

fication accordingly. The rent settlement operations in all the ryoti villages have been completed and settled rent given effect to except in (a) villages Cheliakuda, Barakuda and Kankarkuda in Khallikote and Rambah Bit II in Biridi, (b) Khasua and Sanatbandh in Khallikote and Jhadabandha in Athgarh, (c) Ambajharnuapalli in Khallikote and Sana Agula and Badabaragan in Athgarh and (d) all the jeroyiti villages of Parlakimedi. Villages mentioned at (a) above were not taken up for rent settlement pending orders by the Board of Revenue on a petition by the Raja Bahadur of Khallikote claiming these to be private property and not included in Khallikote and Biridi impartible estates. Villages mentioned at (b) above were not at first taken up on the presumption that these were inam villages but subsequently it was found that rent settlement had been done in those villages during the minor settlement operations. These villages will be taken up for simultaneous operation under section 36 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 along with the ryotwari villages. Though rent settlement was taken up in respect of villages mentioned in (c) above it was not given effect to due to loss of original record-of-rights as mentioned in para 60. of Chapter V. Although the notification directing the rent settlement operations of Parlakimedi estate was issued in 1951, the same was not taken up under Government orders. Simultaneous operation for survey, preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rent under section 36 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act has been taken up in all the jeroyiti villages of Parlakimedi from the field season of 1961-62.

(iii) The Madras Estates Land Act did not provide for issue of Government orders for rent settlement of a village without the record-of-rights being previously finally published (this lacuna in law has since been removed by the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958). Therefore although the inam estates had been taken up for a settlement operation from the year 1948, still no rent settlement notification was issued as record-of-rights had not been finally published. By the time they were ready for final publication, the decision of the High Court invalidating the settlement procedure came in the year 1954 and so the operations were stopped. After passing of the Validation Act, the settlement operations were resumed and Government ordered for rent settlement in the inam estates. The first batch of notification was issued on the 24th October 1956. In all, notifications for rent settlement under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act were issued for 344 inam villages. Rent settlement was not ordered in respect of the remaining villages as they were either covered by writs or suits. Rent settlement has since been completed in respect of 278 inam villages. After issue of the notifications 36 villages were subsequently covered by writs and suits and the rent settlement operation in those villages was suspended. Some of the villages have since been released from litigation. As by this time, ryotwari settlement programme had started, it was decided to take up the work in those villages under the provisions of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with the ryotwari villages. The up-to-date position is that out of 538 inam villages, rent settlement has been completed in respect of 278. No rent settlement was necessary in respect of 124 villages as there were no ryoti holdings in these villages.

67. *Principles followed in settling rent*—In the minor settlement operation 276 villages were completed from rent settlement. While fixing rent, no uniform principle was followed and the rates of rent in different estates were fixed on different principles. This procedure naturally gave rise to inequities. The existing rents in the zamindari areas were far higher than those prevailing in the neighbouring ryotwari areas. It was, therefore, necessary to lay down certain principles to be followed by the Rent Settlement Officers in order to avoid anomalies as far as possible. The Government in the first instance ordered that the general rent incidence in the proprietary areas should not be higher than that prevailing in the neighbouring ryotwari areas plus whatever enhancement might be due since the last assessment of rent in ryotwari tracts under the existing rules in force for settlement of rent in that area. Government finally decided that ordinarily the average rate of rent in the zamindari areas should not exceed by more than 25 per cent the existing rates of rent in the neighbouring ryotwari areas. Although legal provisions did not require comparison of rent of the ryotwari areas with that of the zamindari areas, still Government felt desirable not to disregard altogether the rates of rent obtaining in ryotwari areas. The rents in the ryotwari tracts of ex-Madras areas were under the existing rules, liable to enhancement during the Settlement Operations by 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent due to rise in price of staple food crops. The last ryotwari rent settlement took place between the years 1904 to 1910. (There was no statute governing rent settlement in the ryotwari areas until passing of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958. The Settlement Officer was guided by departmental rules embodied in the Board's Standing Order which is a set of executive instructions. The jurisdiction of Civil Courts over the question affecting the rates or the amount of assessment was saved by section 58 of the Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864.) The general price index in August 1955 was 357.3 per cent as compared with the base year of 1939. On the ground of rise in prices an enhancement higher than 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent could be justified if it were permissible under the rules. So the principle of assessing the rents in zamindari areas so as not to exceed ordinarily by more than 25 per cent existing rates in the neighbouring ryotwari areas was quite sound and at the same time quite fair and equitable. Considering the high pitch of rent in ex-estate areas, there has been an over-all reduction of rent in almost all zamindari and proprietary estates except in a few cases.

In the inam villages situated in the ex-zamindari areas where rents had been settled under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act, rates of rent for different classes of lands were fixed broadly in accordance with the rates fixed for similar classes of lands in the adjoining estate ryoti villages. In the inam villages situated in the Parlakimedi ex-zamindari area the rates adopted in the inam villages which generally lie in the plains were based on the rates prevailing in the surrounding ryoti villages. When, however, an inam village adjoined Doratanam villages the rates of rent prevailing in the latter category were taken into consideration. In the whole-inam villages situated in ryotwari areas, the average rates of rent for the different categories of land were so fixed as not to exceed by more than 25 per cent the rates of rent prevailing in the surrounding ryotwari villages.

During the course of the rent settlement, some difficulty in maintaining the principle of parity with the incidence and rates of the neighbouring estate ryoti or ryotwari villages as per rent settlement policy approved by the Government, was felt. Government ordered that the rates of rent of the inam villages situated in the zamindari areas should be so fixed as to be almost equal to those of the adjoining villages, provided that these villages stood at par so far as soil, situation of the land, irrigation facilities etc., were concerned as ascertained during local enquiry. In case of inam villages situated in ryotwari areas the same principle was to be followed except that the rents of the inam villages under rent settlement operations would be so fixed as to represent 25 per cent enhancement over those prevailing in the adjoining ryotwari village.

Lands belonging to deities were ordered to be assessed at half the rates applicable to similar lands in the village.

68. *Procedure of fixation of rent*—(i) The rules framed under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act under the Revenue Department notification No. 7798-R., dated the 20th September 1947, prescribed the procedure for (i) settlement of fair and equitable rent in cash, and (ii) reduction of rent where it was considered that the existing rent had been fixed without taking into consideration—

- (a) Vicissitudes of season,
- (b) Cartage and merchant's profits, and
- (c) Cultivation expenses at a rate not less than 1/3rd of the gross produce.

In the last case, the Collector (Assistant Settlement Officer) was to redetermine the rent legally payable and in so doing he should reduce the existing rent by not less than 1/3rd towards cost of cultivation. If the balance was, in the opinion of the Collector, still unfair and inequitable, he might in his discretion make one or both of the following deductions out of the reduced rent, namely, (1) allowances on account of vicissitudes of season—not exceeding 6 1/4 per cent of the existing rents in case of wet lands and 25 per cent in case of dry lands, (2) allowances on account of cartage and merchant's profits not exceeding 15 per cent of the existing rent; and thereafter the rent after such deductions would be treated as the fair and equitable rent.

This more or less followed the commutation principle prescribed in the Rules under section 40 of the Madras Estates Land Act issued in the same notification, with this difference that the deductions were to be made under section 40 from the average value of the rent accrued due to the land-holder during the 10 years preceding the date of the application under section 40 other than the year or years notified by the Government to have been either famine or abnormal years (Government notification from time to time declared the years from 1941 to 1956 as abnormal years) or if the value for such period could not be ascertained, during any shorter period for which evidence might be available excluding famine and abnormal years. The rate of money rent to be fixed should not exceed one-half of the money value of the net produce (after necessary deduction) valued at average of the prices prevailing during the 10 years prior to commutation excluding the years declared by Government to be either famine or abnormal years or during any shorter period for which evidence was available. Thus it will be seen that although the rules under section 40 prescribed an apparently different procedure, still the results in both the cases would more or less be the same. The existing rent referred to in section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act also covered cash rents where they had been settled previously.

(ii) The Officers doing rent settlement had first of all to be invested with powers under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act. The general power of the Collector (Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers were invested with powers of Collector under chapter XI and XII of the Madras Estates Land Act) to prepare record-of-rights and make rent settlement was not enough and the Assistant Settlement Officers had to be specifically invested with the powers under section 168-A.

(iii) Draft Rent Rolls and a copy thereof were prepared in the same form as the record-of-rights in respect of ryoti lands. At the same time a statement called taram statement (classification statement) was also prepared for every village with reference to the taram classification (this taram classification or sub-classification does not appear in the final record-of-rights) entered in the draft khatians so that the extent of lands under different tarams could be known which would facilitate calculation of rent according to the rates fixed for different tarams. In the villages which were only taken up for rent settlement without survey and preparation of record-of-rights (there were 326 ryoti villages in this category) rent-rolls were prepared after making the finally published or republished record-of-rights up to date and this was done by starting camp bujharats and inviting objections. This procedure had to be specially authorised under the rules framed under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act as the time-lag between the finally published or republished record-of-rights and the rent settlement was quite long. Thereafter rent camps under the charge of Assistant Settlement Officers with necessary staff were sent for preliminary rent enquiry which was obligatory under the rules framed under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act. A form called "preliminary rent settlement proceedings" was prescribed for noting down the results of the enquiry. The headings of the form indicated how to do rent settlement in the villages under different rental systems such as mustajari, assamwari and Kost Royani and they generally conformed to the statutory requirements under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act. The Rent Settlement Officers enquired about the yields of different lands, cost of cultivation, vicissitudes of season, marketing facilities and the income accrued due to the land-holders, etc. They were supplied with the income accounts of the villages concerned which were to be taken into consideration for the purpose of arriving at the amounts accruing to the land-holders. Each village was considered as a unit for the purpose of rent settlement and so the deductions on account of (1) cost of cultivation, (2) vicissitudes of season and (3) cartage and merchant's profits had to vary from village to village. But generally the villages were divided into three groups with reference to their fertility and distance from the markets. The yearly average amount accruing to the land-holder basing on the income account was ascertained first. Then the yields of different tarams of land in the village were ascertained by enquiry from the parties. The amount accruing to the land-holder during the decennial period under consideration (or during any shorter period for which evidence was available) excluding famine and abnormal years was worked out and then the average per year was known. This amount was multiplied by the yield of a particular taram of land as ascertained during the enquiry and this was divided by the total yield of all the tarams of land in the village and the quotient was taken to be the gross rent of a particular taram. Thereafter the Assistant Settlement Officers allowed deductions as prescribed in the statutory rules under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act. In case of mustajari villages, the estimated profit of the mustajar was added to the lease amount to arrive at the income accruing to the land-holder. In case of villages where income account was not available, the yield of a particular taram of land was ascertained and converted into cash at an average of the rates prevailing during the decennial normal period under consideration and necessary deductions as stated above were made. Half of this net income was taken as the fair and equitable rent. In case of villages where cash rent had already been fixed in the minor settlement operations they were found to be unfair and inequitable and they had to be reduced in accordance with the principles prescribed in rules under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act. In this way the rate of rent for each taram of land in the village was fixed and the rates thus fixed were mentioned in the preliminary rent settlement proceedings.

(iv) Although this was the theoretical principle which conformed to the statutory provisions, still in practice, a somewhat different method of calculation was followed, as the rates of rent ultimately fixed had also to be in accordance with the general principle approved by Government as mentioned in paragraph 67. So in actual practice, the income of the land-holder and the normal prices being more or less fixed quantities, adjustments had to be made by the Assistant Settlement Officers in the yield of the lands and deductions to be allowed.

(v) During rent settlement operation, it was found that the cash rents settled in some cases during the minor settlement operations or by the zamindars themselves by mutual agreement were found to be lower than the rents settled. This anomaly was removed and whatever fair and equitable rent was fixed for other classes of lands in the neighbourhood was also fixed for such lands. It was pointed out by the Ryots Association, Ganjam through Shri Biswanath Das (now Governor, Uttar Pradesh) that rent settlement officers had no legal power to enhance the existing rates of rent but they could only reduce the rates of rent. This objection was overruled on the ground that section 168-A empowered the Collector to fix fair and equitable rent and as such he had ample discretion in the matter and where circumstances warranted it on account of the unfairness of the previous rent (the lower rent is certainly unfair to the land-holder), the Collector was at liberty to enhance the rent. The Member, Board of Revenue in revision petition No. 6 of 1950-51 (Arjun Pradhan *Versus* Jamindar, Sheragada) also held a similar view. Although there was an over-all reduction of rent in almost all the zamindaris and proprietary estates still some isolated cases may be found where rents have been enhanced on proper grounds.

69. *Procedure subsequent to fixation of rent*—(i) After mention of the rates of rent in the preliminary rent settlement proceedings camps returned to headquarters where calculation of rent for each ryoti holding was done on the taram statement in accordance with the rates mentioned in the Preliminary Rent Settlement Proceedings and then the total rent of each holding was incorporated in the draft rent-rolls. Thereafter a notice intimating the date of draft publication of the rent-roll was published in the village as required in rule 18 of the Statutory Rules and draft publication was done on the fixed date. After draft publication of the rent-rolls, objections under section 169 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act were received in respect of any entry in or omission from the draft rent-roll within three months from the date of draft publication. The period of draft publication was, however, reduced to one month by amending the Statutory Rule 19 by Government notification, dated the 14th February 1950 but this amendment was made after the draft publication of the rent-rolls of almost all the ryoti villages had been finished. So the benefit of the amendment could not be availed of in respect of 1,549 villages in which rent settlement had been finished. Therefore, the number of objections received was very high and the nature of such objections was generally for change of registry, subdivision of holdings and change of tenure, etc. After disposal of the objections which were done in the camps, the rent-rolls and the draft khatians were corrected then and there. They were checked in the Janch Section at Head Office. Thereafter the objection officer submitted the records to the Settlement Officer who was appointed as the Confirming Authority by the State Government with a full statement of grounds of his proposal and summary of the objections which had been received. After going through the records, the Settlement Officer confirmed the rents. Thereafter, the rents as confirmed and the changes ordered under section 169 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act were incorporated in the final record-of-rights previously published. In respect of villages finally published during the minor settlement operations, the changes ordered before draft publication of rent-rolls as well as those ordered under section 169 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act were incorporated in the final record-of-rights. (The difficulty in confirming to the legal requirement of incorporating the changes in the final record-of-rights instead of preparing new copies of khatas has already been explained in paragraph 12 of Chapter II.) Thereafter copies of new khatians or 'Ka' or supplemental khatas, as they are called, were prepared for supply to the persons concerned, to the land-holder and the karanam as required by rule 23 of the Statutory Rules at the time of republication of the record-of-rights.

(ii) Previously the settled rent could take effect only from the beginning of the revenue year after the date of sanction by the Confirming Authority. By amending section 177 of the Madras Estates Land Act by Orissa Act XIX of 1947 Government assumed power to prescribe any earlier date for giving effect to the rent settled under section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act. Rents had been reduced in the rent settlement. In order to give benefit to the ryots, Government ordered that the settled rent should take effect retrospectively from the beginning of the revenue year in which the settlement of rent was sanctioned by the Confirming Authority and not from the beginning of the revenue year next after that except in case of Khallikote and Athagada Estates which vested in State Government on the 1st June 1953 in which settled rents were given effect to from the beginning of the revenue year next after the date of sanction by the Confirming Authority, i. e., from the 1st July 1953.

(iii) After getting necessary orders from Government regarding the date from which the settled rent would take effect, records were made ready for republication. The ryots, the land holders and karnams who were supplied with the final record-of-rights in the previous stages were asked to produce their copies at the time of republication for incorporation of the settled rent and the amendments ordered under section 169 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act and this was mentioned in the notice in Form No. 13 prescribed in the rules. Most of them produced the copies and got them incorporated and corrected. The copies of new khatas prepared as a result of objections filed under section 169(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act were supplied to the persons concerned. Those who did not produce their copies on the date fixed in the notice in Form No. 13, could not get them incorporated and corrected. The statutory rules required that only those that produced their copies on the date of republication would get them corrected. There was no provision in the rule to get the settled rent incorporated in the record-of-rights and get them corrected on any subsequent date. (This was a lacuna in the law which has since been removed by the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958.) There was also some genuine difficulty as the old pattas were issued long ago in case of the minor settlement villages and they were seldom available having been lost or damaged in course of time. There was, therefore, a chorus of protest by the ryots and this was also voiced by Dr. H. K. Mahatab, who communicated the feelings of the ryots to the then Revenue Minister, Orissa. The Settlement Officer suggested to the Board of Revenue that an up-to-date patta might be supplied in such cases on payment of a nominal charge, but this proposal was not approved by the Board.

Pattas (supplemental khatas) remaining undistributed (as the parties did not turn up to receive the same) were consigned to the Collectorate along with the final record-of-rights.

70. *Effect of Rent Settlement* —(i) The following figures will show the maximum and the minimum rent settled in the minor settlement in some estates of Ganjam district as against those settled in the major settlement operation :—

Serial No.	Name of Estate	Rate of rent settled before rent settlement in the Estates						Rate of rent settled during rent settlement operations in the Major Settlement					
		Wet		Rainfed		Dry		Wet		Rainfed		Dry	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Badakhemendi	16 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	1 5 0	4 2 0	0 9 0	3 7 0	0 6 0
2	Dharakote	18 0 0	3 0 0	10 8 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	0 12 0	8 1 0	1 6 0	3 13 0	0 13 0	4 8 0	0 4 0
3	Jarada	17 0 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	8 2 0	1 9 0	4 0 0	0 10 0	3 10 0	0 5 0
4	Aska Malukdari	20 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	8 2 0	1 12 0	3 10 0	0 12 0	3 8 0	0 7 0
5	Surangi	16 8 0	5 4 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	7 12 0	1 10 0	3 8 0	0 10 0	3 3 0	0 6 0
6	Biridi	7 8 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 6 0	0 12 0	6 8 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	0 10 0	2 14 0	0 6 0
7	Athagada	11 0 0	1 4 0	6 12 0	0 8 0	2 4 0	0 2 0	8 2 0	1 10 0	4 2 0	0 12 0	2 6 0	0 6 0
8	Khallikote	10 13 0	1 7 0	8 2 0	0 6 0	2 11 0	0 3 0	8 2 0	1 6 0	4 1 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	0 6 6

(ii) The statement at Appendix VI shows the rent incidence of the adjoining ryotwari areas enhanced by 25 per cent and the rent incidence of the estates concerned, the minimum and the maximum of the adjoining ryotwari areas, and the minimum and maximum of the rents settled in respect of the estates.

(iii) The statement below shows the amounts which were collected by the land-holders before rent settlement and the total amount as finally settled in villages taken up in the major settlement operation.

Ryoti and Inam Villages

Serial No.	Name of the Estate or Taluk	Number of villages	Average income of the estate before rent settlement according to the income account	Rent finally settled	Percentage of reduction
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	
1	Badakhemendi	178	2,16,628.19	1,15,017.75	47
2	Sheragada	29	37,864.60	23,469.69	38
3	Dharakote	165	1,32,269.96	88,200.75	33
4	Chikiti	124	1,81,169.06	89,232.97	51
5	Jarada	52	40,202.29	22,731.00	43
6	Humma	6	10,129.69	6,717.19	34
7	Aska Malukdari	28	50,806.56	30,755.75	39
8	Surangi	108	52,004.59	32,934.64	37
9	Sanakhemendi	130	1,35,895.22	83,942.25	38
10	Biridi	70	64,346.81	29,209.50	39
11	Athagada	220	2,45,789.42	2,41,496.59	2
12	Khallikote	304	2,14,967.88	1,93,400.71	10
13	Badagada	127	56,740.51	43,730.23	23
14	Paluru	20	14,150.01	9,025.03	36
15	Berhampur Taluk	50	43,250.33	16,126.07	63
16	Kodala Taluk	71	83,183.34	27,184.04	67
17	Ghumsur Taluk	42	47,054.08	14,290.00	70
18	Aska and Surada Taluk	70	63,289.26	17,859.38	72
19	Parlakimedi Taluk	19	23,241.45	8,597.01	67
20	Chatrapur Taluk	26	31,458.82	9,861.73	69
	Total	1,839	..	11,13,782.28	..

From the above statement it is clear that there was considerable reduction in the previous income of the land-holders which were due to the rent policy enunciated in section 168-A of the Madras Estates Land Act.

(iv) The statement below shows the total number of objection petitions received under section 169 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act in each estate and inam villages situated in different taluks and the number allowed or disallowed and the percentage of allowed cases :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate or taluk	Number of villages	Objection petitions received under section 169(1)			Percentage of allowed cases
			Allowed	Disallowed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chikiti ..	124	3,464	3,435	6,899	50
2	Biridi ..	70	1,286	931	2,217	57
3	Sheragada ..	29	1,043	977	2,020	52
4	Jarada ..	52	1,497	557	2,054	73
5	Paluru ..	20	402	1,085	1,487	27
6	Aska Malukdari ..	28	1,472	2,297	3,769	39
7	Humma ..	6	254	361	615	41
8	Surangi ..	108	306	640	946	33
9	Sanakhemendi ..	130	3,378	3,413	6,791	49
10	Khallikote ..	304	15,573	9,365	24,938	62
11	Athagada ..	220	26,741	13,444	40,185	67
12	Bodagoda ..	127	1,526	2,267	3,793	40
13	Badakhemendi ..	178	9,574	5,975	15,549	61
14	Dharakote ..	165	6,451	3,879	10,330	62

Inams

1	Berhampur ..	50	428	446	874	48
2	Kodala ..	71	925	1,341	2,266	40
3	Ghumsur ..	42	205	385	590	34
4	Aska ..	70	455	697	1,152	39
5	Parlakhemendi ..	19	9	81	90	10
6	Chatrapur ..	26	199	585	784	25

The above statement shows that the number of cases filed and the number of cases allowed were quite appreciable. A large number of cases were filed in respect of transfer of registry and subdivision of holdings, which occurred subsequent to the publication or republication of record-of-rights, as the case may be. Final publication of most of the ryoti villages taken up during the major settlement operation was done prior to 1942. Obviously during this period of about 10 to 12 years, a good number of cases of transfer and subdivision of holdings had taken place. Further, a good number of objections were filed for change of taram classification as at the record-of-rights stages, the parties were not given a chance of filing such objections because it was considered by Government on the objection of the Rajah Bahadur of Khallikote that taram classification was not a part of the record-of-rights. Disposal of such large number of cases naturally took a long time.

71. *Recording of cess*—(i) The definition of rent given in section 3(11) of the Madras Estates Land Act includes any local tax, cess, fees, or sum lawfully payable to a land-holder by a ryot in addition to the rent. In the zamindari and in the ryotwari areas of Ganjam Land Cess was leviable under the Madras Local Board's Act, 1920 as amended by Orissa Act II of 1947 and Education Cess was leviable under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. Cesses were not shown in the record-of-rights which were finally published in the minor settlement operations. In March 1940, the Revenue Commissioner ordered that the actual amount of cess to be paid should be noted in the record-of-rights. Under the law the ryots in the estate areas were liable to pay only half

of the cesses and the other half was paid by the land-holders concerned. But in the record-of-rights that was prepared earlier the full amounts of cesses payable both by the land-holder and the ryots were noted in the record-of-rights. The mistake was detected in 1950 and a reference was made to the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue ordered that half of the cess payable by the ryots should be mentioned in the record-of-rights and in respect of the villages finished from republication by that time it was ordered to correct the mistake by starting proceedings under section 175 of the Madras Estates Land Act. This order also applied to the record-of-rights prepared during the minor settlement operation which were taken up for rent settlement in the major settlement operation. As there was no holdingwar record-of-rights prepared during the minor settlement operation, it was ordered that a holdingwar statement showing rent and cess payable by each ryot should be prepared in a prescribed form which would be treated as Annexure III to the record-of-rights.

(ii) The rates of cess varied from time to time according to the decision of the District Board. Different rates of cess have, therefore, been recorded in the record-of-rights according to the rate prevalent when the record-of-rights was prepared. Immediately before abolition of the estates, the rate of land-cess was 10 pice [2 annas leviable compulsorily under section 78(1) and six pies by a resolution of the District Board with the previous sanction of the Government under section 78(2) sanctioned in letter No. 10996-L.S.-G., dated the 10th December 1949] in the rupee of annual rent value of all occupied lands on whatever tenure held and this rate was effective from the 1st July 1949. The rate of education cess was 2 pice or 6 pies (enhanced from 4½ pies in the rupee under section 34(2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, with effect from fasli 1359, i. e., from the 1st July 1949 in Education Department letter No. 6297-E., dated the 25th August 1944) in the rupee of rent value and the total cess was, therefore, 3 annas in the rupee. (All these rates have since been consolidated into 25 percent of the annual value of land by the Orissa Cess Act, 1962, which has come into force since the 1st January 1963 in this district). In the zamindari areas half of this was paid by the ryots (excepting in cases of encroachments and the lands of minor darmilla inamdars where full cess was levied on the encroacher or the inamdar, as the case may be) and the other half was payable by the land-holders. For ryotwari and pre-settlement minor inam lands, the full amount of 3 annas in the rupee was payable by the ryots. Under the amendment to the Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1957 (Act 23 of 1957), the administration of the estate areas was brought on par with that in the ryotwari areas managed direct by Government. Attempt was, therefore, made by the Collector, Ganjam to realise cess from the ex-estate areas at the rate of 3 annas in the rupee of rent. This was opposed by the ryots on the ground that their rights had been protected under section 8(1) of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. The old system, therefore, still continues. But the persons who have acquired ryoti status after the vesting, i. e., the persons with whom lands are being settled under provisions of sections 6, 7 or 8 of the Estates Abolition Act are liable to pay the full amount of cess at 3 annas in the rupee.

(iii) In the record-of-rights cesses have been entered both for old rents in column 4 of the final khatian and for settled rent in column 5. Two kinds of cesses have been recorded—one has been termed as land-cess and another as local cess. The rate of land-cess has been wrongly calculated at one anna (instead of 5 pice representing half of 10 pice effective from the 1st July 1949 and that of local cess at 1½ pies (instead of 3 pies) in the rupee of rent. For produce rents, it has been recorded that half the cess determined by the Collector is payable by the ryot and no fixed amount has been written.

CHAPTER VII

CONSIGNMENT AND MAINTENANCE

72. *Consignment*—(i) Under rule 24 of the Statutory Rules under the Madras Estates Land Act the finally published record-of-rights has to be made over to the Collector of the district. Under section 166 (2B) of the Madras Estates Land Act, read with rule 14 of the Statutory Rules, 3 copies of the record-of-rights have been prepared—one for supply to the karanam, the second for supply to the land-holder and the third to the ryot concerned. The copies meant for the land-holder and the ryot were handed over at the time of final publication of the record-of-rights. After abolition of the estates the copies of the record-of-rights meant for the land-holder were given to the Tahasildars. The original record-of-rights meant for preservation in the Collectorate Record-Room were deposited in the Collectorate Record-Room at Chatrapur.

(ii) The nature of papers prepared during the major settlement operation has been shown in Appendix II. The Board of Revenue ordered that out of the records prepared the following records should be destroyed after observing certain formalities:—

- (1) Draft khatian
- (2) Khasra and yaddast
- (3) Survey khaka
- (4) Draft rent-roll.
- (5) Munsarim Nathi
- (6) Draft khewat
- (7) Working Plot Index
- (8) Draft Record of Irrigation Rights
- (9) Draft terij
- (10) Notices relating to proceedings under section 175.

Before actual destruction of the records, notices were issued in the Press as well as in the *State Gazette* informing the public that the records would be destroyed after six months from the date of publication of the notice and any person desiring copies of such records should apply for the same in the meantime.

(iii) The following records were ordered to be preserved:—

- (1) Final Plot Index
- (2) Final Record of Irrigation Rights
- (3) Final khewat
- (4) Final record-of-rights with specimen signature
- (5) Terij
- (6) Rent Proceeding Nathi
- (7) Descriptive Memoir
- (8) Inam Register
- (9) Stone Register
- (10) Stone khaka
- (11) Taram Register
- (12) Reports and judgments on revision petitions
- (13) Proceedings under section 175 of the Madras Estates Land Act excluding notices
- (14) Objection cases under section 166(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act
- (15) Objection cases under section 169(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act
- (16) Proceedings under section 170(2) of the Madras Estates Land Act
- (17) Reports and judgments under section 171 of the Madras Estates Land Act
- (18) Boundary dispute cases including appeals
- (19) Village maps with supplemental sheets
- (20) Proceedings under section 205 of the Madras Estates Land Act

Out of these preservable records, serials 1 to 7 were ordered to be bound together subject to a maximum number of 150 pages in one volume. Where the pages exceeded 150, serials 1 to 5 were kept in one volume and the remaining items (i. e., 6 and 7 and some pages of record-of-rights exceeding 150 pages, if any, with terij) were kept in separate volume or volumes. Where however, there was time-lag between final publication and rent settlement especially in case of inam villages the preservable records which were prepared before final publication, i. e., plot index, record of irrigation rights, record-of-rights with suchipatra and terij were bound up before rent settlement. The rent settlement proceeding and the descriptive memoir in such cases were, therefore, bound up in a separate volume even if the number of pages of the first volume containing the items mentioned above did not exceed 150. The remaining records were consigned in original without being bound up. The objection case records and

proceedings under sections 175 and 205 were classified as A, B and C class papers according to Bihar and Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual and Bihar and Orissa Records Manual with slight modification to accommodate peculiarities in records prepared under the Madras Estates Land Act and Madras Survey and Boundaries Act and consigned in bundles. The Taram Register which shows the classification of each plot was ordered to be preserved permanently with the specific object that the classification of each plot which is not available in the record-of-rights for the reasons given in para. 39 can be known from this register.

(iv) Up to the 1st March 1963 the position regarding destruction and preservation of records is as follows:—

- (a) Out of 2,115 villages the records of 1,587 villages have been destroyed and the preservable records have been consigned to the Collectorate.
- (b) Sorting of destroyable records and binding of preservable records have been completed in respect of another 56 villages.
- (c) 323 minor settlement villages have been completed from sorting but consignment was held up pending preparation of fresh copies of maps for reproduction (See also para. 15 of Chapter II). They will be consigned shortly.
- (d) Two villages completed from sorting have been held up from consignment for correction of records pending clarification in orders in revision petitions.
- (e) Sorting has not been taken up in 1 village for which the period for filing of revision petition is not yet over.
- (f) Sorting of records of 146 villages has not been taken up as these villages are pending for work in different stages as stated in Appendix I.

73. *Maintenance*—(i) The copies given to the land-holder and the Karnam are meant for maintenance whereas the original record-of-rights preserved in the Collectorate Record-Room is not meant for maintenance. After abolition of the estates the land-holders' copies have been given over to Tahsildars concerned and where the record-of-rights was finally published before abolition of the estate concerned, the land-holders' copy might have been received by the Tahsildars concerned from the land-holders. After abolition of the estates the responsibility for maintenance of land records has fallen on the Government and the Tahsildars are solely responsible for it. Maintenance of record-of-rights is as important as its preparation. Regular maintenance of record-of-rights can dispense with periodical revision of survey and record-of-rights. Without day-to-day maintenance it would not be possible to have a correct rent-roll and so realization of rent from the ryots would be difficult. The record-of-rights prepared at such a huge cost and labour would lose much of its value if the records are not maintained up-to-date. Government have already felt the urgent need for establishing a permanent organisation for maintenance of land records in every district and for this the post of a Superintendent of Land Records has been created at the headquarters station of each district to help the Collector in proper maintenance of land records.

(ii) The system of maintenance of land records has never been put on a legal footing either in North Orissa or in the South Orissa. The question of maintenance in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was discussed at great length by the then Government and various experiments were carried on between the years 1904 and 1912. The revision settlement of Orissa between the years 1906 to 1912 was primarily undertaken to clear the way for the continuous maintenance of land records. Ultimately the Provincial Government recommended to the Government of India the abandonment of maintenance scheme in Orissa. Therefore, the Orissa Tenancy Act does not contain any provision regarding compulsory maintenance of land records by the landlords. Where Government was the landlord as in case of Banki and Khurda Khas Mahals, the Government Estate Manual contains a set of executive instructions regarding maintenance of land records and effecting subsequent changes in the holdings by way of succession and transfer, etc., in the record-of-rights. As in case of the Orissa Tenancy Act, the Madras Estates Land Act also did not contain any provision regarding maintenance of land records. The land-holders were not bound to mutate the names of the transferees in their copies of the khatians. But in their own interest for facility of collection of rent, the land-holders of Ganjam were following a certain system with varying details from estate to estate in the maintenance of records. The karanams in the proprietary estates were the main agents in effecting mutations. But there was general negligence and so records that were kept were always out of date. There was also some legal difficulty in making corrections in the map [this legal difficulty continued till passing of the Orissa Survey and Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1962] as the plot boundaries once made final under section 13 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act could not be altered due to subsequent changes in the field. Appendix No. XIII of the Madras Survey Manual, Volume I, prescribes that the village map should not be altered for changes in the field boundaries. If a portion of field No. 1 is found after the map is finalised to belong to the owner of the adjoining field No. 2 it should not be included in field No. 2 but made a subdivision of field No. 1.

There are, however, elaborate rules for maintenance of land records for the ryotwari areas of Ganjam and they are embodied in Board's Standing Orders, Volume II, and the Manuals of Taluk and Village Accounts. As already stated these rules are a set of executive instructions only having no legal authority. The rules are so exhaustive, detailed and minute in their character that they are apt to be forgotten in the sea of details and hardly the maintenance rules were ever observed. The system of maintenance of land records in the ryotwari areas will be discussed in the final report of the ryotwari settlement.

(iii) The system of maintenance of land record has since been put on a legal footing throughout Orissa by passing of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958. Sub-section 2 of section 16 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 as amended by Act VII of 1962, says that in order to keep the map and the record-of-rights up-to-date the same may be maintained in the prescribed manner. Chapter IV of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules, 1962, prescribes the manner of maintenance of the record-of-rights and the map. In order to give the maintained copy of the record-of-rights and the map the legal status which they deserve it has been provided in rules 29 and 55 that the finally published record-of-rights shall remain in the custody of the Tahsildar and this record-of-rights which is with the Tahsildar has to be maintained in the prescribed manner as provided in section 16 (2). Previously the system was to give the original record-of-rights to the Collector which is not to be maintained and a copy of the record-of-rights to the Tahsildar which is meant for maintenance. Under the rules now prescribed in the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules, 1962, the original record-of-rights has to be maintained and the maintained copy containing the changes ordered during mutation proceedings under attestation of the

Tahsildar shall be deemed to be a record-of-rights finally published under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, and such a maintained copy has all the statutory presumptions of correctness which are attached to the original record-of-rights in section 13(3) of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act. There is provision in rules 45 and 46 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules, 1962, for complete rewriting of the record-of-rights and replacement of the map by the Collector when he considers that due to incorporation of numerous changes in them they have become unfit for further use and such rewritten record-of-rights and reprepared maps will be deemed to be the original record-of-rights. The record-of-rights and the maps prepared under any other law before coming into force of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act will be deemed to be the record-of-rights finally published under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act and will be maintained under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act and the rules framed thereunder. So all the previous difficulties regarding maintenance of records has now been removed by the passing of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, as amended by Act 7 of 1962. Detailed executive rules regarding mutations, maintenance and superintendence of land records are under preparation. What is required henceforward is the implementation of rules. It is hoped that the record-of-rights handed over to the Tahsildars and the karanams will henceforward be maintained under the statutory obligation cast upon them by the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

CHAPTER VIII

COST AND RECOVERY

74. *Procedure in the Minor Settlement*—The initiation of survey and record-of-rights operation must be preceded by a Government order. The Government may make the order (1) either on the application of the land-holder or ryots or (2) on their own initiative or (3) at the instance of the Court of Wards where the Court of Wards is in management. In the minor settlement operations generally survey and record-of-rights operations were initiated only on the application of the land-holder or ryots on depositing or giving security for such amount for the payment of the expenses of the operations as the Government directed. Under section 180 of the Madras Estates Land Act, the whole net cost of the settlement operation is recoverable from the land-holder and the ryots in such proportion as Government having regard to all the circumstances may determine. The principles of apportionment and recovery of cost in the minor settlement operation was as follows :—

The total extent of lands was classified under the following tenures :—

(1) Ryoti occupied, (2) Subsequent inams, (3) Subsequent service inams, (4) Ryoti unauthorised occupation, (5) Ryoti unoccupied, (6) Government resumed inams, (7) Pre-settlement inams, (8) Porambores, (9) Private lands.

The extent covered by tenures (6) to (9) were excluded from the total extent of the villages for purpose of cost calculation and the cost incurred apportioned on the remaining cultivable areas, taking one acre of wet land to be equal to two acres of dry or manavari (rainfed) lands. The tenant was required to bear one-half and the land-holder the other half. Following this rule the share of kudivaramdars in respect of tenures (1) and (2) was to be borne by the ryots and that of the melavaramdar by the land-holder. For lands covered by tenures (3) the service inamdars paid the share of the kudivaram and the land-holder the share of the melavaram. For lands under tenures (4) and (5) both the shares were borne by the land-holder.

75. *Procedure in Major Settlement operation*—The Government of Orissa in the year 1937 ordered to take up survey and settlement operations in Ganjam *suo motu* under the Bihar and Orissa method which was considered to be less costly. The villages taken up in the major settlement operations were scattered throughout the district and were taken up in convenient blocks. The principle of calculation of cost as followed by the Madras Government in respect of villages under minor settlement operation was also followed by the Orissa Government in respect of villages under the major settlement operation. The only difference was in the system of maintenance of accounts. In minor settlement villagewar accounts were maintained whereas in major settlement blockwar accounts were maintained. Under the Madras Estates Land Act, preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rent are two distinct operations. The costs of preparation of record-of-rights and rent settlement were separately calculated for each estate and block. The principles of apportionment of cost between the ryots and land-holders for each Block were approved by the Government on a reference made by the Settlement Officer.

76. *Details of apportionment*—In order to determine the rates at which costs were to be recovered from the land-holders and ryots, registers showing the overhead charges (pertaining to head office establishment and officers) and specific charges (pertaining to camps) were maintained. After the final publication of record-of-rights or republication, as the case may be, these registers were totalled and the total overhead charges were distributed over the respective Blocks under operation in proportion to the specific charges. After including the pensionary contribution, leave salary, cost of stationery and reproduction of maps, etc., and deducting the total receipts in cash and those in the shape of court fees, the net expenditure was arrived at. This divided by the computed areas was the rate per acre. On the basis of this rate the recess section worked out the dues on each holding in a village and this was divided half and half between the ryot and land-holder. The dues of land-holder for each village and the whole estate was also worked out. The rates for different estates in each block is given in the statement below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the estate	Block A	Block B	Block C		Rent Settlement Block				
				I	II	I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1	Khallikote ..	.. ..	0 10 0	3 1 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 15 2	.. ..
2	Athagada ..	2 1 7	1 0 3	2 5 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 5 0	.. ..
3	Dharakote ..	1 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	7 10 1	5 7 2	3 1 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4	Jarada ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 5 10	.. ..	.. ..	3 0 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5	Surangi ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 5 0	.. ..	3 2 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
6	Chikiti ..	.. ..	0 11 0	.. ..	2 12 6	5 3 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
7	Biridi ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 13 6	2 15 7	.. ..	2 14 3	.. ..	3 9 6	3 10 9
8	Badakhemedi ..	.. ..	0 10 3	.. ..	2 8 0	3 14 8	2 12 5	2 14 7	.. ..	.. ..
9	Sanakhemedi ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 3 3	.. ..	2 10 8	.. ..	.. ..	2 13 6
10	Aska Malkudari ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 7 0	5 4 10	.. ..	3 9 1	.. ..	.. ..	2 4 2
11	Humma ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 13 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
12	Palur ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 3 7	2 8 0	.. ..	3 5 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
13	Bodogoda ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 11 3	.. ..	3 13 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
14	Sheragada ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 8 4	.. ..	4 10 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
15	Mahanadpur ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 7 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
16	Bondhotolo ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 15 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Nuagan ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
17	Jharapada ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0 13 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
18	Beruabadi ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 9 5	.. ..	3 5 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
19	Dwargan ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 15 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

The demand of each estate in respect of the villages for which demand lists were prepared and sent to the Collector of Ganjam is given below :—

Serial No.	Name of the Estate	Total number of villages	Amount to be recovered from the ryots and occupants other than land-holders			Amount to be recovered from the land-holders			Total		
1	2	3	4			5			6		
Block A—184 villages											
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	Dharakote ..	110	18,549	5	11	24,659	1	2	43,208	7	1
2	Athagada ..	74	30,259	8	11	31,783	5	5	62,042	14	2
	Total ..	184	48,808	14	10	56,442	6	5	1,05,251	5	3
Block B—441 villages											
1	Athagada ..	64	6,522	6	11	7,666	7	5	14,188	14	4
2	Khallikote ..	166	13,238	10	6	18,064	15	3	31,303	9	9
3	Chikiti ..	92	19,341	8	10	20,593	13	10	39,935	6	8
4	Badakhemedi ..	119	17,142	6	4	23,044	3	9	40,186	10	1
	Total ..	441	56,245	0	7	69,369	8	3	1,25,614	8	10
Block C previously surveyed area—114 villages											
1	Biridi Estate ..	67	8,907	4	7	15,372	2	6	24,279	7	1
2	Palur Estate ..	1	47	10	10	134	14	1	182	8	11
3	Khallikote ..	14	2,395	5	9	2,511	4	2	4,906	9	11
4	Jarada ..	24	863	15	0	1,958	13	0	2,822	12	0
5	Kalosandhapur ..	1	428	2	11	458	10	0	886	12	11
6	Sheragada ..	30	10,868	7	5	14,662	5	10	25,530	13	3
7	Athagada ..	7	915	13	2	945	8	3	1,861	5	5
	Total ..	144	24,426	11	8	36,043	9	10	60,470	5	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Block C unsurveyed area—389 villages

			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Palur	16	3,126	6	3	7,538	2	6	10,664	8	9
2	Bondhotolo Nuagan	1	139	3	9	189	3	10	328	7	7
3	Jharapadar	1	3	10	9	90	10	11	94	5	8
4	Biridi	3	556	10	8	620	0	7	1,176	11	3
5	Mahanadapur	1	651	3	2	651	4	7	1,302	7	9
6	Chikiti	1	113	12	9	127	1	5	240	14	2
7	Dwaragan	1	109	3	8	220	3	10	329	7	6
8	Surangi	91	12,107	4	0	17,274	8	9	29,381	12	9
9	Sanakhemedi	100	45,498	3	3	55,732	6	1	1,01,230	9	4
10	Badogoda	120	30,631	8	6	48,044	8	1	78,676	0	7
11	Badakhemedi	10	1,528	6	5	2,554	2	0	4,082	8	5
12	Athagada	1	429	11	6	486	8	1	916	3	7
13	Dharakote	8	771	11	10	1,184	9	2	1,956	5	0
14	Aska Malikdari	26	12,778	4	11	15,549	14	0	28,328	2	11
	Total	389	1,08,445	5	5	1,50,263	3	10	2,58,708	9	3

Rent Settlement Block I—Surveyed area—391 villages

1	Palur	1	127	6	5	127	6	5	254	12	10
2	Chikiti	92	10,449	8	10	10,449	8	9	20,899	1	7
3	Humma	6	4,312	10	7	4,312	10	0	8,625	5	3
4	Sheragada	29	11,983	2	1	11,983	1	8	23,966	3	9
5	Dharakote	121	37,075	10	5	37,075	9	0	74,151	3	5
6	Badakhemedi	142	46,519	11	0	46,519	11	0	93,039	6	0
	Total	391	1,10,468	1	4	1,10,467	15	6	2,20,936	0	10

Rent Settlement Block II—Surveyed area—100 villages

1	Aska	2	1,027	14	0	1,027	14	0	2,055	12	0
2	Chikiti	2	482	4	5	482	4	4	964	8	9
3	Jharapadar	1	8	4	4	8	4	4	16	8	8
4	Mahanadapur	1	477	12	3	477	12	4	955	8	7
5	Bondhatala Nuagan	1	222	11	2	222	11	3	445	6	5
6	Jarada	37	6,272	7	3	6,272	6	11	12,544	14	2
7	Dharakote	44	9,266	12	4	9,266	12	2	18,533	8	6
8	Badakhemedi	12	2,365	10	5	2,365	10	3	4,731	4	8
	Total	100	20,123	12	2	20,123	11	7	40,247	7	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rent Settlement Block II—Unsurveyed area—372 villages					
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aska Malikdari ..	26	8,021 0 2	8,021 0 2	16,042 0 4
2	Palur ..	15	3,626 9 8	3,626 9 9	7,253 3 5
3	Surangi ..	104	12,585 11 5	12,585 11 10	25,171 7 3
4	Sanakhemedi ..	100	24,325 2 1	24,325 1 10	48,650 3 11
5	Berhuabadi ..	1	166 7 0	166 7 1	332 14 1
6	Badagada ..	126	21,914 6 6	21,914 5 10	43,828 12 4
	Total ..	372	70,639 4 10	70,639 4 6	1,41,278 9 4
Abstract					
	Block C—Previously surveyed area	144	24,426 11 8	36,043 9 10	60,470 5 6
	Block C—Unsurveyed ..	389	1,08,445 5 5	1,50,263 3 10	2,58,708 9 3
	R. S. Block I—Surveyed area ..	391	1,10,468 1 4	1,10,467 15 6	2,20,936 0 10
	R. S. Block II—Surveyed area ..	100	2,20,123 12 2	20,123 11 7	40,247 7 9
	R. S. Block II—Unsurveyed area	372	70,639 4 10	70,639 4 6	1,41,278 9 4
	Block A ..	184	48,808 14 10	56,442 6 5	1,05,251 5 3
	Block B ..	441	56,245 0 7	69,369 9 3	1,25,614 8 10
	Grand Total ..	2,021	4,39,157 2 10	5,13,349 11 11	9,52,506 14 9

The total demand due from the occupants was Rs. 4,39,157-2-10 and from the land-holders Rs. 5,13,349-11-11. This has been calculated up to 31-5-53 when all the zamindari and the proprietary estate vested in Government.

77. Amount shown as not recoverable from the land-holder and ryots though charged from the Settlement Budget—The Settlement Officer, Mr. F. E. A. Taylor, Esqr., I. C. S., visited Ranapur ex-State now in Puri district with the permission of the Revenue Commissioner to assist the Political Agent, Sambalpur, to organise the settlement operation of the State. The Government of Orissa in the Revenue Department ordered that this item of expenditure should not be recovered from the Darbar or from the parties in Ganjam and Koraput Settlement and that it would be borne by the Government.

On amount of Rs. 2,220 was incurred for preparing the statistics required by the Special Officer of Shri Jagannath Temple Act under the orders of the Board and instructions were solicited from the Board regarding the manner of adjustment of this amount as this amount could not be legally included in the accounts to be recovered from the land-holders and ryot. The Board of Revenue ordered that the charge was debitable to "7—Land Revenue, Ganjam Settlement" but should not be included in the amount computed for recovery from the parties as charges in connection with settlement operations.

The Settlement Officer, Ganjam, was also the Settlement Officer, Koraput. He was going on tour to Koraput almost every month and the Steno to Settlement Officer and two orderly peons were following him. Besides this some clerks and peons were also going to Koraput on urgent work as and when necessary under orders of the Settlement Officer. In order to maintain fair and equitable apportionment, 1/3rd of the pay of Settlement Officer, Steno. to Settlement Officer, two orderly peons and the actual T. A. of Settlement Officer, Steno. to Settlement Officer, two orderly peons and the other staff who happened to go on urgent work to Koraput Settlement was being separated and reported to the Charge Officer, Koraput Settlement for inclusion in the connected registers of that Settlement every year and this amount was excluded from the apportionment registers of this office.

78. Recovery of cost—Demand lists showing the amount recoverable from the land-holders and the ryots in each village were sent to the Collector of Ganjam after the final publication and republication of record-of-rights for realisation from the persons concerned as arrear of land revenue under the provisions of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, unlike the system of North Orissa Settlement where settlement charges were recovered by the Settlement Department at the time of distribution of copies of records. The Collector sent these demand lists to the respective Taluk Officers for collection. During the recovery proceedings of the settlement cost by the Revenue Department, the land holder of Badagada objected to the settlement cost of Rs. 48,044 and odd as recoverable from him and filed a writ of *Mandamus* under Article 226 of the Constitution of India before the

Honourable High Court of Orissa as stated in paragraph 12 of Chapter II. In the said writ case the principle and manner of apportionment of cost between the land-holder and the ryots have been sharply criticised by the High Court, an extract of which is quoted below:—

“The question whether a proprietor can be made to meet the expenses incurred for the survey of his estate undertaken *suo motu* by Government under section 17(b) (ii) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 was argued at some length. It was contended by the learned Advocate-General that even when a survey is undertaken by Government under section 17 (b) (ii) of the Act, the costs of the survey may be recovered from the proprietor under section 19 of the Act, read with section 180 of the Madras Estates Land Act. Section 19 of the Survey and Boundaries Act says that “the cost of a survey directed under clause (b) (i) of (ii) and section 17 shall be borne by the local Government unless otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force”. It was argued that the provision in section 180 of the Madras Estates Land Act is a special provision and should prevail over the general provision in section 19 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act. This contention is not without force but it is not necessary to test its validity in this case. Counsel for the petitioner, on the other hand, pointed out that even if that contention were to be accepted, the apportionment of the charges in the proportion of half and half between the petitioner and his ryots is inequitable as it was not “determined” as enjoined in section 180 “having regard to all the circumstances”. The use of the word “determine” in section 180 would seem to indicate that Government must exercise the statutory power and act with discretion. Where this is not done and in a *bona fide* manner the Court can interfere. The statutory power vested in Government does not enable it to act as it pleases. This is clear from the use of the expression “having regard to all the circumstances”. As I understand it, the expression means that Government shall take into consideration all the circumstances before deciding who should bear, what proportion of such charges. It must be remembered that the survey as well as the record-of-rights were forced upon the Proprietor. The Estate has now vested in the Government by virtue of the provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act; and the benefits of the survey as well as of the record-of-rights are lost to the proprietor as such. These are some of the circumstances which Government have failed to take into consideration. They appear to have simply adopted the recommendation of the Settlement Officer and failed to exercise the statutory powers in accordance with section 180 of the Madras Estates Land Act.

It was next contended, on behalf of the petitioner, that the power vested in Government to apportion the expenses implies that it has to prove in the first place that the money spent was expended in accordance with law, for in that case alone the State will be entitled to recover it from the party for whose benefit the money was spent, and in the second place that the expenses have actually been incurred. If the Government could, satisfy us that the expenses were lawfully incurred in carrying out the provisions of Chapter XI of the Madras Estates Land Act the Court would not embark upon an idle enquiry into the propriety or extravagance of the expenses so incurred. Otherwise, Government would be able to wield an absolutely despotic power which the Legislature never intended that it should exercise. It was conceded by the learned Advocate-General that the manner in which the Settlement Officer proposed to apportion the expenses is open to objection and cannot be wholly justified. The exclusion of Government lands including resumed inam lands, pre-settlement inam lands and communal porambokes from the total expenditure incurred and the distribution of costs over the rest of the lands can hardly be justified as proper or equitable. Similarly, in the case of the private lands of the land-holder the cost of the proceeding under section 183 of the Madras Estates Land Act are to be “apportioned among the parties to the proceedings in proportion to the area which, after the finding may be found to have been wrongfully claimed by each party” according to the statutory rule 5 framed under section 183 of that Act. There is no indication in the records that this principle was kept in view in recommending that the entire cost of the survey of the private lands to the proprietor should be borne by the land-holder. “Apportionment” does not denote division but frequently connotes distributions. Government do not give any reason why the cost should have been directed to be divided equally and not proportionately distributed according to the interests of the parties concerned. The petitioner complains that since the passing of the Orissa Tenants’ Protection Act the share of rent that he was entitled to collect had been considerably reduced and that the apportionment of the expenses, if justifiable at all, should be made according to the quantum of interest he has in the land. This argument appears to me to be perfectly reasonable and equitable. I should observe, however, that it is not the function of this Court to indicate what should have been done in this case. The task of apportionment, must be left to the Government to decide, according to their discretion after taking every factor into consideration.”

As a result of this defect and several others pointed out by the High Court, the settlement operation in original settlement villages was declared invalid. This necessitated the passing of “the Ganjam-Koraput Survey, Record-of-rights and Settlement Operation Validation Act, 1956 (Orissa Act 7 of 1956)” by the Orissa Assembly as a result of which the irregularities committed in the course of the settlement proceedings were validated.

79. *Collection of Settlement Chagres suspended*—After the survey and settlement operations were declared illegal by the Honourable High Court in the Bodogada writ case, the Government ordered that the cost of the settlement operations should not be recovered from the ryots and land-holders of Ganjam and Koraput districts until further orders. Finally the Government in their letter No. 40094—S-36/62-R., dated the 29th August 1962 ordered as follows:—

“In supersession of all previous orders on the subject noted above Government have been pleased to order that the demand for survey and settlement charges from the ex-proprietors and tenants of Ganjam and Koraput districts which are realisable under the provisions of Madras Estates Land Act including the settlement cost amounting to Rs. 2,26,945-6-3 decreed by the High Court against the Zamindar of Jeypore should be waived and such cost already realised from the tenants of the aforesaid two districts and ex-proprietors of Ganjam district should be refunded. But the question of actual refund of the settlement cost to the ex-zamindary of Jeypore does not arise as no such cost has been realised from him.

2. Government have also been pleased to order that instead of making actual refund to the tenants and the ex-proprietors of the aforesaid two districts, the same should be adjusted against rent payable by them either towards their arrear or future rents or adjusted against their certificate dues subject to a deduction of 10 per cent of the charges being made for the clerical work involved in making the adjustments”.

80. *Present law regarding recovery of settlement cost*—The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 repealed the relevant provisions in other Acts of the State regarding recovery of survey and settlement costs. There is no provision in this Act for levy and realisation of survey and settlement costs from the persons interested in the land

of the tract under survey and settlement where the operations are ordered *suo motu* by Government. It is only when the operations are ordered on the request of any (i) Local Authority or (ii) on the request of not less than one-half of the total number of ryots having land in the village that provision has been made for assessment, realisation and apportionment of costs. The Orissa Taxation Enquiry Committee has recommended that since an up-to-date record-of-rights benefits both the State and the tenants cost should be shared by them equally.

81. *Estimate of the cost of the operation*—The Major Settlement Operation in Ganjam district started in the year 1938 but had to be temporarily stopped due to War in the year 1942. The operations were resumed in 1947 and continued with varying breaks till the 31st July 1960 and on the 1st August 1960 they were merged in the Major Settlement Operation initiated for taking up Survey and Settlement Operations in the ryotwari and other remaining areas of the district.

The original estimate, submitted to Government in 1937 by the then Settlement Officer, Ganjam was that the settlement would involve a gross expenditure of Rs. 6,45,062. As against this the actual expenditure incurred from 1937-38 to 1942-43 and again from 1947-48 up to the 31st July 1960 is Rs. 25,96,009.88 nP. The great difference in the original estimated amount and the actual expenditure is due to the fact that the original estimate was only a rough one based on pre-war wages. The estimate did not include the indirect expenditure on account of traverse survey, contribution towards leave and pension of officers employed in the operation and proportionate cost of control by Director of Land Records and his office staff as the expenditure on these heads could not be foreseen. The estimate was made on the presumption that the average area of a village would be 2/3rd square mile and average number of plots in each village would be about 533 and it was prepared only for the unsurveyed villages of the Ganjam Zamindari tracts and did not include the surveyed villages as well as the inam villages subsequently included in the programme.

In North Orissa provincial settlement the rate was Rs. 634 per square mile and in the revision settlement the cost was only Rs. 211 per square mile. The net cost of the last North Orissa Revisional Settlement was Rs. 893 per square mile. The gross cost of Ganjam Major Settlement Operation is Rs. 1,524.37 nP. and the net cost is Rs. 1,490.85 nP. per square mile. The area under settlement covered about 12 lakh plots. The gross expenditure works out at Rs. 216.33 nP. and net expenditure at Rs. 211.58 nP. per 100 plots.

CHAPTER IX

SOME STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

82. *The trend of population increase*—In 1901 the population of the area now comprised in the district was 11,41,963. By 1911 it increased to 12,69,986. In the next decade, it declined to 12,28,465. During the 10 years between 1921 and 1931 the population rose by 13·25 per cent and by 1941 it again rose by 12·19 per cent and reached the figure 15,60,669. According to 1951 census, the population was 16,24,829 and according to 1961 census, it is 18,73,655. So between 1901 and 1961, i.e., during an interval of 60 years, the population has risen by 64·074 per cent.

83. *Soils*—In 1858, Mr. Newil, who was then the Director of Revenue Settlement in the Presidency of Madras, prepared a Manual of classification for his department and arranged the soils according to their productivity in terms of grain. He divided the soils into 5 great series which had different origins or bases for their formation. They are—

- (i) Alluvial, i.e., exceptional, which comprise the rich island and delta soils of extraordinary fertility.
- (ii) Regar or blank-cotton series with all its varieties originating from decomposition of volcanic or sedimentary rock, etc.
- (iii) Red ferruginous series originating from sand stone, laterite, etc.
- (iv) Calcareous series originating from underlying strata of chalk or lime
- (v) Arenaceous series or sandy series which form the basis of soil in littoral tracts of the country

It is upon the proportion of sand and clay that the general classification was based for settlement purposes. Each of the five great series of soil was split up into classes with reference to the proportion of clay and sand. Three kinds of such proportions are recognised in settlements as given below:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (i) Clayey | .. Containing more than 2/3rd of clay |
| (ii) Mixed or loamy | .. Containing from 1/3rd to 2/3rd of clay |
| (iii) Sandy or gravelly | .. Containing not more than 1/3rd of clay |

Thus the five great series of soil were divided into the following fourteen settlement classes with reference to their being clayey, loamy or sandy. In the case of arenaceous soil the classes adopted were loamy (one-third to two-third of clay), sandy (one-third to one-tenth clay) and heavy sand (under one-tenth clay).

- (1) Alluvial clay
- (2) Alluvial loam

(NOTE—Alluvial lands containing less than one-third clay are not met with and have not been recognised for settlement purposes).

- (3) Regar
- (4) Regar loam
- (5) Regar sand
- (6) Red clay
- (7) Red loam
- (8) Red sand
- (9) Calcareous clay
- (10) Calcareous loam
- (11) Calcareous sand
- (12) Arenaceous loam
- (13) Arenaceous sand and
- (14) Arenaceous heavy sand

The classes mentioned above were further subdivided into sorts, the main purpose of sorting being to allow for various local and other factors that may exist in respect of lands falling in the same settlement class in a village. A maximum of 5 sorts were recognised and they were called (1) best, (2) good, (3) ordinary, (4) inferior and (5) worst. Thus, the soil of a particular land could be described by numbers such as 8-4, the number 8 meaning red sand and 4 meaning inferior, the first number representing the class of soil and the second number its sort. In Ganjam district the soils of the class 3 to 8 and 12 to 14 are generally found. In the plains area, regar lands predominate. Next in order of coverage are red soil, sandy and then very little quantity of calcareous and alluvial series. The regar or black soil is the most suitable for wet or paddy cultivation and the sandy for ragi cultivation. In the last ryotwari settlement, the class and sort of soil were indicated by their numbers in column 8 of the diaglot. In the minor settlement operation in the zamindari areas carried on under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act, the classes and sorts were not mentioned in the final record-of-rights. In the major settlement operation no such classification of soil was made. Lands were generally classified into 3 classes, namely wet, rainfed and dry and sub classifications or tarams were noted in the draft record-of-rights for purposes of rent calculation only but were dropped from the final record-of-rights as has been mentioned in paragraph 39 of Chapter IV.

84. *Principal crops and area under cultivation*—Paddy is the most important crop in the district. For the most part paddy is sown by way of broadcasting on rainfed (unirrigated land) and transplanted on wet (irrigated) lands. In a few cases rich ryots transplant paddy on rainfed lands and poor ryots sow paddy by broadcasting on wet lands also. Next to paddy in importance is Mandia (ragi) which is generally grown two to three times a year. It is generally transplanted. Hot weather ragi is always irrigated while the ragi grown in the rainy season does not require any irrigation. Biyali paddy is seldom grown. In the plains in place of Biyali, people generally grow Mandia. Dalua or the summer paddy is rarely grown. The other crops which are sufficiently important to require mention are among pulses, kulthi, biri, munga, harada and chona; among oil-seeds linseed, til and castor; and among fibres cotton and jute. In addition, sugarcane, Pan, tobacco, brinjal, chilli, groundnut, elephantium and potato are widely grown. Vegetables of foreign origin like cauliflowers, cabbages, tomatoes, beans and peas are also grown.

The total area of the villages in ex-Estate tracts surveyed and settled or surveyed and preliminary record-of-rights prepared in this settlement operation is 762,859 acres out of which 537,610 acres are cultivated. Cultivated area is thus 75 per cent of the total area of the villages excluding forest blocks which were excluded from the limits of the villages. The area of this forest block is 321,237 acres. The total cultivated area is thus 49.59 per cent of the total area of the ex-Estate tracts. Figures for wari and agency areas will be included in the next Final Report of Ganjam Settlement.

85. *Cost of cultivation*—The acreage cost of cultivation of paddy crop in 1918, was as follows:—

The broadcast system—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughing and sowing	..	2	0 0
Manure	..	0	8 0
Seed	..	1	8 0
Weeding	..	1	0 0
Reaping	..	0	8 0
Threshing	..	0	4 0
Repairing bunds, letting water, etc.	..	0	8 0
Government kist	..	4	8 0
Total	..	10	12 0

The transplantation system—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughing and seed bed	..	0	8 0
Manure	..	0	4 0
Seed	..	1	8 0
Taking the young plants out of the seed bed and carrying them to the transplantation ground.	..	0	12 0
Ploughing for transplantation	..	1	8 0
Transplanting	..	1	0 0
Repairing bunds	..	0	2 0
Reaping	..	0	8 0
Threshing	..	0	4 0
Government assessment	..	4	8 0
Total	..	10	14 0

Enquiries were made from the ryots during the different stages of settlement operation regarding the present day cost of cultivation. As the average price prevailing during the preceding decennial period excluding famine and abnormal years had to be taken into account for arriving at the income due to the landholder or to the ryot for purposes of rent settlement, the cost of cultivation was also calculated not actually at the present-day rates but at the normal rates, i. e., at the average of the rates prevailing during the normal years. Since the years 1941-42 to 1955-56 were declared as abnormal years, the cost of cultivation was calculated

at the average of the prices prevailing during the decennial period prior to 1941. The statements of the ryots for many of whom agriculture is not a profession but a way of life, and most of whom do not keep any account of the expenditure and yield and who are apt to misunderstand the enquiries made by the Settlement staff as a positive step for increasing the rates of rent, had to be carefully scrutinised before any reliance could be placed on their statements. The following appears to be a fair estimate of the average cost of cultivation of paddy per acre in the decennial period ending 1940-41.

Broadcasting system—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughing and sowing	..	3	0 0
Manure	..	1	14 0
Seed	..	2	3 0
Weeding	..	1	9 0
Reaping	..	0	13 6
Threshing	..	0	9 0
Repairing bunds, letting water, etc.	..	0	9 0
Government kist	..	4	12 0
Total	..	15	5 0

Transplantation system—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughing the seed bed	..	0	12 0
Manure	..	1	2 0
Seed	..	2	3 0
Taking the young plants out of the seed bed and carrying them to the transplantation ground.		1	1 0
Ploughing for transplantation	..	2	4 0
Transplanting	..	1	14 0
Weeding	..	0	7 6
Repairing bunds	..	0	9 0
Reaping	..	1	0 6
Threshing	..	0	11 0
Government assessment	..	4	12 0
Total	..	16	12 0

These figures will show that the average cost of cultivation during the years 1931—41 had increased by 43 per cent in the case of broadcasting system and 54 per cent in the case of transplantation system over those of 1918. During the Second World War and thereafter there has naturally been unprecedented rise in the cost of cultivation proportionate to the rise in the prices of paddy and other agricultural produce.

86. *Profits of Agriculture—(i) Paddy*—The average outturn of paddy in first class irrigated lands of almost all the ex-estate tracts in this district according to crop-cutting experiments conducted in this settlement at different periods is 16 maunds 2 seers and 60 tolas or 16 maunds 3 seers. At the price of paddy at about Rs. 1-12-0 per maund prevalent during the period 1931—41 the value of the product would be Rs. 28-2-0. If the value of the straw is taken at Rs. 3-0-0 the total value of the product would come nearly to Rs. 31-2-0. This clearly leaves a good margin of profit to the cultivators. The ryot who does a great part of the labour himself, however, gets a still better return. Depression in prices, after the First World War, which was still reigning during 1931—41 very greatly reduced the value of the product. At the same time the cost of living had also fallen. This prevented the ryots from getting larger profits. Due to abnormal world conditions after 1941 the value of the product increased considerably. At the same time the cost of living has also risen. But in spite of the rise in the cost of living and the rise in wages, the ryots get a fairer outturn now-a-days and their financial condition is positively better than before.

I give below a statement showing the average yield per acre in some of the estates as per crop-cutting experiments conducted in his settlement:—

Sl. No.	Name of Estates	Wet			Rainfed		
		I	II	III	I	II	III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		M S T	M S T	M S T	M S T	M S T	M S T
1	Chikiti	15 21 21	13 27 0	12 10 0	12 6 0	12 22 0	7 25 0
2	Badakhemedi	12 9 0	10 32 0	9 11 0	8 6 0	9 3 0	7 1 0
3	Biridi	24 21 11	13 6 27	11 38 20	7 10 0	10 29 32	6 15 0
4	Khallikote	11 26 0	11 19 0	12 30 0	8 18 0	9 5 0	9 3 0
5	Athagada	15 14 0	11 12 0	13 7 0	10 16 0	11 26 0	8 6 0
6	Surangi	16 27 0	9 13 0	7 15 0	14 39 0	8 18 0	5 14 0
7	Palur	34 27 0	..	..	23 2 0	14 19 0	17 8 0
8	Humma	9 38 0	..	..	6 8 0	..	..
9	Dharakote	11 39 57	10 5 66	7 39 6	8 3 20	6 28 75	7 0 71
10	Badagodo	16 10 0	13 14 0	9 26 0	17 21 0	11 33 0	8 9 0
11	Sanakhemedi	16 7 0	10 8 0	8 22 0	12 21 0	10 31 0	7 12 0
12	Jarada	17 10 0	18 26 0	..	11 10 0	..	..
13	Seragada	12 14 0	9 18 0	7 34 0	11 24 0	7 4 0	6 1 0
14	Aska	13 37 0	10 6 0	5 18 0	..	..	..
15	Berhampur (Inam villages)	12 20 0	9 31 0	6 17 0	9 28 0	11 16 0	4 24 0
	Average of all Estates	16 2 60	11 26 1	9 15 49	10 32 24	10 12 76	7 29 73

(ii) *Pan*—The cultivation of pan has of late increased considerably in this district and hundreds of baskets of pan are despatched to different stations even outside the State. The people do not follow the North Orissa method of fencing the garden or “Ikar” support for the pan tendrils nor do they follow the shading process. They use the fence or “Kanior” and such other plants. The “Agasti” trees give the necessary shade. The bamboo takes the place of “Ikars”. At Burupada some refugees from Pakistan constructed several pan gardens on the North Orissa method but somehow these did not flourish well and the gardens have since been abandoned. The cost of cultivation of pan is very heavy but the crop is nevertheless extremely profitable. The average life of a pan garden in this district is about 3 years as against about 15 years in North Orissa as after the 3rd year there is too much deterioration in the quality of the crop to admit of the same being marketed. Statistics of pan cultivation collected in the year 1955 for 0.20 acre of land showed that the expense of the 1st year was about Rs. 986-4-0. The expense of the 2nd year was Rs. 247-4-0 and the same expense was also incurred in the 3rd year. The total expense thus come to Rs. 1,480-12-0. The total average output during these three years was about 39 bags of small pan at the rate of Rs. 25 per bag. The gross income was thus Rs. 3,230. These was a net profit of Rs. 1,849 in three years amounting to Rs. 616 per annum. The crop is, however, grown

on small patches of land. In spite of good profit people do not venture to take up big areas because of the vicissitudes of seasons, the most serious of which is the cyclone which may destroy the whole garden within a few seconds.

(iii) *Tobacco*—The expenses of tobacco cultivation for 0.20 acre of land in 1955 was about Rs. 74 and the price of the yield was Rs. 100. The Central excise duty amounting to Rs. 4-11-0 is included in the cost.

(iv) *Jute*—The expenses of jute cultivation for 0.20 acre of land in 1955 were Rs. 26-8-0 and the price of the yield was Rs. 40. After the Korean War till 1952 there was a temporary boom in the jute market, the price of jute ranging between Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per maund. The area under jute naturally shot up. But shortly after, the high price suddenly fell to the bed rock and since then there has been a drastic fall in the area under jute.

(v) *Sugarcane*—Sugarcane is also a profitable crop but the cost of cultivation is very high. According to the statistics collected the cost of cultivation in 1955 was about Rs. 160 to Rs. 200 for 0.20 acre of land and the income from the yield was Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

(vi) *Some horticultural crops (1955)*—

	Cost of cultivation on 0.20 acre of land			Income from the yield			Net profit		
1	2			3			4		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Chilli	108	4	0	160	0	0	51	12	0
Yearly Elephantium	83	4	0	266	11	0	183	7	0
Brinjal	77	0	0	240	0	0	163	0	0

The above three varieties of horticultural crops are very widely grown in this district.

87. *Labour wages*—Skilled labourers are the masons, carpenters and blacksmiths and the unskilled labourers are the ordinary agricultural labourers. The statistics collected in 1955 showed that the wages of skilled labourers varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day and that of unskilled labourers from Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 for males and Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0 for females. Payment to labourers in kind form the chief rural system of wages. Grain measures for casual labourers vary considerably but for an adult male it was 8 addas to 12 addas of unhusked rice per diem and for an adult female it was from 6 addas to 8 addas per diem. Occasional wages are higher than permanent wages. In the harvesting or transplanting season there is competition amongst employers and wages are slightly higher.

88. *Weights and Measures*—The common grain measure of wages in kind in this district is adda. The measure of adda varied from estate to estate ranging from 52 tolas in Athagada ex-Estate to 80 tolas in Bodagada ex-Estate. The relative weight of an average adda with other grain measures is given below :—

- 1 sola is equivalent to 13 tolas
- 2 solas make one boda equal to 26 tolas
- 2 bodas make one adda equal to 52 tolas
- 4 addas make one gouni equal to 208 tolas
- 4 gounis make one nauti equal to 832 tolas
- 20 nautis make one bharan
- 3 bharans make one sagada (cart-load).

(NOTE—Bharan is both a volume measure as well as a square measure in Ganjam. The extent of lands are also expressed in terms of bharans, each bharan being equivalent to 1/8th of an acre).

All this bewildering variety of measures which are quite unintelligible to persons outside the district will be gradually eliminated after introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in the country.

89. *Famine, flood and other natural calamities*—The district as a whole is liable to famine and it has been affected by it many times since 1792. The more serious of them were those which occurred in 1865-66, 1888-89, 1896-97, 1909-10 and 1919. After opening up of the country by railways and roads, the effect of famine, now-a-days, is negligible as foodgrains can be brought from any part of the State or even from outside and sent to the area affected by draught in no time. Since the creation of Orissa in 1936 there have been some natural calamities. In November 1941, a cyclone visited the district and lasted for 39 hours. In all, 436 persons and 7,619 heads of cattle were killed and 42,115 houses were partially or wholly destroyed. Due to the damage of foodstuffs and interruption of transport facilities, acute shortage of food affected the lives of a considerable section of the people. In the year 1943, there was a partial famine in the district and wide spread relief measures were conducted and free kitchens were started. There was some drought in some parts of Ganjam during 1954 and 1955. Government declared some portions of the district as draught areas. There was also some drought in some localities in 1957 and distress was relieved by immediate and widespread draught measures taken by Government. There is no flood problem in the district as the rivers are small and the flood waters drain out quickly because of the sloping nature of the country in general. Distress due to fire is quite common owing to thatched roofs in the villages as in most other districts of Orissa.

90. *Area of operation*—Out of a total area of 4,725 square miles of the district, only 1,703·06 square miles were taken up for survey and record-of-rights operation covered by 2,115 villages. The area taken up for settlement operation may be classified as given below :—

(i) Pre-settlement inams	..	40,522·22 acres
(ii) Post-settlement inams	..	59,664·77 acres
(iii) Waste lands—		
(a) Cultivable	..	62,560·45 acres
(b) Uncultivable	..	1,76,204·25 acres
(iv) Poramboke	..	2,38,764·77 acres
(v) Government lands	..	1,00,909·77 acres
(vi) Lands of District Board (now Zilla Parishad)	..	1,674·62 acres
(vii) Ryoti area	..	438·94 acres
	..	3,87,645·16 acres

91. *Communication*—The following roads are maintained :—

1	Metalled			Unmetalled		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles	Furlongs	Feet	Miles	Furlongs	Feet
1. Provincial roads under Public Works Department.	561	3	361	253	5	324
2. Revenue roads ..	56	7	..	284	4	..
3. Municipal roads—						
(i) Berhampur Municipality ..	28	7	184	7	2	42
(ii) Parlakimedi Municipality ..	17	6	173	5	7	283
4. District Board Roads ..	257	6	548	4	2	..

The most important road is the grand trunk road (The National Highway No. 5) which runs from Madras to Calcutta along the coastal strip and passes through Berhampur and Chatrapur towns.

The feeder road to Phulbani and Balliguda starts from Berhampur town and passes through Aska and Bhanjanagar.

The other roads of local importance are—

(i) The road running from Aska to Kesapur Railway Station which meets the grand trunk road at 1½ miles from Khallikote.

(ii) Road running from Berhampur to R. Udayagiri with a branch to Mohana.

(iii) Humma to Boirani connecting the grand trunk road at Humma and the Aska-Kesapur road at Boirani.

(iv) Aska to Gazalbadi road branching off at Kalasandhapur.

(v) Dhowgan to Pustopur road linking the trunk road at Pustopur near Girisola and the Aska-Sorada Road at Dhowgan and crossing the Berhampur R. Udayagiri Road at Digapahandi.

(vi) Road leading to Chirikipada sasan from Budambo on the Aska Kesapur Road.

(vii) Konchana-Bhejiput Road connecting the Aska-Kesapur Road at Konchana and the grand trunk road from Madras to Calcutta at Bhejiput.

(viii) Road leading from the trunk road at Ichapur up to Samantiyapalli where it branches off in two directions—one leading to Jarada and the other to Surangi.

(ix) Aska to Organ via Korachuli

(x) Bhanjanagar to Bodangi

Besides the above roads there are some minor roads of smaller lengths.

The South Eastern Railway runs across the costal belt of this district commencing from Golantara Railway Station to Khallikote Railway Station passing through Berhampur, Jagannathpur, Chatrapur, Ganjam, Humma, Rambha and Khallikote. There is also a narrow gauge line running from Naupada on the South Eastern Railway up to Gunpur. It was formerly owned by the Maharajah of Parlakimedi and has now been taken over by the Government. In this district this narrow gauge line lies between Parlakimedi and Badigan and passes through Sitapuram, Haddabhangi, Varanasi, Lihuri, Khandava and Palasingi.

92. *Embankments*—The total length of embankments in the district is 64 miles, 6 furlongs and 8 feet and these are by the Public Works Department. The rivers in the district not being subject to high floods, seldom do damage to embankments.

93. *Sale of proprietary rights*—There were no transfers of proprietary rights in most of the estates in which survey and record-of-rights operations were taken up. But before the operations commenced the original estate of Athagada was purchased in court sale by the zamindar of Khallikote. Similarly Biridi estate was purchased by the zamindar of Khallikote. Humma and Palur estates were purchased from the descendants of the original land-holders. Palur estate was purchased by the brother of the zamindar of Dharakote estate from the Rani of Tarla, now in Andhra State.

Subsequent to the commencement of the survey and record-of-rights operations, Dwargan estate was purchased by Kantho Choudhury from Nyapati Ram Das Pantulu and the record-of-rights was corrected after orders were passed in revision petition No. 89/51-52.

94. *Miscellaneous information*—125 sub-proprietary tenures were recorded. The extent of produce rented lands was 2,00,925·99 acres. The area under each rent was 1,49,027·15 acres. The lands under reserved and communal lands were 1,00,909·77 acres. There were no revenue-free estates in this district. The area of Government interested lands within the estates under survey was 1,674·62 acres.

95. *Places of Interest and historical importance*—(i) Gopalpur (formerly Mansurkota)—It lies in latitude $19^{\circ} 31'$ north and longitude $85^{\circ} 0'$ east and was formerly a port of call. It is at a distance of 9 miles by road from Berhampur town, and is very pleasant during summer. The supply of sea-fish is abundant and there are many private Bungalows at Gopalpur belonging to well-to-do persons who come here for a change from October to June. It has the typical seaside village characteristic having some good hotels and so it attracts tourists.

(ii) *Ganjam Fort*—This is 13 miles north-east of Gopalpur on the National Highway and was formerly the headquarters and the chief town of the district. The handsome buildings that once adorned it have either fallen into ruins or been fallen down. At present with the exception of the picturesque looking fort, there is scarcely a vestige of its original splendour. The fort which was commenced in 1768 as a defence against the incursion of the Mahrathas by Mr. Cotsford, the first resident of Ganjam, still forms an interesting ruin and recalls to mind the memories of former resident and chiefs in council who were engaged here partly in political and partly in commercial enterprises for the good of the East India Company. The cemetery adjoining the fort contains some interesting monuments which are gradually decaying. On account of the severe fever in 1815 in the form of an epidemic which ravaged this town the population was diminished and the town was given up as district headquarters.

(iii) *Chilika Lake*—It lies mostly in Puri district. The lake is 42 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth. It is shallow, seldom exceeding 6 feet in depth. The water is brackish and there is a very slight tide at the southern end, the sea running into it at Manickpatna.

The lake is separated from the sea by a long sandy ridge varying from 100 to 200 yards in width with one or more natural openings into the sea—their positions shifting from time to time and their sizes varying in width and depth. The scenery of the Chilika is varied and picturesque. In the south-western side, the hill ranges of Ganjam surround its shore and in this part there are some beautiful but uninhabited islands viz., Barkud, Nalban, Gopkud and Kalijayi, etc. (The two large islands of the lake, viz., Parikud and Malud are in Puri district). Chilika provides excellent opportunity for trading in fish to the local people. Salt is also produced in some areas of Chilika and Humma in Ganjam district is noted for its salt production.

(iv) *Taptapani*—Taptapani in the Sanakhemedi Maliahs is at a distance of 32 miles from Berhampur on the Berhampur, R. Udayagiri Road. Here is a sulphur spring of about 5 square yards in measurement. It is situated at a height of 1,325 feet above the sea level and the climate is very pleasant in summer. Recently two more tanks adjacent to it were dug to facilitate bathing by visitors. The water comes bubbling up at two places and in temperature ranging from 90 to 100 Fahrenheit. There is one P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow for visitors to stay there during their visit to the place. The place is frequented by many people.

(v) *Jaugada*—It is a ruined fort situated at $19^{\circ} 33'$ N. and $84^{\circ} 50'$ E. about 3 miles off from Purushottampur in Chatrapur taluk among the remains of what was once a large city surrounded by a wall. Towards the centre of the fort is a huge granite mass on which are inscribed 13 edicts of the Emperor Asoka (about 250 B. C.). They are of special interest as being the only examples of these edicts in this district.

At present in the dilapidated ruins of the fort near the rock containing the inscription there resides a Sadhu with one or two attendants. At the southern extremity of the fort walls, a welfare centre has been recently constructed by the Government. Around the fort walls there are outlines of a mote but the mote has been converted into paddy fields by the local people.

(vi) *Brudhakhole*—Brudhakhole is a mountain range situated at a distance of about 2 miles to the north-east of Boguda and is full of dense forest. There is also a reserve forest of the same name containing valuable trees such as sal, piasal, etc. On the top of the hill there are 3 temples containing 5 deities popularly known as 5 "Sivalings". They are (1) Shri Gangadhareswar (2) Brudhiswar (3) Makareswar (4) Jagidisheswar and (5) (5) Brudhiswar. The fourth and the smallest temple contained Goddess "Bana Durga". These temples were built by Raja Shri Srikara Bhanja of Ghumsur. The height of the mountain is nearly 1,000 ft. above sea level. There are some 5 to 6 cocoanut trees, 2 Champak trees, 2 betel-nut and some plantain trees at the top with a perennial stream flowing at the foot of the Lingaraj Shri Gangadhareswar having a water-fall of 45 ft. high. At the bottom there is an image of Budha over the head of which the waters run down. The important festivals celebrated here are (i) Mahalakshmi puja in the month of Margasira, (ii) Kartik Purnima in the month of Kartik, (iii) Sabitri Amabasya in the month of Jyesta and (iv) Twelve Sankrantis in the year.

(vii) *Tarini Amma Konda* (popularly called Tara Tarini Parbat)—Near Purushottampur above the Rushikulya river it is a famous place of Pilgrimage of Hindus and there was a considerable yearly slaughter of sheep and goats in honour of the Goddess. Since the starting of the non-cooperation movement against the British regime the practice of slaughter of the sheep and goats was put an end to by the efforts of Congress workers. The Goddess is installed on the top of the hill. This is about 1,500 feet above the sea level. The scenery is very picturesque. There is a flight of steps numbering about 1,000 made of stones constructed by the Proprietor of Buchia Sethi Pandal (S. S. V. T.) of Berhampur. On the top of the hillock, there is a G. T. S. stone.

CHAPTER X

HISTORY OF ESTATES

A. THE ZAMINDARIES AND PROPRIETARY ESTATES

96. *General*—Most of the zamindars of Ganjam derived their power and estates from the Gajapati Kings of Orissa on condition of feudal service and of keeping in check, the wild aboriginal tribes of the hills, namely, the Khonds and Savaras. Owing to the inaccessibility of their estates, the zamindars gradually arrogated to themselves a rude kind of petty sovereignty and frequently waged war against one another. Many of them appear to have been nominated to their estates by Gajapati Purushottam Dev who ruled over Orissa between 1479-1504.

97. *Different types of Estates*—The origin of the zamindaries in the Madras Presidency was just the same as it was in Bengal. In Madras, zamindars were of the following classes :—

(i) Ancient zamindars, (ii) Ancient poligars, (iii) Proprietors of haveli estates and (iv) Jagirdars, etc. ✓

(i) *Zamindars*—In the sixteenth century when the Muhammadan rulers began administering the country they did not make any attempt to dismiss the old officers who served under the Hindu Kings and replace them by officers of their own. During the Hindu period there were officers known as Deshmukhs, Desbandyas or Collectors and Accountants of circles and there were also Headmen and Karanams who were generally known as the Accountants of the villages. All these offices were permanent and hereditary and they were allowed to continue to discharge their duties as servants of the Muhammadan rulers with same designations. Some of them were also allowed to take the area in which they were functioning on contract and they were called zamindars.

The use of the word "zamindar" was responsible for misconception of the tenure. This word in Rajputana means simply a holder of land or tiller of the soil. The zamindars in the Northern Circars of which Ganjam formed a part were also, as at many other places of India, managers appointed by the rulers and their deputies to manage different divisions or parganas of the conquered country and collect the revenues due to the Government. The zamindar was only a collector of revenue or manager of a division on behalf of the rulers and had no sovereign or proprietary right in the soil, himself being liable to dismissal at any moment by the Muhammadan rulers. He continued to be rent collector for a long time even after the East India Company took charge.

(ii) *Poligars*—They were not found in Ganjam. They were found in further south.

(iii) *Proprietary estates*—Proprietor means any person in whose name any estate is for the time being registered in the office of the Collector of the district where in the estate is situated and a person who owns a village or villages which are held on a permanent under tenure. Proprietor is to be differentiated from zamindars, poligars, etc. The landlords with whom settlement was made by the British Government differed not only in social position but also in the title by right of which they held their lands. Some of them were not merely revenue collectors but were actually hereditary territorial magnates. But generally speaking the result of the permanent settlement was to place all landlords on a uniform legal basis and to obliterate the differences in the customary status which had grown out of differences in origin. Permanently settled estates in the Madras Presidency are either the remains of ancient principalities or the creations of British rule dating from 1802. Parlakimedi zamindari in Ganjam and Jeypore zamindari in Koraput were of the former class.

In 1802 and in the subsequent years Sanads were granted to three classes of land-holders. Some of them were representatives of those who were really Ruling Princes. Within their small kingdoms, they exercised all the sovereign powers of a Ruler. They commanded armies, made wars on their own account, concluded treaties and had their own coins. Some of them like the Parlakimedi zamindar in the district of Ganjam were the descendants of the ancient Hindu Sovereigns. Another class was composed of those who were chieftains under rulers exercising various degrees of authority. Some of them like the Telugu poligars of the South and the Hindu zamindars of the Telugu districts were really Viceroys who exercised the delegated powers of their sovereign in every respect. Others were originally only revenue officials, military commanders or police officers who usurped other functions. They carved zamindaries out of what were called Haveli lands in the Circars which were under their own control subject to the claims, if any, of the ryots. Such zamindaries were known as proprietary estates. In the north of the presidency the haveli lands were parcelled out and sold to the highest bidders in auction sales and Sanads were granted to persons who became the proprietors of those estates thenceforward. It is important to remember that when these new estates were formed out of the haveli lands by the British Government the purchasers of those estates, thenceforward the proprietors, were placed on the same footing as other classes of holders viz., the descendants of ancient chiefs and rulers who were already in possession of their own lands and to whom Sanads were granted. They thus acquired by grant all the rights which the other two classes of the ancient Rajas had obtained by the Sanad and the immunity from enhancement of land revenue which they acquired under the Sanad. There were only 3 small proprietary estates in Ganjam, viz., Aska, Kurla and Devabhumi.

(iv) *Jagirdars*—Such tenures were not found in Ganjam.

98. *Details of zamindaries and proprietary estates in Ganjam*—The number of ancient zamindaries taken up under the Major Settlement is fourteen and all these except Athagarh were impartible estates under section 3 of Madras Impartible Estates Act. Besides, there was existing at the beginning of the 19th century the Goomsur zamindari which was the most ancient in the district. That zamindari was declared by proclamation in 1836 to have been forfeited for rebellion. The ruling family of the Bhanjas traced back their descent for a period of 875 years and the greatest Oriya ancient poet (Kabi Samrat as he is popularly called) was a Raja of this family. The family is now extinct in the male line. The last zamindar died a State prisoner in Vellore having been deported there after the close of the war. Surada zamindari had been purchased by Goomsur zamindar at public auction for arrears of revenue in the year 1833, and along with the latter it escheated to Government and became a raiyatwari area. The country round about Aska used to be a large zamindari but before the English established themselves in Ganjam, it was subdivided between Goomsur, Bodogoda and Athagada. The ancient Mohuri zamindari was bought in by Government in 1850 for heavy arrears of revenue and was converted into the raiyatwari area of Berhampur taluk. Athagada estate became the property of the neighbouring Raja of Khallikote

by purchase in public auction in the year 1854. The zamindars of Parlakimedi, Badakimedi and Sanakimedi claim descent from the ancient Gajapati Kings of Orissa. The zamindaries were all held under a sanad-i-milkiyat-istimarar, which is a Persian term meaning a title-deed or grant of perpetual ownership granted at the time of permanent settlement by Government. Under the provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, all zamindaries and proprietary estates have passed to and vested in the State Government.

(i) *Khallikote*—The Khallikote zamindary consisted of 309 ryoti villages and 38 inam villages. The approximate area was 238.24 square miles. It formed the northern boundary of the district, adjoining the Banpur thana in Puri district. The soil is fertile and is well supplied with water. Stretching along the western shore of the Chilka lake, it had great natural advantages in the way of water carriage. The yearly peishcush payable was Rs. 18,482-1-2 as recorded in the khewat. The Khallikote family is said to have been founded by one Rama Buya who exerted himself to clear the jungle and found the villages. Purushottam Dev Gajapati, King of Orissa was an eye witness to Rama Buya's ability and confirmed him as zamindar of the taluk. At a later period the then zamindar received credit for keeping the Mahrattas out of the district and obtained the title of Mardaraja Deo for his valour. The adjoining taluk of Athagada was bought by the Khallikote zamindar in 1854 in public auction sale for arrears of land revenue. The estate vested in State Government on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was Rajabahadur Shri Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo.

The Estate comprised the following muttachs :—

(1) Pankalo Muttah, (2) Chatra Muttah and (3) Boranga Muttah.

Paddy is the principal crop in the Estate. Besides, some dry crops such as ground-nut, tobacco, jute, chilli, etc., are also grown.

The extent under different classes of land is given below excluding figures relating to inam villages.

Sl. No.	Name of the Estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poramboke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Khallikote	27,181.25	22,699.22	24,077.46	6,977.69	22,632.11	14,966.50	1,18,534.23

The principal town in the Estate is Khallikote where the fort of the ex-zamindar is situated. (This has since been purchased by Government and converted into the building of Government Arts School). A metalled road runs from Aska to Khallikote Railway Station within the Estate *via* this town meeting the Grand Trunk Road just about 1½ miles from the town. The Madras Trunk Road runs almost parallel to the South Eastern Railway through the eastern extremity of this ex-Estate. Another diversion road from the trunk road 2 miles off from Rambha at village Bahadapalli runs to Khallikote via Nirmaljhara. It was the headquarters of the Estate where the estate offices were located. The Konchana-Bhejiput road passes through this estate meeting the Aska-Kesapur Road at Konchana and the Grand Trunk Road from Madras to Calcutta at Bhejiput. There is a feeder road which is in a neglected condition running from Sumandalo on the Konchana-Bhejiput Road up to Angarigam in the north-western extremity of the estate. There is a cutcha road running from Khallikote village to the Bhejiput-Kanchana Road via village Nuapalli. There are bungalows at Khallikote, Khallikote Railway Station, Balya, Sankuda, Konchana and Beguniapada built by the ex-zamindar. Out of these the Bungalow at Beguniapada was sold by the ex-zamindar. There are District Board Dak Bungalows at Khallikote, Khallikote Railway Station and Konchana now taken over by the Revenue Department.

Out of 309 ryoti villages 180 villages had been surveyed previously and map and survey land register prepared. In the Major Settlement Operation, work started from the field bujharat stage and not from the stage of survey and all stages were completed. In respect of 124 villages survey, record-of-rights, rent settlement operation and final publication had been finished in the minor settlement operation and in the major settlement operation these records were brought up to date and rent settled afresh and the records were republished under section 170(3) of the Madras Estates Land Act in 123 villages. Republication could not be done in one village as the original record-of-rights was lost. Out of 5 more ryoti villages, 2 villages, namely Khasua and Santabandha which were finally republished in the minor settlement under section 170(3) of the Madras Estates Land Act, have been excluded from the programme and they will be taken up along with the programme of ryotwari villages. Three villages, namely, Cheliakuda, Borakuda and Kankarakuda were surveyed in minor settlement operation and map and survey land register prepared but further operations have been stayed pending orders of Board of Revenue on the claim of ex-zamindar that these were his private property.

Out of 38 inam villages (32 pre-settlement and 6 post-settlement), 24 villages were taken up in the major settlement operation from the stage of original survey and the rest were also taken up in the major settlement operation under the revision survey method, the survey land register and map having been prepared in the minor settlement operation. Settlement operations under the major settlement have been completed in 33 villages. Two villages are pending for rent settlement along with ryotwari villages and operations have been suspended in respect of remaining three villages as these were declared not to be estates under the Madras Estates Land Act by the High Court.

(ii) *Athagada*—Athagada was a partible estate and was perhaps the finest in the district. Its area was about 293.02 square miles. It contained 221 ryoti and 71 inam villages divided into three muttachs, viz., (1) Koladi, (2) Pulasara and (3) Borida Khandi.

The yearly peishcush payable was Rs. 59, 919-11-8. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. On the north the estate is bounded by Banpur thana and Nayagarh subdivision of Puri district and on the south its limit is the river Rushikulya and the Government taluk of Berhampur. On the east it adjoins Khallikote and on the west Ghumsur. The country is very rich and fertile being watered by three small rivers. In the centre it is mountainous and there is an elevated tract of country known by the name of the Pandripada. Mals chiefly covered with a dense forest and abounding in game towards the south-east of Karchuli in Ghumsur.

This estate was sold by auction for arrears of tribute on the 15th July 1854. The estate was at first declared to have been bought by Government on the ground that the Khallikote zamindar, who was actually the highest bidder, had not complied with the terms of the sale and had not paid the prescribed deposit. Against this decision of Mr. Prendergast, the then Collector, the Raja of Khallikote appealed to Government and the Government ordered that the amount of his bid should be accepted and the taluk made over to him. The old Sanad was as usual cancelled. The transfer of Athagada to the Khallikote Raja, in spite of his being a nephew of the last zamindar of Athagada, caused a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the people and some disturbances took place. The causes are alleged to have been oppressive management. In 1873 the feeling of discontent which prevailed, culminated in the murder of Unnuva Rama Lingam Pantulu, the zamindar's patro or manager. He was way-laid at night by a band of armed malcontents, some 30 in number, and stabbed to death in the neighbourhood of Boirani, while on his way to Berhampur. Unfortunately the murderers were not convicted in spite of the exertions made both by the Police and the Magistracy to discover and bring to justice the perpetrators of this outrage.

The founder of the ancient family of Athagada is said to have been one Jagga Daso, a hermit and the family was held in great esteem by the kings of Orissa. One of the Rajas of Athagarh gave shelter to the Raja of Puri and his God Lord Jagannath. The last zamindar was Rajabhadur Shri Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo.

The principal crops are paddy, sugarcane, greengram and Ragi. The important villages are Pulsara, Kudala and Boirani. The taluk headquarters is located at Kudala. Boirani and Pulsara are important mercantile centres where Mahajans stock agency products from the interior.

Boirani is situated within 6 miles from Aska and the Aska-Kesapur Road passes through it. The branch road starting from Humma on the Grand Trunk Road meets Aska-Kesapur Road at the outskirts of Boirani. There is another feeder road from the Aska-Kesapur Road at Badambo leading to Chirikipada Sasan which passess through Pulsara village.

The extent under different classes of land is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages.

Sl. No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poramboke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Athagada	33,306.40	35,434.70	19,603.56	4,453.64	22,926.40	21,655.32	1,37,380.02

Out of 221 ryoti villages, survey, record-of-rights, rent settlement and final publication had been finished in respect of 76 villages in the minor settlement operation. In 75 of these 76 villages revision of rents was made during the major settlement operations taken up by this Department after bringing the record-of-rights up to date and draft publishing the rent-rolls under section 169(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act. The final record-of-rights in respect of 73 villages was republished under section 170(3) of the Madras Estates Land Act. Record-of-rights could not be republished in respect of two villages as the originals were lost. One village, namely, Jhadabandha still remains for combined operation in ryotwari settlement.

Out of the remaining 145 ryoti villages, 144 villages were taken up for survey by the Madras Survey Party and map and survey land registers were prepared. The rest of the operations in these villages up to the republication of record-of-rights under section 170(3) were completed in the major settlement operation. The one remaining ryoti village, viz., Beruanbodi not taken up for survey by the Madras Survey Party was taken up in the major settlement operations from survey stage and operations were completed up to the stage of republication under section 170(3) of the Madras Estates Land Act.

Out of 71 inam villages (41 pre-settlement and 30 post-settlement) survey was taken up by Madras Survey Party in respect of 34 villages. In the major settlement operation, these villages were taken up from field bujharat stage and in the remaining 37 villages it was taken up from survey stage. Operations have since been completed in 54 villages. Out of the remaining 17 villages, 8 Villages are pending for rent settlement along with ryotwari villages, 2 villages are locked up in Supreme Court appeal, 1 village will be finally published under section 166(2) of the Madras Estates land Act shortly, 1 village will be taken up for combined operation along with the ryotwari villages and operations have been suspended in respect of 5 villages declared not to be estates under the Madras Estates Land Act, by the High Court.

(iii) *Palur*—It was a small zamindari being about 29.00 square miles in extent. It consisted of 20 ryoti and 4 inam villages and lies to the south of the Chilka Lake. The soil is generally poor and the estate contains a number of salt swamps. The yearly peishcush payable was Rs. 18-0-10. The zamindari is said to have been presented to Dasarathi Soor, a Siradar, by Purushottam Gajapati Deo, King of Orissa in A.D. 1489. The last zamindar purchased in from the zamindar of Tarla in Tekkali taluk of Chicacole district, she having got it from the original zamindar of Palur. The estate vested in the State on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was

Shri Ananta Pratap Singh Deo. The Chilka lake adjoins this estate towards its north-eastern extremity. There is one big bund called Rajagahi which prevents the salt waters of Chilka from flowing into the cultivable fields of Palur village. It is now under the management of Public Works Department. The staple crops are paddy, ragi and ground-nut. There is a branch road from grand trunk road at Khojiriapalli up to Palurgod.

The total extent of lands under different classes is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam to villages.

Sl. No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Palur	671.61	2,898.25	1,946.30	3,604.93	5,145.23	609.20	14,875.52

Out of 20 ryoti villages in this estate, survey was taken up by the Madras Survey Party in respect of 2 villages. The rest of the work in respect of these two villages was done in the major settlement operation up to final republication of record-of-rights. Operations were taken up from the survey stage and completed under the major settlement in respect of remaining 18 villages.

Out of 4 inam villages (2 pre-settlement and 2 post-settlement) one inam village was surveyed by the Madras Survey Party. The rest of the stages in this village and all stages of operation in the remaining three villages were taken up and completed under the major settlement operation.

(iv) *Biridi* (Biruli)—It is contiguous to the Khallikote zamindari and like Palur, also impinged upon the southern extremity of the Chilka Lake. The village Rambha which from time immemorial has been the principal port of the Chilka, is in this ex-zamindari. Its approximate area is 60.13 square miles and the number of villages is 71 ryoti and 12 inam. The peishcush was Rs. 4,275-1-0. The last zamindar was Rajabahadur Shri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo. Like the other zamindari tracts lying contiguous to the Chilka Lake the estate owes its origin to Purushottam Gajapati Deo, King of Orissa, who granted the taluk to Balaram Soor, one of his Sirdars, in the year A.D. 1489. The present zamindar obtained this by purchase from the zamindar of Bobbili who had bought it from the zamindar of Biridi. The estate vested in State Government on the 1st June 1953.

In this ex-estate there are some fertile villages. The Humma-purushottampur Road passes through this ex-estate. There is one kutchra road from the trunk road near Rambha up to Khondadeuli village which meets the Humma-Purushottampur Road at Khondadeuli.

The biggest villages are Rambha and Khondadeuli. The Grand Trunk Road passes through this village. Rambha is noted for its rice export and also for fish. The staple crops are rice, ragi, sugarcane, greengram, tobacco and ground-nut.

The extent of lands under different classes is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages.

Serial No.	Name of the Estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Biridi	5,705.66	5,676.46	5,625.35	2,709.92	12,529.39	2,545.87	54,792.65

Out of 71 ryoti villages, survey was taken up by the Madras Survey Party in respect of 67 villages. The rest of the operations was taken up in this major settlement and the record-of-rights of these 67 villages was finally republished. The remaining 4 ryoti villages were taken up from the initial survey operations in the major settlement and record-of-rights in respect of 3 villages was finally republished and the record-of-rights of the remaining one village, viz., Rambha, Bit-II was finally published. Rent Settlement has not been taken up in this village pending orders of Board of Revenue on the claim of ex-zamindar that the village is his private property. The 7 pre-settlement and 5 post-settlement inam villages were taken up from survey stage in the major settlement and operations have been completed in 11 village. 1 village, viz., Sundarpur is pending for rent settlement along with raiyatwari villages.

(v) *Humma*—It is situated near Ganjam and is the smallest zamindari in the district. Its approximate extent was 6.57 square miles. The estate contained 6 ryoti and 2 inam villages. The last zamindar was Shrimati Vairicherla Chandramoni Patto Mohadebi and the peishcush payable was Rs. 637-8-0. Humma was formerly situated in the midst of a thick jungle which was the resort of thieves and plunderers. In order to protect travellers who passed along the high road adjoining it, Kapilendra Deo, King of Orissa, is said to have appointed one Madana Mohana Samanto to be the zamindar with the title of Samanta Raya Mohapatra (A. D. 1228). The ex-zamindar came into possession by virtue of purchase of the estate. The estate vested in State Government on the 1st June 1953.

The important village in this ex-estate is Homma through which the National Highway and South Eastern Railway pass. The branch road to Aska via Purushottampur starts from this village. The principal crops are paddy and ragi. There is a Government Salt Factory at Humma and it exports salt. It is also the head quarters of the Superintendent of Salt.

The total extent of different classes of lands in the estate is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Humma	1,718.32	1,059.72	471.89	7.80	945.22	923.44	5,126.39

The 6 ryoti villages of this estate were settled with rent during the minor settlement operations and record-of-rights was finally republished. The revision of rents of these six villages was taken up and completed under the major settlement after bringing the record-of-rights up to date. Two pre-settlement whole inam villages of this estate were taken up from initial survey stage and operations were completed.

(vi) *Dharakote*—The Dharakote ex-zamindari is situated about 8 miles from Aska in a north-westerly direction and adjoins Bodogoda on the north and Goomsur on the east. It contained 165 ryoti and 42 inam villages. Its approximate area is 125 square miles. It is traversed throughout its entire length by Roshikulya river which meets its principal tributary, the Mohanadi not far from Aska. The zamindari was divided into three Muttahs, viz., Jahada, Konunagodo and Sahasrango. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was Shri Padmanabho Sing Deo. The peishcush payable was Rs. 23,470-13-5. Dharakote formerly was a part of the ancient Khidsinghi zamindari together with the neighbouring divisions of Surada, Bodogoda and Sheragada. The name of the first raja of Khidsinghi was Sobab Chandra Singh, who is said to have received the favour of the King of Orissa and ruled over the country for 39 years (A. D. 1168 to 1206). After seven generations had passed away, Boliar Singh, a member of the ancient family, thought it proper to divide the Khidsinghi country. To Damona Singh, the son of his eldest son Gangadaro Pattu Kumonaro, he gave the Bodogoda taluk. To his second son Haddu Singh, he gave Dharakote, to his third son Sunda Danoo Singh he gave Surada, keeping Sheragada for himself. This division took place in A. D. 1476.

The Rushikulya system irrigates the lands of this estate and there is an anicut at Janivili in this estate from which water is distributed through several channels which irrigate lands not only of Dharakote but also of other estates. Dharakote is connected by a diversion road which starts from the 9th mile of the Aska-Suruda Road which meets the same road on the outskirts of Janivili. The principal crops are paddy, sugarcane, besides dry crops such as Ragi, greengram, ground-nut. The climate is malarial as the area is close to hills. The total extent of different classes of lands in the estate is given below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Dharakote	17,666.05	10,093.78	10,564.74	4,470.11	13,289.86	12,107.94	68,192.48

Out of 165 ryoti villages in this Estate, 48 villages were taken up in the minor settlement operations and out of these, record-of-rights of 13 villages was finally published and that of 35 villages was finally republished. Out of the remaining 117 ryoti villages the Madras Survey Party had taken up survey in respect of 110 villages and prepared maps and survey land registers for them. The rest of the operations in respect of these 110 ryoti villages and 13 minor settlement ryoti villages which were finished from final publication were taken up in the major settlement. Revision of rent in respect of 35 ryoti villages after bringing the record-of-rights up to date by means of camp Bujharat and draft publishing rent rolls under section 169 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act was also taken up under the major settlement operation. The operations have been completed in all the 165 villages of this estate.

Forty-two inam villages were taken up for original survey in this major settlement. Operations have been completed in 38 villages. Rent settlement in 3 villages will be taken up along with ryotiwari villages and operation in one village was suspended as it was held to be not an estate under the Madras Estates Land Act by the High Court.

(vii) *Bodogoda*—This ex-zamindary adjoined the former zamindary of Suruda, now incorporated with the Goomsur division. It is one of the wildest parts of the district. Attached to the zamindary is the contiguous Bodogoda Mals. The country is for the most part hilly and over run with jungle. The streams that water the country are the tributaries of larger rivers. The area was 166.92 square miles. There were 127 ryoti and 16 inam villages and three muttals, viz., Kota, Jagari and Korada Kona. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was Shri Kishore Chandro Sing Deo. The yearly peishcush was Rs. 3,770-15-3.

This estate covered a large tract of forests. The principal village is Bodogoda which is connected by metalled road starting from the Aska-Surada Road, one mile to the east of Suruda. There is no bridge over the Pattama stream which intersects the metalled road. This road is, therefore, only a fair-weather road and Orissa Road Transport buses go there only during fair weather. There is one High English School at Bodogoda and many merchants reside in this village and carry on trade on a large scale, dealing in Agency products such as pulses and other forest produce. The principal crops are paddy, ragi, greengram, redgram, blackgram, Palua, mustard, gingelly, etc., In some hilltop villages even coffee is grown. There is one dispensary in this village. The ex-zamindar's palace and offices are situated in this village. The extent of different classes of lands in this ex-estate is detailed below, excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poramboke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Badagada	4,614.19	8,482.66	12,369.20	6,029.58	8,871.19	3,358.66	43,725.48

All the 127 ryoti villages were taken up from the initial stages of survey operations in this major settlement and the record-of-rights of these 127 villages was finally republished.

16 inam villages (7 pre-settlement and 9 post-settlement inam villages) in this ex-estate were taken up for original survey, record-of-rights and rent settlement in the major settlement and operations have been completed in these 16 villages.

(viii) *Sheragada*—The ex-zamindary area is small but very fertile. The approximate area is 29 square miles. The peishcush payable was Rs. 4,950-4-3. The Estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. The number of villages is 29 ryoti and 10 inam. It lies south-east of Dharakote and north-east of Sanakhemedi. The high road between Aska and Ichapur passes through village Sheragada. The Ghodahada river intersecting the road has been recently bridged. This is at a distance of ten miles from Aska and the feeder road linking the Grand Trunk Road near Pustapur and the Aska-Surada Road near Dhongan passes through this village. It has one High English School and one dispensary. The Nandini river passes through this estate and irrigates some lands of this estate. The main crops are paddy, sugarcane, ragi, greengram, etc. The total extent of lands under different classes is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poramboke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Sheragada	4,879.33	4,167.19	1,985.90	430.28	3,754.26	1,603.52	16,820.48

All the 29 ryoti villages of this estate were taken up for survey by the Madras Survey Party and maps and survey land registers were prepared by them. The rest of the operations in these 29 villages were taken up by this major settlement and record-of-rights of all these villages was finally republished.

Out of 10 inam villages (8 pre-settlement and 2 post-settlement inam villages), survey was made and maps and survey land registers were prepared in respect of one post-settlement inam village by the Madras Survey Party and the rest of the operations in this village were taken up in the major settlement. The remaining 9 inam villages were taken up from initial survey by this major settlement. Operations have been completed in all these 10 villages.

(ix) *Sanakhemedi*—This formerly was a part of the adjacent zamindary of Vijayanagar or Badakhemedi and along with that estate originally belonged to Parlakhemedi. In 1607 the then Parlakhemedi Raja had two sons. To the younger son, Anango Bhima Deo Kesari, he gave that portion of his estate called Ananga Bhima Deo Khemedi and this estate was subsequently subdivided into Vijayanagar or Badakhemedi and Pratapgiri or Sanakhemedi. In 1768 when Mr. Cotsford took possession of Ichapur Province, he found the united estate in the hands of Bhima Deo, the most troublesome zamindar of the district. After his death in 1776 one of his sons, Moni Deo kept Vijayanagar or Badakhemedi and the other son Jagannath Deo succeeded to

Pratapgiri or Sanakhemedi, but since that date there were feuds and disturbances of a more or less serious character between the two families, till a decision (1876) of the Privy Council in appeal decided that the estate was to be made over to the adopted son of the late zamindar's widow who was a sister of the neighbouring zamindar of Badakhemedi. The litigation between the different claimants continued in some form or other till recent times. By the time the estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953 it was under the Court of Wards. The peishcush was Rs. 19,104-1-5. The area was 180-61 square miles. The number of villages was 181 consisting of 130 ryoti and 51 inam. The zamindar's godo or fort is situated at Pudamari and there the zamindar used to live. The old buildings of the zamindar at Pattapur is in ruins now. The cultivation of Indigo was attempted in this estate with European Capital and the quality of the Indigo made was excellent but the enterprise was abandoned in consequence of the litigation and distracted state that prevailed. The Godahado river flows through the zamindari and joins the Rushikulya river down Hinjili. The extensive Sanakhemedi Mals which were formerly attached to the zamindari have been resumed by Government and thier ancient feudal connection with Sanakhemedi has, therefore, terminated. The major portion of the Maliahs has since been transferred to Phulbani district. Pudamari is a big village in this ex-zamindari. The Berhampur-R. Udayagiri Road passes through this village. It is a business centre as it is at the gate-way of the Agency and all agency products are stocked by merchants who export them to the plains. The main crops are paddy, ragi, greengram, redgram, horsegram, ground-nut, chilli, etc. The climate is malarious being adjacent to the Agency. The extent of different classes of lands in the estate is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poramboke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Sanakhemedi	15,879-51	13,989-64	9,273-38	6,644-36	15,317-79	5,841-49	66,946-17

130 ryoti villages situated in this ex-estate were taken up for survey, record-of-rights and rent settlement work in this Major Settlement and the record-of-rights of all these villages was finally republished. There were 51 inam villages (18 pre-settlement and 33 post-settlement inam villages) in this ex-estate. All these villages were taken up for survey, record-of-rights and rent settlement under this major settlement. Settlement operations have been completed in 44 villages. Rent settlement in 4 villages will be taken up under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with ryotwari villages. Settlement operations in 3 villages were suspended as these were held to be not estates under the Madras Estates Land Act.

(x) *Badakhemedi*—The Raja claims descent from the ancient kings of Orissa being a member of the younger branch of the Parlakhemedi family. The residence of the zamindar was at Digapahandi. Ever since the last zamindar took over charge of the Estate, he spent a lot in dismantling the fort and has shifted his residence to his building at Berhampur named "Ananda Bhaban". The approximate area was 224-01 square miles. It contained 178 ryoti and 50 inam villages divided into 4 muttals, viz., Khari Muttah, Adupada, Nuapada and Gopalpur. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. Shri Ramachandra Deo was the last zamindar. The yearly peishcush was Rs. 22,464-10-9. The Raja holds the Government sanad for the Badakhemedi malas which are independent of the zamindari and cover an area of 377 square miles. The two important towns are Nuapada and Digapahandi. Digapahandi is an important centre situated at the junction of Berhampur-R. Udayagiri Road and the road leading from the National Highway at Pustapur to Dhaugan on the Aska-Suruda Road. The latter road has now become an all-weather road by the construction of a bridge over Ghodahada river near Pattapur. This is also a business centre. Padmanavapentho on the Dhaugan-Pustapur Road one mile off Digapahandi is another important trade centre. There are Dak Bungas at Digapahandi and Jokara. The chief crops are paddy, ragi, greengram, blackgram, horse gram, chilli, etc. The extent of lands under different classes is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poramboke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Badakhemedi	19,873-78	17,069-24	14,146-44	7,113-27	19,289-74	11,245-71	88,738-18

Out of 178 ryoti villages in this estate, 24 villages were taken under minor settlement operations, out of which records of 22 villages were finally published and the records of the remaining two villages were republished. In respect of 120 ryoti villages the Madras Survey Party completed survey and prepared maps and survey land registers. In the major settlement the rest of the operations in respect of 22 ryoti villages completed from final publication and 120 ryoti villages completed from survey were taken up. In respect of the two minor settlement ryoti villages in which record-of-rights was finally republished rents were revised in this major settlement. The remaining 34 ryoti villages were taken up for original survey and settlement in this major settlement. All these 178 villages have been completed from settlement operations.

50 inam villages (31 pre-settlement and 19 post-settlement whole inam villages) were taken up in the major settlement from survey stage. Settlement operations have been completed in 42 villages. Rent settlement operation will be taken up in 4 villages under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with ryotwari villages and combined operation will be taken up in 1 village. 2 villages were held to be not estates under the Madras estates Land Act and 1 village is still locked up in Civill Suit.

(xi) *Chikiti*—This ex-estate is situated to the south-east of Badakhemedi with an area of 110.82 square miles. It is in general open and well cultivated. It is watered by the Bahuda river which flows past Ichhapur. The number of villages is 151 of which 124 are ryoti and 27 inam and the estate was divided into 6 muttachs, viz., Krishnapura, Bodopolonka, Jayantipura, Kotilingi, Patrapura and Talatampara. The Talatampara muttah is now in Somepeta in Andhra State. The last zamindar was Shri Sachitananda Deo. The peishcush payable was Rs. 30,045-0-7. The Raja's residence is at Chikiti. A king of Cuttack is said to have granted this zamindari to one Kasano, a Sirdar who conquered the country from the aboriginal wild tribes and built a fort in A. D. 881. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953.

The main village is Chikiti where the palace of the ex-zamindar is situated. The feeder road linking the National High way near Pustopur and the Aska-Surda Road at Dhowgan passes through this village. Chikiti Pentho one mile north of Chikiti is a good business centre. The principal crops grown are paddy, ragi, pulses, ground-nut, jute, chilli, tobacco, etc. The feeder road running from the National Highway south of Ichhapur passes partly through this estate bifurcating at Sauntiapalli, one leading to Jarda estate and the other to Surangi estate. Patrapur is an important mercantile place in this ex-estate. The total extent of the lands under different classes are detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Chikiti ..	19,529.16	9,480.28	5,275.97	1,693.63	8,717.20	6,164.57	50,860.81

Out of 124 ryoti villages in this ex-estate, the Madras Survey Party did survey in 94 villages and prepared survey land register and maps. The rest of the operations in respect of these 94 villages were taken up and completed under the major settlement. The remaining 30 ryoti villages were taken up from the survey stage in this Major Settlement and the record-of-rights of these 30 villages was finished from final republication.

The 27 inam villages (18 pre-settlement and 9 post-settlement inam villages) of this ex-estate were taken up for survey and settlement by this major settlement from survey stage. Operations have been completed in respect of 17 villages. Out of the remaining 10 villages 4 villages will be taken up for rent settlement under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1 village is pending for republication, 1 village is pending for final publication and 4 villages were held to be not estates under the Madras Estates Land Act.

(xii) *Surangi*—This ex-zamindari is situated south of Badakhemedi and has an area of about 81.92 square miles. The number of villages is 129 consisting of 117 ryoti villages and 12 inam. That part of the Eastern Ghats known by the name of the Surangi Mals adjoins the zamindari. The name of the last zamindar was Shri Purna Chandra Harichandana Jagat Deo. His peiscush was Rs. 3,628-13-4. Surangi is at a distance of about 12 miles from Ichhapur. The ex-zamindar's godo or fort lies in a narrow gorge or recess at the head of a small valley.

Surangi village is connected by metalled road which starts from the National Highway near Ichhapur in the Andhra State. It is 30 miles off Berhampur. A weekly fair takes place at Surangi every Monday where all agency products are stocked for sale. The estate vested in State Government on the 1st June 1953.

The principal products are paddy, pulses, ragi, turmeric, tamarind, sweet oranges, etc. The extent of different classes of lands in the estate is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Surangi ..	5,230.38	3,577.83	6,844.12	3,300.45	4,563.60	2,310.51	25,826.89

Out of 117 ryoti villages in this estate 19 villages were taken up in the minor settlement operations out of which records of 17 villages were finally republished and those of the remaining 2 villages were finally published. The rest of the operations in respect of 2 minor settlement villages completed from final publication and revision

of rent in respect of the 17 villages which were finished from republication were taken up and completed in the major settlement. The remaining 98 ryoti villages were taken up from survey stage and completed from settlement of rents in this major settlement. 12 inam villages (7 pre-settlement and 5 post-settlement) of this estate were taken up for survey and settlement of rent during this major settlement. Out of these 12 villages, all stages of operation have been completed in 9 villages. Rent settlement operation in 2 villages will be taken up under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with ryotwari villages. The remaining 1 village was held to be not an estate under the Madras Estates Land Act by the High Court.

(xiii) *Jarada*—This was a small zamindari adjoining Surangi and is towards south-west of Chikiti. It has an area of 48 square miles. The area is hilly and jungly but is tolerably well watered by a small stream that falls into the Bahuda river. It contained 59 villages consisting of 52 ryoti and 7 inam. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. The name of the last zamindar was Shri Prasanno Chandra Samantaray Deo who is the son of the Raja of Talcher and he came to possession of the estate by virtue of adoption. The peishcush of the estate was Rs. 1,951-9-10. Jarada is about 16 miles from Ichhapur in a south westerly direction and 32 miles from Berhampur.

The principal village is Jarada which is connected by a metalled road from the National Highway at Ichhapur in Andhra State. There is a dispensary and a police-station at Jarada. This place is famous for the deity called Sarathi Swamy. There is one kutchra road from Jarada to Budasingi in the Andhra State, passing through Tumba where the Bisoi of Tumba resides. A weekly market sits at Tumba on Wednesday where Agency products are extensively sold. The principal crops are paddy, ragi, pulses, ground-nut, tobacco. The extent of different classes of lands in the estate is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poramboke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1.	Jarada	4,162-75	1,101-41	1,570-15	554-01	2,692-16	1,635-66	11,716-14

Out of 52 ryoti villages in this estate 29 villages were taken up for survey and settlement of rent in the minor settlement operation and the record-of-rights of 20 villages was finally republished and that of the remaining 9 villages was only finally published. The rest of the operations in respect of these 9 villages and also revision of rents in respect of the 20 villages were taken up in the major settlement and the record-of-rights of all these 29 villages was finally republished. The Madras Survey Party had taken up survey in the other 23 villages and prepared survey land register and maps. The rest of the operations were taken up and completed in this major settlement.

Out of 7 inam villages in this ex-estate (5 pre-settlement and 2 post-settlement inam villages) the Madras Survey Party did survey in respect of 3 pre-settlement and one post-settlement inam villages and prepared survey land registers and maps. The rest of the operations were taken up in these 4 villages in the major settlement along with all stages of operation in the remaining 3 inam villages. Operations have been completed in all the villages except in one in which it was suspended as the village was declared to be not an estate under the Madras Estates Land Act by the High Court.

(xiv) *Parlakimedi*—This estate is the largest and the most important in Ganjam. Its area was 639 square miles. But the entire zamindari is not in Orissa as it was bifurcated on the formation of Orissa Province in 1936. The area of Parlakimedi zamindari which remains in Orissa is 201 square miles consisting of 188 ryoti and 60 inam villages. The yearly peishcush was Rs. 38,371-8-11. Adjacent to the estate, but above the Ghats are the Parlakimedi Mals inhabited by Savaras. The Mals cover an area of about 354 square miles. The chief town is Parlakimedi with a population of 22,270. It is the subdivisional and the taluk headquarters. Parlakimedi is connected by a light railway (narrow gauge) from the main line at Naupada on the South Eastern Railway. The cost of laying the line was borne by the Maharaja. This has subsequently been acquired by the Railway authorities. Parlakimedi is also connected with Palasa by a metalled road and there are also metalled roads from Parlakimedi to Chicacole, Naupada and to Berhampur via Garabandha. The Naupada road touches the Palasa Road at Maliaputti and the Berhampur-Gorabandha Road touches the Palasa Road at Pattopur. The zamindari is full of hills, between which are numerous extensive and fertile valleys.

The highest mountain in the estate is Deodangar (also called Ojjaigodo) 4,054 feet above the sea level and there are some good sal-wood forests near Serango. The whole country is singularly favoured by nature and the mango and jack topes are the finest in the district. It is well served with rivers, channels and tanks. There are two teak plantations in the estate one at Vallada and another at Kimdi. Since its administration by the Court of Wards the estate steadily increased in value. The lie of the country between the hills is particularly favourable for the construction of large reservoirs and much may yet be done to improve the irrigation. The Vansadhara and Mahendratana rivers flow through the estate. There are many fine tanks of large size in Parlakimedi amongst which are the Rama Sagar and Sita Sagar near Kimedi, Brundavan Sagar near Upalada, Krushna Sagar near Gopilli and Chaitanya Sagar north-west of Parlakimedi. At Parlakimedi, baskets, mats and other articles of a fine texture are woven from the bark of a species of weed and are much esteemed in the district. It is also noted for its fine hornworks. The word Parlakimedi is said to be a corruption of the word

"Pravala Khimundo" the coral headed and coral eyed one which was the name of the last of the aboriginal rulers of the tract. He was subdued by Callahumber, a son of Kapilendra Deo of the Royal family of Orissa. This prince is said to have taken up his residence at Bissum-cuttack, then the chief town of Jeypore. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was Maharaja Shri Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo.

This estate had its headquarters at Parlakimedi which is one of the earliest Municipalities in the district. A College was started by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi and it was only a second grade College in the beginning. After the formation of Orissa it was converted to a first grade one and the management of it was taken over by Government. The High English School which was managed by the Maharaja until the vesting of the estate was also taken over by Government. A Girls' High English School which was maintained by the Maharaja was taken over by Government. The town has some fine buildings of which the Morrison extension of the College, Girls' High School, Brundaban palace besides the original palace of the Maharaja deserve mention. The Municipality area has electricity and piped water-supply. There is a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow besides the Estate Guest House since converted into a Circuit House by Government. The climate of this place is extreme. The chief products are paddy, ragi, greengram, blackgram, sugar-cane, chilli. There are also fruit gardens at Parsurampur and Onukonda which are managed by the Maharaja personally. The home farm maintained by the Maharaja is also at Onukonda at a distance of 4 miles from Parlakimedi.

There are thick forests near Kurlanda and Pulikote which afford ample opportunity for wild game.

The other important places in the estate are Garabandha, Varanasi and Gurandi. There is one High School at Gurandi Varanasi (renamed as Kasinagar) is on the bank of the Vansadhara and is also connected by road and rail. Varanasi is the headquarters of a National Extension Block. There is one road from Parlakimedi to Gumma and Seranga which are two important agency muttahs. There are hospitals at Garabandha and Varanasi and also estate bungalows which have now been taken over by Government. A pucca road starts from Parlakimedi-Palasa Road near the Forest Office at Parlakimedi and goes via Rayagada to R. Udayagiri. This road is intercepted by the Mahendranaya at Bhurjani.

The Survey and Settlement of rents in the ryoti villages in this estate were finished during the minor settlement operation taken up by the Madras Government when this estate was in the Madras Province. The survey, record-of-rights and rent settlement operations of the whole inam villages alone were, therefore, taken up in this major settlement. There were 60 whole inam villages (44 pre-settlement and 16 post-settlement villages) in this ex-estate and the extent of land in all these inam villages is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Description of the status	Number of villages	Area under wet	Area under rainfed	Area under dry	Area under Abad jogya Anabadi	Area under Abad ajogya Anabadi	Poramboke	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
1	Parlakimedi.	Pre-settlement.	44	4,161.27	1,253.08	1,885.25	2,162.98	2,084.04	958.79	18,665.12	
2	Ditto	Post-settlement.	16	837.36	622.24	1,066.65	715.70	2,608.95	308.81		
		Total ..	60	4,998.63	1,875.32	2,951.90	2,878.68	4,692.99	1,267.60		

Out of these 60 inam villages 23 inam villages were taken up under revision survey in this major settlement as the Madras Survey Party finished survey and prepared survey land register and maps in respect of these villages. The rest of the operations were taken up in this major settlement along with all stages of operation in the remaining 37 inam villages. Out of the 60 pre-settlement and post-settlement inam villages taken up in this major settlement, all stages of operation have since been completed in 22 villages. Final publication in 12 villages has also been completed but rent settlement will be taken up under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with ryotwari villages. Five villages have been held to be not estates under the Madras Estates Land Act and 21 villages are still locked up in Civil Suit.

(xv) *Proprietary Estates*—The total number of proprietary estates in Ganjam was 47 before it was bifurcated. These estates, originally thirty in number, were created by the subdivision of the haveli or Government lands in 1803 and 1804 and were permanently assessed after the model of the permanent settlement which was introduced into Bengal in 1799 by Lord Cornwallis. In the year 1804 the haveli lands of Northern Ganjam were sold by public auction having been subdivided into ten proprietary estates. Most of the estates were, however, over-assessed and gradually reverted to Government. The three proprietary estates still left were Aska, Kurla and Devabhumi and are known as Aska Malukdari (a corrupt form of Malguzari of C. P. System).

Aska, Kurla and Devabhumi—These estates were formerly under one proprietor, the Aska Malukdar. They were liable for a total quit rent of Rs. 19,065-2-4. The quit rent was composed as follows:—

Rs. 8,449-2-3	..	for Aska
Rs. 5,427-11-1	..	for Kurla
Rs. 5,188-5-0	..	for Devabhumi