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GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN
BOARD OF REVENUE

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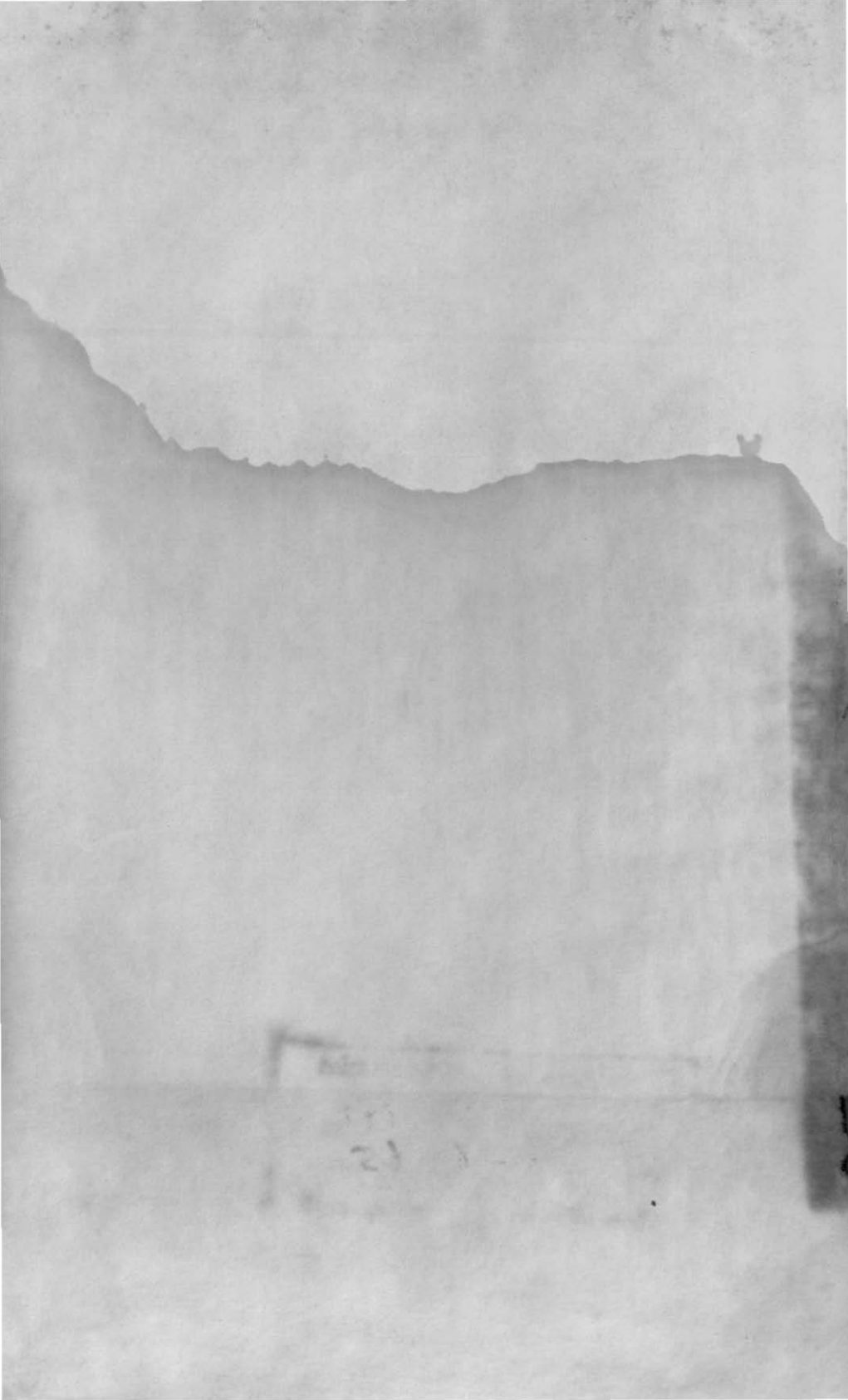
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Report on the Land Revenue
Administration of the East Pakistan
for the year 1957-58

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GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN
Office of the Board of Revenue, East Pakistan

No....., dated.....

FROM—T. HUSSAIN, Esq., M. A.,
Secretary, Board of Revenue, East Pakistan, Dacca,

TO—The Secretary to the Government of East Pakistan,
Revenue Department.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the report of the Land Revenue Administration of East Pakistan for the year, 1957-58.

142
18-6-65
Book No.

GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN

Office of the Board of Revenue, East Pakistan

No. dated

—T. HOSAINI, M.A.

Secretary, Board of Revenue, East Pakistan, Dhaka.

The Secretary to the Government of East Pakistan

and to the Government of West Bengal, Kolkata.

15-6-58

INDEX

Subject.	Section.	Pages.
General condition of the year	I(1)	1
General condition of crops, their outturn and prices	I(2)	1
Condition of the Livestock	I(3)	1
Material condition of the people	I(4)	2
Administrative setup and system of management including training of staff—Revenue Conference.	II(1)	2
Collector's establishment, letter received and issued	II(2)	3
Civil Suits	II(3)	3
Tours and Inspections	II(4)	2
Land Registration	III(1)	4
Estates Partition	III(2)	4
Court of Wards	III(3)	4
Touzi and Land Revenue Sale	III(4)	4
Management of auction purchased estates and annulled tenares	III(5)	4
Winding up of departments expired as a result of State Acquisition	III(6)	4
Amusement and betting taxes	IV(1)	5
Land Improvement loans, Embankment Act, Betterment fees, etc.	IV(2)	5
Collection of land revenue, annual demand, arrear and collection	IV(3)	5
Sairat Mahals demand, arrear and collection, etc.	IV(4)	6
Khas management of Sairats	IV(5)	6
Other Miscellaneous land revenue including salami	IV(6)	6
Collection of loans of different categories	IV(7)	6
Collection of road, public works and education and hat cesses, demand and collection.	IV(8)	6
Management of Railway spare lands	IV(9)	7
Remission	IV(10)	7
Cost of collection of land revenue and cesses	IV(11)	7
Coercive measures, certificate procedure, amount involved, amount recovered.	IV(12)	7
Remittance from Tahsil to Treasury, procedure followed, with difficulties, if any.	IV(13)	8
Payment of cesses to local Bodies	IV(14)	8
Maintenance of Audit and Accounts, major defects noticed with action taken.	IV(15)	8

Subject.	Section.	Page.
Mutation and maintenance of records	V(1)	8
East Bengal Transfer of Agricultural Lands Act, East Bengal Transfer of Property and Prevention of Removal of Documents Act, and Sec. 9 of E. B. S. A. & T Act, illicit transfer and sections 91, 92 and 93 of the E. B. S. A. & T. Act.	V(2)	9
Khas lands and their barga or raiyati or other settlement ..	V(3)	10
Eviction of trespassers	V(4)	10
Alluvial and Diluvial, Settlement and Abatement, Bengal Assam Land Act.	V(5)	10
Large scale and co-operative farming	V(6)	10
Currency and expiry of lease of hats, bazars, and fisheries of which possession not yet been taken.	V(7)	10
Aboriginals and sec. 97 of the E. P. S. A. & T. Act, Chapter VIII-A of the B. T. Act.	V(8)	10
Works and Improvements	V(9)	11
Revenue and other Advisory Committees	V(10)	11
Illegal exactions	VI(1)	11
Defalcation of major cases with action taken	VI(2)	11
Other Misdemeanours of the staff	VI(3)	11
Other forms of corruption	VI(4)	11
Disciplinary action showing cases pending for 3 months 1 year, over 1 year and showing also state of each case pending more than 1 year.	VI(5)	12
Ad-interim payment	VII(1)	12
Arrear compensation payment of annuities final compensation ..	VII(2)	12
Grant for religious and charitable purposes	VII(3)	12
Position of land acquired and compensation paid	VII(4)	12
Relation with other Departments including Settlement Department ..	VII(5)	12

APPENDICES

Subject.

Section.

Pages.

- | Subject. | Section. | Pages. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| I. Average yield of crops and the prices 1957-58 | | |
| II. Organisation Chart of the Land Revenue Administration under the Revenue Department. | | |
| III. Collectors' Establishment, letters received and issued for the year 1957-58. | | |
| IV. Land Registration | | |
| V. Amusement and Betting Taxes realised during the year 1957-58 | | |
| VI. Collection of Land Revenue, annual demand, arrear and collection during the year 1957-58. | | |
| VII. Sairat Mahal's demand, arrear and collection | | |
| VIII. Collection of Road, Public Works and Education and Hat cesses demand and collection during the year 1957-58. | | |
| IX. Amounts involved in certificate cases and amounts received during the year 1957-58. | | |
| X. Payment of cesses to local bodies during the year, 1957-58 | | |
| XI. Khas lands and their Barga or raiyat or other settlement during year, 1957-58. | | |
| XII. Currency and expiry of lease of hats, bazars and fisheries of which possession not yet taken. | | |
| XIII. Disciplinary action showing cases pending for 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and showing also the state of each case pending for more than 1 year during the year, 1957-58. | | |
| XIV. Arrear compensation payment of annuity final compensation | | |
| XIV. Grant for religious and charitable purposes during the year 1957-58. | | |
| XVI. Statement showing the position of land acquired and compensation paid. | | |

APPENDICES

Subject

Notes

Page

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58.

SECTION I

(1) **General condition of the year**—The general condition of the year was not satisfactory. Rainfall was late. So cultivation of paddy and jute could not be started in time, but the rainfall was heavy in the month of July causing serious damage to Aman paddy. For this reason the outturn of paddy was below normal, but jute maintained its normal outturn although the production was less than in the previous year.

The condition of the Comilla district was, however, better. In Sylhet there was a good boro crop. Unfortunately for the administration and for the people there were two successive abnormal tidal bores in late August and early September inundating islands of Hatia and Ramgati and the entire Lakshimpur, Sudharam, Companyganj and Sonagazi police-stations of the Noakhali district causing heavy damage to life and property.

The wholesale State Acquisition scheme under Chapter II of the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act was given effect to on the 14th April, 1956 and the land revenue system prevailing for over 150 years virtually came to an end in the entire province.

Prices of foodstuff and essential commodities increased and the blackmarketeers and other unsocial elements were thriving.

In some parts of the Rajshahi Division, influenza, small-pox, cholera and malaria in epidemic form prevailed.

(2) **General condition of crops, their outturn and prices**—The principal crops grown in the province are paddy and jute. The districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Faridpur, Comilla and Pabna are famous for jute production. Paddy of different varieties is grown all over the province; but it is grown in abundance in the districts of Bakarganj, Dinanpur, Rangpur, Khulna and in certain parts of Mymensingh. Sugarcane is chiefly grown in North Bengal districts. Cultivation of subsidiary crops of pulses, betel-leaves, chillies, mustard, potato, etc., increased. Betel-nut and cocoanut are grown mainly on saline soil of the coastal districts. The district of Rangpur is famous for tobacco cultivation of superior quality in abundance.

The outturn of crops was not satisfactory due to unfavourable climatic conditions and damage by insects, but boro crop in the Sylhet district had a good outturn. Saline water caused heavy damage in the Sundarbans area of the Khulna district and southern portions of the Bakarganj district.

In the Noakhali district, Aman paddy was damaged to the extent of 70 per cent. in the off-shore inslands and coastal areas due to tidal bore and drought.

Average yield of the main crops per acre and their prices which the growers received have been shown in Appendix I of this report.

(3) **The condition of the livestock**—Bulls and buffaloes required for agricultural operations were inadequate. Cattle population was, therefore, overworked.

There was scarcity of milch cows and stud-bulls. Want of fodder and pasture everywhere caused deterioration in the health and growth of the cattle population.

There was widespread cattle epidemic in Faridpur, Comilla, Sylhet, Rangpur and Khulna districts and in the southern part of the Bakarganj district. The Animal Husbandry Department tried their best for protection of the cattle by inoculation, but on the curative side they could not do much and a large number of cattle was lost.

(4) **Material condition of the people**—Repeated floods in the preceding years crippled the agricultural economy. The high price of essential goods and food-stuff exhausted the resources of the common man. The cost of cultivation went up to a great extent. The skilled and unskilled labourers did not get sufficient work. The price of jute was not satisfactory. Industrialisation of the country however, gave some relief to the labouring class, particularly in the districts of Khulna, Pabna, Kushtia, Chittagong, Rangpur, etc. The poverty of the agricultural population was reflected upon the non-agricultural section of the community also. The condition of the weavers, fishermen and artisans also deteriorated due to inadequate supply of raw materials. The middle class people, specially the fixed income group, was the worst sufferer.

SECTION II.

(1) **Administrative set up and system of management including training of staff—Revenue conference**—The initial idea was to maintain an autonomous and self-sufficient machinery for management of Government Estates with Collector as the supreme head in the district. One Additional or Joint Collector of Revenue, according to the size of Revenue Demand was given exclusive charge of the Revenue Administration, assisted by a Revenue Deputy Collector. At the Sub-divisional level, a non-gazetted officer used to supervise and control the field work. The Subdivisional Officer had the option to inspect and supervise collection drives, but they were not till then given the direct responsibility for Revenue Administration of the subdivision.

There were altogether 2,000 Tahsils in the Province, at the rate of approximately two Unions per Tahsil. Each Tahsil was manned by one Tahsildar, one Assistant Tahsildar, one seasonal Assistant Tahsildar and three Tahsil Paik and Peons. Revenue Circle Officers (Collection) or Circle Inspectors at the Thana level used to check the total accounts and organise collection drives.

For thorough audit of management-accounts and compensation assessment rolls the Board maintained an Internal Audit Organisation headed by a Controller of Accounts, being assisted by 5 Assistant Controllers, 31 Superintendents of Accounts and 98 Auditors.

They took up audit of the accounts of the Khas Mohal Offices, Acquired Estates and the Loan Accounts in the Collectors' Offices.

From 1956-57 they took up audit of Compensation Assessment Rolls in the Settlement Offices and the preaudit of the payment of compensation made from the Collector's Offices under sections 6 and 67 of the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950.

For the State Acquisition Operation, the Member, Board of Revenue, as State Purchase Commissioner had under him the Director of Land Records and Surveys, assisted by eight Settlement Officers for the revision and preparation of Records of Rights and for assessment of compensation for the lands and interests acquired under the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, and by a Deputy Director of Surveys and five Assistants to the Deputy Director of Surveys, for Boundary Survey, Traverse Survey and reproduction of maps.

An Organisational chart has been appended to this report in Appendix II.

Sixty Subdivisional Managers, 325 Circle Inspectors, and 73 Revenue Circle Officers of the entire Province were given training in the Survey and Settlement and also in the management work by opening Camps in Jessore, Comilla and Rangpur for a period of 2½ months.

Revenue Circle Officers and Circle Inspectors were given further training in Accounts in the district headquarters by the Controller of Accounts, Board of Revenue, for 3 weeks after which they were tested departmentally.

Tripartite Revenue Conference—In January 1957 a tripartite conference with representatives of Government ex-tenant-receivers and tenants was held under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister. The conference recommended settlement of khas lands through local Advisory Committees of non-officials, settlement of fisheries with individual fishermen on fee basis, improvement of hats and bazars and a change in the Revenue set-up. These decisions were largely approved by the Government and implemented subsequently.

(2) **Collector's Establishments, Letters received and issued**—During the period under report, the Organisation for the management of Government Acquired Estates in the districts was kept distinctly separate from the general establishment, under the direct control of the Additional Collector (Revenue) or Joint Collector (Revenue) under the overall supervision of the Collector. The volume of work in the Offices of the Additional Collectors (Revenue) and Joint Collectors (Revenue) has been shown in Appendix III on the basis of letters received and issued.

(3) **Civil suits**—The number of civil suits filed by or against Government, number disposed of during the year under report and the number pending are shown below—

Name of the Division.	No. of civil suits pending in the beginning of the year.	No. filed during the year.	No. disposed of during the year.	No. pending at the close of the year.
Dacca Division ...	6,035		532	5,503
Chittagong Division ...	721	988	505	1,204
Rajshahi Division ...	294	1,492	431	1,355

(4) **Tours and inspections**—The Collectors, Additional Collectors, Joint Collectors and Revenue Deputy Collectors spent considerable number of days on tours and inspections of their subordinate offices and particularly the Tahsil offices

during the collection seasons. The Subdivisional Officers also inspected the Tahsil offices in the course of their normal tours of the areas within their jurisdictions. The Subdivisional Managers, Circle Inspectors and Revenue Circle Officers inspected Tashil offices throughout the year.

The Additional Commissioners also undertook tour and inspection within their jurisdictions. Apart from the Administrative purposes most of the tourings were undertaken with a view to improving collection of Revenue and watching the progress of the development works under various sectors.

SECTION III

(1) **Land Registration**—The Land Registration Act of 1876 provides for the maintenance of 'D'-Register up-to-date by mutating all kinds of transfer of the proprietary interests. All rent-receiving interests being acquired, this Department had no occasion to function. The pending cases as shown in Appendix IV were reported to the Settlement Officers for use in the preparation of State Acquisition Record and for assessment of compensation.

(2) **Estates partition.**—Due to wholesale acquisition of the estates, no such case was filed during the year. There were, however, 10 cases (2 in Dacca and 8 in Mymensingh districts) pending at the end of the preceding year which could not be disposed of during the year under report.

(3) **Court of Wards**—All Court of Wards Estates except those of the Sylhet district were acquired with effect from the 14th April 1952. The Court of Wards Estates of the Sylhet district were acquired in 1956.

The retainable khas properties of Dacca Nawab Court of Wards Estate were retained under management on account of its large number of co-sharers causing problems for management and division of assets. The retainable khas properties of the Baldha Estate were kept under the Court's management, with the object of giving effect to the deceased proprietors' will and to preserve the botanical garden, museum and library, as national wealth.

Similarly the khas properties of Bhawal Raj Estate were kept under the Court's management to save the assets from the after effects of the Bhawal Shannasi's case.

(4) **Tauzi and Land Revenue Sale**—All proprietary estates and tenures being acquired by the wholesale acquisition, there was no scope for application of the Land Revenue Sales Act.

(5) **Management of auction purchased estates and annulled tenures.**—All khas purchased estates and tenures were managed as khas mohal estates by recognising the tenants in possession and resettlement of khas land of the ex-proprietors. No estate was resettled with the ex-proprietors as that would be contrary to the principle of acquisition of rent receiving interests.

(6) **Winding up of departments expired as a result of State Acquisition.**—Due to the effect of wholesale acquisition of all rent-receiving interests the following

departments lost their utility and were merged with the State Acquisition Department. The staff was absorbed in the State Acquisition Department—

- (i) Khas Mohal.
- (ii) Court of Wards.
- (iii) Revenue Sale.
- (iv) Land Registration.
- (v) Arrear Collection.
- (vi) Estate Partition.

Work of the following sections was reduced and their staff maintained---

- (I) Bengal Tenancy Act Section (L.L.Fee Section).
- (II) Tauzi and Cess.
- (III) Revenue Munshi Khana.

SECTION IV

(1) **Amusement and Betting Taxes**—The Bengal Amusement Tax Act, 1922 provides for collection of Entertainment Tax for all payments made for admission to any entertainment such as exhibition, amusement, games or sports, etc.

Districtwise collection of this tax has been shown in Appendix V.

There was no collection of betting tax during the year under report.

(2) **Land Improvement loans, Embankment Act, Betterment fees, etc.**—During the year under report, only Rs. 50,000 was advanced as loans for the improvement of the embankments in the Khulna district.

In the Dacca Division, about 550 miles of embankments were constructed through Govt. and private enterprise.

The embankments on the either side of the Gomti river were repaired in the district of Comilla by the Communication and Buildings Department by taking loans and advance from the Government.

The cost of embankment is now being realised from the tenants under Act I of 1953. Before acquisition of the estates the same was being realised from a few Zaminders only. The realisation of this cost has been very slow.

Betterment fees were not imposed anywhere in the province.

(3) **Collection of land revenue, annual demand, arrear and collection**—Statement showing districtwise demands, both arrear and current, and collection during the year is at Appendix VI. The annual demand of the year was

Rs.9,42,17,685·00 and the arrear Rs.9,02,93,299·00, making a total demand of Rs.18,45,10,984·00, of which a sum of Rs.5,95,70,573·00 was collected. In spite of the extensive touring done by the local officers, the collection could not be improved to one's expectation due to the prevalence of economic distress almost all over the Province and repeated natural calamities.

(4) **Sairat mahals demand, arrear and collection, etc.**—A statement showing the districtwise demand and collection during the year is at Appendix VII. The entire demand amounting to Rs.63,63,731 was collected during the year.

(5) **Khas management of Sairats**—A few open fisheries were kept under khas management in pursuance of a Government decision, on an experimental basis during the year under report. Total income fetched thereby amounted to Rs.2,57,023·00. The local officers were, however, of the opinion that settlement of such mahals through open bids would have fetched better income. The Government therefore, revoked the decision and those Shairats were put to auction for settlement.

(6) **Other miscellaneous land revenue including selami**—The collection for the year on account of miscellaneous land revenue including selami was Rs.9,82,890 from the Dacca Division, Rs.2,81,882 from the Chittagong Division and Rs.7,22,183 from the Rajshahi Division making a total collection of Rs.19,86,955.

(7) **Collection of loans of different categories.**—In the previous years most of the districts suffered more or less from natural calamities. There was failure of crops due to drought, tidal bore and flood, cattle epidemic, etc. Loans had to be advanced to the people for purchase of cattle, seeds, fodder and for building houses. Loans were advanced for development of agriculture and also to the refugees and destitutes coming from India.

The statement below will show the position of loans during the year 1957-58.—

Loan outstanding in the beginning of the year 1957-58.	Loan advanced during the year 1957-58.	Total.	Amount due for recovery during the year 1957-58.	Amount collected during the year 1957-58.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,17,50,065	2,84,99,443	8,02,49,508	2,83,35,724	21,41,069

Amount collected constitutes 7 per cent. of the amount due for recovery during the year under report.

(8) **Collection of road, public works and education and hat cesses, demand and collection**—A statement showing districtwise demand and collection for the year is at Appendix VIII. Of the demand of Rs.99,23,417 in respect of road and P.W. cess, the collection was Rs.27,68,672; of Rs.1,12,31,864 in respect of Education cess, the collection was Rs.31,99,229; and of Rs.3,14,562 in respect of hat and bazar cesses, the collection was Rs.51,995.

In the district of Sylhet, the cesses having not been assessed, the demand for the year was nil. An amount of Rs.75,479 was realised during the year under report, being the arrear local rates in respect of the previously acquired estates.

(9) **Management of railway spare lands**—Government decided to take over management of the railway spare lands in connection with grow more food campaign. The Railway Administration agreed to hand over the lands for temporary management on condition that the receipts will be credited to the Railway budget. The District Officers were accordingly advised to take over management of such lands but they felt that without Survey and an up-to-date list, proper accounting would not be possible. So during the period under review the previous Barga lease of Railway Department were not disturbed and Survey was undertaken.

(10) **Remission of all items from 1 to 9**—There were a few cases of remission of rent, cess and education cess. The details are shown below:—

Name of district.	Remission allowed.		Remarks.
	Rent.	Cesses.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Faridpur ..	11,632 9 6	3,448 3 2	There was no case of remission in other district.
2. Noakhali ..	37,585 0 0	8,497 0 0	
3. Khulna ..	41 0 0	17 0 0	
Total ..	49,258 9 6	11,962 3 2	

(11) **Cost of collection of land revenue and cesses**—Total cost of collection of land Revenue and Cesses was Rs.1,23,41,442-8 in the Province excluding the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts. In some of the districts, the collection cost exceeded 20 per cent. of the amount collected. The enhanced cost is due to increased salary, dearness allowance of the staff and low percentage of collection.

(12) **Coercive measures, certificate procedure, amount involved, amount recovered**—The certificate cases for recovery of rent and cesses were dealt with in the State Acquisition Department and the certificate cases for recovery of arrear of other kind of Government dues, such as, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Agricultural Income Tax, Excise and Forest duties were dealt with in the General Certificate Department of the Collectorate.

After promulgation of the East Pakistan Recovery of Rent (Special Provision) Ordinance, 1958, all certificate cases of rent and cesses were transferred to the different Munsiff courts for disposal.

The total demand covered by certificate cases was Rs.4,79,80,475 and out of that Rs.68,64,822 was realised. This constitutes nearly 15 per cent. of the total certificate demand.

Amounts involved and amounts realised through certificate procedure in different districts have been shown in the Appendix IX.

(13) Remittance from Tahsil to treasury, procedure followed with difficulties, if any—The tahsildars came to the Treasury or Sub-Treasury and credited the collection money themselves by challan. In most of the cases no arrangement could be made by the Police Department to send escort parties for want of adequate forces.

A small number of the Tahsils have since been provided with guns.

In the peak collection season big amounts of money are collected by the Tahsildars, when they find it risky to carry the money to the Treasury without police escort with the result that huge amounts of money accumulate with them. In the islands of Hatiya and Swandwip arrangement had, however, been made for depositing the collected money with the Revenue Circle Officers from where the money was sent to the Treasury through police escort once or twice a month.

(14) Payment of cesses to local bodies—A statement showing payment of cesses to local bodies districtwise is at Appendix X. A total amount of Rs.31,99,734 was paid during the year under report.

(15) Maintenance of audit and accounts major defects noticed with action taken—The accounts of the offices of the Revenue Deputy Collectors, Subdivisional Managers and Tahsils were audited by the Audit parties consisting of Auditors and Superintendents deputed by the Controller of Accounts of the Board of Revenue.

In several places the Auditors found defects in the maintenance of registers. This was due to lack of experience and training of the staff. These defects have since been removed.

In the Tangail subdivision under Mymensingh district three cases of defalcation were detected. In one case the accused was absconding. The remaining two cases were under trial. In one of them the defalcated amount was recovered.

In the district of Jessore, two cases of defalcation were detected in the Tahsil offices. In both the cases the defalcated amounts were realised from the accused persons who were placed under suspension and proceeded against departmentally.

No major defects were noticed anywhere else.

SECTION V.

(1) Mutation and maintenance of records—Prior to the wholesale acquisition of estates, mutation on account of transfer and inheritance was done by the Sub-divisional Managers. In this process the jama was not distributed as that would affect the position on the vesting date.

Subsequently when Part V of the State Acquisition Act came into force in the Bakarganj district and Sundarban portion of the Khulna district, the Revenue Circle Officers (Collection) were authorised to mutate the names arising out of transfer, inheritance or bonafide mistakes and the Revenue Deputy Collector to hear appeals under sections 143 and 147 of the State Acquisition Act respectively.

In other districts except Sylhet the records were maintained under the Bengal Tenancy Act and in the Sylhet district under the Sylhet Tenancy Act. The Circle Inspectors of the Management Organisation were vested with necessary powers in this respect.

(2) East Bengal Transfer of Agricultural Lands Act, East Bengal Transfer of Property and Prevention of Removal of Documents Act, and Section 9 of East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, Illicit Transfers and Sections 91, 92 and 93 of the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act—Permission for transfer of lands was given liberally in all genuine cases under the East Bengal Transfer of Agricultural Lands Act. Permission was deferred only when the land was tenanted or when the applicant had already transferred 10 standard bighas or the cause, for which transfer was sought was thought not to be genuine. The raiyats did not, therefore, had any difficulty to transfer their khas lands for any genuine purpose.

Illegal transfers violating the provisions of section 3 of Act XXXIII of 1951 were detected generally from the petitions submitted by private individuals and reports from the Sub-Registrars. The Settlement officials detected such illegal transfers in course of preparation of records of rights in Bakarganj and Khulna Sundarbans. The Settlement Officers were vested with the powers under section 6 of the Act.

The Board was convinced that majority of the cases caused genuine hardship to the vendee out of ignorance of the law, particularly in the case of refugees. The Government, therefore, on recommendation of the Board of Revenue, advised the District Officers to take a lenient view of the cases of genuine hardship and those of refugees. The forfeited lands were re-settled with the purchasers. The re-settlement was made without selami in case of refugees and cultivators owing uniconomic holdings. In other cases, nominal fines were imposed, but the fraudulent transactions were dealt with severely.

There was no case of forfeiture under East Bengal Act V of 1952.

Cases of infringements of the provision of Section 9 and Section 75 of Act XXVIII of 1951 were generally detected in urban areas at the time of preparation of records for assessment of compensation. The Director of Land Records and Surveys reported to the Board that these provisions had been operating very harshly against poor Muslim refugees who were in dire need of rehabilitation and were ignorant of these restrictions. The Board advised the Deputy Commissioners to be lenient in such genuine cases of hardship. At a later time, by amendment of Section 9 of the State Acquisition Act, transfer of land up to 10 standard bighas was legalised with retrospective effect.

From the report of the Divisional Commissioners, it was found that total number of cases of infringement of the provision of the Transfer of Agricultural Land Act and State Acquisition Act were 1834 in the Rajshahi Division, 1074 in the Dacca Division and 474 in the Chittagong Division.

(3) **Khas land and their barga or raiyati or other Settlement**—Government decided that till the rules for rayati settlement of khas lands, rate of rent and selami were finalised, all classes of khas lands should be kept under annual lease. This ban was partially withdrawn in September, 1957. For this reason, during the period under review all Government lands were under Barga Settlement. Only in the district of Chittagong, Noakhali and Kushtia, some areas were settled rayatwari.

A statement showing district-wise settlement of Khas lands on barga, rayati and ekshona, has been given in Appendix XI.

Except in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, and Kushtia, no land was settled on rayatwari and ekshona basis in other districts.

(4) **Eviction of trespassers.**—All agricultural khas lands were being kept under annual barga lease pending finalisation of the rules for rayati settlement of the same. For want of proper care by the borgaders, trespassers squatted on Govt. khas lands mostly in char areas. There was unauthorised possession over the roadside non-agricultural khas lands and other khas patit land and buildings in the urban areas. Action was taken under Regulation VII of 1822 and Act X of 1953 for eviction of the trespassers.

(5) **Alluvion and Diluvion, Settlement and Abatement, Bengal Assam Land Act**—In the districts of (1) Faridpur, 47 acres of alluvial land was settled and proportionate abatement of annual rent in respect of 300 acres of diluviated land was granted; (2) In Tippera, abatement of rent amounting to Rs.1,015 was made in respect of lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and 4 cases involving Rs.503 were pending; (3) In Noakhali, due to heavy diluvion abatement of rent amounting to Rs. 37,585 was proposed; and (4) In Bogra, all the 149 cases filed were pending for inquiry during the year under report.

(6) **Large scale and Co-operative farming**—In the district of Bakerganj, areas comprising 100 acres of khas lands, were kept reserved for the purpose of large-scale and Co-operative farming; In Chittagong, 33 acres of khas lands were settled for rubber plantation on an experimental basis and 500 acres for coconut plantation. In the remaining districts, no such scheme was formulated.

(7) **Currency and expiry of leases of hats, bazars, and fisheries of which possession not yet taken**—A statement showing districtwise position in respect of hats, bazars and fisheries is at Appendix XII. Besides what have been shown therein, there might have also been some Sairat Mahals in the districts of Bakerganj, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Kushtia, Bogra, Pabna, Jessore, Faridpur, etc., which apparently could not be taken into account till then.

(8) **Aboriginals and Section 97 of the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, Chapter VII-A of the Bengal Tenancy Act**—People of aboriginal tribes such as Mughs, Santals, Kharias etc. live in the coastal area of the Bakerganj district, the plains of the northern districts of Rangpur, Dinajpur and Rajshahi and in the hilly areas of Sylhet, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Mymensingh district.

There were 2,425 cases under section 49 E, 43 cases under section 49 H and 51 cases under section 49K of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the excluded area of the Mymensingh district.

In the Bakerganj district, there were 113 cases under sections 49C and 49F of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Out of these cases, 62 cases were allowed, 4 were disallowed and the rest were pending at the close of the year.

In Rajshahi, Rangpur and Dinajpur districts of the Rajshahi Division, there were 473 cases for alienation of lands by the aboriginals. Out of them, 74 cases were disallowed and 223 cases were allowed and the rest were pending at the close of the year.

There was no such case in any other district during the year under report.

(9) **Works and improvement**.—Due to increase in the number of Tahsils, after the wholesale acquisition, new Tahsil offices had to be constructed. In some places, the Tahsil kutcheries of the previous landlords that came under acquisition of the Government, were also used as Tahsil offices. These as well as the existing khas mohal Tahsil kutcharies and staff quarters needed repair. Improvement was effected in some Hats and Bazars also that came under acquisition of the Government.

Rs. 2,11,492 was spent for construction and repair of Kutcheries, Rs. 1,18,430 for improvement of Hats and Bazars and Rs. 21,378 for purchase of furniture, improvement of tanks, repairs to bridges, etc., during the year under report.

(10) **Revenue and other Advisory Committee**.—The Revenue Advisory and the Co-ordination Committees functioned in almost all the districts; and the proceedings thereof were duly translated into action.

SECTION VI

(1) **Illegal exactions**.—In all, 42 cases of illegal exactions were started in different districts during the year. Two cases ended in discharge of the accused for want of evidence. Charges in 40 cases having been proceeded with the delinquents in 3 cases were discharged from service, and out of the remaining 37 cases some were pending for final orders and the rest were under investigation.

(2) **Defalcation, major cases with action taken**.—In all, 50 cases of defalcation were detected in different districts of the Province during the year under report. In some cases recovery of the defalcated amounts was made in full; and in some cases partly. Departmental and/or Criminal proceedings were also started to ensure the recovery of the amounts involved in the remaining cases; and in one case in the district of Bogra, the delinquent was found guilty and convicted.

(3) **Other misdemeanours of the staff**.—In all, 50 cases in respect of other misdemeanour of the staff were started in different districts during the year in question resulting in dismissal, discharge of the delinquents in some cases and reinstatement in a few other. In 3 cases the delinquents were put on trial; and in some cases final orders were yet to be passed in departmental proceedings.

(4) **Other forms of corruption**.—In the district of Mymensingh 3 cases of doubtful settlement were detected; and the delinquents were departmentally

proceeded against. In the Rajshahi district 4 Tahsildars were placed under suspension for corruption pending detailed inquiry into the matters. In the district of Jessore there were 10 cases of which 2 were disposed of and 8 were pending. In Khulna, charges in some cases were proved and the delinquents were dismissed. In Rangpur too, there were a few such cases which were under investigation. In the remaining districts there was no such case during the year under report.

(5) **Disciplinary action showing cases pending for 3 months, 6 months, 1 year over 1 year and showing also the state of each case pending for more than 1 year**—A statement showing the number of disciplinary cases that were pending during the year under report, prepared district wise, is given at Appendix XIII. The state of each case pending over one year has also been noted in the last column of the Appendix.

SECTION VII

(1) **Ad-interim payment.**—Ad-interim payment of Rs.12,275 and Rs. 7,274 was made in the districts of Dacca and Bakerganj respectively. No such payment was made in any of the remaining districts during the year under report.

(2) **Arrear compensation payment of annuities final compensation**—A statement showing districtwise position in respect of payment of compensation is at Appendix XIV. As the assessment rolls could not be prepared then in most of the districts, no payment was made in those districts on this account during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 38,738 was paid as annuity in the districts of Bakerganj and Tippera. In the remaining districts no such payment was made during the year under report.

(3) **Grant for religious and charitable purposes**—A districtwise statement showing the amount of grants sanctioned for the purpose is at Appendix XV.

(4) **Position of land acquired and compensation paid**—A statement showing the position of land acquired and compensation paid during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is at Appendix XVI.

(5) **Relation with other Departments including Settlement Department**—During the year under report, close and cordial relationship existed between the District Administration and Settlement and other Departments in every district of the Province.

S. AKHAND,

*Additional Secretary,
Board of Revenue, East Pakistan.*

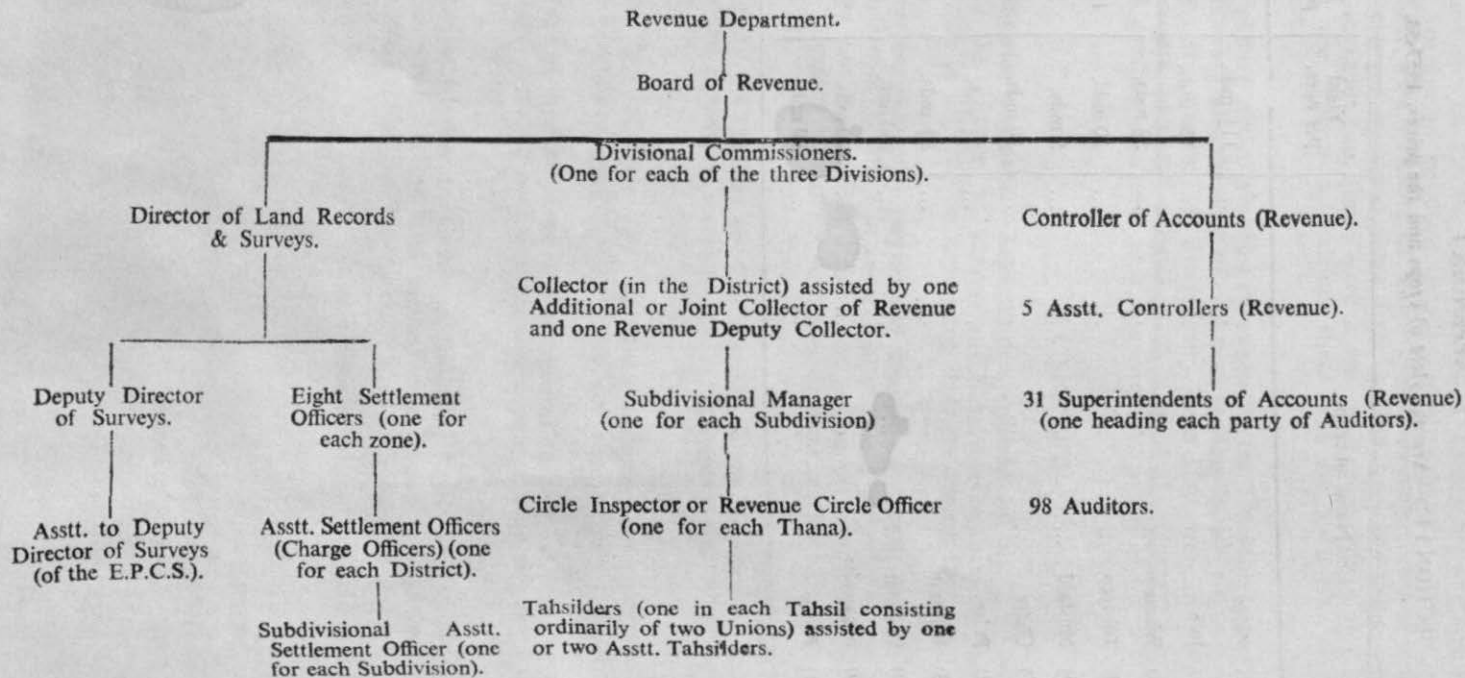
APPENDIX I

SECTION I (2)—Average yield of crops and the prices, 1957-58.

Name of crop.	Yield per acre.	Price per md.
(1) Paddy	11½ mds.	18
(2) Jute	15 mds.	24
(3) Wheat	5½ mds.	23
(4) Tobacco	10 mds.	112
(5) Mustard	5 mds.	37
(6) Chilly	10 mds.	85
(7) Pulses	7½ mds.	12
(8) Betelnut	6½ mds.	87
(9) Coconut	1,800 mds.	40 per hundred.
(10) Sugarcane	400 mds.	32 per 100 mds.
(11) Potato	80 mds.	17

APPENDIX II

SECTION 2(1)—Organisational Chart of the Land Revenue Administration under the Revenue Department.



APPENDIX III

SECTION 2(2)—Collectors' establishment, letters received and issued for the year, 1957-58.

Names of district.				Letters re- ceived.	Letters issued.
<i>Dacca Division—</i>					
1.	Dacca	..	..	14,468	8,955
2.	Mymensingh	..	..	18,137	16,434
3.	Bakarganj	..	..	18,176	15,693
4.	Faridpur	..	..	49,190	49,218
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>					
5.	Chattagong	..	..	14,234	8,245
6.	Noakhali	..	..	8,694	7,536
7.	Tippara	..	..	24,215	30,606
8.	Sylhet	..	..	11,675	8,732
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>					
9.	Rajshahi	..	..	18,825	15,359
10.	Dinajpur	..	..	5,543	5,462
11.	Rangpur	..	..	52,204	47,934
12.	Bogra	..	..	5,414	6,054
13.	Pabna	..	..	12,144	8,458
14.	Kushtia	..	..	14,025	11,339
15.	Jessore	..	..	46,945	40,653
16.	Khulna	..	..	8,679	7,547
Total				3,22,568	2,88,125

APPENDIX IV

SECTION 3(1)—Land Registration.

Name of districts.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
<i>Dacca Division—</i>			
1. Dacca	516	723	
2. Mymensingh	1,72,228	780	
3. Bakarganj	Nil	Nil	
4. Faridpur	Nil	Nil	
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>			
5. Chittagong	Nil	Nil	
6. Noakhali	Nil	Nil	
7. Tippera	35	114	
8. Sylhet	Nil	Nil	
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>			
9. Rajshahi	24	22	
10. Dinajpur	Nil	Nil	
11. Rangpur	Nil	Nil	
12. Bogra	Nil	Nil	
13. Pabna	29	103	
14. Kushtia	6	6	
15. Jessore	Nil	Nil	
16. Khulna	Nil	Nil	
Total	1,72,838	1,748	

APPENDIX V

SECTION 4(1)—Amusement and betting taxes realised during the year, 1957-58.

Sl. No.	Name of districts.	Amusement taxes.	Betting taxes.
	<i>Dacca Division—</i>		
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Dacca	20,14,338 13 9	Nil
2	Mymensingh	3,19,030 13 9	..
3	Bakarganj	2,20,564 2 4	..
4	Faridpur	79,735 2 0	..
	<i>Chittagong Division—</i>		
5	Chittagong	3,33,232 8 9	..
6	Noakhali	35,914 14 0	..
7	Tippera	2,49,973 8 0	..
8	Sylhet	98,123 10 0	..
	<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>		
9	Rajshahi	1,76,055 0 0	..
10	Dinajpur	1,07,559 0 0	..
11	Rangpur	2,74,692 0 0	..
12	Bogra	86,588 0 0	..
13	Pabna	1,15,168 0 0	..
14	Kushtia	64,292 0 0	..
15	Jessore	1,20,258 0 0	..
16	Khulna	4,21,872 0 0	..
	Total	47,17,397 8 7	

APPENDIX VI

SECTION 4(3)—Collection of Land Revenue annual demand, arrear and collection during the year, 1957-58.

Name of districts.	Annual demand.	Arrear demand.	Collection.
<i>Dacca Division—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Dacca	50,38,902	45,78,889	44,40,88
2. Mymensingh	1,13,04,386	1,20,37,711	81,40,104
3. Bakarganj	1,12,46,082	59,71,556	72,90,824
4. Faridpur	45,81,103	73,43,280	26,64,131
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>			
5. Chittagong	46,39,433	33,81,781	34,14,508
6. Noakhali	59,76,977	(Including arrear demand)	18,73,891
7. Tippera	61,66,472	83,99,872	38,84,392
8. Sylhet	1,04,72,799	92,41,630	12,31,169
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>			
9. Rajshahi	72,00,874	85,68,895	46,05,449
10. Dinajpur	39,30,174	35,45,110	16,94,638
11. Rangpur	96,56,950	1,16,69,851	57,77,257
12. Bogra	30,23,158	24,02,941	24,38,662
13. Pabna	31,21,223	31,59,044	24,43,901
14. Kushtia	23,88,281	23,29,565	17,91,696
15. Jessore	48,87,632	43,00,136	32,42,807
16. Khulna	5,83,239	33,63,038	46,36,956
Total	9,42,17,685	9,02,93,299	5,95,70,573

APPENDIX VII

SECTION 4(4)—Sairat Mahal's demand, arrear and collection during the year, 1957-58.

Name of districts.	Demand	Arrear.	Collection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Dacca Division—</i>			
1. Dacca	6,60,238	..	6,60,238
2. Mymensing's	7,68,759	..	7,68,759
3. Bakarganj	5,78,106	..	5,78,106
4. Faridpur	4,53,350	..	4,53,350
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>			
5. Chittagong	1,30,389	..	1,30,389
6. Noakhali	1,03,277	..	1,03,277
7. Tippera	4,79,747	..	4,79,747
8. Sylhet	7,93,116	..	7,93,116
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>			
9. Rajshahi	5,42,870	..	5,42,870
10. Dinajpur	2,67,426	..	2,67,426
11. Rangpur	4,50,301	..	4,50,301
12. Bogra	1,40,439	..	1,49,439
13. Pabna	1,69,076	..	1,69,076
14. Kushtia	1,61,254	..	1,61,254
15. Jessore	2,57,384	..	2,51,384
16. Khulna	4,04,999	..	4,04,999
Total	63,63,731	..	63,63,731

APPENDIX VIII

SECTION 4(8)—Collection of Road, Public Works and Education and Hat Cesses, Demand and Collection during the year, 1957-58.

Name of districts.	Demand.			Collection.		
	Rd. and P.W. cess.	Edn. cess.	Hat and Bazar cess.	Rd. and P.W. cess.	Edn. cess.	Hat and Bazar cess.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Dacca Division—</i>						
1. Dacca ...	4,95,909	5,18,622	...	1,95,166	2,34,660	...
2. Mymensingh ...	4,72,227	5,44,869	35,497	1,85,776	2,02,581	697
3. Bakarganj ...	11,43,555	12,62,207	26,928	3,36,770	3,87,087	4,575
4. Faridpur ...	6,96,865	8,30,991	...	1,40,204	1,59,638	...
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>						
5. Chittagong ...	6,36,788	7,06,973	3,501	1,72,542	1,97,847	3,501
6. Noakhali ...	3,83,933	4,27,469	46,807	1,06,316	1,21,514	5,519
7. Tippera ...	9,49,311	10,62,880	15,825	1,92,761	2,24,717	11,314
8. Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>						
9. Rajshahi ...	14,19,929	15,26,758	27,878	2,53,576	2,98,952	7,453
10. Dinajpur ...	3,07,073	5,05,425	350	1,32,637	1,38,091	89
11. Rangpur ...	11,54,225	12,90,233	4,641	2,92,937	3,23,914	3,804
12. Bogra ...	3,01,090	3,69,626	...	1,28,298	1,60,298	...
13. Pabna ...	4,35,162	5,05,626	...	1,39,698	1,69,288	...
14. Kushtia ...	2,84,827	3,16,819	...	1,00,297	1,33,678	7,276
15. Jessore ...	4,99,467	5,93,644	...	1,49,884	1,68,958	...
16. Khulna ...	7,43,056	7,69,722	1,53,135	2,41,818	2,78,006	7,767
Total ...	99,23,417	1,12,31,864	3,14,562	27,68,672	31,99,229	51,995

APPENDIX IX

Amounts involved in certificate cases and amounts recovered during the year, 1957-58.

Name of districts.	Amount involved in the certificate cases.	Amount recovered through Certificate Procedure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Dacca Division—</i>			
1. Dacca	9,87,833	1,29,880	
2. Mymensingh	62,84,909	21,97,853	
3. Bakarganj	69,04,164	5,82,234	
4. Faridpur	31,76,899	2,01,826	
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>			
5. Chittagong	12,85,717	2,93,101	
6. Noakhali	13,75,155	1,07,462	
7. Tippera	1,01,80,563	5,62,262	
8. Sylhet	1,78,295	19,391	
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>			
9. Rajshahi	18,06,879	1,53,470	
10. Dinajpur	8,32,930	15,081	
11. Rangpur	1,64,50,446	11,87,233	
12. Bogra	15,05,319	1,26,574	
13. Pabna	20,38,247	2,21,072	
14. Kushtia	19,61,811	5,83,164	
15. Jessore	30,11,308	4,84,219	
16. Khulna	Figures not available.		
Total	4,79,80,475	68,64,822	

APPENDIX X

SECTION 4(14)—Payment of Cesses to local bodies during the year, 1957-58.

Name of districts. 1	Payment of cesses to local bodies. 2	Remarks. 3
	Rs.	
<i>Dacca Division—</i>		
1. Dacca	1,86,383	
2. Mymensingh	3,57,937	
3. Bakarganj	2,90,516	
4. Faridpur	1,49,078	
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>		
5. Chittagong	1,47,528	
6. Noakhali	1,88,168	Including Rs. 40,000 on account of lump grant of cess.
7. Tippera	4,09,995	Including interest.
8. Sylhet .. .. .	..	<i>Ad hoc</i> grant were sanctioned by Govt. instead of payment of cess.
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>		
9. Rajshahi	2,05,278	
10. Dinajpur	Not reported	
11. Rangpur	6,71,458	
12. Bogra	1,51,706	
13. Pabna	1,42,167	
14. Kushtia	98,668	
15. Jessore	23,328	
16. Khulna	1,77,515	
Total	31,99,734	

APPENDIX XI

SECTION 5(3)—Khas lands and their barga or raiyati or other settlement during the year 1957-58.

Name of Districts.	Barga settle- ment. (Area in acres.) 2	Raiyatwari settlement. (Area in acres.) 3	Ekshona settlement. (Area in acres.) 4	Remarks.
1				5
<i>Dacca Division—</i>				
1. Dacca ... ..	...	...	...
2. Mymensingh	279·76	...	...
3. Bakarganj	38,026·12	...	...
4. Faridpur	501·93	...	...
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>				
5. Chittagong	2,550·43	5,964·64	867·75	
6. Noakhali ... ..	...	1,303·00	..	
7. Tipperah	1,001·12	...	..
8. Sylhet ... ..	...	...	..
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>				
9. Rajshahi	2,250·66	...	..
10. Dinajpur	92·43	...	..
11. Rangpur	588·63	...	..
12. Bogra	19·46	...	..
13. Pabna	213·25	...	..
14. Kushtia	1,597·92	654·42	..	
15. Jessore ... ..	...	...	..
16. Khulna	9,622·53	...	..
Total ..	56,744·24	7,92·06	867·75	

APPENDIX XII

SECTION 5(7)—Currency and expiry of leases of hats, bazars and fisheries of which possession not yet taken.

Name of districts.	Name of Sairat Mahals leased out by ex-Rent-receivers.			Number of Sairat Mahals in which term of lease expired.			Possession taken-over by Govt.			Number of Sairat Mahals released in favour of owner/lessee/words/Detr.			14	
	Hat.	Baz.	Fish.	Hat.	Baz.	Fish.	Hat.	Baz.	Fish.	Hat.	Baz.	Fish.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
<i>Dacca Division—</i>														
1. Dacca	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Faridpur	
3. Mymensingh	17	13	17	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taking over of the possession restrained by issue of injunction from the Civil Court.
4. Bakerganj	
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>														
5. Chittagong	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tippera	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Noakhali	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Sylhet	10	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>														
9. Rajshahi	

APPENDIX XIII

SECTION 6(5)—Disciplinary action showing cases pending for 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and showing also the state of each case pending for more than 1 year during, 1957-58.

Name of districts.	Pending for 3 months.	Pending for 6 months.	Pending for 1 year.	Pending for over 1 year.	State of each case pending for more than one year during 1957-58.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Dacca Division—</i>					
1. Dacca ...	2	..	1	3	Cases pending for more than 1 year were pending in the criminal courts.
2. Mymensingh ...	...	8	5	14	Out of the 14 cases pending for more than one year, three were pending in the criminal court, 7 were pending in the enquiry stage, three cases were pending for disposal of the proceedings, one case was missing.
3. Bakarganj ...	3	6	10	6	Departmental proceedings were pending against the offenders involved in the cases pending over one year.
4. Faridpur ...	7	..	3	...	No case is pending for more than one year.
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>					
5. Chittagong ...	5	4	...	3	Out of three cases pending for more than one year, one was pending with the then Collector for his personal enquiry, one was pending in the criminal court and other was pending for final order.
6. Noakhali ...	19	7	...	...	No case is pending for more than one year.
7. Tippetta ...	1	9	2	1	The case pending over one year and was pending in appeal with the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
8. Sylhet ...	7	3	1	...	No case is pending for more than one year.

APPENDIX XIII—*Concl'd.*

Name of districts.	Pending for 3 months.	Pending for 6 months.	Pending for 1 year.	Pending for over 1 year.	State of each case pending for more than one year during 1957-58.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>					
9. Rajshahi ...	2	11	44	59	Three cases had already been disposed of. Out of 59 cases pending over one year, criminal cases were pending in 11 cases, 38 cases were pending in the enquiry stage, in 6 cases the accused persons were absconding and one is pending for Police investigation.
10. Dinajpur ...	1	1	...	1	One case pending for more than one year is pending for Police investigation.
11. Rangpur ...	1	...	...	1	One case pending over one year, was pending for final order.
12. Bogra ...	...	...	...	2	Proceedings drawn up in two cases were pending for disposal.
13. Pabna ...	5	...	...	3	Out of 3 cases pending over one year. One was pending for further explanation from the accused person, one is pending for examination of the defence witnesses and other was pending for orders.
14. Kushtia ...	2	3	...	...	No case is pending for more than one year.
15. Jessore ...	3	1	3	...	No case is pending for more than one year.
16. Khulna ...	13	8	12	11	Out of the 11 cases pending over one year, four cases had already been disposed of, three cases are pending in the criminal court and four cases were pending for enquiry.

APPENDIX XIV

SECTION 7(2)—Arrear compensation, payment of annuity, final compensation.

Name of districts.	Amount of arrear com. paid.	Amount of annuities paid.	Amount of final com. paid.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Dacca Division—</i>				
1. Dacca	5,021	..	..
2. Mymensingh .. .. .	..	..	..
3. Faridpur .. .. .	..	..	..
4. Bakarganj .. .. .	..	31,738	..	
<i>Chattagong Division—</i>				
5. Chittagong .. .. .	..	..	..
6. Sylhet .. .. .	..	..	..
7. Tippera	69,935	7,000	..	A sum of Rs. 1,13,377 was also sanctioned for payment of arrears under section 67 of East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950.
8. Noakhali .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>				
9. Rajshahi	45,218	..	..
10. Rangpur	15,978	..	..
11. Bogra .. .. .	..	..	..
12. Pabna .. .. .	..	..	..
13. Dinajpur .. .. .	..	..	..
14. Kushtia .. .. .	..	..	..
15. Jessore .. .. .	..	..	..
16. Khulna .. .. .	..	..	..
Total	1,36,152	38,738		

APPENDIX XV

SECTION 7(3)—Grant for religious and charitable purposes during the year, 1957-58.

Name of districts.	Grant for religious purposes.	Grant for charitable purposes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Dacca Division—</i>			
1. Dacca .. ..	..	..
2. Mymensingh .. ..	..	..	A sum of Rs. 73,963 was paid on this account.
3. Bakerganj .. ..	..	..	A sum of Rs. 5,020 was paid on this account.
4. Faridpur .. ..	..	..	A sum of Rs. 22,480 was paid on this account.
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>			
5. Chittagong	603	..	
6. Noakhali .. ..	..	..	A sum of Rs. 7,070 was paid on this account.
7. Tipperah	4,898	18,921	
8. Sylhet	5	810	
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>			
9. Rajshahi	138	32,470	
10. Dinajpur .. ..	..	..	A sum of Rs. 17,309 was paid for religious and charitable purposes.
11. Rangpur	31,689	60	
12. Bogra .. ..	..	4,008	
13. Pabna .. ..	..	7,776	
14. Kushtia .. ..	..	14,088	
15. Jessore .. ..	..	..	A sum of Rs. 14,616 was paid for religious and charitable purposes.
16. Khulna .. ..	..	..	A sum of Rs. 4,754 was paid for charitable and religious purposes.
Total	37,333	78,133	1,45,212

APPENDIX XVI

Statement showing the position of land acquired and compensation paid during 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Sl. No.	Name of districts.	1956-57.		1957-58.		Remarks.
		Area acquired.	Compensation paid.	Area acquired.	Compensation paid.	
1	Dacca	1,187·11	Rs. 26,61,783·33	1,555·75	Rs. 37,57,316·29	
2	Sylhet	974·35	7,57,156·13	319·95	3,79,115·09	
3	Dinajpur	875·34	1,58,539·71	194·37	83,347·59	
4	Chittagong	1,031·876	12,71,565·55	203·619	23,82,646·45	
5	Bakarganj	6·527	11,218·64	416·010	13,674·46	
6	Jessore	128·87	1,00,014·81	470·59	11,84,909·16	
7	Comilla	6,513·66	45,49,415·85	5,714·01	49,32,981·56	
8	Pabna	79·66	1,11,055·79	74·3955	32,260·60	
9	Kushtia	745·72	4,06,899·48	490·45	7,02,479·74	
10	Khulna	60·27	75,978·62	52·68	32,732·81	
11	Bogra	1,434·84	1,10,967·17	1,438·90	2,28,188·14	
12	Noakhali	662·2535	13,58,727·34	220·3747	3,44,228·46	
13	Mymensingh	559·305	5,07,723·82	560·352	6,61,093·94	
14	Faridpur	5,893·0855	2,54,479·75	1,763·07	3,24,947·33	
15	Rangpur	732·48	3,89,446·59	817·69	10,03,908·94	
16	Rajshahi	Not reported	Not reported	615·00	2,00,338·00	
	Total	20,885·3470	1,27,24,972·58	15,907·2117	1,62,64,168·56	

