The activities of Superintendents of Cachar have been discussed in previous seven chapters. In this concluding chapter, an attempt is made to find out the ultimate outcome of their activities in the socio-economic and political segments of Cachar.

Growth of middle class society was the outcome of British rule under the Superintendents of Cachar. Because, the advent of tea labours, Christian Missionaries, European Amlahs led to the increase of population from 50,000 to 2 lakhs during 1831-63. Town life began from 1864 along with rural based social order of Cachar.1

The religious freedom and establishment of both English and Bengali medium schools under the Superintendents of Cachar brought
peace and enlightened the general outlook of the people of Cachar. English, Hindustani and Persian languages were patronised along with Bengali as the predominant language of Cachar.\(^2\)

The Superintendents also recruited both native and European doctors and opened Silchar Medical Centre (1835), Silchar Charitable Dispensary (1864) for the health care of Cachar people. They did the needful to protect environment of this district.\(^3\)

The financial grants (1834), revenue concession (1837) for the flood affected people, construction of embankments, drainage, canals by the Superintendents to avert floods greatly benefited the Cachar people. They did justice to the women allowing inter-caste marriage in Cachar.\(^4\) The large number of roads, bridges, canals constructed by the Superintendents incurring money from the local funds helped the people conducting import-export trade. The Government succeeded in controlling the frontier tribes of Cachar.\(^5\) This led to the growth of Manufactory (1852), Tea industry (1856) and provided employment facility to the Cachar people.\(^6\) The Government and people greatly benefited for the establishment of post offices under G Verner and R Stewart, the Superintendents of Cachar.\(^7\) The increase of labour wages, abolition of Bandhan, recruitment of Protector of Immigrant Labourers (1864) raised the condition of working class people of Cachar.\(^8\)
Conclusion

Cachar advanced for the opening of Polo Club (1859), Cachar Mela (1860-61) at Silchar and led to the cultural assimilation among the people of Cachar.\(^9\)

The economic stability was an important outcome of Superintendent's rule in Cachar. Because, they made subsequent revenue settlements in a low rate to maximise the revenue of Cachar. But Burns Settlement (1838) for 5 years was defective and E R Lyons made another settlement based on Thuiller's survey for 15 years in a more moderate rate in 1843-44. Verner also effected some jungle settlements for 15 years in 1855-56 in a concessional method. But R Stewart made a settlement for 20 years in 1859 in a high rate of assessment to maximise the revenue keeping colonial interest in mind. It led to the increase of net revenue from Rs. 27,165 to Rs. 97,729-4-3 during 1830-62.\(^{10}\)

The system of revenue collection was moderate. The native system of collection through Khels, Mukhtars were abolished within 10 years and Tahsildari system was initiated by the Superintendents successfully.\(^{11}\) The Ghasawat and Batwara systems initiated by the Superintendents also fostered economic prosperity of Cachar.\(^{12}\) In addition to land revenue, Superintendents of Cachar earned revenue from other sources like Sealtekhghat, Saltwells, Fisheries, Forests, Abkari Mahals, House tax, Cattle pounds, Kheddahs, Public Ferry, post
Office, Rubber Mahals, trade etc. Thus, Cachar became a viable Revenue District of Government.\textsuperscript{13}

The Superintendents of Cachar dealt the judicial business with the existing native courts till 1843 for the greater interest of the people. Next some new courts - Panchayat Courts, Munsiff Courts, Sadar Munsiff, Sealtekh Munsiff Courts were established both in Civil and Faujdari departments. The Court establishments were enlarged and increased their pay. Some suits of all these courts were referred to the Session Judge of Sylhet till 1862 when the last Superintendent himself assumed the charge of Session Judge of this district. It provided great benefit to the people of Cachar.\textsuperscript{14}

The Superintendents reduced the influence of vakils in Cutchery, introduced stamp law (1860) and followed Jury system for better judiciary in favour of the people of Cachar.\textsuperscript{15}

The Superintendents of Cachar restored order with the help of three Thanahs first and then Lakhipur outpost was established in 1858. They increased the salary of enlarged police and Thanah establishments. The rural police system also became vibrant under the initiatives of Superintendents and their number was reduced from 325 to 200. The police force of Cachar increased to 297 in 1865.\textsuperscript{16}
The administration of Cachar Jail set up by Fisher in 1833 was managed effectively. Lastly R Stewart constructed a new jail in Cachar in 1865 that provided greater security to the District administration.\textsuperscript{17}

The old Cutchery established in 1835 was renewed for its defective construction and took initiatives for one Circuit House by R Stewart in the hope of better justice for the people of Cachar.\textsuperscript{18}

The Superintendents of Cachar dealt with the frontier tribes - Nagas, Kukis, Manipuris, Lushais, Khasis, Jaintias, Mikirs etc. tactfully providing settlements, appointments, establishing matrimonial and trade relations, but sometimes undertook military operations, stationed police forces in the border region of Cachar. Thus, the Superintendents of Cachar succeeded in restoring peace and prosperity in this District.\textsuperscript{19}

It appears that the Superintendents of Cachar conducted the socio-economic and political administration effectively partly for their colonial interest. But indirectly their activities provided greater benefit to enlighten themselves and of Cachar people in all respects of life. So, Cachar under the Superintendents (1832-66) is a landmark in the History of Assam and of the Barak Valley.

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"This was too much at that time and in a liberal spirit settlements of 1838/39 and 1843/44 reduced it to Rs. 3 per Koolba. In the Settlement of 1858/59, it was again raised to Rs. 3-8." (Book No. 5A, Letter No. 167 of 1861, DCRRS).

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