has been paid without affecting the price or rent of land. As regards the condition of the people of this tract I have already said that the Bengalis show every sign of material prosperity. The Arakanese land-owners, who are only 16 per cent. of the whole, are in a sufficiently prosperous condition and are tolerably free from debt. I see no reason for treating them in revenue matters in any way different from the Bengalis. On the other hand this tract stands at considerable disadvantage owing to being obliged to send its produce to Akyab at the beginning of the season. The tendency, however, in this district is for prices to rule high at the beginning of the season and to gradually fall. Where there is a combination among the merchants this is generally the case. The highest price is fixed first so as to bring in supplies, and then it is gradually reduced. Of this, however, there can be no certainty, and a cultivator whose market lasts for two months instead of four is necessarily at a disadvantage.

On these grounds I think that in Sub-tract I, the main portion of the Naaf tract, best land may, without undue pressure on the cultivator, be taxed at Rs. 3 per acre and second class lands at Rs. 1·12·0. For Sub-tract II I would propose

Rs. 2·8·0 and Rs. 1·8·0, and for Sub-tract III, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1·4·0. The result would be as follows :—

		Present revenue on paddy-land.	Proposed revenue on paddy-land.	Increase per cent.
Sub-tract I ...	...	Rs. 63,745	Rs. 65,631	3
Sub-tract II ...	...	7,671	9,986	29
Sub-tract III	...	8,187	5,822	69

The increase in area owing to correct measurement in these three sub-tracts is 8, 22, and 19 per cent. The effect of the proposed rates is to give a very slight increase of revenue in Tract I, the main portion of the township, at the same time equalizing its pressure; to increase the revenue in Sub-tract II, which consists of the Myothit and Myothitchaung circles, and which has hitherto been much undermeasured, up to a figure which, however, is not higher than the present rate in neighbouring circles of equal fertility; and to increase the tax in Sub-tract III from the merely nominal figure at which it stands now up to a reasonable rate. The result for the whole of the Naaf is to increase the demand by 8 per cent., an increase which, considering the present high rate of taxation and the low price of produce, is as high as I would venture to propose, notwithstanding the great material prosperity of the people.

46. The Kaladan is on all fours with Tract I of last year's settlement as regards the quality of soil, distance from export market, and material prosperity of the people. I would fix the same rates, namely, Rs. 2·8·0 and Rs. 1·8·0. These rates, however, in Sub-tract II give a greater percentage of increase than it would be advisable to impose at once, and I therefore propose to reduce the rates on first class soils to Rs. 2·4·0.

The great want in this tract is population. The land if banded is very productive, and if Bengalis could be induced to squat on it, I have no doubt that in a short time it would assume the same appearance as the Naaf has now. I think that District Officers might well devote attention to getting Bengali settlers here. There are large tracts of land that have passed out of cultivation and large tracts that have never been cultivated that only require banding to make them productive. The present inhabitants would no doubt object to grants on the ground of interference with grazing, prior claim, old possession, &c. But any claims of this nature not entered in the settlement registers should be received with caution. Five years' exemption from revenue and second class soil rates on new pottas would, I think, induce Bengalis to settle.

The results in this tract at proposed rates would be—

		Present revenue on paddy-land.	Proposed revenue on paddy-land.	Increase per cent.
Sub-tract I ...	...	Rs. 89,154	Rs. 96,644	8
Sub-tract II ...	...	1,14,956	1,39,502	21

The increase of area owing to correct measurement in these two sub-tracts is 18 and 29 per cent., so that the proposed revenue is considerably less than the present revenue would be if the acre had been properly measured by the thugyi; and compared with the first and second tracts of last year's settlement, the increase is not, in my opinion, excessive.

47. The only remaining area is the few kwins in the north of the Mayu valley which may be called Tract III. It falls within Tract III of last year and the same rates are proposed, namely, Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1. The result is—

	Present revenue on paddy-land.	Proposed revenue on paddy-land.	Increase per cent.
	Rs. 114-76	Rs. 580-22	...
Tract III ...			

The proposed rates are low, but the past demand has been merely nominal.

48. The present rate for garden and miscellaneous cultivation is the highest rate for paddy-land in the circle. In very many villages there are no gardens. For garden and dani cultivation I propose, as in last year's tract, a rate of Rs. 2 and, in order to foster the growth of other crops besides paddy, I propose a rate of Re. 1 for miscellaneous cultivation. Solitary fruit trees are rare, except on village-sites, where they are free from taxation. As in last year's tract, a rate of four annas is proposed.

(e) Comparison of incidence of tenant rates per acre with rates shown under clause (h) and with those finally proposed:—

	Tenant rates Per acre.	Rates under clause (h).	Rates now proposed.
	Rs. A. P.		
Tract I ...	7 4 0	2-88, 1-95, 1-52, .50, .15,	Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 1-12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2,
Tract II ...	8 12 0	4-47, 3-62.	Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-8.

(k) Comparison of current with proposed rates:—

#### TRACT I.

Name of Circle.	Current rates.	Proposed rates.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Aldhangyaw ...	2 8 0 to 1 8 0		
Thayekonbaung ...	2 8 0 to 1 4 0		
Ngattaung ...	2 8 0 .....		
Ngat ...	2 8 0 to 1 8 0		
Ngakmyauk ...	2 8 0 to 1 8 0		
Pyinbyu ...	2 8 0 to 1 12 0	2 8 0 0 to 1 12 0	Sub-tract I.
Mingalayi ...	2 8 0 to 1 8 0		
Ywekyodaung ...	2 8 0 to 2 4 0		
Myothit ...	2 6 0 .....		
Myothitchaung ...	2 8 0 .....		
Myothit ...	2 6 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 1 8 0	Sub-tract II.
Myothitchaung ...	2 0 0 to 1 4 0	2 8 0 to 1 8 0	Sub-tract III.
Aldhangyaw ...	1 4 0 to 0 8 0	2 0 0 to 1 4 0	Sub-tract III.
Myothitchaung ...	1 12 0 to 0 8 0	2 0 0 to 1 4 0	Sub-tract III.

#### TRACT II.

Name of Circle.	Current rates.		Proposed rates.		Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kanbyin ...	2 8 0	.....			
Wingyun ...	2 6 0	.....			
Taungchaung ...	2 8 0 to 2 0 0				
Kamaungchaung ...	2 8 0 to 1 12 0				
Budaung ...	2 8 0 to 1 8 0				
Myaukpyin ...	2 4 0 to 1 8 0				
Thale ...	2 4 0	.....			
Migyaungdet ...	2 8 0 to 1 4 0				
Sindok ...	2 4 0 to 1 10 0				
Pyexogyi ...	2 8 0 to 8 0				
Kywèdet, Kamagywe ...	2 4 0 to 1 12 0				
Letpandaing ...	2 4 0 to 1 8 0				
Taungbet ...	2 6 0	.....			
Thamihla ...	2 4 0 to 1 8 0				
Peinnègaung ...	2 4 0 to 1 0 0				
Kyein ...	2 4 0 to 2 0 0				
Kauhlaung ...	2 6 0 to 2 4 0				
Theindaung, Pyachaung ...	2 4 0 to 2 0 0				
Kanpye ...	2 8 0 to 1 4 0				
Padaw ...	2 4 0 to 1 12 0				
Pönykwè ...	2 4 0	.....			
Payama ...	2 0 0 to 1 8 0				
Launggyet ...	2 4 0 to 2 0 0				
Kaungkyawdin ...	2 0 0	.....			
Kadawa ...	2 4 0 to 2 0 0				
Kalabòn ...	2 8 0 to 2 4 0				
Chaungpila ...	2 0 0	.....			
Letyamyan ...	2 4 0 to 1 8 0				
Yanwa ...	2 4 0	.....			
Yogyun ...	2 8 0 to 1 8 0				
Yotaròk ...	2 0 0	.....			
Sinteing ...	2 6 0 to 2 0 0				
Yingyun ...	2 6 0 to 2 0 0				
Tawdan ...	2 2 0 to 1 0 0				
Aungzeik ...	2 8 0 to 2 0 0				

#### TRACT III.

Circle.	Current rates.		Proposed rates.		Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kalapanzin ...	0 12 0	.....	1 8 0	to 1 0 0	

(l) Resulting total assessment at proposed rates is—

	Revenue.	Cess.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy ...	2,88,742-54	28,674-25	3,17,616-79
Garden ...	8,664-86	856-44	9,420-90
Miscellaneous ...	2,236-47	222-65	2,449-12
Total ...	2,99,583-87	29,958-84	3,29,486-71

(m) Difference between proposed and expiring assessment is—

	Revenue.	Cess.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy ...	2,52,890-85	25,289-00	2,78,179-94
Garden and miscellaneous ...	26,546-60	2,654-65	29,201-15
Total ...	2,79,437-85	27,943-74	3,07,381-09

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IOR 1886-87

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1	2

and the difference is—

	Revenue.	Cess.	Total.	Percent-
				age.
Paddy	Rs. + 35,851·69	Rs. + 3,585·16	Rs. + 39,436·88	+ 14
Garden and miscellaneous	... - 15,755·67	... - 1,575·57	... - 17,331·24	...
Total	... + 20,096·02	... + 2,009·59	... + 22,105·61	...

53. Much of the miscellaneous garden and dani was not shown on the survey map in such a way that its area could be entered in the settlement returns, and as there was no revisional survey attached to the settlement office during the year under review, these remissions had to stand over until the annual supplementary survey can correct them. The decrease of 15,755·67 is, therefore, in part nominal. There will, however, no doubt, after survey has been completed, be a decrease in the revenue of garden and miscellaneous cultivation, because (1) gardens under quarter of an acre in size are now excluded from taxation and (2) the proposed rate on miscellaneous cultivation is lower than the one now in force. I estimate the nominal decrease which will disappear with supplementary survey at 10,000 and the real decrease at the remainder.

54. The result of the settlement may therefore be stated as follows : In paddy land revenue there is an increase of Rs. 35,851 plus 10 per cent. cess on the same, i.e., an increase of 14 per cent. In the whole settlement there is an increase of Rs. 30,000 plus cess on the same, i.e., an increase of 10 per cent.

(n) Incidence of proposed and expiring assessment per acre. per acre is Rs. 2-1-0 and of the expiring assessment Rs. 1-14-0 cess excluded.

56. To ascertain what proportion of this increase is due to area and what to change of rates we must calculate on paddy-land alone. The increase of area owing to correct measurement of the survey is 21 per cent. The increase of revenue is 14 per cent. The increase is, therefore, due altogether to area, while in the re-adjustment of rates there has been a decrease in the average rate.

(p) Comparison with rates in adjoining settlement circles.

57. The rates in force in adjoining settled circles are Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0.

58. Before concluding I must note a question of assessment of some importance that has recently arisen. In some parts of the district small areas of high lying uncultivated grazing-land adjoining holdings are in the possession of the owner of the holding. The possession has in many cases ripened into ownership under Part II of the Revenue Act. The thugyi has nominally assessed the cultivator at full rates on both the cultivated and unculturable parts of his holding. I say nominally because, as a matter of fact, it will generally be found that the total area of the thugyi does not exceed the settlement area of the cultivated part of the holding. The question that has arisen is as to how these unculturable grazing-lands are to be assessed. I quote a reference of the Deputy Commissioner with my opinion thereon.

*Remarks by Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, on a Petition requesting permission to leave part of a holding uncultivated and assessed at two-anna rate.*

FORWARDED to the Settlement Officer. I shall be obliged if he will let me know what action I should take on this. Heretofore I have sent such petitions to the thugis under Rule 88, but during my recent tour I found that much land which is not fallow is likely to be brought surreptitiously under the fallow rate and I have not been able to decide what policy to follow. I am afraid on the one hand to discourage the keeping of

sufficient grazing-lands by cultivators, or on the other to give undue advantages to eager Chittagonians who have possessed themselves of much of the really unculturable lands around villages, and who may breed cattle and sell them to their more indolent neighbours. I have met instances of Chittagonians subletting grazing-lands at very profitable rates and yet paying full kwin rates themselves for the land or for a great portion of it.

*Remarks by Settlement Officer.*

The petitioner owns a certain area of land part of which he wishes to leave uncultivated and to have assessed at two-anna rate. I think that the Deputy Commissioner has no option but to adopt the procedure of Revenue Rule 88. If the land is generally sublet, it may be assessed at full rates. If not it must be assessed at two annas. This is a question of fact for Deputy Commissioner to decide.

is a question of fact for Deputy Commissioner to decide.

It is quite true that in some parts of the district people possess unculturable lands from which they make a profit by letting them for grazing. Rights to unculturable lands may be acquired by Part II of the Land and Revenue Act. But only culturable land is assessable under Part III of the Act (*vide* section 23). It was not intended by the Act that if a person owned a holding part of which was culturable and part unculturable, he should have to pay tax on the unculturable part even if he might get some profit out of it. This is shown by the fact that no tax on grazing-land was imposed by the Act. Grazing-grounds are allotted free, and though villages adjacent to a good grazing-ground can make a handsome profit by breeding cattle, no additional tax is imposed upon them on account of this profit.

It is true that much of the unculturable land used for grazing can be taxed under the clause of section 23 which provides that "all land assessed to land revenue when the Act came into force" is still assessable, but I think that the spirit of the Act and of the Revenue Rules requires that this tax should be the nominal two-anna rate; and not only as a matter of law, but as a matter of policy, in a country where cattle-disease creates such havoc, and where the breeders of cattle are conferring a boon on the whole agricultural community, a heavy tax on grazing, which would in fact be a tax on cattle-breeding, would in my opinion be very injudicious.

My action under the circumstances stated by Deputy Commissioner would be to carry out the two-anna rate as far as Rule 88 allows and not to grudge cattle-breeders their full profits.

**AKYAB:** }  
*The 4th January 1888.* }  
H. ADAMSON,  
*Settlement Officer*

H. ADAMSON,  
*Settlement Officer*

INDEX MAP

TO

SETTLEMENT TRACTS,

WEST OF MAYU RANGE,  
DISTRICT AKYAB,

SEASON 1886-87.

SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.

Showing the Division of Assessment Tracts.

REFERENCES.

TOWNSHIP. CIRCLES.

- | TOWNSHIP.            | CIRCLES. |
|----------------------|----------|
| 36. Myinhlut Sindin. |          |
| 37. Alethangyaw.     |          |
| 38. Thayekondaung.   |          |
| 39. Ngat-taung.      |          |
| 40. Ngat.            |          |
| 41. Ngat myauk.      |          |
| 42. Pyinbyu.         |          |
| 43. Mingalagyi.      |          |
| 44. Ywetnyodaung.    |          |
| 45. Myothit.         |          |
| 46. Myothit chaung.  |          |

NAAF....

Tract .... I.

Sub-tract .... I.

Sub-tract .... II.

Sub-tract .... III.

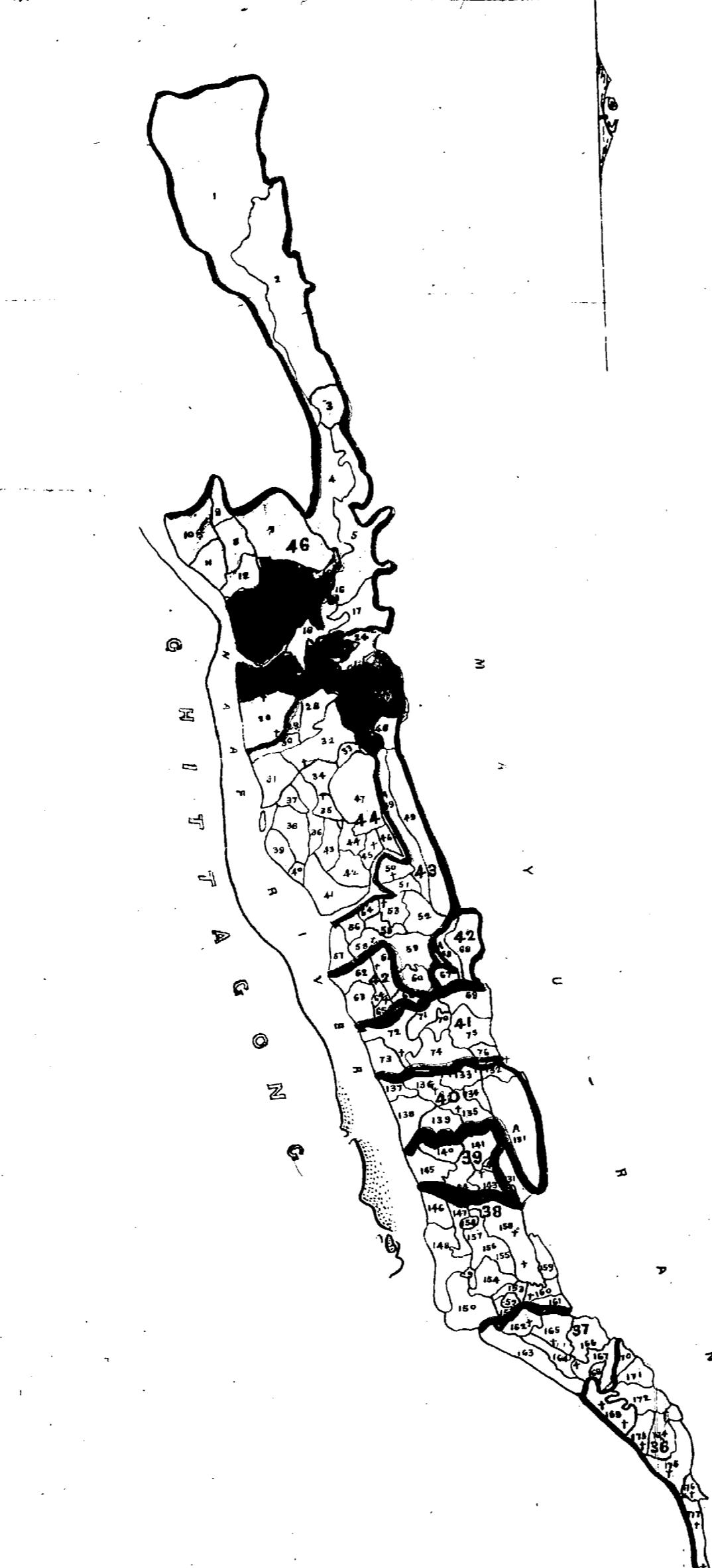
Grant.

H. ADAMSON,

Settlement Officer.

W. F. KELLY,

Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.



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## INDEX MAP

TO

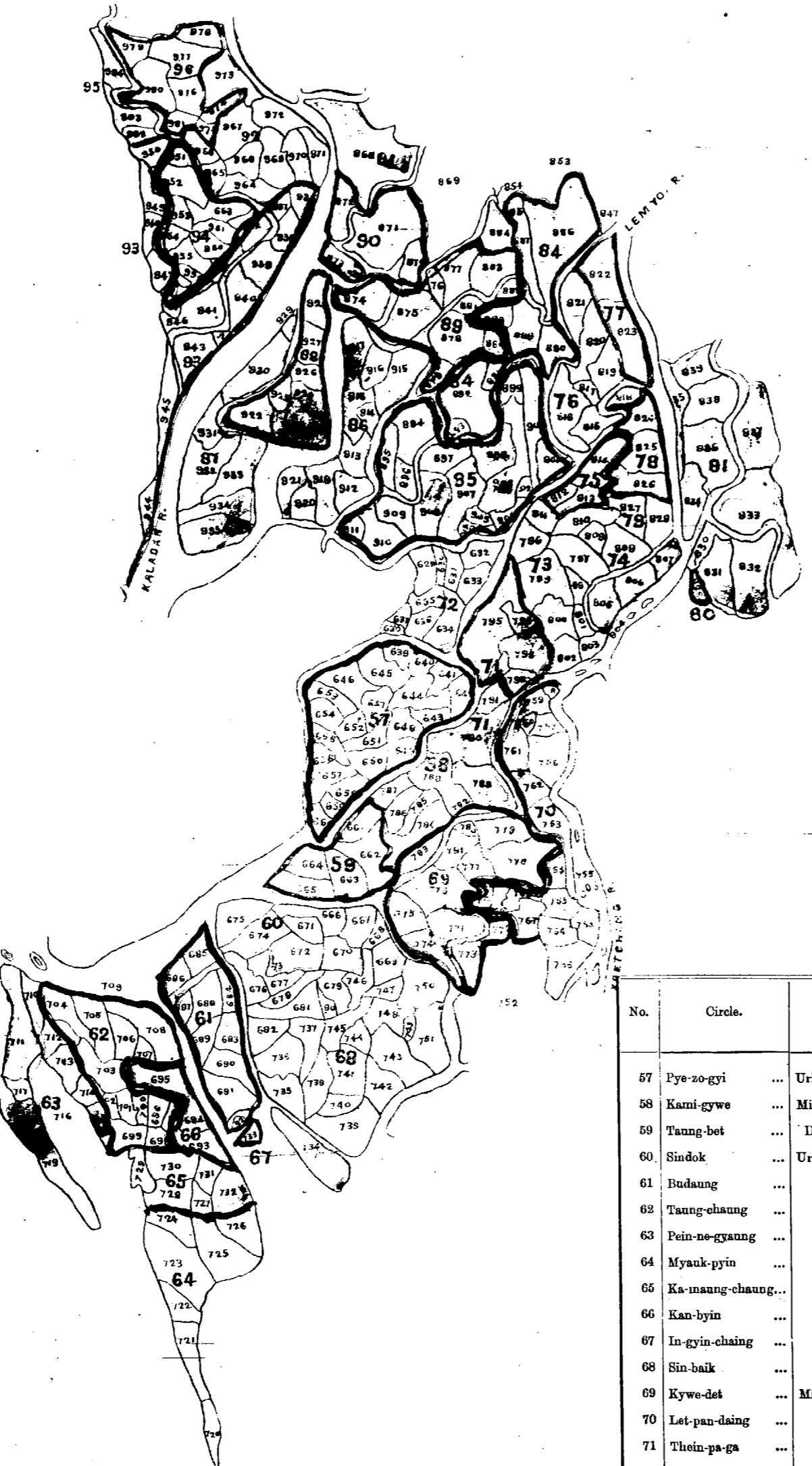
SETTLEMENT TRACTS,

## DISTRICT AKYAB,

SEASON 1886-87.

SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.

Showing the Division of Assessment Tracts.



W. F. KELLY,

Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.

### Tract II.

- Sub-tract ... I.
- Sub-tract ... II.
- Grant.

H. ADAMSON,

Settlement Officer.

### REFERENCES.

No.	Circle.	Township.	No.	Circle.	Township.
57	Pye-zo-gyi	Urittawng East.	77	Pe-bin-yin	Myo-haung.
58	Kami-gwe	Min-bya.	78	Kan-pye	Min-bya.
59	Taung-bet	Do.	79	Pya-chaung	...
60	Sindok	Urittawng East.	80	Nga-zin-yaing	...
61	Budaung	...	81	Tawdan	...
62	Taung-chaung	...	84	Laung-gyet	Myo-haung.
63	Pein-ne-gyann	...	85	Pa-daw	...
64	Myauk-pyin	...	86	Pa-ya-mya	...
65	Ka-maung-chaung	...	87	Ka-la-bon	...
66	Kan-byin	...	88	Chaung-pi-la	...
67	In-gyin-chaing	...	89	Let-ya-myau	...
68	Sin-baik	...	90	Ka-da-wa	...
69	Kywe-det	Min-bya.	91	Kaung-kyaw-din	...
70	Let-pan-daiing	...	92	Yin-gyun	Urittawng West.
71	Thein-pa-ga	...	93	Yo-gyun	...
72	Mi-gyaung-det	Urittawng East.	94	Sin-din	...
73	Kyein	Min-bya.	95	Yo-ta-rok	...
74	Kaung-laung	...	96	Aung-zeik	...
75	Tein-daiing	...	97	Yan-wa	Myo-haung.
76	Pon-kywe	Myo-haung.			

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**INDEX MAP**  
**OF**  
**SETTLEMENT TRACTS (TRACT I),**  
**WEST OF MAYU RANGE,**  
**DISTRICT AKYAB.**

OE

**SETTLEMENT TRACTS (TRACT I),**

**WEST OF MAYU RANGE.**

## DISTRICT AKYAB.

SEASON 1886-87.

SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.

### Showing Scheme for Amalgamation of Circles.

#### REFERENCES.

TOWNSHIP.	CIRCLES.
	36. Myinhlut Sindin.
	37. Alethangyaw.
	38. Thayekondaung.
	39. Ngat-taung.
	40. Ngat.
NAAF....	41. Ngat myauk.
	42. Pyinbyu.
	43. Mingalagyi.
	44. Ywetnyodaung.
	45. Myothit.
	46. Myothit chaung.

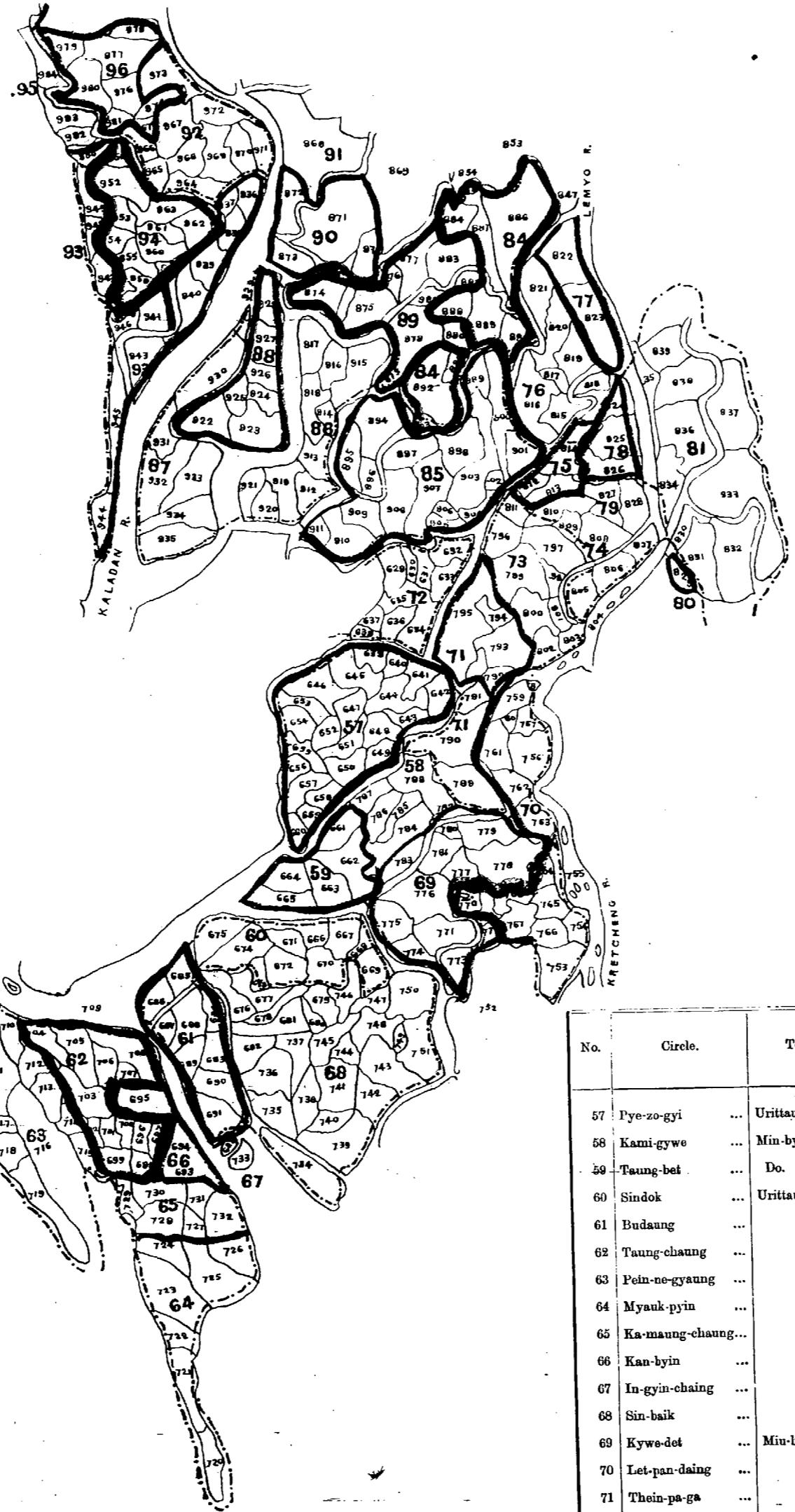
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*New Circle Boundary.*

F. W. KELLY,

*Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.*

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

## INDEX MAP

TO

SETTLEMENT TRACTS (TRACT II),

DISTRICT AKYAB.

SEASON 1886-87.

SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.

Showing Scheme for Amalgamation of Circles.

New Circle Boundary.

H. ADAMSON,  
Settlement Officer.

### REFERENCES.

No.	Circle.	Township.	No.	Circle.	Township.
57	Pye-zo-gyi	Urittawng East.	77	Pe-bin-yin	Myo-haung.
58	Kami-gywe	Min-bya.	78	Kan-pye	Min-bya.
59	Taung-bet	Do.	79	Pya-chaung	..
60	Sindok	Urittawng East.	80	Nga-zin-yaing	..
61	Budaung	..	81	Tawdan	..
62	Taung-chaung	..	84	Laung-gyet	Myo-haung.
63	Pein-ne-gyaung	..	85	Pa-daw	..
64	Myauk-pyin	..	86	Pa-ya-mya	..
65	Ka-maung-chaung	..	87	Ka-la-bon	..
66	Kan-byin	..	88	Chaung-pi-la	..
67	In-gyin-chaing	..	89	Let-ya-myau	..
68	Sin-baik	..	90	Ka-da-wa	..
69	Kywe-det	Miu-bya.	91	Kaung-kyaw-din	..
70	Let-pan-daing	..	92	Yin-gyun	Urittawng West.
71	Thein-pa-ga	..	93	Yo-gyun	..
72	Mi-gyaung-det	Urittawng East.	94	Sin-dein	..
73	Kyein	Min-bya.	95	Yo-ta-rok	..
74	Kaung-laung	..	96	Aung-zeik	..
75	Tein-daing	..	97	Yan-wa	Myo-haung.
76	Pan-kywe	Myo-haung.			

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STATEMENT No. I.—Crop Statistics.

ii.

Name of Kwin.	Number of Kwin.	Detail No. of selected field.	Survey No. of selected field.	Detail No. of selected field.	Area, Acres.	Area, Acres.	URITTAUNG WEST TOWNSHIP.			URITTAUNG EAST TOWNSHIP.			Remarks.
							Actual cultivator.	Rind of occupant.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	Actual cultivator.	Rind of occupant.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	
Ywathit	...	...	...	1 {	11.85 11.85	19 24	Aung Myat Ks	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	1 48.50 119.79
Ietpanbyin	...	...	...	2	18.67	46	Tha Dun Pru	...   Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1 88.90 189.98
Bekoko	...	...	...	8	85	20	Hla Paw Aung	...   Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1 90.00 160.00
Sindien, west	...	...	...	4	10.93	28	San Hla Aung	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	II 18.40 65.71
Kangmon	...	...	...	6	11.67	22	Kyi Za	...   Do.	Do.	...	...	...	I 24.30 110.45
Thubon	...	...	...	6	9.65	52	Pau U Kating	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 48.90 68.94
Myingattaw	...	...	...	7	17.7	50	Tun Aung Kyaw	...   Do.	Do.	...	...	...	II 68.90 108.90
Kadi	...	...	...	8	7.94	47	Maung Shwe Hla	...   Tenant	Do.	...	...	...	I 61.00 108.61
Yotarok, south	...	...	...	9	16.7	13	Tun Aung Kyaw	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	II 11.50 88.46
Aungzeik	...	...	...	10 {	31.76 31.75 31.77	107 113 23	Pa Twob	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 41.90 97.44
Kyewlanchaung	...	...	...	11	4.204	48	San Re Pwe	...   Do.	Do.	...	...	...	I 39.50 94.04

APPENDICES.

Name of Kwin.	Number of Kwin.	Detail No. of selected field.	Survey No. of selected field.	Detail No. of selected field.	Area, Acres.	Area, Acres.	URITTAUNG EAST TOWNSHIP.			URITTAUNG EAST TOWNSHIP.			Remarks.
							Actual cultivator.	Rind of occupant.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	Actual cultivator.	Rind of occupant.	Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes.	
Migyaunglet, shith	...	...	...	12	9.09	30	San Tun Aung	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 30.40 101.88
Obuangzauk aseh...	...	...	...	13	7.6	84	Kyan Kalng	...   Tenant	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 30.70 80.98
Thalwendang	...	...	...	14	28.88	41	Paung Ri	...   Tenant	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 65.40 135.19
Sulipatwe	...	...	...	15 {	8.92	26 8927	Aw All	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 86.55 87.04
Ryinbyin	...	...	...	16	10.41	92	Kasim	...   Tenant	Bullocks	...	...	...	II 18.70 85.00
Swaynyehe	...	...	...	17	12.85	95	Maung Hla Pyin	...   Tenant	Bullocks	...	...	...	II 39.00 70.00
Thitpot	...	...	...	18	7.06	60	Nga San Ni	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 67.70 185.40
Babudang	...	...	...	19	20.14	38	Shwe U We	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	II 87.00 81.81
Ngeatahyin	...	...	...	20	7.76	62	Tun San Atug	...   Owner	KYEN CIRCLE.	...	...	...	I 60.00 80.94
Byankön	...	...	...	21 {	18.61 1884	21	Maung U	...   Do.	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 44.60 108.48
Lettaway	...	...	...	22 {	16.68 1694	18	Saw Li Ma	...   Owner	TAWDAN CIRCLE.	...	...	...	II 52.00 113.04
Thanngewindaw	...	...	...	23	18.20	94	Mra Kyan	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 40.00 117.64
Sabata	...	...	...	24	18.86	90	U Nadin	...   Do.	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 40.00 180.00
Taungtike	...	...	...	25	14.75	40	Aung Zan	...   Owner	Bullocks	...	...	...	I 56.00 140.00

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

Name of kwin	Number of kwin	Survey No. of selected field	Sown	Transplanted	Actual cultivator	Kind of occupancy	MYOHAUNG TOWNSHIP.		YANWA CIRCLE.		KATONGTAWIN CIRCLE.		KADAWA CIRCLE.		Buffaloes		Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes		Remarks.		
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Pudahingchaung teung	...	26	4681	49	Aung Kyaw Ri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	8880	12000	55 89	100 00
Banyo	...	27	1168 1167	90 93	Taw Bwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	8880	10158	50 45	100 00
Nyungbinwa	...	28	4517	80	Maung Zan U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	4430	55 89	94 04	94 04
Leryintha	...	29	1105	65	Hla Pei Thu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	8880	94 04	...	...
Subetpyin	...	30	80	1082	50	San Hla Baw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	8880	11000	...	...
Kadoya	...	31	1615	29	Maung Pru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	8880	11379	...	...
Kyelkpa	...	32	83	768	98	San Hla Pru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	8880	55 00	...	...
Paungdok	...	33	8106 8107	12	Kauk Kyawng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	2030	41 60	...	...
Attuthethm	...	34	101 102	20	Tun Mye Aung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	8880	10469	...	...
Nandet	...	35	9882	90	Bu Hi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	8880	70 80	...	...
Pyawkaung	...	36	1636	55	Tha Tun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	8880	10000	...	...
Kwedathohuang	...	37	2985	22	Maung U We	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	8880	...	...	...

Name of kwin	Number of kwin	Survey No. of selected field	Sown	Transplanted	Actual cultivator	Kind of occupancy	PANYAWI CIRCLE.		CHANGEPILLA CIRCLE.		KALABAN CIRCLE.		Buffaloes		Buffaloes		Ploughed with bullocks or buffaloes		Remarks.		
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Nyungbinle	...	38	106	90	Nan Do Aung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	28 00
Pyaynbyha	...	39	808	64	Ba Ti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	69 25
Pyaymya	...	40	1810 1811	26 18	Aung Zan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	41 30
Natchaung	...	41	204	42	Than Ke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	55 90
Nyungbinle	...	42	2038	42	Tun Aung Kyaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	46 50
Natchaung	...	43	1015	42	Aung Kyaw Pru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	106 83
Nyungbinle	...	44	1015 1016	37 37	Meang Pru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	93 80
Natchaung	...	45	841	40	San Hla Ht	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	131 49
Shinbyu	...	46	661	72	Aung Kyaw Pru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	150 18
Lesubya	...	47	1821	37	Mi Ah Mi Na	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	46 50
Mobinywa	...	48	1780	87	Eat Aung Ri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	131 45
Myothugyi	...	49	6531	97	Paw Thaw Din	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	87 71
Ditto	...	50	4034 4078	13 16	Shan Mya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	62 42
Tatchaung south	...	51	1821	37	Ali Mudin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	75 17
Pandawberg	...	52	1780	87	To La	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	64 96
Ditto	...	53	8018 8019	20 21	Maung Bu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	79 17
Sakohnök	...	54	8649 8650	44 34	Ahmin Ali Maet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	41 00
Ditto	...	55	2137	48	Sheinid Ali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	83 00
Shwez anank	...	56	1587	62	Ali Mudin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	83 00
Zardin	...	57	51	888	Maung Bu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	88 00
Webabyin	...	58	615	45	Mi Shwe Bon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	77 77
Tatuchauung	...	59	6209	88	All	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	91 96
Nyungbingyi	...	60	1485	49	Hakim Ali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	45 90

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1886-87	1886-87	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							



## STATEMENT No. II.—Agricultural

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Reference V: (9) 2163/2  
Alenab Pankher  
TOR 1886-87

MATERIAL	LAUNGEYER.	KALAWN.	KADAWA.	Layintha.	Nyundine.	Autograph.	Fyintha sahe.	Tribon.	Vinegyn.	Name of circle.	Name of kwin.	No. of holding.	Name of cultivator.	Race.	COST OF LIVING OF AGRICULTURAL FAMILY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
															1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Paddy provision.	Baskets.	Rs.	10	11	12	13	14	15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Reference V:(9) 2163/2  
~~Arayab Bawthar~~  
IOR 1886-87

Prinsoor. Tawngsay. Sardan. Sanagon. Banyate. Sanyate.

Pawkyet. Tatyan. Sabata. Myintseik. Sabata. Myintseik.

No. of holding. Name of cultivator. Race. Number of cultivator's family.

No. of holding.	Name of cultivator.	Race.	Number of cultivator's family.	COST OF LIVING OF AGRICULTURAL FAMILY.															
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
19, 20	Naung Pru.	Arakanese...	5	1	7·52	206	55·03	60·00	10·00	125·62	16·17	95	Baskets.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Baskets.
31, 32	San Hla Baw.	Do.	4	1	4·33	...	25·65	30·00	10·00	35·00	8·06	16	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
60, 60	Kaung Hla Pru.	Do.	4	2	9·68	206	55·02	30·00	7·50	93·18	3·24	95	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Maung Tun We.	Do.	3	2	124	33·48	30·00	5·00	68·48	7·00	29	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
215	Kyaw Zan.	Do.	4	2	8·51	165	44·55	40·00	5·00	89·55	10·48	66	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
47, 48, 49	Mi Naing Ma Re.	Do.	3	3	2·66	248	66·96	40·00	5·00	111·96	4·07	66	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Nga Kyi Lu.	Do.	1	1	7·50	...	15·00	5·00	2·00	29·00	2·66	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1, 8, 9, 10	Annurodin Kyt Si.	Mohomedan	3	2	24·92	331	89·37	200·00	4·00	295·37	11·37	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
14, 15	Abdul Hakim Shaw Malik.	Do.	6	1	21·50	414	117·78	150·00	12·00	279·78	9·70	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
18, 19, 20, 21	Zew Mudin.	Do.	4	3	18·78	331	89·37	100·00	8·00	197·37	10·56	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
25, 26, 27, 28	Shwe Maing.	Do.	5	2	1·71	248	89·37	100·00	4·00	55·73	11·83	80	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
31, 32, 33	Wasdin.	Do.	4	2	15·18	124	89·36	120·00	6·00	194·96	10·86	124	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 35	Abdul Hakim Shwe Ko Za.	Do.	5	2	4·70	206	55·62	50·00	4·00	107·62	23·53	41	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
12, 13, 14	Shwe Maing Hla Nyo.	Ramress.	4	2	15·87	248	66·96	30·00	8·00	104·96	6·61	41	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
18, 19	Hla Nyo.	Do.	6	2	20·02	331	89·37	80·00	5·00	174·37	8·70	50	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20, 21	U Ga Zan.	Do.	4	2	14·13	248	66·95	70·00	12·00	148·96	10·54	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Liu Wan.	Do.	1	1	12·01	165	44·55	30·00	4·00	78·55	6·54	85	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
24, 25	Th Do.	Do.	5	1	5·61	165	44·55	30·00	4·00	78·55	13·03	85	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Shwe Nyo.	Do.	4	2	10·45	165	44·55	30·00	4·00	78·55	7·61	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Aung Hla Taung Than.	Do.	5	2	8·00	331	89·37	80·00	4·00	173·37	21·67	50	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
13, 13	Hla Paw U.	Arakanese...	4	1	31·57	414	111·78	60·00	5·00	176·78	5·59	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
17, 18	Hla Aung.	Do.	5	5	33·12	414	111·78	60·00	5·00	178·78	5·83	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kala Nyo.	Do.	2	3	15·14	248	66·95	40·00	5·00	156·78	8·19	41	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Hla Kye.	Do.	2	3	1·58	165	44·55	20·00	5·00	201·96	8·03	41	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
25, 26	Shwe Hla.	Do.	4	2	14·41	414	111·78	90·00	10·00	211·78	14·58	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
30, 31	Ze Ni Aung.	Do.	4	2	24·18	248	66·96	30·00	5·00	101·96	4·21	749	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Ka Bou Do.	Do.	7	2	32·19	579	156·33	80·00	5·00	241·33	5·31	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
23, 24	Hindok.	Do.	5	3	31·74	496	133·92	100·00	15·00	248·92	7·84	124	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Aung Zan.	Do.	3	1	26·00	165	44·55	20·00	7·50	72·05	2·75	66	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Tun Aung.	Do.	3	...	12·48	165	44·55	20·00	10·00	74·55	5·97	85	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Hla Paw Thu.	Do.	2	5	17·21	331	89·37	50·00	5·00	144·37	8·38	58	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Maung Ie.	Do.	3	1	22·23	248	66·96	90·00	7·50	164·46	7·03	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
22, 25	Hla Tin Raw.	Do.	5	2	35·50	414	111·78	110·00	10·00	211·78	5·27	99	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6, 7, 8	Maung Tha U.	Do.	4	1	16·62	331	89·37	60·00	7·50	156·87	9·93	58	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10, 11	So Naung.	Do.	3	1	14·03	248	66·96	50·00	5·00	121·96	8·69	66	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Hla Paw Zan.	Do.	3	...	15·31	248	66·96	20·00	5·00	91·96	5·31	41	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
41, 42	Maung Bu Be.	Do.	3	1	22·08	331	89·37	100·00	2·50	191·87	8·68	83	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
38, 39, 40	Maung Shwe U.	Do.	4	...	19·09	248	66·96	60·00	5·00	121·96	6·39	41	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...

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## STATEMENT No. II.—Agricultural

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Reference V.(9) 2163/2  
2000 Acre Land  
1886-87

NAME OF CULTIVATOR.	No. of holding.	Name of cultivator.	Race.	NUMBER OF CULTIVATOR'S FAMILY.		COST OF LIVING OF AGRICULTURAL FAMILY.												
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
23, 24, 25, 26	—	Nga Kwe Paw	—	—	—	Arakanese	3	1	22-08	331	89-37	60-00	5-00	154-37	6-99	108	Baskets.	Value in money.
30, 40	Kan Re...	Do.	Do.	4	2	2	2	2-50	83	22-41	20-00	5-00	47-41	13-54	25	Food, clothes, and other expenses of living.	Cost of living per acre.	Seed.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Aung Gyaw	Do.	Do.	6	2	2	2	13-58	124	34-48	10-00	5-00	48-48	19-70	8	Do.	Do.	Baskets.
11	Aung Nyi Be	Do.	Do.	2	2	3	3	1-05	124	33-45	12-00	5-00	50-48	48-00	3	Maung Tha Nyo	Do.	Do.
18	Maung Tha Nyo	Do.	Do.	2	2	3	3	4-01	124	33-45	12-00	5-00	50-48	29-59	9	Na To Re ...	Do.	Do.
24, 25	Na To Re ...	Do.	Do.	2	2	1	20-59	165	44-53	15-00	...	59-55	2-89	20	Mra Tun Aung	Do.	Do.	
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	Mra Tun Aung	Do.	Do.	4	2	2	2	10-51	906	55-02	15-00	...	70-62	6-71	20	Kyi San ...	Do.	Do.
32, 33, 34, 35	Kyi San ...	Do.	Do.	4	3	2	2	8-06	248	64-96	90-00	5-00	91-96	11-40	20	Aung Hla ...	Do.	Do.
40	Aung Hla ...	Do.	Do.	4	3	2	2	3-39	194	33-48	50-00	5-00	58-48	17-25	6	Myat Hla Aung	Do.	Do.
41, 42	Myat Hla Aung	Do.	Do.	5	3	2	2	3-64	906	55-69	90-00	5-00	89-69	22-14	10	Tin Hla Nyo	Do.	Do.
43, 44, 45	Tin Hla Nyo	Do.	Do.	5	3	2	2	7-29	248	66-96	25-00	10-00	101-96	13-96	15	Twe Bo ...	Do.	Do.
46	Twe Bo ...	Do.	Do.	5	2	2	2	2-33	99	26-73	10-00	5-00	41-73	17-90	5	San Ula Aung	Do.	Do.
47	San Ula Aung	Do.	Do.	4	2	2	2	2-65	206	55-62	20-00	5-00	80-62	30-43	8	Ali Khan ...	Bengali	Do.
221, 222, 223, 224,	Ali Khan ...	Do.	Do.	10	5	2	2	12-27	800	216-00	50-00	10-00	276-00	22-49	80	225, 226.	Bengali	Do.
205, 206, 207, 208,	Mawsawdin	Do.	Do.	4	3	2	2	13-06	600	162-00	60-00	5-00	227-00	17-38	60	209.	Do.	Do.
182, 183, 184, 185	Mera Mauk	Do.	Do.	3	3	2	2	10-43	400	108-00	30-00	5-00	143-00	13-72	30	186, 187, 188.	Do.	Do.
186, 187, 188.	Mera Mauk	Do.	Do.	4	4	2	2	5-59	300	81-00	25-00	5-00	111-00	19-85	20	248, 249	Do.	Do.
1, 2	Paw Sha Mauk	Do.	Do.	4	4	2	2	4-58	165	44-55	30-00	5-00	79-55	17-14	40	12, 15, 14	Do.	Do.
15, 16, 17, 18,	Doya Paw Ali	Do.	Do.	4	4	1	1	8-01	321	89-37	40-06	12-50	141-87	17-61	30	19, 20.	Do.	Do.
21	Numyo Wedin	Do.	Do.	3	3	1	1	14-53	496	332-02	60-00	7-50	901-12	37-03	50	27, 28, 29, 30.	Do.	Do.
54, 55, 56, 57	Ebrahim ...	Do.	Do.	4	3	2	2	16-06	331	89-37	50-00	5-00	144-37	8-98	50	58	Do.	Do.
67	Mali ...	Do.	Do.	6	4	2	2	2-40	248	66-96	30-00	12-50	104-96	45-60	30	Pita ...	Do.	Do.
103, 104, 105	Kurrim Ali ...	Do.	Do.	4	6	3	3	3-93	165	44-55	45-00	5-00	94-55	24-05	16	103, 104, 105	Do.	Do.
49, 43, 44, 55	So Aung ...	Do.	Do.	2	4	10-36	248	60-96	60-00	5-00	151-96	14-66	30	Ramraze ...	Do.	Do.		
1	Nga Kyun Ye ...	Do.	Do.	4	3	2	2	15-86	496	133-92	50-00	17-50	201-42	11-94	60	35, 36	Do.	Do.
35, 36	Tha Tun Aung	Do.	Do.	2	3	2	2	4-36	83	22-41	20-00	5-00	47-41	10-87	16	Thin Kyi ...	Do.	Do.
4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33	Kyi Lu We	Do.	Do.	2	2	2	2	9-94	170	46-30	20-00	5-00	71-30	9-63	20	246, 247	Bengali	Do.
11, 12, 13, 14, 15,	Kawhur Ali	Do.	Do.	4	7	5-38	400	108-00	50-00	15-00	173-00	37-93	40	16, 17, 8, 9, 10	Do.	Do.		
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	Kall ...	Do.	Do.	5	3	10	38-62	500	135-00	40-00	10-00	180-00	4-31	30	Baukah Ali ...	Do.	Do.	
Umarat Ali ...	Do.	Do.	6	4	1-4-99	300	81-00	80-00	5-00	116-00	19-34	20	Uthwan Ali ...	Do.	Do.			
Alli ...	Do.	Do.	7	1	12-03	200	64-00	90-00	10-00	178-00	20-60	30	Alli ...	Do.	Do.			

## STATEMENT No. II.—Agricultural

## Statistics—(continued).

COST OF CULTIVATION.																	
COST OF CULTIVATION.																	
COST OF CULTIVATION.																	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Bks.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Basket.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Remarks.	
29-16	91500	100-00	...	700	231-16	10-46	3,217-20	868-64	345-53	+ 463-11	+ 21-67	8,400-	...	15	1	1	1
6-75	216	5-00	10-00	200	9-16	7-07	210-00</td										

## STATEMENT No. II.—Agricultural

Mo. No.	Name of cultivator.	Race.	No. of holding.	Name of cultivator.	Race.	No. of holding.	Working.	Non-working.	Area of holding.	Paddy provision.	COST OF LIVING OF AGRICULTURAL FAMILY.					
											NUMBER OF CULTIVATOR'S FAMILY.	Value in money.	Food, clothes, and other expenses of living.	Capitalization.	Total cost of living.	Cost of living per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1, 2, 30	Na To Re ..	Arakanese	7	2	21·27	414	111·7-	40·00	12·50	164·28	7·72	50				
11, 12	Maung Hla Aung ..	Do. ....	3	..	5·52	165	44·58	20·00	..	64·55	11·63	30				
14, 15, 16, 17, 18	Ba Re ..	Do. ....	5	5	31·29	490	132·30	60·00	12·50	204·80	6·54	60				
28, 29, 30, 130	Tun Aung Zan ..	Do. ....	4	..	11·64	248	65·96	40·00	10·00	116·96	10·04	20				
32, 35, 37, 38, 127	Kyit San U ..	Do. ....	10	7	21·54	662	178·74	120·00	20·00	318·74	14·75	60				
41	Ah Bu Gya ..	Bengali ..	6	5	4·07	662	178·74	150·00	15·00	343·74	84·21	70				
42, 43, 44, 45, 46	Kaung San Re ..	Arakanese	7	6	33·09	662	178·74	50·00	7·50	236·24	71·39	60				
47	Tun Hla Byu ..	Do. ....	4	3	5·98	206	55·62	40·00	10·00	105·62	17·75	25				
50, 51, 52	San Baw Re ..	Do. ....	7	1	22·18	331	89·37	30·00	5·00	124·37	5·60	50				
68, 123, 124	Tha Zan Byu ..	Do. ....	2	3	9·05	206	55·62	20·00	5·00	80·67	8·92	20				
81, 82, 83	Hla Tun Aung ..	Do. ....	4	6	2·88	165	44·55	30·00	5·00	79·50	27·60	15				
95, 96	Mya Tun Aung ..	Do. ....	5	2	7·76	372	100·44	60·00	7·50	211·50	27·25	50				
114, 115, 116	Tha Do Re ..	Do. ....	10	5	18·52	414	111·78	90·00	10·00	211·78	11·43	30				

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1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	1	1	1

## Statistics—(concluded).

Mo. No.	Name of cultivator.	Race.	No. of holding.	Name of cultivator.	Race.	No. of holding.	Working.	Non-working.	Area of holding.	Paddy provision.	COST OF CULTIVATION.						CATTLE OWNED BY CULTIVATOR.	Remarks.																
											NUMBER OF CULTIVATOR'S FAMILY.	Value in money.	Hire of ploughmen.	Hire for reaping.	Hire of cattle.	Value in money.	Miscellaneous.	Total cost of cultivation.	Reuniting one per acre.	Yield of holding in standard baskets according to Settlement Officer's estimate.	Total expenditure on living and cultivation.	Net profit.	Profit per acre.	Outturn of holding according to statement of cultivator.	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Indebtedness of cultivator.	Remarks.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
13·50	12·00	20·00	110	29·70	5·00	80·20	3·73	1,500·20	429·35	244·48	+ 174·97	+ 8·22	800	8																				
5·40	12·00	10·00	..	..	5·00	32·40	5·95	443·20	119·66	96·95	+ 32·71	+ 5·92	350	5																				
16·20	70·00	63·00	100	27·00	10·00	186·20	5·95	2,166·20	784·87	391·00	+ 393·87	+ 12·56	2,200	20																				
5·40	..	21·00	..	..	20·00	46·40	3·12	982·00	265·14	163·36	+ 101·78	+ 8·74	800	13																				
16·20	24·00	54·00	310	63·70	..	177·90	8·25	1,382·40	373·24	496·64	- 123·40	- 5·72	1,600	5																				
16·90	..	65·00	..	..	40·00	123·90	30·44	407·00	109·89	467·84	- 357·75	- 87·80	800	16																				
16·20	42·00	65·00	55	14·85	10·00	148·05	4·47	2,925·00	789·75	384·29	+ 405·46	+ 12·25	2,000	20																				
6·75	..	12·00	50	13·50	..	31·25	5·22	358·80	96·87	136·87	- 40·00	- 6·69	450	5																				
13·50	26·00	27·00	150	40·50	20·00	127·00	5·73	1,429·20	385·88	251·37	+ 134·51	+ 8·06	900	10																				
5·40	..	27·00	55	14·85	..	46·95	5·18	855·00	230·85	127·57	+ 102·98	+ 11·30	450	1																				
4·05	..	10·00	40	10·80	2·00	96·85	9·32	962·00	70·74	106·35	- 35·61	- 12·37	300	5																				
13·50	..	20·00	50	13·50	10·00	57·00	7·34	766·00	206·82	268·30	- 61·68	- 7·94	800																					

**STATEMENT No. III.—Soil Classification, &c.,**

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1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

### Demand for each Kwin (PADDY)

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1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1

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1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
						IOR 1886-87	1886-87

*Demand for each Kwin (Paddy)—(continued)*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	IOR	1886-87	Archives Section
1	1	1	1	1	2			

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee in a company.

## APPENDICES

**STATEMENT No. III.—Soil Classification, &c.,**

Name of circle.	Name of kwin.	SOIL, AREA, AND PROPOSED RATE.						FALLOW						
		Class I.			Class II.			Class L.						
		Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Total area.	Total revenue.	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Kanbyin	Sulipatyan Thin Kantaw Kanbyin	651.16 675.83 920.70	2.50 ... ...	1,627.90 1,680.58 796.75	168.45 54.26 176.79	1.50 ... ...	252.67 81.39 228.19	819.61 730.09 409.49	1,890.57 1,770.97 934.94	1.18 4.24 ...	12 ... ...	15 53 ...	TRACT	
	Total	1,617.69	...	4,044.23	401.50	...	602.25	2,019.19	4,546.48	5.42	...	...	68	SUB-TRACT
Wingyun	Yeganungchaung Thedaw	106.98 212.97	2.50 ...	267.45 532.42	123.47 95.46	1.50 ...	194.21 143.19	326.45 306.43	461.66 675.61	.96 1.97	12 ...	12 25	TRACT	
	Total	319.95	...	799.67	224.93	...	337.40	544.68	1,137.27	2.93	...	...	37	
Taungchaung	Daletnik Pyagyi Sabyn Chuangtabet Kwinyashé Myinga Kanbeingyi ashe Kanbeingyi anank Shinza Inchaung Kyithaye Tannagahe Dandike	251.66 115.34 149.66 ...	2.50 ...	629.15 298.35 374.15 ...	89.73 72.85 224.13 ...	1.50 ...	134.59 109.28 336.19 304.95	341.39 188.19 373.79 307.43	763.74 397.63 710.34 307.43	.54 ...	12 ...	12 07	TRACT	
	Total	2,902.03	...	7,255.08	1,902.20	...	2,853.90	4,804.23	10,106.38	16.33	...	...	2.04	
Kemauung chaung and I n g y i n - chaing.	Wagyan Chuangrank myauk Ngapylet Mingan myauk Mingan taung Chuangrank tanng Pyinma	83.05 138.97 472.78 336.30 252.34 165.12 74	2.50 ...	207.62 347.43 1,181.95 840.75 630.85 412.99 1.85	27.95 125.98 84.47 111.24 124.74 77.36 23.22	1.50 ...	41.92 188.97 126.71 166.86 187.11 116.04 34.83	111.00 264.95 557.25 447.54 377.08 242.48 23.96	249.54 536.40 1,306.66 1,007.61 817.96 528.84 36.68	...	12 ...	12 ...	06	TRACT
	Total	1,449.30	...	3,623.25	574.96	...	862.44	2,024.26	4,485.69	20.97	...	...	2.62	
Budauung	Byainggyun Kyauktan Chuangtabet Taungbabke Kyawmadiet Kyalaungbwani Taungyinchauung Thalwandasung Nandet Thetkeshin	214.87 161.88 471.46 488.05 274.60 6.74 183.30 584.94 480.40	2.50 404.70 1,178.65 1,290.13 686.50 16.85 459.25 946.35 1,201.00	537.17 226.45 121.64 212.26 50.25 ...	...	1.50 ...	348.68 182.46 535.10 700.31 75.37 ...	214.87 394.33 1,361.11 1,538.52 324.85 6.74 220.71 330.44 644.24	537.17 535.38 8.33 1,538.52 761.87 16.85 67.96 678.96 1,351.30	.06 2.17 1.04 1.59 ...	12 ...	12 ...	38	TRACT
	Total	2,666.24	...	6,665.60	1,129.33	...	1,694.00	3,795.57	8,359.60	16.12	...	...	2.02	
Myanmpyin	Aleywa Padu Myaukpyin Myaukpyin taung Myaukpyin asho Mawchaung Kyikechaung	...	2.50	...	200.91 39.61 965.77 136.10 1,126.42 305.29 804.03 125.84 518.35 57.07	...	301.36 59.72 39.81 204.15 521.61 457.94 765.86 188.76 447.45 85.60	200.91 59.72 39.81 204.15 521.61 457.94 765.86 188.76 447.45 85.60	301.36 59.72 39.81 204.15 521.61 457.94 765.86 188.76 447.45 85.60	...	12 ...	12 ...	65	TRACT
	Total	1,365.23	...	3,413.07	865.02	...	1,297.53	2,230.25	4,710.60	9.25	...	...	1.16	
Thalb	Kywdet Ngwedwindwe	703 105.46	2.50 ...	17.57 263.65	15.25 68.58	1.50 ...	19.98 102.87	20.28 174.04	37.45 366.52	...	...	...	...	TRACT
	Total	112.49	...	281.23	81.83	...	122.75	194.33	403.97	...	...	...	...	

## APPENDICES

*Demand for each Kwin (PADDY)—(continued)*

6

STATEMENT NO. III.—Soil Classification, &c.,

Name of circle.	Name of kwin.	SOIL, AREA, AND PROPOSED RATE.									FALLOW				TEACT SUB-TRACT
		Class I.				Class II.					Class I.				
		Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Total area.	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Total area.	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.
Sinbaik	Pönnagy <i>i</i> myauk	305.95	2 <sup>50</sup>	989.97	100.26	1 <sup>50</sup>	150.39	100.26	583.42	1,271.07	1 <sup>90</sup>	12	-	-	26
	Pandugyi ashe	34.06	--	85.15	67.20	--	101.85	101.96	167.00	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	-	20
	Chuangzauk ashe	80.27	--	200.68	119.48	--	179.29	199.75	379.90	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	-	20
	Chuangzauk anank	563.68	1,409.05	927.36	341.04	1,760.09	99.96	1,760.09	26.68	177.49	184.62	-	-	-	334
	Thitpök ashe	103.96	--	259.90	51.25	--	78.29	80.94	27.07	184.62	-	-	-	-	14
	Thitpök anank	44.24	--	110.60	49.48	--	74.22	93.72	155.21	336.78	-	-	-	-	20
	Tawngchauung	40.28	1,000.70	289.09	454.53	689.97	1,435.23	681.35	181.11	249.23	1 <sup>63</sup>	-	-	-	445
	Gywayin	94.10	--	235.25	9.32	--	13.98	103.42	105.69	10.15	18.72	-	-	-	6
	Gywaywe	403.66	1,009.15	131.83	197.75	535.49	1,206.90	506.62	120.09	101.95	1 <sup>63</sup>	-	-	-	445
	Dodan	--	--	131.95	18.73	--	18.73	12.48	101.95	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	-	6
	Kyndawkyinaung	132.49	--	331.28	23.97	--	35.98	156.48	367.20	4 <sup>87</sup>	-	-	-	-	9
	Sindukyi	226.26	--	729.65	219.24	--	328.86	507.50	1,019.51	35	106.62	116.58	-	-	5
	Chuangzhangyi	234.44	--	736.10	33.03	--	62.55	329.47	768.65	4 <sup>45</sup>	-	-	-	-	6
	Kyetkantaung	61.25	--	153.13	9.47	--	143.80	156.73	296.33	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	-	6
	Kyetkantaung	401.23	1,003.33	194.30	291.45	506.62	1,204.78	506.62	120.09	101.95	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	6
	Chelabyin	233.74	--	634.35	141.39	--	219.00	305.13	846.44	11.75	106.62	116.58	-	-	5
	Sinbaik taung	513.06	--	1,882.65	162.32	--	298.98	1,521.63	679.98	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	-	6
	Pönnange	237.04	--	569.60	311.48	--	467.22	548.53	1,059.62	75	106.62	116.58	-	-	5
	Abthabya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
	Tawkwin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
	Total	4,597.11	--	11,492.78	2,709.20	--	4,063.90	7,306.31	15,556.98	99.11	--	12.39	--	--	1
Migyaungdot	Péni	195.88	2 <sup>50</sup>	466.95	191.38	1 <sup>50</sup>	287.07	386.96	776.02	21.11	13	27	1	1	1
	Ahweya	95.12	--	239.80	71.43	--	107.15	164.55	339.95	27	12	13	1	1	1
	Maunaung	78.86	--	197.15	69.93	--	104.75	148.09	301.90	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	-	6
	Yetkyachayung	130.75	--	339.55	91.41	--	137.12	227.11	476.37	10.74	10	10	1	1	1
	Wathagyi	130.76	--	326.90	83.62	--	125.43	214.38	452.33	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Lehagyi	71.46	--	178.65	77.99	--	116.96	149.45	295.63	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Damagy <i>i</i> taung	108.88	--	36.57	1.96	--	54.55	75.05	151.25	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Abgauumaw	73.09	--	193.55	65.56	--	98.94	138.08	230.89	24.74	10.74	10.74	1	1	1
	Damagy <i>i</i> , north	110.21	--	275.53	116.11	--	174.16	226.32	449.69	35	106.62	116.58	-	-	5
	Migyaungdot	91.97	--	229.52	114.65	--	171.97	206.62	401.69	10.74	10.74	10.74	1	1	1
	Total	--	--	2,548.40	918.35	--	1,377.52	1,937.71	3,925.98	3.07	--	33	--	--	1
Sinduk	Kandabingchauung ashe	263.93	2 <sup>50</sup>	659.55	96.43	1 <sup>50</sup>	144.65	360.75	804.30	6.09	--	77	1	1	1
	Sinduk taung	96.60	--	241.50	94.02	--	141.03	190.62	382.53	27	13	28	1	1	1
	Wathandak	527.50	--	1,918.75	354.30	--	531.45	881.90	1,850.90	7.66	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	6
	Pywan taung	74.46	--	186.15	55.24	--	826.36	626.70	1,014.51	10.74	10.74	10.74	1	1	1
	Pywan myauk	109.58	--	323.08	51.57	--	77.36	184.40	409.44	39.86	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	6
	Pywan anank	96.19	--	65.47	19.59	--	29.38	45.78	94.95	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Obändaw	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
	Tawkwin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
	Total	1,230.98	--	3,077.45	1,274.69	--	1,911.89	2,505.57	4,969.34	53.09	--	671	--	--	1
Pyegyti	Bumachaung taung	180.91	2 <sup>50</sup>	397.27	29.81	1 <sup>50</sup>	44.71	160.72	371.98	--	13	21	14	1	1
	Thitpök	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
	Bumachaung myauk	247.69	--	618.90	96.78	--	40.17	274.30	659.97	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	-	6
	Ngawetpuya	448.64	1,121.60	112.15	168.19	560.77	1,239.96	1.59	1.59	1.59	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	6
	Seikkachayung	204.78	--	511.95	115.58	--	184.8	193.32	320.38	685.59	--	-	-	-	6
	Kywantein	34.74	--	86.65	53.66	--	53.49	70.40	140.84	10.74	10	10	1	1	1
	Taungbet	247.76	--	619.40	113.67	--	170.50	361.43	789.90	1 <sup>57</sup>	-	-	-	-	6
	Yonchaung	215.39	--	538.47	86.76	--	130.14	302.15	668.61	2 <sup>06</sup>	-	-	-	-	6
	Yemakan	26.29													





**STATEMENT No. III.—Soil Classification, &c.,**

Name of circle.	Name of kwin.	SOIL, AREA, AND PROPOSED RATE.								FALLOW			
		Class I.			Class II.			Class III.			Class IV.		
		Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Total area.	Total revenue.	Area.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Kalabén	Mohinywa	345.68	2.25	552.78	27.61	1.50	41.42	273.29	594.30	15.06	1.12	1.88	
	Natchaung	199.48	...	446.70	385.06	...	577.50	584.48	1,006.29	55	...	.07	
	Kalabwé	86.95	...	195.64	46.73	—	70.09	133.68	265.73	1.26	...	.16	
	Kalabón	108.58	...	468.85	171.63	—	257.43	380.00	726.28	3.09	...	.38	
	Nyanngbinle	603.63	...	1,561.12	366.75	—	550.13	1,006.58	2,111.25	8.26	...	1.03	
	Yépya	206.46	...	409.03	290.04	—	435.06	498.50	904.09	10.83	...	1.36	
	Shingyaw	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	
	Total	1,642.72	...	3,696.13	1,287.81	—	1,931.72	8,930.53	5,627.84	39.03	...	4.68	
Chauungpila	Mohinywa	333.35	2.25	750.04	83.42	1.50	125.13	416.77	875.17	17.13	1.12	2.14	
	Ywathit	343.53	...	775.94	90.40	—	135.60	433.93	906.54	4.50	...	.57	
	Iwalechaung	168.89	...	386.00	88.65	—	138.97	257.54	512.97	4.73	...	.69	
	Satthaya	168.61	...	379.37	76.43	—	114.64	245.04	494.01	2.58	...	.39	
	Shinpru	236.33	...	531.74	23.35	—	35.03	259.63	566.77	3.38	...	.42	
	Mawnya	...	...	...	73.19	—	109.79	78.19	109.79	—	...	—	
	Lesubya	391.04	...	879.84	77.54	—	116.31	468.58	996.15	10.62	...	1.33	
	Total	1,641.75	...	3,693.93	512.98	—	769.47	8,154.73	4,463.40	42.94	...	5.57	
Letyamyan	Pyade	606.09	2.25	1,363.70	91.98	1.50	137.88	606.01	1,501.58	4.20	1.12	.54	
	Suyitechaung	54.77	...	129.23	7.21	—	10.82	61.96	134.05	4.44	...	.06	
	Meunghu	230.17	...	517.68	44.00	—	66.00	274.17	583.88	1.23	...	.15	
	Kysuku	17.80	...	40.05	20.95	—	31.42	38.76	71.47	—	...	—	
	Sahetpyin	454.98	...	1,093.71	119.87	—	179.80	574.85	1,203.51	1.63	...	.21	
	Nandwé	89.71	...	201.85	29.52	—	44.28	119.23	246.13	1.20	...	.15	
	Kanzeik	186.92	...	420.57	64.51	—	96.76	251.43	517.33	—	...	—	
	Kanknyinza	...	...	...	76.63	—	114.95	76.63	114.95	—	...	—	
	Kadoywa	113.97	...	256.43	68.39	—	108.48	188.99	358.91	—	...	—	
	Total	1,754.41	...	3,947.42	529.93	—	784.30	8,277.34	4,731.61	8.79	...	1.10	
Yanwa	Padaingchaung, north	1,109.27	2.25	2,495.66	369.75	1.50	544.19	1,472.02	3,039.98	36.62	1.12	4.57	
	Padaingchaung, south	939.63	...	2,112.61	378.41	—	567.68	1,317.44	2,680.43	74.83	...	9.36	
	Total	2,048.90	...	4,608.67	741.16	—	1,111.74	2,789.46	5,720.41	111.45	...	13.93	
Yogyun	Pésinan	161.66	2.25	341.23	430.27	1.50	645.41	581.93	986.64	—	1.12	—	
	Nayapadi	116.49	...	263.23	...	—	116.99	263.23	4.60	...	...	.63	
	Ywathit	350.69	...	780.50	93.29	—	139.94	444.18	929.44	3.25	...	.41	
	Bako myauk	288.57	...	649.38	7.69	—	11.54	996.26	660.82	19.12	...	.29	
	Nyaungkyón	360.02	...	855.05	22.38	—	33.57	408.40	888.62	11.60	...	.48	
	Kaxindin	...	...	...	25.56	—	38.34	25.56	38.34	—	...	—	
	Letpanbinyin	460.78	...	1,036.76	118.25	—	168.33	573.03	1,205.14	42.31	...	.59	
	Uabe	539.89	...	1,214.75	34.63	—	51.93	574.51	1,266.68	16.79	...	.99	
	Taungna	99.21	...	223.23	39.67	—	59.50	138.88	282.73	4.18	...	.53	
	Önchaung	132.25	...	297.56	41.75	—	62.62	174.00	360.18	—	...	—	
Yotarók	Panila	266.32	...	559.29	84.17	—	126.26	350.49	725.47	6.67	...	.63	
	Kinchaung	212.18	...	477.41	59.42	—	89.13	271.60	556.54	6.11	...	.76	
	Beko taung	134.13	...	301.79	15.16	—	32.74	149.29	324.53	6.03	...	.75	
	Myathauk	526.88	...	1,185.48	57.35	—	86.02	584.23	1,271.50	12.04	...	1.61	
	Total	3,659.77	...	8,334.48	1,028.58	—	1,535.37	4,683.35	9,769.85	133.19	...	16.65	
	Yotarók myauk	919.97	2.25	481.43	85.75	1.50	128.68	299.72	610.05	9.62	1.12	1.20	
	Yotarók taung	69.20	...	155.70	82.10	—	123.15	151.30	278.85	2.64	...	.33	
	Thédaw	325.31	...	731.95	129.94	—	194.91	455.25	926.86	2.53	...	.32	
	Total	606.48	...	1,369.08	297.79	—	446.68	906.27	1,815.76	14.84	...	1.65	
Sindein	Thaze	143.43	2.25	328.73	15.83	1.50	23.74	159.26	346.46	2.05	1.12	.26	
	Sindein aabe	267.33	...	601.49	131.31	—	196.06	398.64	708.45	12.49	...	1.57	
	Sindein anauk	160.29	...	320.90	91.66	—	137.49	260.95	518.39	1.02	...	.12	
	Kyinthlé taung	27.98	...	62.98	40.46	—	60.69	65.44	125.65	.09	...	.08	
	Usibitiwe	239.66	...	539.69	100.20	—	150.30	340.06	689.99	20.72	...	.25	
	Ngamawtaw	63.49	...	167.69	18.40	—	27.60	101.92	215.29	—	...	—	
	Kyinthlé myauk	363.63	...	617.94	136.03	—	204.03	499.56	1,021.97	8.54	...	1.07	
	Yenatpin	111.41	...	260.67	39.33	—	50.00	150.74	309.67	1.13	...	.14	
	Kyankón	260.69	...	586.98	88.60	—	182.30	349.48	719.88	4.86	...	.61	
	Paragyí	340.19	...	765.43	55.94	—	83.92	396.13	849.95	24.60	...	3.06	
Kaungmán	Kaungmán	902.41	...	456.42	32.07	—	48.11	234.46	505.63	5.29	...	.66	
	Sangangan	260.63	...	606.67	196.76	—	190.14	396.38	796.81	5.28	...	.66	
	Kyaungdanngan	470.48	...	1,058.58	51.40	—	77.10	521.88	1,185.68	21.19	...	.86	
	Total	2,949.64	...	6,637.14	927.99	—	1,391.98	3,877.83	8,089.12	107.12	...	13.35	

*Demand for each Kwin (PADDY)—(continued)*

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY & RECORDS	Reference V: (9) 2/63/2
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759	760

**STATEMENT No. IV.—Soil Classification, &c.,**

*Demand for each Tract (PADDY)—(continued)*

## STATEMENT No. IV.—Soil Classification, &amp;c.,

II—consol.	Tract.	Name of circle.	SOIL, AREA, AND PROPOSED RATE.						FALLOW					
			Class I.			Class II.			Class I.			Class II.		
			Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.
	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Acre.	Ra.	Ra.	Acre.	Ra.	Ra.	Acre.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
Sub-Tract I	..	..	26,388.08	9.50	65,970.05	14,404.89	1.50	21,607.34	40,702.91	87,577.39	324.51	12	40.57	
Sub-Tract II	..	..	45,141.88	9.25	1,03,819.90	14,969.97	1.50	22,684.93	61,131.85	1,26,304.13	1,403.07	13	175.63	
Grand Total of Tract II	..	..	74,529.90	—	1,69,759.25	29,304.86	—	44,002.27	1,01,924.76	2,13,861.53	1,739.58	—	216.90	
III Kalapansin	..	..	263.56	1.50	505.84	196.37	1.00	196.37	389.93	521.71	13.09	12	1.63	
														GRAND TOTAL
Tract I	..	..	13,886.41	—	40,062.73	20,906.83	—	33,951.20	34,092.74	73,314.03	130.85	—	16.36	
Tract II	..	..	72,529.90	—	1,69,759.25	29,304.86	—	44,002.27	101,924.76	2,13,861.52	1,739.58	—	216.90	
Tract III	..	..	963.56	—	305.34	196.37	—	196.37	389.93	521.71	13.09	—	1.63	
Grand Total	..	..	86,679.87	—	2,10,947.33	49,737.56	—	77,469.04	136,407.43	2,87,717.96	1,873.52	—	234.19	

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## Demand for each Tract (PADDY)—(concluded).

LAND.															TOTAL FORMER AREA AND FORMER DEMAND.				
Class I.			Class II.			Class I.			Class II.			Class I.			Class II.			Remarks.	
Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.	Ares.	Proposed rate.	Resulting revenue.		
Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.		
No. II—concluded.																			
1,922.57	—	—	240.33	9.25	2,247.08	280.89	433.17	87,858.28	6,785.83	96,644.11	35,369.47	81,049.42	8,104.93	89,154.26	218				
5,722.91	—	—	340.37	4.12	4,127.98	516.00	776.10	1,26,820.13	12,682.01	1,30,502.14	50,917.98	1,03,960.59	10,306.05	114,356.84	187				
4,645.48	—	—	580.69	6.37	6,375.06	796.89	1,200.27	3,14,678.41	21,467.84	2,36,146.35	86,579.85	1,85,010.01	18,500.98	90,3,510.99	199				
33.04	—	—	413	4.13	4613	576	—	527.47	527.47	580.29	139.11	104.33	104.33	114.76	—				
OF THE TRACTS.																			
1,650.39	—	—	906.28	1.76	1,761.24	222.64	467.45	73,536.67	7,353.66	80,890.33	33,951.60	67,776.56	6,777.64	74,554.19	918				
4,645.48	—	—	580.69	6.37	6,375.06	796.89	1,200.27	3,14,678.41	21,467.84	2,36,146.35	86,579.85	1,85,010.01	18,500.98	90,3,510.99	199				
33.04	—	—	413	4.13	4613	576	—	527.47	527.47	580.29	139.11	104.33	104.33	114.76	—				
6,328.91	—	—	791.10	8.30	8,302.43	1,035.23	1,676.72	9,88,742.55	23,874.25	3,17,616.60	1,18,970.65	9,53,800.99	25,989.05	9,78,179.94	903				

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3	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1

STATEMENT No. V.—Proposed Rates and Proposed Demand for each Circle (Miscellaneous and Garden).

xxxxx

Reference V: (Q) 2/163/2

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APPENDICES.

STATEMENT No. VIII.—Proposed Rates in form of Notification—(continued).

Subtract.	Name of circle.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.								Remarks.		
			Per acre.	Per acre.	Garden-land.		Miscellaneous culti-	1st class soi.		2nd class soil.			
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
II.	Myothit	Dodan Teinpyo Ngasagyu ashe Ngasagyu anauk Kyothit Kyetbyoin	25	25	2	8	1	2	6	1	8		
	Myothithoang	Yedwinbyin Zebinchang Pyuma Myawchaung Anugeik Myothitpyin	13	14	12	19	10	15	16	17	1	0	
	Aithangyaw	Sittaw Myiuhblat ashe Myinblat anauk Thabyedaw Myawchaung Gwayakale Kyanngdaungbyin Pauktaw	177	174	175	169	175	171	171	170	1	0	
	Myothitchaung	Kyankhaung Kynbauk Patage Leikya Leikyapyusu Hinthaya	11	12	19	12	12	10	7	10	1	0	
	Taungchaung	Taungahs Kyettihaye Daleitme Dondaik Pyaygi Myinga Sabyin Kyettihangyi ashe Ketbaingyi anauk Shweze Chuangtabot Kwinlae ashe Inchaung	706	703	699	702	701	705	707	704	700	1	0
	Letpandaing	Zigankwin Theinganet Mawpya Öklaya Kwedaukchaung Ngapinbyin Letpandaing Leikyaukya Kanbyin Thitkadaw Kanantaung Kongwéa Tawgan	770	757	758	759	767	763	765	764	754	766	0
I.	Kamigywe	Maungpyu Sadan Kyungyi Thegynn Albyun Kamizye Kyungthuko Mekyabin Kaunglungchaung myauk Kaunglungchaung taung Hlaubinyin anauk Aingwun Ngapulain Ngetkyichang Kyetpeik Kywedet Zigankwin Hlaubinyin ashe	796	797	799	798	795	793	797	796	794	792	0
	Taungbet	Sunyeabe Pyadet aung Pyade myauk Tamanse	661	662	665	664	663	663	661	662	665	664	1

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT No. VIII.—Proposed Rates in form of Notification—(continued).

Subtract.	Name of circle.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.								Remarks.		
			Per acre.	Per acre.	Garden-land.		Miscellaneous culti-	1st class soi.		2nd class soil.			
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
	Thamihla	Kanyinbyin sauk Motinbyin Thayagon Pyinhe	400	401	51	52	53	402	404	407			
	Budaung	Nandet Theketaw... Byangyun Taungbok Kyantkan Taunginchaung Chaungtabet Thatun taung Kyewtama Kyalaungban	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690			
	Myaupkyin	Myaukpyin taung Myaukpyin myauk Aleywa Mawchaung Gyetschaung Padu	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730			
	Kamaungchaung	Ngapiyedet Minganchaung myauk Minganchaung taung Chaungzank taung Chaungzank myauk Pyinma Wagyun	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739			
	Kanbyin	Thinbandaw Kanbyin Sulipatyan	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700			
	Sindok	Sindok taung Sindok myauk Kanbaingchaung anauk Kanbaingchaung ashe Punkhang a-he Punkhang anauk Punkhang myauk Pyunkhang taung Tawkwin Önban	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681			
	Sinbaik	Pandugyi anauk Alkyawung Chaungthangyi Kyudischaung Chaungzauk anauk Kyilubyin Tawkwin Kyetkan taung Kyetkan anauk Sindokgy Tonnagyti taung Pannagi myauk Tawngche Taungchaung Sinthè Thabyakyun Gyindwe Gwayinbin Pandengyi ashe Sinbaik taung Doden	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688		
	Wingyun	Thedaw Yegyaungchaung	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644		
	Pyezogyi	Pyinhyi Natw Tünchhaung Kanbyin Yemakan Kyundin Kahsingchaung Kalabat Udaingya Taungbet Shwezinbin Beya ashe	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662		

**STATEMENT No. VIII.—Proposed Rates in form of Notification—(continued).**

Sub-tract.	Name of circle.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.				Miscellaneous cultivation.	Per acre.
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.	Garden-land.			
TRACT II—continued.										
Pyesogy		130	648	Theitalsain	—	—	—	—	Per acre.	Per acre.
		131	649	Sitkèchaung	—	—	—	—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
		132	650	Letwedet	—	—	—	—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
		133	651	Ngawetpuya	—	—	—	—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
		134	655	Lettha	—	—	—	—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
		135	656	Letmè ashe	—	—	—	—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
		136	657	Letmè agyi	—	—	—	—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
		137	658	Pumachaung myauk	—	—	—	—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
		138	659	Pumachaung taung	—	—	—	—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
		139	660	Ngetane	—	—	—	—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Thalè		140	586	Ngwèdwine	—	—	—	—	2	8
		141	585	Kywdin	—	—	—	—	1	8
Migyaungdet		142	629	Meni	—	—	—	—	2	0
		143	630	Awèya	—	—	—	—	1	0
		144	631	Lahagyi	—	—	—	—		
		145	632	Damagya anauk	—	—	—	—		
		146	633	Damagya taung	—	—	—	—		
		147	634	Migyaungdet	—	—	—	—		
		148	635	Wethagyi	—	—	—	—		
		149	636	Yetkyichaung	—	—	—	—		
		150	637	Mandunza	—	—	—	—		
		151	638	Agnumaw	—	—	—	—		
Peinnègyaung		1	710	Kyanpyinzeik	—	—	—	—		
		2	720	Athetywa	—	—	—	—		
		3	721	Sinaing myaung	—	—	—	—		
		4	717	Sintamaw myaung	—	—	—	—		
		5	718	Sintamaw taung	—	—	—	—		
		6	713	Kyeinmebyiu	—	—	—	—		
		7	712	Peinnègyaung ywama	—	—	—	—		
		8	714	Mayingaing	—	—	—	—		
		9	715	Shinywa myaung	—	—	—	—		
		10	799	Kalachauung	—	—	—	—		
Kyein		11	798	Seitchaung	—	—	—	—		
		12	800	Inshemin	—	—	—	—		
		13	802	Ngatanbyin	—	—	—	—		
		14	801	Theinsa	—	—	—	—		
		15	797	Talaing	—	—	—	—		
		16	796	Kysaku	—	—	—	—		
		17	803	Ngapya	—	—	—	—		
		18	790	Tokpimle	—	—	—	—		
		19	789	Chamungehe	—	—	—	—		
		20	791	Migyaungdet	—	—	—	—		
Kaunglaung		21	794	Nanypyusu	—	—	—	—		
		22	795	Theinpaga	—	—	—	—		
		23	793	Babudauung	—	—	—	—		
		24	808	Ywabyin	—	—	—	—		
		25	809	Pundeywa	—	—	—	—		
		26	811	Ngayanchaung	—	—	—	—		
		27	806	Taungdeik	—	—	—	—		
		28	805	Kinchauung	—	—	—	—		
		29	807	Sanbalé	—	—	—	—		
		30	810	Daungshe	—	—	—	—		
Pyachaung		31	814	Teindasing	—	—	—	—		
		32	812	Sedaing	—	—	—	—		
		33	813	Kudoseik	—	—	—	—		
		34	827	Panchaung	—	—	—	—		
		35	828	Pyachaung	—	—	—	—		
		36	826	Tanchaung	—	—	—	—		
Kanpye		37	825	Hawthama	—	—	—	—		
		38	824	Lettewwyl	—	—	—	—		
		39	895	Kwedaukchaung	—	—	—	—		
Padaw		40	896	Tinawè	—	—	—	—		
		41	898	Sinprudin	—	—	—	—		
		42	901	Nandet	—	—	—	—		
		43	911	Mingya	—	—	—	—		
		44	903	Ywathit	—	—	—	—		
		45	904	Mingan	—	—	—	—		
		46	908	Pyuanchaung	—	—	—	—		
		47	905	Thukobin	—	—	—	—		
		48	906	Kyetsha	—	—	—	—		
		49	910	Kywéchandaung	—	—	—	—		
Pankywè		50	900	Padaw	—	—	—	—		
		51	899	Thametain	—	—	—	—		
		52	902	Ngakudauung	—	—	—	—		
		53	818	Nyaungbwè	—	—	—	—		
		54	815	Letthukyi	—	—	—	—		
		55	820	Palkheywa	—	—	—	—		
		56	816	Kamaungdet	—	—	—	—		
		57	821	Ugagyaw	—	—	—	—		
		58	817	Kywèdet	—	—	—	—		

**STATEMENT No. VIII.—*Proposed Rates in form of Notification*—(continued).**

Sub-tract.	Name of circle.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	Name of kwin.	PADDY LAND.		Garden-land.	Miscellaneous culti- vation.	Remarks.
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.			
TRACT II—continued.									
Payamya		59	916	Manauingza					
		60	917	Lebaing					
		61	918	Pyaungbya					
		62	914	Nyaungbinle					
		63	920	Thayagun					
		64	913	Lewedet					
		65	915	Panbetkya					
		66	919	Payamya					
		67	921	Teintinga					
		68	919	Mingnya					
Launggyet		69	886	Paungdök					
		70	890	Ahtuthema					
		71	887	Myaungbwè					
		72	884	Gyikepa					
		73	889	Yaingthe					
		74	893	Kyinchaung					
		75	885	Baungdwat					
		76	891	Panngyathe					
		77	888	Myaukywa					
		78	868	Banyo					
Kaungkyawdin		79	872	Kadawa					
		80	873	Lenyintha					
		81	870	Shwenatpin grant					
		82	871	Naungminywa					
		83	934	Kalabwè					
Kalabon		84	936	Kalabon					
		85	938	Nyaungbinle					
		86	931	Pinhinywa					
		87	935	Natchaung					
		88	930	Yebya					
		89	927	Shingyaw					
		90	926	Sethaywa					
Chaungpila		91	928	Ywathit					
		92	925	Lusubya					
		93	928	Alechaung					
		94	922	Mawbya					
		95	927	Mohinywa					
		96	924	Sinbyuywa					
		97	880	Kyauku			2	4	1
Letyamyan		98	879	Kankhyinza			8	0	1
		99	882	Maungpu					0
		100	876	Suyitchaung					
		101	877	Kaneik					
		102	875	Sabatpyin					
		103	881	Nambwè					
		104	883	Kadoywa					
		105	874	Pyade					
		106	866	Sedainghehann taung					
		107	865	Sedaingchaung myauk					
Yogyun		108	941	Letpanbinyin					
		109	937	Beko taung					
		110	945	Ywathit					
		111	940	Myithsuk					
		112	939	Dabè					
		113	938	Nyaungchón					
		114	943	Perénan					
		115	948	Kaxindin					
		116	950	Inchaung					
		117	949	Taungnaywa					
Yotarök		118	942	Nayapadi					
		119	946	Onchaung					
		120	947	Pannela					
		121	936	Beko myauk					
		122	983	Yotarök taung					
Sindein		123	984	Thédaow					
		124	983	Yotarök anauk					
		125	952	Kyaungdaung					
		126	955	Payagy					
		127	951	Kaungmón					
		128	963	Sangangon					
		129	957	Ngamawtaw					
		130	953	Thazè					
		131	954	Kyaunksón					
		132	956	Shwenatpin					
		133	963	Sindein ashe					
		134	961	Sindein anauk					
		135	958	Usindwè					
		136	959	Kyinthe daung					
		137	969	Kyinthe myauk					

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY & RECORDS						Reference V: (9) 2163
1	2	3	4	5	6	REPRODUCED BY THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC 1886-87
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

**STATEMENT No. VIII.—*Proposed Rates in form of Notification*—(concluded).**

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY & RECORDS						Reference V:(D) 2163]2					
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6

Aryabhatta  
TOE  
IOR 1886-87

Sub-district.	Name of circle.	Serial No.	Kwin No.	Name of kwin.	PADDY-LAND.				Miscellaneous cultivation.				Remarks.
					1st class soil.	2nd class soil.	Garden-land.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	
				TRACT II—concluded.				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Aungzeik		138	978	Kywèlanchaung	..	..	..						
		139	974	Pyinhlaway	..	..	..						
		140	976	Pyinya ashe	..	..	..						
		141	981	Wanthi	..	..	..						
		142	980	Aungzeik	..	..	..						
		143	979	Ngamyauksé	..	..	..						
		144	975	Ohtein	..	..	..						
		145	977	Letwèmyan	..	..	..						
Yingyun		146	971	Magyichaung	..	..	..						
		147	967	Myingetaw	..	..	..						
		148	970	Yinchaung	..	..	..						
		149	975	Letmazeik	..	..	..						
		150	965	Kaungmón	..	..	..						
		151	968	Kwarón	..	..	..						
		152	964	Thubón	..	..	..						
		153	966	Pauktubauk	..	..	..						
		154	969	Kyinchaung	..	..	..						
		155	973	Kade	..	..	..						
Tawdan		156	836	Kyinzeik	..	..	..						
		157	838	Ahtheywa	..	..	..						
		158	831	Letkókpyusn	..	..	..						
		159	839	Myothugyi	..	..	..						
		160	835	Sabate	..	..	..						
		161	829	Myintinma	..	..	..						
		162	833	Kyaukngedón	..	..	..						
		163	834	Thaungyunnaw	..	..	..						
		164	837	Myingazeik	..	..	..						
		165	843	Nagara	..	..	..						
				TRACT III.									
Kalapansin		1	..	Block A	..	..	..	1	8	1	0	2	0
		2	78	Obyu	..	..	..						

**STATEMENT No. IX.—Scheme for amalgamation of Circles in Settlement Tract of 1886-87.**

PROPOSED CIRCLE.

OLD CIRCLE

Name.		Name.		Area in square miles.		Land revenue-in.		Capitalization-tax		Amount of com-mutation of com-plate to circle center.		Amount of com-mutation of com-plate to circle center.	
Pyinbyu	Pyinbyu	Narr	Narr	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ngat, North	Ngat	Myothitschaung	Myothitschaung	69.97	9,986.04	8,466.00	6,996.04	16.97	1,031.10	739.10	980.00	16.97	1,031.10
Ngat, south	Ngat	Myothit	Myothit	18.45	11,978.84	8,117.00	6,996.04	18.45	11,978.84	6,996.04	980.00	18.45	11,978.84
Thayekhbaum	Thayekhbaum	Ywettyodaung	Ywettyodaung	15.75	10,985.87	8,765.00	7,765.00	15.75	10,985.87	8,765.00	980.00	15.75	10,985.87
Mingalay	Mingalay	Nest	Nest	13.61	8,040.94	9,457.00	9,457.00	13.61	8,040.94	9,457.00	980.00	13.61	8,040.94
Kamanschaung	Kamanschaung	Kanbyin	Kanbyin	6.98	6,986.21	6,939.00	6,939.00	6.98	6,986.21	6,939.00	980.00	6.98	6,986.21
Inganchaung	Inganchaung	Sinbalk	Sinbalk	9.70	8,076.34	8,468.00	8,468.00	9.70	8,076.34	8,468.00	980.00	9.70	8,076.34
Myaukpyin	Myaukpyin	Budauung	Budauung	16.74	7,923.90	9,687.00	9,687.00	16.74	7,923.90	9,687.00	980.00	16.74	7,923.90
Sindak	Sindak	Pyaoroyi	Pyaoroyi	19.93	10,978.96	10,978.96	10,978.96	19.93	10,978.96	10,978.96	980.00	19.93	10,978.96
Budauung	Budauung	Thala	Thala	9.14	7,009.00	5,835.00	5,835.00	9.14	7,009.00	5,835.00	980.00	9.14	7,009.00
Pyaygyauk	Pyaygyauk	Pyaygyauk	Pyaygyauk	11.85	9,240.96	8,855.00	8,855.00	11.85	9,240.96	8,855.00	980.00	11.85	9,240.96
Taungschauing	Taungschauing	Kambywe	Kambywe	8.01	5,132.98	6,077.00	6,077.00	8.01	5,132.98	6,077.00	980.00	8.01	5,132.98
Kamanschaung	Kamanschaung	Tham	Tham	8.88	5,018.31	4,200.00	4,200.00	8.88	5,018.31	4,200.00	980.00	8.88	5,018.31
Inganchaung	Inganchaung	Tham	Tham	14.73	5,946.08	4,502.50	4,502.50	14.73	5,946.08	4,502.50	980.00	14.73	5,946.08
Myaukpyin	Myaukpyin	Tham	Tham	14.01	17,844.49	1,844.50	1,844.50	14.01	17,844.49	1,844.50	980.00	14.01	17,844.49
Sindak	Sindak	Tham	Tham	16.43	5,539.64	1,887.50	1,887.50	16.43	5,539.64	1,887.50	980.00	16.43	5,539.64
Budauung	Budauung	Tham	Tham	97.73	9,760.97	9,345.00	9,345.00	97.73	9,760.97	9,345.00	980.00	97.73	9,760.97
Pyaygyauk	Pyaygyauk	Tham	Tham	16.80	9,760.94	9,345.00	9,345.00	16.80	9,760.94	9,345.00	980.00	16.80	9,760.94
Thala	Thala	Tham	Tham	16.86	7,440.26	1,445.00	1,445.00	16.86	7,440.26	1,445.00	980.00	16.86	7,440.26
Pyaygyauk and lower part of Letpanbya	Pyaygyauk and lower part of Letpanbya	Tham	Tham	14.98	9,228.92	6,478.50	6,478.50	14.98	9,228.92	6,478.50	980.00	14.98	9,228.92
Wingyan and upper part of Letpanbya	Wingyan and upper part of Letpanbya	Tham	Tham	7.93	8,860.03	1,676.50	1,676.50	7.93	8,860.03	1,676.50	980.00	7.93	8,860.03
Mingalangdet	Mingalangdet	Tham	Tham	16.78	9,528.89	9,907.50	9,907.50	16.78	9,528.89	9,907.50	980.00	16.78	9,528.89
Kainkyire and Kywadet	Kainkyire and Kywadet	Tham	Tham	12.20	4,970.98	1,442.00	1,442.00	12.20	4,970.98	1,442.00	980.00	12.20	4,970.98
Taungschauing and Kywadet	Taungschauing and Kywadet	Tham	Tham	80.56	7,167.92	1,597.50	1,597.50	80.56	7,167.92	1,597.50	980.00	80.56	7,167.92
Letpanbya	Letpanbya	Tham	Tham	11.20	6,228.96	9,510.00	9,510.00	11.20	6,228.96	9,510.00	980.00	11.20	6,228.96
Thelmapage, Theinpage-Minma, and Kyein	Thelmapage, Theinpage-Minma, and Kyein	Tham	Tham	20.93	6,191.43	20.93	6,191.43	20.93	6,191.43	20.93	980.00	20.93	6,191.43
Fyachandaw	Fyachandaw	Tham	Tham	88.04	10,885.36	6,185.00	6,185.00	88.04	10,885.36	6,185.00	980.00	88.04	10,885.36
Teindawng	Teindawng	Tham	Tham	8.05	6,181.13	1,860.00	1,860.00	8.05	6,181.13	1,860.00	980.00	8.05	6,181.13
Kaungschauing	Kaungschauing	Tham	Tham	11.18	7,900.54	9,187.50	9,187.50	11.18	7,900.54	9,187.50	980.00	11.18	7,900.54
Kandaw	Kandaw	Tawdan	Tawdan	7.93	6,060.92	8,344.00	8,344.00	7.93	6,060.92	8,344.00	980.00	7.93	6,060.92
Padaw	Padaw	Tawdan	Tawdan	80.52	6,060.78	8,344.00	8,344.00	80.52	6,060.78	8,344.00	980.00	80.52	6,060.78
Only part settled to remain as one circle.													
Not yet completely settled.													
19.73	6,681.96	4,010.00	Laungsayet	19.73	6,681.96	4,010.00	Laungsayet	19.73	6,681.96	4,010.00	980.00	19.73	6,681.96
16.73	6,017.85	4,020.00	Channapila	16.73	6,017.85	4,020.00	Channapila	16.73	6,017.85	4,020.00	980.00	16.73	6,017.85
80.46	6,685.95	4,015.00	Yogyun	80.46	6,685.95	4,015.00	Yogyun	80.46	6,685.95	4,015.00	980.00	80.46	6,685.95
19.07	5,985.95	1,987.50	Thamhia	19.07	5,985.95	1,987.50	Thamhia	19.07	5,985.95	1,987.50	980.00	19.07	5,985.95
18.24	6,168.90	1,687.50	Thamhia	18.24	6,168.90	1,687.50	Thamhia	18.24	6,168.90	1,687.50	980.00	18.24	6,168.90
Settlement not yet completed.													
18.01	6,974.92	8,819.50	Aungseik	18.01	6,974.92	8,819.50	Aungseik	18.01	6,974.92	8,819.50	980.00	18.01	6,974.92
18.10	10,458.08	9,119.50	Yogyun	18.10	10,458.08	9,119.50	Yogyun	18.10	10,458.08	9,119.50	980.00	18.10	10,458.08
18.68	10,810.14	9,120.50	Thamhia	18.68	10,810.14	9,120.50	Thamhia	18.68	10,810.14	9,120.50	980.00	18.68	10,810.14
14.20	9,010.98	1,620.50	Thamhia	14.20	9,010.98	1,620.50	Thamhia	14.20	9,010.98	1,620.50	980.00	14.20	9,010.98
19.18	15,617.90	4,458.00	Thamhia	19.18	15,617.90	4,458.00	Thamhia	19.18	15,617.90	4,458.00	980.00	19.18	15,617.90

**NOTE.**—The new circles are arranged so that the commission may be sufficient to support a single and circle clerk on the following rates of pay:—

Commission less than Rs. 1,900.	Clerk's pay Rs. 90 per manem, Rs. 980.
Commission over Rs. 1,900 and under Rs. 1,600.	Clerk's pay Rs. 100 per manem, Rs. 480.
Commission over Rs. 1,600 and under Rs. 9,300.	Clerk's pay Rs. 100 per manem, Rs. 600.
Commission over Rs. 9,300.	Clerk's pay Rs. 90 per manem, Rs. 790.