

to press heavily on the tenants. The principle will be found in paragraph 13 of C. P. Settlement Instruction No. XI.

106. The soil unit system appears to be a suitable method of assessment in a hilly and irregular country like Kalahandi. The view of Mr. Dewar in Sambalpur settlement report 1908 regarding the advantage of soil unit system is worth quoting.

"It is in the first place not a system of assessment but an arithmetical aid to good assessment. Under the acre unit system, the Settlement Officer was able to examine the rent of villages, holdings and classes of land to compare them, and by enquiring into their rent paying capacities to determine the real relative pressure of rent paid. No more than this is done with the aid of soil unit system. But the acre unit suits only one kind of country. It is fully applicable and adequate in the Canal villages of Sind where the rainfall is very slight, the land flat, the soil homogenous and the water supply as equal as engineering scheme can make it. But in irregular country with varying soil surface and rainfall where within one acre there may be, not only different crops but differences of soil and drainage the acre unit system involves a mass of calculations, the labour and expense of which discourage attempts at accurate land valuation. The use of soil unit sets the Settlement Officer free to choose that unit, arbitrary, but not imaginary which best suits his district and can be most easily and cheaply employed in calculations of comparison. To regard the soil unit system as complicated is to confuse issue. It is simple arithmetic".

107. As factors indicate the relative degree of productiveness of soil, unit rate indicate the rent pressure of each village. One village ^{Now about the unit rate.} may be situated in an open country close to market where crops require little protection from wild animals and where good prices are obtained with less cost of transport while the second may be in the jungle and at a distance from the market or road with other disadvantages or again one village may be within a tract where there are good irrigation facilities and soil free from rocks, failure of crops is less and the second in a tract where the soil is rocky and irrigation faulty or very little. The average net profit of cultivation over a term of years in the 1st. village is obviously greater than the second. So the former class of villages are generally have higher rates. The rent of a village with larger unit incidence presses more heavily on the tenants than those in villages in which unit incidence is lower. In Kalahandi it was seen that unit rate in the khalsa villages ranged from .08 to 5.35 and there were as many as 142 rates in 965 villages. They were fixed on an adhoc basis and without due consideration to the points stated above in most of the villages. The unit of two villages adjacent to each other was not the same. These rates seem to have been fixed originally in the Settlement of 1904-05 in the following manner. The soil factors for different classes of land were fixed taking into consideration the out-turn there from. The acreage of each class of land was then multiplied by the soil factor for that class and the products thus obtained were added. The total revenue collected from a village at the time was then converted into annas and divided by the sum of the products which gave the unit rate for the village. It was thus not un-natural that the rate of rent for exactly similar classes of land varied from village to village. The following comment was made by the Commissioner, Northern Division on the unit rates of the villages on the rent rate report which is quoted below (vide Letter No. 112 Res. dated 18th February 1950).

"If I am right the unit rate of Kalahandi was an arbitrary figure. In the last settlement this merely indicated the incidence of rate in the village. No attempt had really been made to change the unit rate to fit in with the actual classification of the village as Good, Bad, or indefinite. This point had also been noticed by the Director of Land Records when he last visited Kalahandi. It is, therefore, necessary that the unit rate should be fixed so as to have some connection with the facilities available in the village. Obviously if we try to fix the unit rate on the basis of the present cultivation in the village, we shall be getting into difficulties. What we have to do is to arrange the unit rates of the old settlement in such a way as to make it more reasonable in comparison with the value of the village. We may well follow the system followed in the Sambalpur settlement. Villages were grouped according to their uniformity as regards facilities like marketing, insurance against crop failure, water supply, transport etc. Within one group the unit rates were adjusted in such a way that where one village had a high unit rate, it was allowed to remain but the lower rates were adjusted more towards the average of the group. It seems necessary to follow some such system in this settlement of Kalahandi and then to finalise the good work in the next settlement. I would suggest grouping of the villages first into blocks according to the general lie of the country and then within each block to group out in 3 or 4 groups the villages according to facilities of transport, marketing, insurance against crop failure, water supply etc. Then within each group we can adjust the unit rates of the last settlement as proposed above. I suggest this may be tried".

108. In accordance with the above instructions the villages of khalsa area were put to 21 assessment groups according to their general lie and the average group rate of the last settlement was ascertained. Then the rate for the individual villages in the group was fixed so as to approximate to the group rate as nearly as possible and yet not to fail to distribute enhancement. When the existing incidence was very low and the adoption of the group rate would have given larger enhancement a lower figure was adopted. When the existing incidence was higher than the group rate the existing incidence was allowed to continue on the ground that the lands have already been paying with ease a higher rate than the group rate. In short, the existing rate if already higher than the group rate, it was left untouched and the lower ones were brought as nearly as possible to the group rate by process of levelling up. To do this and fit in the individual villages 3 to 4 descending steps of .15 or .10 each from the group rate were adopted. In some cases in consideration of the quality of the surrounding villages unit rates higher than the rates emerging from the process of levelling up were also adopted. In the course of actual calculations if it was found in cases of some holdings that the deduced rent exceeded the existing rent by more than 100% without addition of any new area, an abatement was generally given so as to keep it within the limit of 100 percent enhancement provided the attested rent was not abnormally low and had no relation with the area.

Extract from the note of the Under Secretary to Board of Revenue, Sambalpur contained in letter No. 4245-Rev. XXIV-2/52 dated 11-8-52 in this connection has been given in Appendix-III.

A concrete instance for clarification of the procedure described above is given below.

The group I of block 'B' consists of 51 villages having unit rates varying from .50 to 3.00. The average group rate is 1.50. Now if the villages having unit rates between .50 to 1.00 are assigned the group rate of 1.50, the enhancement would have been excessive. So 4 lower rates with descending steps of .15 each viz. 1.35, 1.20, 1.05, .90 were adopted with a view to fit in the villages of lower unit rates with the next higher rate to avoid abnormal enhancement by long jumps.

109. Rent calculation of 69194 holdings on the above principle was done. The fixation of rent on the holdings was purely automatic by the application of soil factor and unit rate. In majority of cases the 'deduced rent' has been imposed without alteration but where the deduced rent was much higher than the old rent it had to be modified on a consideration of the existing rent, the new area added to the holding and other circumstances of the original holding. The old area remaining the same or near about the same the rent of the holding was not allowed to exceed 100 percent enhancement above the old rent. In cases of large reclamations where the 'deduced rent' greatly exceeded the old rent the full 'deduced rent' has not been imposed as some portions are still left waste though included in the patta of the tenants.

110. Thus it will be seen that there was no general enhancement of rent in this tract i.e. no enhancement to a definite percentage was aimed at and as far as practicable every attempt was made not to cause any hardship to the tenant. Whatever increment in rent has been brought about is due to the (i) rectification of the anomalies of the last settlement and (ii) assessment on newly reclaimed land.

111. The following note of Under Secretary to the Board at Sambalpur in connection with the levelling up of the unit rate, of Block 'A' may be mentioned to have an idea about the nature of enhancement in Kalahandi.

"It is noticeable that on the ground of advance of prices and improve ment in communication, the existing unit rates are not proposed to be enhanced. Kalahandi settlement operation will, therefore, consist in raising the payments of villages the pitch of which is low to that already attained in other villages of similar character in the same group and opportunity is being taken to level up the payment of individual cultivators which are inadequate owing to the absorption of new land into holdings or for other reasons".

In the following classes of holdings, rent has, however, gone up slightly over the double of the old rent.

(i) Where in view of large area and quality of land comprised in the holding, the old rent was found to be wrong or to have been fixed arbitrarily without any principle behind it. In such cases discretion had to be used and a rent as nearly as possible to accord with the prevailing rent in the neighbourhood had to be fixed. The Board of Revenue in their Letter No. 2900 LRS. XXI-1/54 dated 19-10-55 found in the Appendix-II approved that the rent in such instances could exceed double of the old rent.

(ii) Where the original holding had been partitioned but apportionment of rent had been amicably done by the Co-tenants without any principle behind it. It was found in some cases that the original holding had been partitioned several times and portions

had been included in other holdings but the one having the highest share was paying very little and other who had taken smaller slices were paying comparatively much more. When the rent of tenants having the greater share was properly calculated, it exceeded the double of the existing payment.

112. The valuation of bhogra, maufi, Chakran, Jagir lands have been made by applying the same principle as applied to royati land.

113. The gross revenue on all kinds of lands comes to Rs. 492022-7-0 as against Rs. 304350-0-1 of the last settlement. This is, however, the asset and not the revenue actually payable to Government. Out of this figure the rent valuation of rent free lands and remuneration payable to the rent Collectors (Gountias) have to be deducted. The actual amount payable to Government is Rs. 336391-0-6 as against Rs. 207282-14-5 of the last settlement. The increment over the demand of the last settlement is 62%. A further amount of Rs. 17040-8-0 is expected on account of the revised order contained in Letter No. 1915 LRS, dated 12-9-56 of the Government vide Appendix XI in the matter of assessment of Tanki (Quit-rent) on maufi land. The details have been given in Appendix 'A'.

The Cesses over the amount comes to Rs. 119057-2-0.

114. From the average rate of rent per acre of land of the main classes detailed below it will be seen that the assessment is very light.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Bahal	1	10	0
Berna	1	3	0
Mal	0	12	0
At	0	8	0
Barchha	2	1	0
Bari	0	14	0
Kachhar	0	13	6

The average acreage rate irrespective of any class is 0-12-3 as against 0-8-8 in the last settlement. Due to the limiting factor that rent of a holding should not exceed 100 percent of the old rent which is based on the principle followed in the settlement of 1922 and due to an attempt at standardisation of the old unit rates, the rent of the tract has not gone up to an appreciable extent and a number of villages were left untouched although raising of their rents would not have been considered unreasonable. Any way all the anomalies cannot be set right in one settlement. Much Improvement, no doubt, has been effected in the matter of assessment in the present settlement.

115. A statement showing the 'deduced rent' per acre of land for the highest and the lowest classes in villages having the unit incidence noted in column 1 is shown as under. But as specified before 'deduced' rent is not the fair and equitable rent in all cases and such rent had to be modified in a number of holdings. In villages where kind rent was prevalent before, the commuted rent also will be slightly above the actual 'deduced' rent in some cases.

Incidence of village within	Acreage rate for highest class of wet land			Acreage rate for lowest class of 'At' land		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
0 . 30	0	8	0	0	1	6
0 . 50	0	13	0	0	2	6
0 . 85	1	3	6	0	3	9
1 . 00	1	10	0	0	5	0
1 . 25	2	0	6	0	6	3
1 . 50	2	7	0	0	7	6
1 . 75	2	13	6	0	8	9
2 . 00	3	4	0	0	10	0
2 . 25	3	10	6	0	11	3
2 . 50	4	1	0	0	12	6
2 . 75	4	7	6	0	13	9
3 . 00 to	4	13	0 to	0	15	0 to
5 . 35	8	11	0	1	10	6

Out of 1327 villages of the area under Settlement 1234 villages are within the unit rate of 2.00 and the remaining 83 are above 2.00. Thus the number of villages having high incidence are very few.

116, Another matter deserves clarification here. As pointed out above the 'deduced rent' is only a guide and it had to be modified in some holdings for keeping the new rent within the double of the old rent or for making it fair and equitable. In holdings where commutation of the rent has been made the rent finally fixed also differs from the 'deduced rent'. In the event of divisions of holding where apportionment of rent will be necessary, the proper course would be to ignore the village unit rate as shown in the record of Register and to adopt the following procedure.

117. The total soil units of the holding should be arrived at by multiplying the area of each class of land contained in the holding with the soil factor assigned to that class. The soil units of the land to be separated from the holding should be multiplied by the rent of the holding (expressed in annas) and the product thereof divided by the total soil units of the holding i.e. by the application of rule of three to the soil units contained in the holding. For example the holding 'A' has Rs. 14-1-0 i.e. 225 annas as rent shown in the Khatian. If the total soil units of this holding comes to 150 and that of the part to be separated 48, the rent of splitted part will be :—

$$225 \times 48 = 10800 \div 150 = 72 \text{ annas} = \text{Rs. } 4-8-9.$$

118. Kist. Revenue is realisable every year in two kists noted below :-

Dates of collection.	1st Kist	...	15th January.
	2nd Kist	...	15th April.

As all works connected with Final Publication could not be completed before March, 1956, the new revenue fixed in this settlement took effect from the 2nd Kist of 1955-56. It remains in force for 20 years (vide Appendix-XX).

119. The system known as 'Japti' and 'Puraskar' obtaining in the district of Bolangir has been followed. The Gountias have been allowed remuneration in the following scale on account of collection of rent from the tenants.

Amount of collection.	Rate of remuneration.
Up to Rs. 250/-	25 percent
From Rs. 251/- to Rs. 500/-	20 "
From Rs. 501/- to Rs. 750/-	18 "
From Rs. 751/- to Rs. 1000/-	15 "
From Rs. 1001/- and upwards	13 "

120. Where the rental valuation of bhogra lands exceeds the prescribed remuneration of the Gountia, the Gountia is to pay the difference to Government as Japti. Where such valuation is less than the prescribed limit he has been given draw-back from the total collection of the village.

121. The Jhankar and Choukidar have been allowed 5% to 3% respectively of the cultivated lands in their villages as rent free. Lands in excess of this limit have been assessed to rent as Japti jama. Both the service land and the excess land have been recorded in the Khatian as 'Chakran' so that in cases a Choukidar or Jhankar is removed from service he will lose the entire land in both chakran and the land in excess as laid down in Revenue Department Letter No. 1828/R, LRS-XXI-6/52 dated 9-10-1952 found in Appendix-I.

122. This has been dealt with in the Chapter VI (Maufi tenure).
Quit rent on Maufi land.

123. Nistar or Forest cess at 2 annas per rupee of rent and consolidated cess @ 2 annas have been assessed on all tenants. The maufidars, Gountias and the service holders are also to pay these cesses on the rental valuation of the land held by them. In return for Nistar or Forest cess cultivators are entitled to take unreserved species of trees free of charges from 'B' class forests and village forests. In addition to free fuel, the Cess payers can take reserved species on payment of royalty at concession rate. The Gountias have been allowed Rs. 0-0-6 per rupee of collection of Cess as commission as authorised in Board's Letter No. 2375 LRS/XXI-1/54 dated 13-11-54.

Some villages do not have village forests nor is there any 'B' class forest within easy reach. It is a matter for consideration if payment of Nistar cesses for such villages should not be made optional so that such cases need not pay the Cess for a theoretical right.

124. In Dangarla area only Nistar cess has been assessed on the tenant as they were not paying any other cess before.

125. In maufi villages (Debottar, Brahmottar, Khorpos and Miscellaneous) the tenants were found to be paying part of their rent in kind to their respective Maufidars. There was no holding paying exclusively Kind rent. The valuation of this kind rent had been made at the rate prevailing in 1922. Not only rice, paddy but other articles such as Mung, Ghee, Oil and Goat were also realised as rent in some cases. As the tenants were not in a mood to pay Kind rent they applied for Commutation. All kind rents have been commuted to Cash except in the case of rents assigned to religious Endowments. The procedure laid down in the Commutation of Rent Manual 1924 issued by the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa and in Section 64 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1920 so far as they could be adopted was followed in commutation proceedings. As there was no holding paying exclusively kind rent, the commuted rent has not been allowed to exceed double of the old rent of the holding. The average money rent paid by royats for land of similar description in the vicinity and the present deduced rent of the holdings were taken into consideration in fixing cash rent of these holdings. In case of kind rent payable to religious endowments, the value of produce on the basis of the average price of the preceding 10 years has been calculated and cash part of the rent has been reduced so that if the value of produce covered a major part of the rent the tenant will pay less for Cash part. Such readjustment was necessary for the purpose of Cess calculation. In the Terji of the Debottar maufi villages it has been noted that so long the rent is paid in the shape of Kind its money equivalent shown in the record will not be realised.

126. Commutation has been done in 40 maufi villages involving 1073 holdings. The total rent paid by these holdings was Rs. 9344-2-0 in cash and Rs. 2819-4-0 in Kind as per figure of the last settlement. The total rent of the holdings after commutation of Kind rent comes to Rs. 18633-2-0.

127. After fixation of rent on individual holdings was done, the next item of work was to calculate the actual amount to be realised by the Government as revenue from each village. This was done in a separate form prescribed for the purpose wherein the realisable rental under different kinds of land with areas and amount admissible to the Gountias for their collection charges were noted and the net amount payable to Maufidar and Government were calculated. The Gountias were then informed about the revenue payable by them to Government for their respective villages and Kabuliyats were taken from them. But soon after completion of this work, Government decided to abolish the Gounti system with effect from 1-4-1956. So the distribution of Patta, the counterpart of the Kabuliyat had to be stopped.

Assessment
of village
revenue and
signing of
Kabuliyat by
the Gountias.

CHAPTER - VI

Maufi Tenures.

128. The maufi tenures found in this area are (i) Brahmottar (ii) Khorpos (iii) Miscellaneous (Anugrahi) (iv) Debottar. These maufis were granted by the Rulers of Kalahandi to Brahmins as 'Dan' on religious occasions, to their relatives for maintenance and to others as reward for some past service rendered. Debottar maufis were created for the maintenance and up-keep of the Deities.

129. Some are whole village maufis and some are only plots of lands known as 'Tukura' maufi. In some cases villages have been given to a group of Bramhins for their settlement as 'Sasan Dan'. Some of the Sanads possessed by the maufidars specially by the Brahmottar, maufidars reveal that these grants are alienations in perpetuity 'till the Sun and Moon last' and cover forests, water, stones and all other things to be found in the village or land. In short the sanad on the face of it confers full proprietary right to the maufidar but in actual practice, however, the maufidars' right extended to income of the village and the cultivated land only. Copies of memo No. V/2532 dated 19/21 June 1909 and Memo No. V/3145 dated 15th October 1912 of the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States to the Superintendent, Kalahandi (copies in Appendix-XV and XVII) will show that the incidents of maufis in Kalahandi were of very restricted Character.

The relevant extracts from these memos are quoted below.

"It is a well established custom both in the Central Province States and in other States of this Agency that any grant by any Chief can be resumed or modified by any succeeding Chief for good reasons. It is, therefore, beyond the power of any chief to give grants in perpetuity and on condition which his successor cannot alter".

"The usual practice is that the successor of the original grantee is assessed at $\frac{1}{4}$ th, his successor $\frac{1}{2}$ rent, his successor at $\frac{3}{4}$ th and the 4th generation pay full rent".

130. Debottar maufis are generally allowed to continue till the deity exists and Seba puja is performed. In the papers of the last settlement the name of the seba it was not specifically recorded as such but his name was noted as possessing the land on behalf of the deity. Such recording was intended to be taken advantage of some seba its as having full right over the deity's land. In the new settlement the founder or his heirs who were actually looking to the management and where no such founder or heir were in the picture, the Government have been recorded as marfatdar for the benefit and preservation of the deity's property with the name of the person who manages the seba puja as seba it.

131. Except debottar all maufis were liable to be resumed or assessed to quit rent from time to time. There was no uniformity in the matter of assessment of quit-rent. It varied from 5% to 50% of the rental valuation of the land. The following principles with modification at the descretion of the Ruler were followed in dealing with the maufi grants during Durbar regime :—

- (i) No maufi could be mortgaged, sold or transferred but sikimi right could be created with permission of Revenue authorities.
- (ii) The maufi holders were to be of good conduct, reside in the State and observe the conditions on which the maufi was granted.
- (iii) Maufi grant made by any Ruler could be resumed, modified or assessed to tanki (quit rent) by any succeeding Ruler for good reasons even if such grant purported to be in perpetuity.
- (iv) The maufi was rent free till the life time of the original grantee. The successor of the original grantee was assessed to quit rent at $\frac{1}{4}$ th, his successor at $\frac{1}{2}$, his successor at $\frac{3}{4}$ th and the fourth generation at full rent.

132. Under Government order contained in their letter No. 2667 LRS, XXI-10/54, dated 22-12-54 (vide Appendix-X) the quit rent on old maufis were doubled subject to a limit of 10% below the present rental valuation. But subsequently as per instruction contained in Revenue Department No 1915 LRS, XXI-II/56 dated 12th September, 1956 found in Appendix-XI the custom of levying assessment on a graduated scale viz. the successor of the original grantee is assessed to rent at one fourth, his successor at half, his successor at three-fourth and the fourth generation at full rent, was to be followed. In assessing the maufis to quit rent in the manner stated above no distinction was to be made between different types of maufis.. As this order was received after the Final Publication, it has to be given effect to by the Collector.*

133. The number and nature of maufis with area found in this tract are noted below :—

	No. of whole village	Area	Valuation	No. of Tukra maufi	Area	Valuation
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Debottar	46	28593 . 57	26641- 8-0	85	2666 . 03	2951-14-0
Brahmottar	17	8632 . 52	9860- 0-0	140	3454 . 90	4855- 0-0
Khorpos	39	21364 . 26	23623-14-0	39	1313 . 05	2942- 3-0
Miscellaneous	13	3823 . 91	2427- 6-0	65	1166 . 51	1482- 8-0
	115	62414 . 26	62552-12-0	329	8600 . 49	12231- 9-0

CHAPTER - VII

Dangarla (Hilly tract).

134. The hilly tract of Kalahandi known as Dangarla was not surveyed in the last settlement due to its extremely difficult nature. There are chains of hills and dense forest within this unsurveyed area. Tenants are few and desertion of villages due to tiger depredation is common. The hills continue in a stretch of chains and some time one village is situate at a distance of 5 to 10 miles from the nearest village. There is absolutely no communication facility except some circuitious foot paths on the hills connecting the villages. In between the hills there are strips of plain lands which are watered by the hill streams and the Kandhas have settled there in small hamlets. These strips of plain areas are cultivated with the help of ploughs but importance is not given to such cultivation by the Kandhas. They are much after the cultivation of the hill slopes by jhuming method. After setting fire to the vegetation in one hill slope they sow 'jhudung' biri, and 'kating'. In the 3rd year they sow ragi, Kosla, and Kangu. They then leave this hill for about

* According to the revised order issued in G. O. No. 23050R dated 11-5-62 (Appendix-XXII) the Maufi holdings are to be assessed on the basis of the term of settlement namely, those who have enjoyed the Maufi for 15 years or less, such lands should be assessed to half the rate of rent and those who have enjoyed the Maufi for more than 15 years there lands should be assessed to full rent.

6 to 9 years and adopt the same method in another hill. In this way they go on burning the hill slopes and growing different crops and come back to the first hill after 6 to 9 years. They use 'kodki' (small spade) for such cultivation.

135. From the old papers it is gathered that summary settlements for this area were done at an interval of 10 years by rough guess work known as 'Nazar Paimas' and no definite principle was followed in the matter of assessment or enhancement of rent. When the 1st summary settlement was made in 1894 the tenants are reported to be generally paying Rs. 1-0-0 per plough and 0-8-0 per kodki (spade) used by them in cultivation. Subsequently in the succeeding settlements which took place in 1903, 1913, 1923 and 1933 the area cultivated by each tenant was noted in terms of seed capacity (known as Putti padan) and nominal enhancement was made from time to time after looking to the ability of the tenant and how much he agreed to pay. In short, rent was fixed by persuasion and with the consent of the Gountia supposed to represent the tenants' opinion. In the record of the last settlement only the seed capacity of the land and the local names of the plains and hills under cultivation have been noted. It is for the first time in the history of Kalahandi that cadastral maps for the tract have been prepared. The available plain lands which are cultivated with the help of ploughs only have been surveyed and for the hill slopes record has been prepared on the line of the last settlement with no maps. The distance between the villages for the purpose of pentagraph work and preparation of mujmuli has been measured by giving connecting lines from a particular point of a village to another point of the nearest village with the help of magnetic needle and sight vanes. The location of the villages after a reference to the topo maps have been finally fixed in the mujmuli with the help of these connecting lines. The above procedure of work was approved by the Board of Revenue in their Letter No. 884 LRS, dated 28th April, 1954 a copy of which has been given in the Appendix-V.

136. As per instructions contained in Board's letter No. 1665 dated 22-6-53 found in Appendix-VI no occupancy right has been given to the tenants over the area under podu cultivation and the rate of 0-8-0 per kodki has been fixed in this settlement for such cultivation because it is the intention of the Government to discourage Podu cultivation.

137. The plain portions within this tract which have been surveyed have been assessed to rent in the usual way but the enhancement has been kept within the limit of 50% in a village so as not to cause any hardship to the tenants.

138. The number of villages in this tract is 354 the total realisable rent of which was Rs. 9805-12-3 in the last settlement. The present total rent is 14986-8-0 which roughly gives an increase of 50% only. The area in acres for the surveyed portion is 32665.88. The average rent per acre of land comes to 0-7-9.

139. The number of Kodkis possessed by the tenants is 7495 computing 5 acres of land which is generally cultivated with one kodki the area of hill slopes under cultivation may be estimated at 37475 acres.

CHAPTER.-VIII.

Description of Record-of-Rights and other important records.

140. In Appendix-IX will be found Board's letter No. 1474 LRS XXI-88/54 dated 28th May, 1955 mentioning the papers constituting the Record-of-Rights namely :—

- (i) Khewat
- (ii) Khatian
- (iii) Irrigation khatian
- (iv) Wazib-ul-arz
- (v) Village map.

The other documents viz -

- (i) Terji
- (ii) Plot Index
- (iii) List of improvement

have been prepared and kept with the records for facility of future reference.

141. Three copies of the Record-of-Rights for each village have been prepared in this settlement. Other important papers required for reference are attached with the records. The collectorate copy known as the 1st copy has been consigned to the District Record Room. The second copy has been supplied to the Land Records Department for being used as working copy. The third copy or the royaticopy has been supplied to the royats, Gountias and the other intermediaries.

142. The Collectorate copy has been kept in bound volumes of convenient size arranged in serial order of thana number. Records of more than one village have been kept together in one volume when they were found to be small so as to make the volume uniform in size. The second copy supplied to the Land Records Department has also been kept in bound volumes and for convenience of work of the Department the records of each village have been kept in separate volumes.

143. The Collectorate copy consists of the following papers.

- (A) Title page
- (B) Soochipatra
- (C) Final publication certificate
- (D) Wazib-ul-arz
- (E) List of abbreviations
- (F) Specimen Signature
- (G) Khewat
- (H) Irrigation Khatian
- (I) Plot Index
- (J) Terji
- (K) Khatian
- (L) Improvement list.

144. This is the first page of the records of each village giving the correct name of the village with thana and thana number in block letters.

145. This shows the names of the paper, the number of sheets of each paper and the pages of the volumes in which these papers are found. This bears a certificate of a Gazetted officer testifying to the fact that the records contained in this volume are complete in all respect.

Soochipatra
or table of
contents.

146. This is a certificate signed by an Assistant Settlement Officer giving the date of Final Publication of the Record-of-Rights contained in the volume.

Final publi-
cation certi-
ficate.

147. This paper gives in detail the rights and liabilities of the royats of the village.

Wazib-ul-arz.

148. Abbreviations used in the Record-of-Rights are not intelligible to persons other than those working in the Department. In order to make them intelligible to all, full rendering of these abbreviations have been given in this list.

List of ab-
breviations.

149. This paper contains the specimen of signature and initials of the Amalas and officers who worked in preparation of Record-of-Rights. The full names of the officers and amalas with their designation, service roll numbers and home addresses have been mentioned in the paper. Each amala has signed at the end of each paper of Record-of-Rights giving his designation and Service roll number. All cuttings have been initialled by a Kanungo or an Assistant Settlement Officer. This is a safe-guard against any subsequent unauthorised interpolation in the records.

Specimen
Signature.

150. This is the record of proprietary and rent receiving interests of the village. It gives the description of status of those who are entitled to receive rents from royats or to receive revenue from the intermediaries. Orissa Sarkar is the sole proprietor. In almost all cases, the Gountias receive rent of the village and credit revenue and cesses payable to Government Treasury. In a few cases the rent is collected by the Sikimi Gountia and deposited in Treasury. The total amount of the rent and Cesses to be collected from the royats of the village are separately entered in the Khewat. In cases of maufi village tanki or quit rent payable by the maufidar is also mentioned. The cultivated and uncultivated areas under Khewat have been shown.

Khewat

151. Generally in a village two Khewatdars are found. One is Orissa Sarkar, the sole proprietor and the other is the Gountia, the rent receiver. In maufi villages the maufidar figures as the second khewatdar and the Gountia the third. Where Gountia does not collect rent and another person is engaged as Sikimi Gountia the fourth khewat is prepared in his name. In villages where lands under Central Government such as Railways, Telegraph Offices etc. lie Khewat No. 1 goes to 'Bharat Sarkar' and 'Orissa Sarkar' gets the second. In the above order Khewat number increases if the number of intermediaries increases. The order in which the khewat is prepared is given below.

- (i) Bharat Sarkar (if the land under Central Government is found in the village)
- (ii) Orissa Sarkar
- (iii) Maufidar (if the village is a maufi one)
- (iv) Gountia
- (v) Sikimi Gountia (if a sikimi Gountia is there).

In the absence of any Khewatdar the next Khewatdar gets his serial number or the Khewat. For example where there is no maufidar in a village the next khewatdar Gountia gets the serial number of the khewat of the maufidar. In maufi villages where the maufidar also works as rent receiver from the royats he gets a maufi khewat as well as a Gounti khewat.

152. It contains a detailed statement of the plot numbers which are irrigated from the Government reservoirs, private water reservoirs and wells. A description of water reservoirs from which such plots are irrigated is also given in this Khatian along with the number of pucca and katcha wells. It gives an account of the total irrigated area of the village from different sources.

Irrigation
Khatian.

153. Khasara has not been kept in the final records. In its place a plot index has been prepared. This contains all the plot numbers of the village arranged serially. Corresponding khatian number of each plot has been given against the plot.

Plot Index.

154. This is an abstract of the Khatian. It gives the khatian number, the name of royat, status, total number of plots and the total area of each holding, the settled rent and the total Cesses payable by the tenant for each holding.

Terij.

105. This is the most important part of Record-of-Rights. This shows in detail all the lands of the village with particulars of rent and area and the incidents of each tenancy. A detailed note is given below.

Khatian.

Column No. 1
has three
heads.

I. Khata number or the number of holdings arranged in serial number.

II. Status of the holding such as sthitiban, chakran Maufi etc.

III. Special incidents if any - Any special condition attached to the holding is noted under the head.

Column No. 2 Contains the name, parentage, Caste and residence of the royat concerned. The description of uncultivated lands is also recorded in this column, as for example, Gochar, Jalchar, Anabadi etc.

Column No. 3 Shows the old rent paid by the tenant.

Column No. 4 The fair rent settled in the present settlement as well as the Cesses payable by the tenant.

Column No. 5 Shows the plot number and the name of Chak or the local name of the land.

Column No. 6 Shows the classification of plot with the number of kittas.

Column No. 7 Give the area of the plot.

& 8

Column No. 9 Gives the number of trees, wells, adopted stations, separate possession of co-sharers or the possession of a person who is not the recorded tenant but enjoys some easement right like fruits of the trees standing on the plot. The possession of Sikimi tenants, mortgages are also noted in this column.

(Remarks).

156. The serial number of the khatian has been arranged alphabetically according to status, the order of which is given below.

I. Departmental khatian under Central Government such as Railway, Postal Department etc.

II. Departmental Khatian under State Government such as P.W.D., Police, Forest etc.

III. Khatian for maufi lands such as Debottar, Brahmottar, Khorpos and Anugrahi.

IV. Bhogra.

V. Chakran such as Jankar, Choukidar and Nariah.

VI. Jagir such as Debata puja, Kumbar, Dhoba etc.

VII. Khudkast.

VIII. Sthitiban.

IX. Sukhbasi.

X. Gochar.

XI. Jalchar.

XII. Sarbasadharan.

XIII. Anabadi (Abad-Jogya and Abad ajogya).

XIV. Sikimi.

157. Khatians under Central Government have been kept under the khewat of Bharat Sirkar.

The following khatians have been kept under Orissa Sarkar.

(a) Departmental khatians

(b) Tukra maufi

(c) Bhogra

(d) Chakran

(e) Jagir

(f) Gochar

(g) Jalchar

(h) Sarbasadharan

(i) Anabadi (Abad-jogya and Abad-ajogya)

In entire maufi villages Nij dakhil khatians of maufidars and the khatians of Sthitiban, sukhbasis and royats have been placed under maufi khewat if there are no Gountias.

158. Under the Gounti khewats, Khudkast, Sthitiban and Sukhbasi khatians have only been kept.

159. In case of khas villages all the khatians except those of Central Government have been placed under the Khewat of Orissa Sarkar as arranged (II of XIV) above.

160. Improvement list has been prepared in respect of water reservoirs like kata, bandha, munda and sagar. The list contain the number of plots, the name of person who excavated the reservoir and persons repairing the same. The approximate expenses incurred in the improvement, the name of the person who excavated the reservoir, the relation between the original excavator and the present repairer, the name of the person enjoying fishery right and preferential right for use of water have been noted in the list. This list has been prepared in respect of Government water reservoirs only. Column No. 9 shows the name of the proprietor and column No. 12 that of the custodian.

161. A final copy of the village map has been kept in the pocket attached to the inside cover of the volume.

Map.

162. In the hilly area where shifting cultivation of hill slopes is in practice, Dangar khasaras have been prepared and kept with other Record-of-Rights of the village. The khasara contains the name of the cultivator with parentage, caste, residence, name of the Dangar cultivated, crop grown, seed capacity of the slopes, number of kodki (spade) possessed by the cultivator and the rent settled for such cultivation. A note is made in the special incident column of each khasara that no occupancy right will accrue over the slopes irrespective of the period of possession.

163. This is an abstract of Dangar khasara attached to the Record-Dangar Terij. of Right.

164. Second copy of Record-of-Rights which has been supplied to the Land records Department contains all the records described above except final publication certificate, list of abbreviation and specimen signature.

165. The royati copy of Record-of-Rights has been supplied to the tenants concerned. This is an exact copy of the Khatian as described above for a particular holding. Copies of the khewats, irrigation khatian, Terij and improvement list have been supplied to the Gountia.

166. Besides the Record-of-Rights the following important records have been prepared in course of present settlement operation and consigned to the District Record Room.

- (a) Village notes prepared at the attestation stage have been arranged in serial order of thana number, kept in thanawar nathis and consigned to the District Record Room. The figure shown in these notes are the figures of preliminary stage which have been modified in the record in the later stages of operation. So these figures are to be used subject to subsequent changes,
- (b) Final nathis of each village containing all the case works concerning that village from the beginning of the settlement operation to the final publication of Record-of-Rights stitched together separately for each village have been consigned to the District Record Room to be preserved permanently. Record of case work which took place after the Final Publication of Record-of-Rights have also been attached with the same nathi.
- (c) Gounti proceedings, mauffi enquiry proceedings, rent assessment proceedings and Revenue assessment proceedings drawn up in different stages of the operation have been separately arranged villagewar and consigned to the District Record Room as miscellaneous records after elimination of unimportant papers, such as notices etc.
- (d) Working nathis and records of each village containing unimportant papers which are not likely to be required for future reference stitched together separately for each village have been destroyed after expiry of one year in the settlement office.

167. The village map is the most important document prepared in the present settlement as it forms the base Record-of-Rights and without the map the records become meaningless. The original maps of all the villages have been sent to the office of Deputy Director of Surveys to be preserved by him permanently for the purpose of future reproduction. Printed copies

of each village map have been supplied to the District office for the purpose of administration and sale.

168. The printed copies of thana mujmuli map in the scale of 1"=1 mile have been supplied to the district office for administrative purpose. These mujmulis show names of the villages with their boundaries, Dak bungalows, Police station, Hospital Roads Pucca and Katcha, River, stream and other important places within the jurisdiction of the thana. The thana numbers have been noted in the mujmuli with the name of the village.

169. The printed copy of stone mujmulis for each thana have also been supplied to the District office with trijunction stone register and the receipts taken from Choukidar and Gountias, in the mujmuli the trijunction stones have been shown with their numbers.

170. All the original thana mujmulis and stone mujmulis have been sent to the Deputy Director of surveys Office for preservation and future reproduction.

171. The following statistical registers have been prepared in course of the present settlement operation. They will be consigned to the District Record Room to be preserved permanently.

172. It is an abstract of the khatian for all the villages under each thana giving the total number of the holdings with area, cultivated and uncultivated, total amount of rents payable in respect of tenants and sub-tenants and valuation of rent free holdings with tanki or japti rent payable if any.

173. This register is an abstract prepared from khatians of all the departmental lands and the uncultivated holdings with areas under Bharat Sarkar and Orissa Sarkar i.e. all Government lands. The total figures of this register under each thana have been taken into above mentioned register No. 1 for the preparation of final abstract.

174. This register is an abstract of the whole village maufis under each thana giving the total number of the holdings under each category of maufi. The areas under royats with the rent payable to the maufidar and areas of land under cultivating possession of the maufidar themselves can be ascertained from this register. The amount of tanki payable by the maufidars has also been mentioned in this register.

175. This register mainly deals with Tukra maufi holdings giving abstracts in respect of total tukra maufi holdings with area, valuation, Tanki etc. The total number of the holdings held by royats and the holdings under the cultivating possession of the maufidar have also been specified. The figures of the Register No. 1 (B) have been added with the figures of register No. 1 (C) and shown in asset register No. 1 as final figure in maufi column. Rents payable by the royats under the maufidars have been included in the valuation of the maufi and the areas held by the royats are also included in the maufi holdings.

176. It gives the total holdings with area of different tenures like Bhogra Chakran, Service land, Jagir Khudkast, Sthitiban, Sukh basi and Sikimi, Rent payable in respect of Khudkast, Sthitiban, Sukhbasi and Sikimi valuation in respect of bhogra, chakran, and jagir with

Japti (Excess rent) if any, have also been shown in this register. Total figures of this register have been taken into assets register No. 1 for preparation of final abstract.

177. It gives all holdings with area and valuation under different jagirs. The figures of this register have been taken into jagir head of register No. 1 and No. 1 (D).

Register No. 1 (A), 1 (B), 1 (C), 1 (D) and 1 (E) are all subsidiary registers of the assets register No. 1.

178. This register shows revenue and Cesses payable to Government in each instalment and remuneration allowed to the rent Collector. The annual revenue is payable in two equal instalments on 15th January and 15th April. The period of this settlement is 20 years. Revenue payable in first 10 years and in second 10 years have clearly been shown in this register. As soon as Gounti system is abolished the total realisable revenue will be increased by the amount shown in column 6.*

179. It contains a detailed statement of village revenue and Cesses under different tenures, amounts payable to the maufidar, remuneration allowed to the rent Collector, the valuation of the rent free holdings, tanki payable by the maufidar. Excess rent assessed on bhogra and chakran lands have been mentioned in this register. These figures have been shown thanawar.

180. It gives the detailed statement of the cultivated and uncultivated area of the village under different classification. The irrigated area and the number of water reservoirs have also been shown therein. The figures of each village have been collected under each paraganna first and from these, total figures have been collected for each thana (vide Appendix-E).

181. It gives the area under different crops grown in the year in which khanapuri operation took place. It has been prepared paraganawar but lateron thanawar figures have been collected and shown separately as in the Appendix-F.

182. It gives the total number of agricultural implements and Cattle of each village under each paraganna. From these, figures for the thanas have been collected separately as in the Appendix-I.

183. This register contains the unit rates of the present settlement and the last settlement of the villages arranged thana by thana. Two copies of this register have been prepared, one to be kept in the District Record Room and the other to be used in the Land Records Office.

184. It gives the names of the Jhankar and Choukidar of each village for each thana with the holding number, total plot number and area, valuation and japti jama (excess rent) if any. This register is meant for the thana officer.

185. Two copies have been prepared - one for the record room and the other for the Land Records Office. This register contains details about each maufi land and villages. History, area and the generation of the present holder will be found from this register.

* The Gounti system in the entire district of Kalahandi has been abolished.

TENURES

186. The following tenures have been recorded in the current settlement operation—

- (i) Lands which were recorded as royati in the previous settlement, lands reclaimed and subsequently granted as royati and lands otherwise granted as royati have been recorded as sthitiban.
- (ii) Each sthitiban royat has been given an extent of .25 acre of land for his house site as rent free (taking into consideration the plot adjoining the house known as bari). The whole land on which actually the house stands has been allowed rent free even though its extent exceeds .25 acre in area.
- (iii) Under clause 13 of the old Gounti patta royats belonging to the Kandha, Gond, Dom, Ghasi and allied castes were considered to be aborigines. Land surrendered or abandoned by such royats could be settled with the royats of that class only. The tribes found in the area are mainly Banjara, Kandha, Gond, Sabar.

Aboriginal
holdings.

187. A person possessing only homestead lands including bari has been recorded as Sukhbasi. Prior to this settlement they had no occupancy right over such lands and so were not paying any rent. As they have got occupancy right, their homestead plot has been assessed to rent. The factor assigned to 'Bari mamuli' land has been applied to homestead land.

Sukhbasi.

188. Sikimi right has been recorded when a tenant holds land under a royat. In such cases the sikimi royat has been given a separate khata under the Asal ryot.

Sikimi or
sub-tenants.

189. Any whole village granted in maufi tenure has been recorded as such and the maufidar has been recorded as one of the Khewat holders of the village. Land under his cultivating possession has been recorded as 'Nij Dakhal' under the maufi khewat.

Maufi.

190. When a holding has been held as maufi the maufidar has not been recorded as a khewat holder. It is known as 'Tukra maufi'. The maufi holdings have been kept under the khewat of Orissa Sarkar. Land under the Khas possession of the maufidar have been recorded as his 'Nij Dakhal'. Tenants cultivating maufi lands on permanent lease have been recorded as Sthitiban royats under the maufidar.

191. Land which was recorded in the last settlement as bhogra has been recorded as bhogra in the current settlement under the Khewat of Orissa Sarkar.

Bhogra.

192. Royati land under the cultivating possession of the Gountia or the Sikimi Gountia has been recorded as 'Khudkast'.

Khudeast.

193. Lands enjoyed rent free by the village servants such as Jhankar, Chaukidar and Nariah have been recorded as Jhankar chakran, Choukidar chakran or Nariah chakran. Except Nariah the jhankar and choukidar pay excess rent if the land enjoyed by them is in excess of the prescribed limit.

Chakran.

194. Land which was recorded as jagir in the last settlement and is still continuing as such has been recorded as Jagir in the present settlement. It is rent free. The Jagirdars have been rendering some definite services to the community or to any deity.

195. Waste land set apart for the purpose of pasturage has been recorded as Gochar. This cannot be leased out unless there is some special circumstances justifying such leases. In the previous settlement there was no reservation of such land.

196. Existing Sagar, kata, bandha, munda and other water reservoirs which were considered to be the property of Government or of the village community and recorded as such in the settlement papers of 1922 and River, Nala etc. have been recorded as Jalchar.

197. Lands like village rasta, burning ghat, temple etc. which are used by the village community have been recorded as 'Sarbasadharan'. These are all comunal lands.

198. Lands which have not been brought under cultivation such as jungle, dangar, ghas padia (grass land) patra jungle etc. have been recorded 'Anabadi'.

199. Government buildings, Pucca roads, Katcha roads etc. have been recorded under respective Departments in separate khatians.

CHAPTER - IX.

Final Results of the Settlement.

200. The assets of khalsa area amount to Rs. 4,92,022-7-0 (excluding the nazul assets) against Rs. 3,04,350-0-1 fixed in the last settlement. The increase of Rs. 1,87,672-6-11 is due to :—

(i) On account of improvement in classification and change in soil factors in 8 classes of land	Rs. 1,54,322-6-11
(ii) On account of extension of cultivation	33,350-0-0
Total	Rs. 1,87,672-6-11

The percentage of increase over the assets of last settlement comes to 62%.

201. After deducting the value of Bhogra land and other rent free lands and remuneration payable to Gountias from the total assets and adding to it the japti rent an excess bhogra and service lands and Tanki or quit rent on maufi lands the net revenue payable to Government is Rs. 3,36,391-0-6 as against Rs. 2,07,282-14-5 which was payable in the last settlement. The details of the assets and the net revenue payable to Government are worked out below :—

Assets (Gross revenue)	...	...	Rs. 4,92,022- 7-0
Deduct—			
(i) Government Agricultural farm valuation	...	Rs.	360-10-0
(ii) Bhogra valuation			32,186- 0-0

B. F. Assets (...) Rs. 4,92,022- 7-0

Deduct—(contd.)

(iii) Kind rent of village
Khairpadar for Jaganath
Mohapravu ... 178- 4-0

(iv) Service & other rent free
land ... 96,903- 9-0

(v) Remuneration of Gountias
(excluding maufi villages) 33,128- 4-0

(vi) Remuneration to Gountia
Ghasiram Kar according
to Maharaja's order dated
17-2-33 ... 99- 2-6

Total Rs. 1,62,855-13-6 = 1,62,855-13-6

Balance ... Rs. 3,29,166- 9-6

Add—

(i) Japti jama on excess
bhogra & service land ... Rs. 2,905- 0-0

(ii) Tanki (quit-rent) on
maufi land ... 4,319- 7-0

Total Rs. 7,224- 7-0 = 7,224- 7-0

Net revenue payable to Government ... Rs. 3,36,391- 0-6

202. After abolition of the Gounti system the revenue payable to Government will increase by Rs. 65,314-4-0 because the amount now admissible to the Gountias and the rental on bhogra will automatically go to Government. The net revenue payable will then be Rs. 4,01,705-4-6. In the meantime the Gounti system in the entire district of Kalahandi has been abolished.

The total expenditure on the Settlement operation of khalsa area till the 31st March, 1953 amounts to Rs. 8,48,893-3-6. Details of expenditure yearwise are shown below :—

1946-47 ... Rs. 21,200— 4-3

1947-48 ... 64,699—11-9

1948-49 ... 82,453—12-9

1949-50 ... 1,27,032—11-9

1950-51 ... 1,24,225— 0-9

1951-52 ... 77,827—12-9

1952-53 ... 90,494—13-6

1953-54 ... 1,02,984— 4-6

1954-55 ... 89,499-- 5-0

1955-56 ... 68,475— 6-6

Total Rs. 8,48,893— 3-6

203. The approximate division of these expenses under the different heads namely (i) Survey and Khanapuri (ii) Attestation and Janch (iii) Preparation and distribution of Record-of-Rights is as follows :—

(i) Survey and Khanapuri	...	Rs. 3,36,940— 9—3
(ii) Attestation and Janch	...	3,02,993—10—3
(iii) Preparation & distribution of Record-of-Rights	...	2,08,956— 0—0
Total		Rs. 8,48,893— 3—6

204. In addition to the above expenditure the following indirect charges were incurred.

Cost of Forms		Rs. 24,170—10—0
Cost of stationery	...	10,488— 0—0
Cost of reproduction of Maps	...	40,978— 0—0
Total		75,636—10—0

205. Receipts.

(i) Remeasurement Fees	...	Rs. 13,457— 7—0
(ii) Court Fees	...	20,507— 5—0
(iii) Process Fee	...	5,933—14—0
(iv) Copying Fees	...	4,321—13—0
(v) Salami, Penalty	...	37,607—11—6
(vi) Recovery of Safai cost	...	20,273—15—0
(vii) Sale proceeds of maps	...	3,512— 8—0
(viii) Sale of objection forms	...	612—14—0
(vix) Recovery of cost of lost articles	...	1,202— 7—3
Total		Rs. 1,07,429—15—0

206. When the amount of receipt is set off against the total expenditure the cost of the operation per acre comes to Re. 1/- (rupee one) approximately.

CHAPTER - X

Conclusion.

207. Due to the hilly and difficult nature of the tract, bad climatic condition in the interior and non-availability of experienced staff, the settlement was beset with a number of difficulties in the earlier stages. No Tenancy Act was in force nor there was the Final Report of the last settlement. The data in the old Land Records Office had not been maintained systematically to be of much help. New hands had to be trained to fill up the required number of vacancies. In the first 3 years of the operation the different stages of work could not be finished in time according to the programme. The integration of the State with the Province brought new problems which had to be solved. In January, 1950 this settlement was declared to be a major one and from this time onward the matters had to be regularised.

The staff at its full strength in the field season numbered about 400 and naturally when so many persons and most of them men of small means were employed there were cases of breaches of discipline which had to be suitably dealt with.

208. Amongst the Assistant Settlement Officers working in this settlement the work of Sri Purna Chandra Chand, Sub Deputy Collector and Sri Kapil Charan Mohanty, Non-Gazetted Assistant Settlement Officer deserve special mention, the former for quick disposal of business in the field and the latter for ably looking to the technical part of the work in the office.

Sd/ J. Das,
Settlement Officer,
Kalahandi.

CHAPTER - X

Conclusion

207. Due to the hilly and difficult nature of the land and climate conditions in the interior and non-availability of experienced staff, the settlement work was beset with a number of difficulties in the earlier stages. The first year in town was the first year of the settlement. The data of the old land records Office had not been maintained systematically to be of much help. New hands had to be trained in all of the required number of accounts in the first 3 years of the operation. The different stages of work would not be finished in time according to the programme. The situation of the state with the British landed gentry, which had to be worked out in January, 1955 and the settlement was started in a major one and from this time onwards the settlement had to be regulated.

INDEX

	Para No.
Agriculture	19
Agricultural year	21
Annual paper	77
Attestation	91
Barchha	42
Bazars	19
Bhet Begar	50
Bhogra	1, 2
Boundary	3
Boundary marks	38
Cost of cultivation	200, 204
Cost of Settlement	90
Classification of soil	66
Cess	58
Custom	9, 11
Communication	125
Commutation	26
Crops, yield of	134
Dangarla	130
Debottar	105
Deduced rent	10
Dharsa	100, 102
Encroachment	37
Fishing right	58
Gundi Pez	48
Gountia	97
Gochar	39
Halia	184 (ii)
House site	109
Holding	36, 160
Improvement List	30
Irrigation	116, 117
Incidence of rent	64
Jagirs - Nalia & Others	57
Jhankar	31, 35
Jalchar	119, 121
Japti	154
Khasara	150, 151
Khewat	51
Khudkast	39
Khamari	118
Kist	139
Kotwar	128
Kodki	67
Khorpos	28
Land Records	128
Land value	133
Maufi - meaning of	41
Maufi - No. and nature	66
Measures	
Nistar-Cess	

		Para No.
Nazarana	...	46
Nariah	...	57
Nazul	...	104
Patta - Gounti	...	45
Paddy - average out turn of ...	...	26
Protected status	...	37
Population	...	7-8, 12-13
Puti	...	41
Pstama	...	41
Puraskar	...	120
Rents	...	105
Recess	...	75
Rent free holding	...	177
Roads	...	9-11
Rajas	...	17
Remuneration - Gounti	...	119
Sikimi	...	49
Soil factor	...	90
Salami	...	48
Sukhbasi	...	61
Thicadar	...	45
Trade routes	...	42
Transfers	...	52
Trees - Right over	...	52
Uden	...	39
Unatisadhan list	...	36, 160
Village grouping of	...	108
Village servants	...	57
Waste land - lease of	...	97
Wazib-ul-arz	...	45
Zamindaries	...	16

APPENDICES - I to XXIV
(CORRESPONDENCES)

APPENDICES - To XLIV

(CORRESPONDENCES)

APPENDIX - I

No. 1828/R. LRS. -XXI-6/52
9-10-1952.

From

Sri S. S. Patro, B. A.

The Deputy Secretary to Government of Orissa.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

I am directed to say that with regard to the rent settlement operations in the villages of Block 'A' of Kalahandi (Khalsa) the decision of Government is as follows :—

(1) The soil factor and the rate system should be followed.

(2) The lands should be reclassified as suggested by you and the soil factors as proposed in your report No. 1768 dated 26-12-49, No. 410/XIII-1/52, dated 15-7-52 and No. 465/XIII-1, dated 11-8-52 should be adopted. They shall be as follows :—

Class of land.	Factors.
1. (a) Bahal kharipani ...	26
(b) Bahal pani ...	24
(c) Bahal khari ...	22
(d) Bahal sadharan ...	20
2. (a) Berna kharipani ...	20
(b) Berna pani ...	18
(c) Berna khari ...	16
(d) Berna sadharan ...	14
3. (a) Mal kharipani ...	14
(b) Mal pani ...	12
(c) Mal khari ...	10
(d) Mal sadharan ...	8
4. (a) Bari pani ...	15
(b) Bari mamuli (sadharan) ...	10
5. (a) At khari ...	10
(b) At Unhari ...	8
(c) At mamuli (sadharan) ...	5
6. Kachhar ...	12
7. Barchha ...	30
8. Jalchar ...	20
9. Bagicha ...	10

(3) The unit rate for each individual village in Block 'A' shall be as indicated in the Appendix.

(4) All the 164 villages of Block A shall be divided into groups as proposed by you. The division and the grouping are indicated in the Appendix.

(5) The rent in no case should be allowed to exceed the old rent by one hundred percent where there is no increase in area.

(6) Nistar Cess at the rate of two annas in the rupee should be collected from all tenants.

(7) The Choukidar and Jhankar jagirs should continue the former being limited to three percent of the cultivated lands in the village and the latter to five percent of the cultivated lands. Lands in excess of this prescribed limit should be assessed to full rent. Cess and Nistar cess should be collected both with regard to jagir and excess lands. Both the jagir and the excess lands should be recorded in one khatian as 'Chakran' so that in case a Choukidar or Jhankar is removed from service he will lose the entire land i.e. both jagir and the land in excess.

(8) What was bhogra in the last settlement should be recorded as such in this settlement. No other land in the possession of the Gountia should be recorded as Bhogra. The system known as 'Japti' and 'Puraskar' obtaining in the district of Bolangir should be followed. The sliding scale of remuneration to the Gountias as suggested by you in your report dated 18-3-50 referred to above shall be adopted. It should be as given in the table below.

Amount of Collection	Rate of remuneration
Up to Rs. 250/- ...	25%
Rs. 251/- to Rs. 500/- ...	20%
Rs. 501/- to Rs. 750/- ...	18%
Rs. 751/- to Rs. 1000/- ...	15%
Rs. 1001/- and upwards ...	13%

Where the amount of rent payable in respect of Bhogra lands exceeds the prescribed remuneration of the Gountia, the Gountia should pay the difference to Government along with the village revenue.

(9) Produce rent wherever it exists, should continue until it is commuted on the application of either the Maufidar or the tenants under him.

Government have decided that the currency of the present rent settlement shall be twenty years.

Sd/- S. Patro

9/10

Deputy Secretary to Govt.

APPENDIX - II

No. 2900 LRS
XXI-1/54 Dated 19-10-55.

From

Sri B. Das, B. Sc.

The Deputy Secretary to Government of Orissa

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub:- Enhancement of rent in Kalahandi by more than 100% *

Ref:- Your letter No. 1014 D/ 16-5-55.

I am directed to say that in the cases reported by you in your letter mentioned above, Government have been pleased to accept proposal to enhance the rent by more than 100%.

Sd/. B. Das,

Dy. Secy. to Govt. of Orissa,
Revenue Dept.

APPENDIX - III

Extract from the Note of Under Secretary to Board at Sambalpur and extract from U. O. No. 4245/Rev/XXIV-2/52, dated 11-8-52 from the Board of Revenue, Sambalpur to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack received with Board's forwarding letter No. $\frac{2062 \text{ LRS}}{\text{XXI-70/52}}$ dated 7-11-52.

5. "The last element to consider is the unit rate. The unit rate as adopted at the last settlement has been compared with the unit rate as now proposed by the Settlement Officer in Appendix 'C' to the rent rate report. The principle on which the unit rates have not been altered by the Settlement Officer have not been explained nor are they capable of explanation with any degree of arithmetical accuracy. It is noticeable that the unit rates vary very widely from village to village even though there is little to distinguish between two neighbouring villages. The Settlement Officer has submitted a further report mainly on the unit rate and it will be found at pages 96-84 C. The villages have been thrown into 6 assessment groups according to their general lie and other facilities of irrigation, market and communications. The Settlement Officer observes that the rent of the same class of soil in two villages adjacent to each other is not the same. The disparity is apparently due to each village having its own unit rate regardless of consideration of comparability. Differences between the incidences of different villages do not seem to bear any rational explanation and what in the circumstances can be done is to decide what would be a fair rate per soil unit for the group as a whole having regard to the rent of existing incidences and then to determine rates for the individual villages in the group which shall all approximate to the group rate as closely as possible and yet not fair to distribute the general enhancement equitably between the richer and the poorer villages. Counsels of perfection are impracticable because of the existing irregularity of rental pressure. This may best be illustrated by an example. The rental pressure of the 21 villages in the assessment group No. 1 vary from .30 to 1.60 by different stages i. e. certain villages have been paying nearly five times the rent paid in villages close to them and many have been paying twice as much as their neighbours. It is impossible to quite equalise matters even by freely doubling or tripling the rent of the lightly rented villages, but they have to be brought within a closer range. The group rate for the assessment group No. 1 may safely be taken as .90 and the existing unit rates of individual villages approximated as fairly as possible having regard to the general conditions of the village as ascertained by the Settlement Officer's inspection. When the existing incidence is very low and the adoption of the group rate would give a larger enhancement than can safely be taken per saltum lower figure may be adopted as was done by Nethersol in Sambalpur. On the other hand when the existing incidence is higher than the group rate, the existing incidence may perhaps continue on the ground that the lands have already been paying with ease a higher rate than the group rate. The process is one of "levelling up" and it cannot be reduced to an algebraic formula. In assessment group No. 1 and 2, where the group rate may be safely taken as .90, three lower rates each descending by 15 steps may be taken. They are obviously .90, .75, .60 and .45. Unit rates which are less than .45 may be raised to .45. Unit rates which are not less than .45 but less than .60 may be raised to .60 and unit rates which are less than .75 but not less than .60 may be raised to .75 and unit rates which are less than .90 but are not less than .75 may be raised to .90. Unit rates in excess of the group rate of .90 may all be left undisturbed as apparently there

will be no point in reducing them. Further any reduction will only have the effect of obliterating all traces of the capacity which individual holdings have to bear the rent as fixed and will make the task of future settlement officer's difficult. The unit rates in assessment group 3 ranges from .24 to .70 so that the group rate may fairly be taken as .45. Two other unit rates below .45 in a descending order and differing by 5 points may be taken for purpose of "levelling up". The unit rates in group 4 which vary from 30 to 100 may be represented by the group rate of 60. The other rates in the descending order differing by 10 points may be taken for the purpose of "levelling up" the unit rates below the group rate. The unit rates in group 5 vary from .75 to 1.75 so that the group rate may be safely taken as 1.20. Three other rates in descending order varying by .15 points may be taken in this group for levelling up" the unit rates which are below the group rate. The unit rate in group 6 vary from .60 to 1.75 except in the case of Gotabandha with a unit rate of .25 which may be ignored. A group rate of 1.20 may be adopted for this group and three other lower unit rates in the descending order differing by 15 points may be taken so that unit rates lower than the group rate may be "levelled up". An attempt has been made to level up the old unit rates so as to approximate to the group (Central rate). The unit rates as proposed will be found noted in pencil in column 3 of the Statement at pages 92-84 C. The Settlement Officer apprehends that the levelling up of unit rates would produce undue enhancement in the rent. This apprehension is really without force because of the corrective proposed to be adopted. The corrective is where the deduced rent exceeds the existing rent by more than 100 percent, the enhancement will be limited to 100 percent. The district is no longer landlocked and the advance of prices and improvement in communication should furnish the Settlement Officer with cogent justification for "levelling up" the unit rates in the manner indicated above. The extreme lowness and inequality of ascertained royati payment will more than fully warrant the process of levelling up. It is noticeable that on the ground of advance of prices and improvement in communication, the existing unit rates are not proposed to be enhanced. Kalahandi Settlement operations will, therefore, consist in raising the payments of villages the pitch of which is low to that already attained in other villages of similar character in the same group and opportunity is being taken to level up the payment of individual cultivators which are inadequate owing to the absorption of new land into holdings or for other reasons".

Sd/- B. Das,

Addl. under Secretary to
Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX - IV

Memo No. 1123/VI-5/dated 15-12-53.

From

Sri J. Das, M. A. B. L.,
The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

To

The Additional Under Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Orissa.

Sub :- Traverse survey of the hilly area of Kalahandi district.

I have the honour to request you to kindly refer to my letter No. 576-VI/5 dated the 28th July 1953 and your reply contained in your letter

No. 2276 LRS-XXIII-5/53 dated the 30th August/2nd Sept. 53 in connection with the traverse survey operation in the unsurveyed hilly areas of Kalahandi district.

I am forwarding herewith some points raised by the Assistant Settlement Officer in his 'Note for Orders' dated the 11th December, 1953 and solicit further instructions of the Board on these points. The hilly areas of Kalahandi were not surveyed in the last settlement due to extremely difficult nature of the tract. The main boundary of the ex-State area running in the unsurveyed hilly tract was only surveyed and demarcated at the spot.

There are chains of hills and dense jungles within this unsurveyed area. Villages are very small and are situated at a great distance from one another. Tenants are also very few and desertion of villages as a whole due to Tiger depredation is not infrequent. Plain areas situate in between hills are cultivated with the help of ploughs and the hill slopes by 'podu' system of cultivation with the help of 'Kodki' (small spades). If the hills on the slopes of which 'podu chas' is carried on be included within the boundary of any village then the following difficulty will arise to find out the boundary line and do traverse work.

1. The hills continue in a stretch in chains. Sometimes one village is situated at a distance of 3 to 5 miles from the next nearest village. To fix the boundary of a village with the hills, basing on the statement of the villagers several hills have to be climbed and jungles cleared. The demarcation work itself is impossible not to speak of doing traverse work such boundary with the help of Plane table. The labour, cost and time may well be imagined. The villages are so sparsely inhabited and the nature of the people is such that it will be impossible to get mozdoors or tenants for helping the Amins. No outsider mozdoor will also be willing to work there even on heavy payment.

2. Except getting a rough boundary of a village in the map for the purpose of internal boundary of villages inter Se, there will be no benefit either to the tenant or to the Government. We are going to give no occupancy right to the tenants for cultivation on hill slopes which changes in every three years and sometimes are wholly abandoned. We are also to discourage such 'podu cultivation'. I, therefore, do not see any usefulness in including the hills within the village boundary with such huge cost and labour. The revenue of some villages as a whole in hilly area is very small and in some villages such revenue is as low as Rs. 5/-. So the Government will also not get any income and land revenue by undertaking such an arduous survey. Moreover we are concerned with Land Revenue Administration and not with hills and Forests which are not connected with Land Revenue.

In my opinion the portion of a village which are actually cultivated with the help of ploughs and over which occupancy right will only be given should be surveyed. For the hill slopes a separate 'khasara' known as 'Dangar Khasara' as was done in the last settlement may, however, be prepared. The distance between the villages for the purpose of Pentagraph work may be measured by giving connecting lines from a particular point of a village to another point of nearest adjacent village with the help of Magnetic needles and Sigh vanes. At the time of preparation of mujmuli the location of the villages in the map can be fixed with the help of these connecting lines and verified with Topo map.

The above is, however, my suggestion which may kindly be examined and instructions issued early as Amins have already been deputed to this area.

Sd/- J. Das,
Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

APPENDIX - V

No. 884 LRS
XXI-68/54 Dated 28-4-54.

From

Sri B. Das, B. sc.,
The Deputy Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub:- Traverse Survey of the hilly area of Kalahandi district.

I am directed to say that in the circumstances reported in your letter under reference the Board of Revenue has been pleased to approve of our proposal contained therein.

2. The Board has also been pleased to order that all that is necessary is, to show the villages roughly on one inch mujmuli, the area under plough should only be cadastrally surveyed.

3. Hill slopes under 'podu or Dangar' should be shown on the map but not recorded in the Record of Rights.

4. A separate alamat should be devised for shifting cultivation. I am, therefore, to request you to send your proposal suggesting a separate Alamat for the approval of the Board.

Sd/- B. Das,
Deputy Secretary, Board of Revenue,
Orissa, Cuttack.

APPENDIX - VI

No. 1655-LRS
XXI-75/52 Dated 22
23-6-53.

From

Sri B. Das, B. sc.,
Additional Under Secretary to Board of Revenue.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub :- Rent rate report for Block 'D' of Kalahandi
Major Settlement-Orders of Board communicated.

I am directed to say that the Board has been pleased to approve of the classification and unit rates for the surveyed area of Block 'D' of Kalahandi as proposed in your Rent rate report dated 1-12-52. The Board has, however, decided that the total increase in rent for this area should not exceed the rent fixed at the last settlement by more than fifty percent on the whole for the village.

You are, therefore, requested to work out the details.

2. The Board does not consider it desirable to have a regular settlement in the unsurveyed area as that may tend to encourage Podu cultivation. The system of levy of 'Kodki' should, therefore, be continued in this area and the rate of Eight Annas per kodki (spade) should be retained as before, in order to discourage podu cultivation.

3. Finally, the Board has been pleased to observe that the form of patta to be granted for the unsurveyed area (i.e. the area under podu cultivation) should be carefully examined so that no occupancy right may accrue on the strength of the patta. I am, therefore, to request you to prepare a sample of the patta proposed to be granted in respect of this area and send it to this office for approval by the Board.

Sd/- B. Das,
Additional under Secretary
Board of Revenue,
Orissa, Cuttak.

APPENDIX - VII

No. 43 LRS Dated 7-1-55.
XXI-80/54

From

Sri A. K. Sahu, B. A.
The Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub:- Rent rate report of Block 'D' for Kalahandi Settlement.

Ref:- Your letter No. 1472/S-X-11/54 D/ 24-9-1954 *

I am directed to say that your proposal regarding enhancement of rent in Block 'D' of Kalahandi Settlement, contained in your letter noted above is approved.

2. As regards dealing with objections a procedure to bear objections orally and pass orders is considered to be hardly satisfactory. The Board, has, therefore, been pleased to order that proper procedure in such cases should be to record the objection made orally and obtain the thumb impression of the Objector thereto after it is read over and explained to him by the Recording officer and thereafter to follow the usual procedure regarding hearing of objection.

Sd/- A. K. Sahu,
Assistant Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack.

APPENDIX - VIII

No. 2700 LRS dated 13-12-52.
XXI-34/52

From

Sri B. Das, B. sc.,
The Additional Under Secretary to

Board of Revenue, Cuttack.

To
The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub:- Settlement of surrendered and abandoned lands aboriginal holdings and resumption of Nalia jagir lands.

I am directed to convey the decision of the Board as follows :-

(i) Surrendered and abandoned lands :-

Where such lands have been settled by the Gountia in contravention of clause 11 of the Gounti patta penalty equal to five times the settled rents should be realised from the occupants and the lands should be settled with them. Should the occupants refuse to pay the penalty the land should be sold in public auction.

(ii) Aboriginal holdings :-

Where such holdings have been settled by the Gountia in violation of clause 12 of the Gounti patta the same should be restored to the members of Scheduled tribes or their successors in title, if they can be traced, failing which the present occupants should be recognised on payment of five times the settled rent as Salami.

Clause 26 of the Gounti patta lay down that the Gountia would be evicted if he violates any of the clauses in the Gounti patta. For violating clauses 11 and 12 of the Gounti patta the Gountia should be asked to pay penalty equal to five times the settled rent the lands involved in lieu of eviction.

(iii) Resumption of Nalia Jagir lands :-

Your proposal has been approved and it has been decided to resume these Jagirs and fully assess them to rent with effect from 1-6-52. It has also been decided to collect one year's rent as Salami for conferring occupancy right on the Jagirdars.

Sd/- B. Das,
Additional under Secretary,
Board of Revenue,
Orissa, Cuttack.

APPENDIX - IX

No. 1474 LRS
XXI-88/54 Dated 28-5-55.

From

Sri A. K. Sahu, B. A.

Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub :- Approval of forms for inclusion in the Final Record-of-Rights.

I am directed to say that the Board of Revenue has been pleased to order that the following should constitute the Record-of-Rights in the Kalahandi Major Settlement Operation.

1. Khewat
2. Khatian

3. Irrigation Khatian
4. Wazib-ul-arz
5. Village map

The other documents viz.

(1) Terij (2) Plot index and (3) List of Improvements should be prepared and kept along with records for facility of future reference.

Sd/- A. K. Sahu,
Assistant Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Orissa,
Cuttack.

APPENDIX - X

No. 2667 LRS Dated 22-12-54.
XXI-10/54

From

Sri A. K. Sahu, B. A.,
The Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Cuttack.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna.

Sub :- Maufi enquiry proceedings of Kalahandi enhancement of Tanki.

Ref :- Correspondence resting with your letter No. 1101/S-X-5/54, dated 7-7-54.

I am directed to say that the Board of Revenue has been pleased to order that :-

1. Debottar maufi should remain as it is. But if the area has increased since the last settlement, the surplus area should be resumed and re-settled in royati basis.

2. Brahmottar and Babuan maufris :-

(a) Any increase in area since the last settlement should be resumed and re-settled on full rent.

(b) The quit-rent of the last settlement should be doubled subject to limit of 10% below the present rental valuation.

Sd/- A. K. Sahu,
Assistant Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack.

APPENDIX - XI

No. 1915-LRS, Dated 12-9-56.
XXI-11/56.

From

Sri A. K. Sahu, B. A.
Assistant Secretary, Government of Orissa.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub :- Maufi enquiry proceedings of Kalahandi Settlement.

I am directed to say that in the matter of assessing maufis to quit-rent in Kalahandi merged territory in the present settlement operations, Government, after careful consideration and in modification of all previous orders, have been pleased to decide as follows :—

There should be no interference with Debottar maufi grants so long as Seva puja continues. Regarding maufis other than Debottar i.e. Bramhottar, Babun and Miscellaneous which exist either in Khalsa area or in the Zamindary areas, whether they constitute whole village or tookra holdings, whether they were assessed to quit-rent or not at the last settlement including those that have been granted since the last settlement the custom of levying assessment on a graduated scale viz. the successor of the original grantee is assessed to rent at one-fourths his successor at half, his successor at three-fourths and the fourth generation pays full rent should be followed. In assessing the maufis to quit-rent in the manner stated above no distinction should be made between different types of maufis.

Sd/- A. K. Sahu,
Assistant Secretary, to Government,
Revenue Department.

APPENDIX - XII

Memorandum on the principle which should guide the Revenue Officers and Courts in Feudatory States under direct management in regard to the Administration of the land issued under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner vide Secretariate letter No. 44436-212 dated 22-7-1889.

1. It is necessary to bear in mind that the principles which guide Government Officers in the Land Revenue Administration in British Territory, where proprietary right has been granted to the Malgoozars, must be greatly modified where dealing with Feudatory States, where proprietary right vests in the State alone.

2. The position of the Gountia has until recently been merely that of a Thecadar whose lease was for a term of years only, and who had no absolute claim to the renewal of that lease at the end of that period. Until the opening out of the country created a demand for land, this position was no one of hardship. But of recent years there have been instances of its very oppressive application.

3. To meet this change, the Chief Commissioner had ordered that a 'protected status' shall be given to Gountias who have

- (a) been twenty years or more in possession of their villages; or
- (b) been the actual reclaimers of the village; or
- (c) spent largely on tanks or the settlement of royats.

4. "Protected Status" means protection from arbitrary eviction. It confers no other right than this; and this protection from eviction is not transferable right, except by inheritance to lineal descendants (being males) or to collaterals who were sharers with the deceased. A Gountia with protected status cannot be evicted so long as he pays the assessment fixed by the State and fulfills the conditions of his tenures as shown in the Wazib-ul-arz.

Provided that if any Gountia is none resident, the State may, if it sees fit, terminate his tenure unless he appoints a suitable agent to reside in the village and discharge the various duties devolving on the Gountia.

APPENDIX - XIII

From Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur.
 To The Superintendent of Kalahandi.
 Sub :- Order of the Political Agent dated 12-8-1908 on the Misc. Revenue Case No. 79 of 1908-1909 on the Petition of Gaya Gountia.

ORDER

A regular enquiry was held into the applicants' case and the papers sent to me with the Superintendent's report which stated that applicant was poor unable to pay the rents that applicant had realised the rents due for kist of 15th April in December and misappropriated them and by making this advance collection had broken the strict provision of his patta not to collect the rents before one month of date of the kist; that he had constantly mortgaged his bhogra lands which is quite illegal, despite warnings to the contrary. He has, therefore, been dismissed. Send copy of these remarks to him through Superintendent to whom his petition is sent in original and who will give him any opportunity he desires of proving that these facts are not so. I note that his claim to hold the Gountiahi by inheritance is unjustifiable, no gountia has any right of inheritance, he is merely a Thicadar with whom the State settles for period of Settlement and it is for the State to renew or not as it thinks fit. He has no hereditary right at all.

APPENDIX - XIV

Dated 26-7-1909.

From The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur.
 To The Superintendent of the Kalahandi State.

With reference to your letter No. 962 of 9th instant on the subject of the Mutation of names of Gountias, I have the honour to invite your careful attention to the rules in force in the Central Provinces States which you will find in Part I of the Feudatory States Manual - head, Land Revenue.

2. The mutation of names goes by no actual rules. The gountia is a mere Thicadar, who in certain cases has been given protected status - which save him from arbitrary eviction; on his death his protected status ceases with him as there are no hereditary rights in the Gountiahi and an ordinary Gountia without protected status can for good cause be removed at any time and on the expiry of the Settlement the State can settle the village with whomsoever it pleases. No Gountia can create rights in any bhogra land and if the sons of the Gountia have obtained in this case possession of shares of the bhogra, the arrangement is purely a private one and when the new Gountia is appointed their possession is ipso facto closed. This should be clearly explained to them and the new Gountias whose selection you will make on the grounds of his being the best man available. I presume, of course, you are careful not to record shares in the bhogra lands in the settlement papers as no encumbrance can be created on these lands by the Gountia or any one else.

APPENDIX - XV

Memo No. V/2532 Dated 19/21-6-1909.

From

Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States.

To

The Superintendent of Kalahandi State.

Sub :- Order on the petition of Govind Nanda Raiguru Maufidar in his case No. 95 of 1909.

ORDER

11-6-1906 - The petitioner is son of a former Dewan of the Kalahandi State, who obtained from the then Chief, his master several maufi grants. This Dewan and his family also obtained maufi grants from all Zamindars except Lanjigarh in the Zamindari tracts of Kalahandi.

He objects to the imposition of tanki on his maufi villages and other maufi grants in the Khalsa area of the State. He relies on the original Sanads granted to his father, in which it is specifically mentioned that no tanki will be levied.

It is a well established custom both in the Central Provinces States and the other States of this Agency that any grant by any Chief can be resumed or modified by any succeeding Chief for good reasons. It is, therefore, beyond the power of any Chief to give any grant in perpetuity and on conditions which his successors cannot alter. This principle has constantly been acted upon. The question now is whether there are good grounds for imposing a tanki on petitioner's maufi grants. In dealing with the maufi reports in 1908 I fully considered petitioner's case and the facts put forward in the present petition were all known to me then. I hold, there are very good reasons for imposing a tanki, for, very many years past it has been the custom of the Kalahandi State to impose tanki on maufi grants including Brahmottar or Dan grants. As the result of special enquiries made in 1889 when the State was under management it was found that at that time certain of such maufis had previously come under assessment of tanki, it was proposed to assess all of them to tanki. This was the inquiry made by Rai Saheb Gopinath Guru and referred to by the petitioner.

I see no ground to change my former order imposing a tanki on the maufis of the petitioner.

APPENDIX - XVI

L. No. 94 Dated 4/7-6-1910.

From

The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory State.

To

The Superintendent, Kalahandi State.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2457 dated 20-12-1909, reporting under my orders on the question of the resumption or partial resumption of the maufi grant of the late babu Arjun Singh

I do not think it is necessary for me to pass any orders on the case and the matter is one that can be left for the Chief to decide when he comes to