

98. *Method of enhancement—(a) Grouping of villages*—In his first rent proposal report Shri J. Das mentioned that unit rates in Kalahandi were not fixed in the last Settlement in consideration of the actual qualities of the village as good or bad or indefinite. Each village had its own unit rate and there was a wide divergence between the rates of two adjacent villages. As a consequence the villages situated in the same locality and having the same advantage were paying at different rates for the same kind of soil. This was certainly incapable of any rational explanation. In the present settlement operation this disparity was reduced as far as it was practicable and the villages were formed into 17 assessment groups according to their general lie, homogeneity of soil and facilities like marketing, communications, insurance against crop failure, water supply etc. After this grouping was done the average rate of each group was found out. This facilitated comparison of pressure of rents on different villages.

(b) *Selection of unit rates*—The next step in the process was the finding out of the existing unit rates. In the unsurveyed villages where rent was previously fixed on *ad hoc* basis there was no unit rate as such. But this could be derived by the method of back calculation, i.e., by dividing the existing rent with the total number of factors assigned during the present settlement. It was seen that the unit rates in the villages, both surveyed and unsurveyed ranged from 16 to 40.33 and there were as many as 432 rates in the 1,017 villages. Shri Das in his second revised rent proposal report wrote "the rent proposals in respect of khalsa area were initiated in the year, 1950-51 when the ex-State had just merged with the province and in view of the inequalities of rates found in different villages, the aim was more towards standardisation of rates than towards enhancement by a process of levelling up. The lower rates were raised approaching the rates of the groups, but the existing rates above the group rates were not disturbed. Consequence was that some big villages which could have borne some enhancement escaped and the increase was only 62 per cent. Now in view of changed circumstances and the numerous developments effected in all parts of the district and rise in the price of agricultural produce with no chance of its fall, there are grounds for making slight changes from the policy followed for the khalsa area. In my present report the same principle was adopted in the khalsa area has been followed except that unit rates of the villages which were higher than the average group rates have been raised to 25 to 30 per cent of the existing rates according to its quality and other advantageous factors while the lower rates have been brought to the average group rate. In the same report in a subsequent paragraph he wrote

"In the last Settlement the unit rates in these areas as in other villages of the district were not fixed in consideration with the actual quality and other advantages of the villages. As a result of various developments effected in the district and the marketing and communication facilities available at present there is practically very little difference between the villages in the plains, these situated in the interior and those situated near the headquarters. As stated above the price of agricultural produce as well as the market value of the land have gone up 5 to 6 times of the rates prevalent at the time of the last Settlements. The value of agricultural produce in hilly villages has also gone up. Therefore, there exists ample justification for raising the village rates to a desirable extent. At the same time, because of the irregularities of the existing rental pressure on different villages in the same group, raising the rates uniformly in exact ratio in all the villages is not possible; nor is it desirable. So unit rates in the village of the group have been adjusted in such a way as will be reasonable in view of the various facilities obtaining in the village and at the same time distributing the enhancement equitably among all classes of villages". Thus the unit rates in the present settlement were fixed by taking into consideration the following factors :—

- (i) To reduce the large number of unit rates prevailing previously.
- (ii) To bring about a reasonable enhancement having regard to the present circumstances.
- (iii) To reduce existing disparity among the villages having the similar agricultural features and similar advantages.

The Government accepted the proposal but in their order (vide Appendix 18) directed that the existing unit rates of the villages which were higher than the average group rates should be raised by 25 to 30 per cent of the existing rates and the existing unit rates of the villages which were below the group rate would be brought up to the average group rate. The Board in its letter No. 1555—XXI-49/60-L.R.S., dated the 11th July 1960 (vide Appendix 19) suggested for allowing a little more discretion to the Settlement Officer to even out the difficulties which arose out of this order to which the Government agreed (vide Appendix 20) but added that the discretion proposed to be given to the Settlement Officer should be modulated by adopting the higher stage where the increase was 50 per cent of the difference between the two stages. In the same letter referred to above the Board authorised the Settlement Officer to go ahead with the

preliminary work to start Rent Settlement Camps from the 1st October 1960. By the time the above order of the Government was received, the work had already progressed to a great extent and as it was found that if the principle had been followed it would have necessitated fresh rent calculation in about 100 villages. So on the suggestion of the Settlement Officer, the Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa moved the Government in Board's letter No. 3052—XXI-75/61-L.R.S., dated the 30th May 1961 (vide Appendix 21), to accept the original recommendation of the Board. This was ultimately accepted by the Government (vide Appendix 22).

(c) *Assessment of holdings*—Once the unit rate of a village is fixed it is very easy to calculate rent of a holding. The unit rate multiplied with the soil units of a holding gives the "deduced rent" which is not regarded as the rent to be fixed for a raiyat but as an approximation to it. In the previous Settlements the governing principles were that :—

- (i) Where the present payment exceeded the deduced rent the former was to be maintained.
- (ii) Where the reduced rent exceeded the present payment by over 50% the former was to be reduced by 33% of the difference.

In the Khalsa Settlement this principle was more or less followed except that the rent in no case was allowed to exceed the old rent by hundred per cent where there was no increase in area. In the year, 1955 on the advice of the Planning Commission the Government accepted the principle that hereafter rents must be more in consonance with the capacity of the land to pay. The new settlement which was then on the anvil accordingly did away with all predilections about percentage increase of rent of a Khata or a village. In accordance with this new policy the inhibition of the Khalsa Settlement was removed in the present settlement. In this matter the Government decided that where the existing rent would be higher than the deduced rent, the deduced rent was to be maintained. They fully agreed with the Board that where the previous rent was low due to improper assessment in the last settlements, the rents in such cases should be enhanced by more than 100 per cent at the first instance. This new policy of the Government removed the necessity of using the deduced rent as a guide for the Settlement Officer who had previously the discretion of fixing the rent of each individual holding on its own merit. It, however, came as a blessing to the tenants of 2 newly surveyed villages in Group 'V' of Kashipur ex-Zamindari where the previous unit rates were much above

the maximum unit in the present Settlement. In order to save the tenants from hardship in such cases where there was more than doubling of the old rent, the Government ordered for fixing progressive rents by apreading over the excess amount of rent in five annual instalments if the tenants applied for the same. This facility was, however, taken advantage of only in eight cases.

99. *Assessment of Maufi grants*—It has been stated earlier that as per the instructions contained in Revenue Department letter No. 1915—L. R. S.-XXI-11/56, dated the 12th September 1956, found in Appendix 23 all Maufis other than Debottar Maufis were assessed in the present settlement on a graduated scale, i.e., the successors of the original grantee were assessed to one-fourth of reduced rent, their successors at half, their successors at three-fourth and the fourth generation at full rent. Long after this, when the final publication was almost over the Government in their letter No. 23050—108/62-R., dated the 11th May 1962 (vide Appendix 24) modified this principle and were pleased to direct that the maufi holdings in Kalahandi should be assessed on the basis of the term of settlement namely those who had enjoyed the maufi for 15 years or less, such lands should be assessed to half the rate of rent and those who had enjoyed the maufi for more than 15 years their lands should be assessed to full rent. As this order was received late it could not be implemented. It will be given effect to by the Collector in due course. The valuation of Maufi lands has been made by applying the same principle as applied for raiyati land. It was also the same in the case of Bhogra, chakran and jagir lands. The following table will show the number and nature of different types of Maufi with area and valuation which are found in this tract:—

Nature of Maufi	No. of total villages	Area	Valuation.	Tanki or zapti Jama	No. of tukura maufi	Area	Valuation	Tanki or Zapti Jama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Debottar ..	38	15,22'00	14,999'80	143'62	62	984'21	1,240'80	4'70
Brahmottar ..	8	5,267'98	4,656'10	2,165'10	12	98'41	194'00	90'90
Kharposh ..	63	45,055'16	38,292'10	3,958'77	54	1,293'19	2,025'40	300'60
Miscellaneous	4	3,037'95	1,533'50	670'40	3	18'33	22'40	14'30
	113	68,883'09	59,448'50	6,938'69	131	2,391'14	3,482'60	410'70

100. *Acreage rates of rents*—Over the whole of these four ex-Zamindari areas the average acre rate of rent imposed at the last settlement was 7 annas 2 pies. It has been now raised to 12 annas 9 pies. The percentage of enhancement appears to be high as the existing rent was very low. Nevertheless it cannot be said to be abnormal as it compares favourably with the average acreage rent of Re. 0-12-3 of the neighboring Khalsa area. The extension of cultivation and improvement in Kisans of land has partly contributed to this enhancement. From the average rate of rent per acre of land of the main classes detailed below it will be seen that the assessment is not very heavy :—

	Rs. P.
Bahal ..	1-81
Berna ..	1-37
Mal ..	0-88
At ..	0-56
Barchha ..	2-46
Bari ..	1-00
Kachhar ..	0-99

The lowest rates of rent imposed over whole groups are Re. 0-6-10 in group No. 1 in Mahulpatna ex-Zamindari and highest are Rs. 1-12-0 in group No. 1 of Karlapat ex-Zamindari. The villages under group No. 1 of Karlapat are situated on the plain and have better communication and marketing facilities. Five villages under group No. 1 of Kashipur have however, the

highest rates. The following table will show the average and maximum acre rents on the various classes of land :—

Rice Land			Land other than Rice Land		
Land class	Average rate of rent per acre throughout the area	Maximum acre rate imposed over five villages in Group No. 1 of Kashipur	Land class	Average rate of rent per acre throughout the area	Maximum acre rate imposed over five villages in Group No. 1 of Kashipur
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Bahal Kharipani ..	2.13	4.81	Barchha	2.46	5.56
Bahal Pani ..	1.97	4.44	At Kachhar	0.99	2.19
Bahal Khari ..	1.81	4.06	At Khari	0.82	1.87
Bahal Mamuli ..	1.64	3.69	At Unhari	0.66	1.50
Berna Khari pani ..	1.64	3.69	At Mamuli	0.41	0.94
Berna Pani ..	1.48	3.31	Bari Pani	1.23	2.75
Berna Khari ..	1.31	2.94	Bari Mamuli	0.82	1.87
Berna Mamuli ..	1.15	2.56	Bagicha	0.82	..
Mal Khari Pani ..	1.15	2.56			
Mal Pani	0.99	2.91			
Mal Khari ..	0.82	1.87			
Mal Mamuli ..	0.66	1.50			

101. *Assessment of lands under podu cultivation*—As per instruction of the Board conveyed in its letter No. 1665, dated the 22nd June 1953, found in Appendix 5 which was subsequently approved by the Government in para. 8 of the rent policy (vide Appendix 18) the rate of Re. 0-8-0 per Kodki has been fixed in this Settlement for lands under podu cultivation over which no tenancy right accrues. The number of kodkis

possessed by the tenants is 17,754. Computing 5 acres of land which is generally cultivated with one kodki the area of hill slopes under podu cultivation may be estimated at 88,770 acres.

102. *The gross and net revenue*—The gross revenue on all kinds of lands on which rent has been calculated comes to Rs. 2,28,203.76 P., as against Rs. 1,01,740-12-5 pies of the last Settlement. This is, however, the asset and not the revenue actually payable to Government. The percentage of increase over the assets of last Settlements works out to 133 per cent. From out of the total assets a sum of Rs. 10,226.30 P., has to be deducted towards valuation of rent on rent free lands and a sum of Rs. 55,790.26 P., towards Maufidars dues. The actual revenue payable to Government therefore, comes to Rs. 1,71,312.80 P., as against Rs. 60,249-2-8 of the last Settlements. Besides this a sum of Rs. 54,298.24 P., will be realised towards cesses.

103. *Japti Jama on excess service land of Jhankar and Choukidar*—As per order of the Government (vide Appendix 18) the Choukidar and Jhankar chakran lands have been limited to three and five per cents of the total cultivated lands in a village respectively. Lands in excess of these prescribed limits have been assessed on Atrikta Japti basis. Both the jagir and the excess land have been recorded in one chakran khata 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.

104. *Commutation of kind rent to cash rent*—From old papers it is seen that the rental of many villages previously consisted of payment in both cash and kind. This was a special feature of the Maufi villages. Not only foodgrains, but also things like ghee, oil, arrow-root (palua), turmeric, tobacco, goat and thatching grass were also being realised as rasad jama. It will be interesting to get an idea of the rates in terms of money prevailing during the last Settlement in Kashipur ex-Zamindary. The rates of goods are noted below :—

		Seers per rupee
1. Paddy	..	60
2. Coarse rice	..	24
3. Fine rice	..	20
4. Mung	..	20
5. Blackgram	..	20

Seers per rupee

6. Ghee	..	1½
7. Molasses	..	9
8. Castor oil	..	3
9. Til oil	..	4
10. Tobacco	..	9
11. Ragi	..	56
12. Niger	..	28
13. Red-gram	..	40
14. Turmeric	..	20
15. Red pepper	..	32
16. Arrowroot	..	12

After abolition of Zamindari system when the collection of revenue came to the hands of Government the rent-collecting agents found it difficult to collect kind rent from the tenants. So they got the kind rents commuted to cash rents. In the present settlement operation except in one or two cases where the produce rent was assigned to some deities no such other cases were found to be existing. So practically no necessity arose for commutation of kind rent to cash rent.

105. *Assessment of sikimi tenants' holdings*—As stated earlier, sub-letting is not very common in this tract for there are only 126 sub-tenants at present. As per Government order the lands held by these sub-tenants have been assessed 50 per cent above the original tenant's holdings.

106. *Kists*—In this district rents are realised in two instalments as noted below :—

1st kist ... 15th December

2nd kist ... 15th March

So far there has not been any change introduced by the Government in these traditional dates.

107. *Giving effect to new rent*—The final publication of records-of-rights in respect of all except eight villages which were pending on appeals was over before the 1st June 1962. The Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 was extended to the Sadar and

Dharmgarh subdivisions of this district with effect from the 1st June 1962 except in the 8 villages referred to above and 4 Nazul areas in khalsa where the final publication was yet to be taken up (vide Appendix 32). The Act was subsequently extended to the 8 villages with effect from the 1st October 1962. The Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, in his letter No. 7412—XXI-40/61-L. R. S., dated the 5th December 1961 (vide Appendix 30) moved the Government for giving effect to the revised rents in the area except those 8 villages from the 1st June 1962 to which Government agreed (vide Appendix 31). The matter regarding the eight villages completed from final publication was taken up subsequently. However as it stands the new rent in all the villages of the four ex-Zamindari's will be realised during the agricultural year beginning on the 1st June 1962.

108. *Term of Settlement*—The new Settlement Act does not provide for any term of settlement. As the Government have now decided that there may be quinquennial revision of rent due to constant fluctuations in the prices of foodgrain, no term has been fixed for the present Settlement. Also the amended Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 does not provide for fixation of term for any Settlement.

109. *Cess*—Nistar or Forest cess has been assessed at the rate of 2 annas in the rupee on all the tenants. In addition to this an extra two annas towards other cesses (consolidated cess) has been levied according to the principle laid down in clause (13) of the Administration of the Orissa States Order, 1948. The Maufidars, the Jagir and the service holders are also to pay these cesses on the rental valuation of the land held by them. In return for nistar the tenants are entitled to take unreserved species of timber, firewood and minor forest-produce for own use free of charge from undemarcated protected forests and village forests. They also enjoy the concession of taking reserved species of timber on payment of royalty at concessional rates. They, however, pay full rates for bamboos. In Dongarla in the newly surveyed villages there has been no imposition of consolidated cesses referred to above as the villagers are mostly tribal people and they do not enjoy the facilities available to the tenants of the plain area. The Orissa Cess Act, 1962 has in the meanwhile come into force with effect from the 1st January 1963. It is left to the Collector to take steps for reassessment of cesses under the provisions of this new Act.

CHAPTER IX

DESCRIPTION OF THE RECORDS

110. *Definition of Record-of-Rights*—In Appendix 26 will be found the order of the Board as to what shall constitute the record-of-rights in Kalahandi Major Settlement. Under section 11(5) of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 which has since been extended to this area the record-of-rights shall comprise of the Khewat and Khatian only. Under section 38 of the same Act the records of this Settlement will now be deemed to have been duly published under that Act. So purposely the Wazi-Bul-Urz (village administration paper) has not been prepared in this Settlement. The Board was moved by the then Settlement Officer to revise its original order, but no reply could be received till the completion of the Settlement. As previously mentioned, the unnatisadan list has been discontinued.

111. *Copies of Record-of-Rights*—In pursuance of the Board's order conveyed in its letter No. 4226—XXI-263/61-L.R.S., dated the 25th July 1961, four copies of record-of-rights for each village have been prepared. The first copy to which the presumption of correctness applies under section 13 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 has been delivered to the Tahsildar concerned for maintenance. The second copy which is known as the Collector's copy is being consigned to the District Record Rooms of Kalahandi and Koraput for preservation. The third copy known as the landlord's copy has been handed over to the Naib-Tahsildars concerned for being used as working copy. The fourth copy or rather the relevant extracts from it, have been supplied to the tenants at the time of final publication. In the 1st and 3rd copies sufficient space has been left for accommodating future corrections in each holding. The Collector's 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 bound up in one volume when they were found to be small so as to make the volumes uniform in size.

112. *Description of record-of-rights*—A brief description of the different parts of the record-of-rights is given below for appreciating the significance of the various entries made therein. The first copy consists of the following papers :—

(A) Title page

(B) Table of contents

- (C) Final Publication certificate
- (D) List of abbreviations
- (E) Specimen signature
- (F) Khewat
- (G) Irrigation khatian
- (H) Plot index
- (I) Terij
- (J) Khatian
- (K) Terij of Dongar khasra
- (L) Dongar khasra

113. *Title page*—This is the first page of the record giving the correct name of the village with thana, thana number and Pragana written in bold letters.

114. *Soochipatra or table of contents*—This shows the names of the papers and the pages of the volume in which these papers are to be found. It also bears a signature of the Assistant Settlement Officer testifying to the fact that the records contained in that volume are completed in all respects.

115. *Final Publication Certificate*—This is a certificate with the dated signature of the Assistant Settlement Officer who finally published the records with the particular date. Such certificates will not be found in the second and third copies of the record-of-rights.

116. *List of abbreviations*—In order to make the abbreviations used in the record-of-rights intelligible to all full rendering of them has been given in this list.

117. *Specimen signature*—It contains specimen signatures and initials with full particulars of the job-contract staff and the Officers who have taken part in the preparation of record-of-rights. All corrections and cuttings have been initialled by an Assistant Settlement Officer as a safeguard against interpolation.

118. *Khewat*—This is a record of the character and extent of proprietary and rent receiving interests of the village. The

Orissa Sarkar is the sole proprietor which receives rent directly from the raiyats. In maufi villages the maufidar figures as the second Khewatdar. The Khewat shows the total amounts of rent and cesses to be collected from the raiyats; and the total cultivated and uncultivated areas in a village. In the case of maufi villages tanki or quit rent payable by the Maufidar is also mentioned in the khewat. In villages where lands under Central Government such as telegraph office, etc., are to be found, the Khewat No. 1 goes to Bharat Sarkar and the Orissa Sarkar gets the second. The order in which the khewat has been prepared is noted below :—

1. Bharat Sarkar (if lands under Central Government are to be found).
2. Orissa Sarkar
3. Maufidar (if it is a Maufi village)

In the absence of any Khewatdars the next Khewatdar gets his serial number of the khewat. For example where there is no khewat in the name of the Bharat Sarkar the next Khewatdar Orissa Sarkar gets the serial number of the khewat of the Bharat Sarkar.

119. *Irrigation Khatian*—It gives an account of the total irrigated area of a village with a detailed statement of the plot numbers irrigated from various irrigation sources.

120. *Plot index*—The next paper in the volume is the index to Khatians. It contains all the plot numbers of the villages arranged serially with the corresponding Khata number noted against each plot. From this index it can be easily ascertained as to which Khata a particular plot number belongs.

121. *Terij*—This is only an abstract of the khatian. It contains the name of the Khewatdar with Khewat number, all the Khata numbers, the names of the raiyats, total number of plots and area both cultivated and uncultivated under each Khatian, the settled rent and the cesses payable by each tenant for each holding.

122. *Khatian*—This being the most important part of the Record-of-rights deserves a detailed explanatory note. It contains full details of all lands in the village with particulars of rent, area and incidents of each tenancy.

Column 1 has three heads:—

- (i) The number of the khata or the holdings arranged in serial order.
- (ii) Status of the holding such as sthitiban, maufl, chakran, etc.
- (iii) Special incidents if any attached to a holding is noted under this head.

Column No. 2 contains the name, parentage, caste and residence of the raiyat concerned. If the land is unoccupied it contains an entry to that effect such as Gochar, Jalchar, Sarbasadharan, Anabadi, etc.

Column No. 3 shows the old rent paid by the tenant before the rent was revised.

Column 4 gives the fair rent settled in the present settlement as well as the cess payable by the tenant.

Column 5 shows the plot number and the name of the Chak or the local name of the land.

Column 6 gives the classification of the plot with the number of kittas or subdivisions (into field) if any.

Columns 7 and 8 give the area of plot in acres and decimals.

Column 9 is meant for remarks. It contains the number of trees with name, wells, adopted stations, separate possession of co-shares or the possession of a person who is not the recorded tenant but enjoys some easementary right like fruits of the trees standing on the plot. The possession of sikimi tenants, mortgages and the occupants who cultivate the lands of others or of the Government unauthorisedly has also been noted under this column.

123. Arrangement of Khatians—The serial number of the khatian has been arranged alphabetically according to status in the following orders :—

- (i) Departmental khatian under Central Government such as Posts and Telegraph Department, etc.
- (ii) Departmental khatians under State Government such as P.W.D., Police, Forest, Health, Education, etc.

- (iii) Khatian for maufi lands such as Debottar. Brahmottar, Khorposh and Anugrahi.
- (iv) Bhogra (wherever it has not been converted into raiyati by the Collector).
- (v) Chakran such as Jhankar, Chukidar and Nariha.
- (vi) Jagir such as Nalia, Debatapuja, Kumbhar, Badyakar etc.
- (vii) Khudkast (wherever this has not been converted into raiyati by the Collector).
- (viii) Sthitiban
- (ix) Sukhbaşı
- (x) Gochar
- (xi) Jalchar
- (xii) Sarba Sadharan
- (xiii) Abadjogya Anabadi
- (xiv) Abadajogya Anabadi
- (xv) Sikimi

124. *Terij of Dongar Khasra*—This is an abstract of Dongar Khasra.

125. *Dongar Khasra*—This paper is only to be found in villages where shifting cultivation of the hill slopes is in practice. It contains the name of the cultivator with parentage, caste, residence, name of the Dongar cultivated crops grown, seed capacity of the slopes under cultivation, number of Kodkis (spade) possessed by the cultivator and rent settled for cultivation. A stereotyped note to the effect that no occupancy right accrues over the slopes has been printed under Column No. 4 of the Khasra.

126. *Map*—A final copy of the village map has been kept in the pocket attached to the inside cover of the bound volume of record-of-rights supplied to the Collector. As per orders of the Board conveyed in its letter No. 4721—XVII-64/61-L.R.S., dated the 17th August 1961, two copies of the maps have been

supplied to the Tahsildar and one copy to the Naib-Tahsildar for maintenance. Besides these copies, a few more extra copies at the scale prescribed by the Board have been supplied to the Collector and the Tahasildar for sale at the rate of Rs. 1.25 P. per copy of each sheet.

127. *Other records*—Besides the records-of-rights the following important records have been prepared in course of the present settlement operation and consigned to the District Record Room. The records relating to Kashipur area are being consigned to the District Record Room at Koraput.

- (a) *Village Notes*—The village notes which contain a host of information on the various aspects of agrarian economy were prepared at the Attestation stage. They have been arranged in serial order of thana number and kept in thanawar nathis.
- (b) *Final Nathi*—Of each village containing the records of various proceedings and case work concerning that particular village from the beginning of the settlement operation to the stage of final publication of record-of-rights has been stitched together and consigned to the District Record Room to be preserved there permanently.
- (c) Gounti proceedings where available the mauji enquiry proceedings, rent proceedings and rent confirmation reports and lists of distribution of pattas drawn up in different stages of the operation have been separately arranged villagewar and kept in thanawar nathis. These miscellaneous records too are being consigned to the District Record Room after elimination of un-important papers.
- (d) Working Nathis and records of each village containing un-important papers have been kept together separately for each village. As these papers are not likely to be required for future reference they will be destroyed after the appeal period is over.

128. *Thana and Tahsil Maps*—Besides the village maps the printed copies of thana mujumuli maps of the scale of 1"-1 mile and of Tahasil mujumul maps of the scale of 1"-2 miles except that of Lanjigarh Tahsil which is yet to be taken up for survey have been supplied to the district office for administrative purpose. The boundaries of the police-stations Thamul Rampur and Jayapatna have in the meanwhile undergone changes. So also after transfer of Kashipur ex-Zamindary to Koraput the boundaries of Kashipur and Dharmagarh Tahasils

have undergone changes. These changes have not been recognised in the *mujumuli* maps prepared in course of this settlement. These *Mujumuli* maps show the names of the villages with their boundaries and thana numbers, Dak-Bungalows, Police-Stations, Hospitals, Schools, Roads both Pucca and Katcha, Rivers, Streams, etc.

129. *Stone mujumuli*—The printed copy of stone *Mujumulis* for each thana has also been supplied to the District office with tri-junction stone registers and the receipts taken from the Choukidars. The numbers of the stones have been shown in the *mujumuli*.

130. *Original Maps*—All the original maps have been sent to the Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar for preservation and future reproduction.

131. *Thana and Tahasil lists*—As per order of the Board, Thana and Tahsil lists with names of villages and other particulars have been prepared and sent to Government Press for printing.

132. *Registers*—The following registers have been prepared in course of this Settlement operation. These have been consigned to the District Record Room to be preserved permanently.

133. *Assets Register No. I*—It is a thanawise abstract of all khatians giving the total number of holdings with area, both cultivated and uncultivated, total amounts of rent payable by each tenant and sub-tenant and valuation of rent-free holdings with japti or tanki rent payable, if any.

134. *Assets Register No. 1-A*—This is an abstract of all departmental lands and the unoccupied areas under Bhart Sarkar and Orissa Sarkar. The total figures of this register have been incorporated in Register No. I.

135. *Assets Register No. I-B*—It is an abstract of whole village maufis under each thana giving the total number of holdings under each category of maufi. The areas possessed by raiyats with the rent payable to the maufidar and areas of land under cultivating possession of the Maufidar themselves with the amount of Tanki assessed on them can be ascertained from this register.

136. *Assets Register No. I-C*—It is an abstract of Tukura (plot) Maufi holdings with area, valuation, Tanki, etc. The figures of the register No. I-B have been added with the figures

of register No. I-C and ultimately shown in Register No. 1. Rents payable by the raiyats under the Maufidars have been included in the valuation of Maufi and the areas held by the raiyats are also included in the maufi holdings.

137. *Assets Register No. I-D*—It gives the total holdings with area under chakran and jagiri status with valuation of rent and Japti payable to Government. Total figures of this register have been taken into assets Register No. I for preparation of final abstract.

138. *Milan Khasra Classification Register*—It gives the detailed statement of the area in the villages, both cultivated and uncultivated under different classifications. The acreage under irrigation and the number of irrigation sources have also been shown in this register. The figures have been consolidated thanawise.

139. *Jinswar or crop statement Register*—It gives the area under different crops grown in the years in which Khanapuri Operations took place. It has also been prepared Thanawar.

140. *Fard Hawla or agricultural stock Register*—It gives the total number of bullock-carts, plough and cattle of each village under each thana.

141. *Unit Register*—This register contains the unit rates of the present Settlement and the last Settlement of the villages arranged thana by thana. Only one copy has been prepared and consigned to the District Record Room.

142. *Maufi Register*—This register contains details about each maufi with history and generation of the present holder.

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSION

143. *Conduct of the Staff*—Practically all the technical staff who were engaged in this Settlement were men from the coastal districts. When their number was found to be insufficient, local persons were entertained after imparting some training. Most of these hands were, however, found to be of very low calibre due to low standard of education and lack of grasp. The hilly nature of the tract and its malarious climate severely affected the efficiency of the staff and in the beginning they had to undergo lots of difficulties, but they were more than rewarded by the low cost of living in this area. The general run of the Amins and the Munsarims was indifferent to poor. The notions of discipline of the job-contract staff were rudimentary and true to the age-long traditions, some of them were engaged in gratifying themselves illegally for which a few had to be severely dealt with.

144. *The Assistant Settlement Officers*—By the time this report had to be drafted almost all the Assistant Settlement Officers who worked in this Settlement had gone away elsewhere on transfer. Those who worked with credit have been rewarded with promotion. Of them special mention may be made of Shri Saroj Kumar Pattanaik, Shri Sankar Prasad Ray, Shri Banamali Das, Shri Panchanan Singh and Shri Kapil Charan Mohanty. They have rendered yeoman service both in the office and in the field. Shri Kapil Charan Mohanty, who still continues as Recess Officer has experience of many Settlements and has risen from the post of an Amin in Settlement Department.

145. *The Charge Officers*—The post of Settlement Officer, Kalahandi Major Settlement was converted into the post of Charge Officer as soon as the Settlement was put under the control of the Settlement Officer, Sambalpur Major Settlement on the 1st July 1960. The post remained vacant till the 8th January 1961 when Shri J. N. Naik, O. A. S., a senior Deputy Collector with the experience of Subdivisional Officer in three different subdivisions joined and is continuing as such till the date of this report. He was able to control and guide the tricky and trying field work in an intelligent manner.

146. *Financial result of the Settlement*—The increase obtained in the land revenue of the area as a result of the revision is as follows:—

Actual revenue demand at last Settlement ..	Rs. 60,249-2-8
Actual revenue demand after revision ..	Rs. 1,71,312-80 P.
Increase in revenue demand ..	Rs. 1,11,063-63 P.

147. *Cost of the operation*—As the operation in the Khariar ex-Zamindari has been treated as a part of this Settlement operation, the cost involved in both the areas has been intermingled and it is impossible to say how much of the total amount has been expended on these four, ex-Zamindaries under report. The total expenditure from year to year in both these areas has been as follows:—

	Rs. P,
1953-54 ..	39,450.90
1954-55 ..	92,401.34
1955-56 ..	1,66,189.86
1956-57 ..	2,39,850.62
1957-58 ..	2,90,054.76
1958-59 ..	2,16,576.69
1959-60 ..	1,63,694.30
1960-61 ..	1,25,091.10
1961-62 ..	2,67,422.23
Total ..	16,00,731.80

If from this amount a sum of Rs. 4,62,756.53 P., is treated as expenditure on settlement operation in Khariar ex-Zamindari, the total expenditure on this Settlement till the year 1961-62 may be treated as Rs. 11,37,975.27P. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 11,147.00 towards cost of stationery was involved. The indirect charges involved towards cost of forms and of reproduction maps, are not known to this office. So it can be said roughly that the total expenditure involved has been to the tune of Rs. 11,50,000.

(ii) The total receipts during the course of the operation including miscellaneous cash receipts and court-fee stamps were Rs. 54,712.97P. If this amount is set off against the total expenditure the net expenditure amounts to Rs. 10,95,287.03 P. and the cost of the operation per acre comes to Rs. 2.65 P. which is quite reasonable.

148. **Acknowledgement**—My thanks are due to all the Assistant Settlement Officers and the staff who worked in this Settlement. My thanks are specially due to Shri J. N. Naik, O.A.S., Charge officer for compiling this Final Report.

S. SUNDARARAJAN

**Settlement Officer
Sambalpur Major Settlement**

PART III**Appendix 1***(Vide Paragraph 16).***THE ORISSA GAZETTE (EXTRAORDINARY) No. 266,
NOVEMBER 1952****GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
REVENUE DEPARTMENT****NOTIFICATION***Dated Cuttack, the 27th November 1952*

Nos. 6962/6963/6964/6965—E.A.-29/52-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 (Orissa Act I of 1952), the Governor of Orissa is pleased to declare that the Estates specified below have passed to and become vested in the State of Orissa free from all encumbrances.—

Name of the Estate	Touzi or Khewat No. if any	District or Districts in which situated	Name or names of the intermediary or intermediaries owing the Estate	Address or addresses of the intermediary or intermediaries
1	2	3	4	5
Madanpur-Rampur.	..	Kalahandi	Shri Durga Madhab Singh Deo.	Madanpur-Rampur, P. O. Madanpur-Rampur, Dist. Kalahandi.
Mahulpatna	..	Kalahandi	Shri Kishore Chandra Deo.	At. Mahulpatna, P. O. Jaipatna, Dist. Kalahandi.
Karlapat	..	Kalahandi	Shri Purossotam Singh	At Karlapat, P. O. Habaspur, Dist. Kalahandi.
Kashipur	..	Kalahandi	Shri Rudra Pratap Singh Deo.	At Kashipur, P. O. Thuamul-Rampur, Dist. Kalahandi,

By order of the Governor

N. SENAPATI*Secretary to Government*

THE ORISSA GAZETTE (EXTRAORDINARY) No. 195,
NOVEMBER 1952

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Dated Cuttack, the 1st November 1953

No. 2721—II-E.A.-86/53-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 (Orissa Act I of 1952), the Governor of Orissa is pleased to declare that the Estates specified below have passed to and become vested in the State of Orissa free from all encumbrances.

Name of the State	Touzi or Khewat No. if any	District or Districts in which situated	Name or names of the intermediary or intermediaries owing the Estate	Address or addresses of the intermediary or intermediaries
1	2	3	4	5
Mandibisi Sub-Zamindary.	Nil	Kalahandi	Shri Nandakishore Deo.	Mandibisi, Kashi-pur Estate P. O. Thuamul, Rampur, Dist. Kalahandi.

By order of the Governor

N. SENAPATI

Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Dated, Cuttack, the 1st November 1959

No. 2722—II-11-E.A.-86/53-E.A.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 (Orissa Act I of 1952), the Governor of Orissa is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of Orissa in the Revenue Department No. 7360-R., dated the 27th November 1952, namely:—

AMENDMENT

In the said notification, to the existing items in column I of the schedule the following new items shall be added, namely:—

4. Mandibisi Sub-Zamindary

By order of the Governor

N. SENAPATI

Secretary to Government

Appendix 2

Vide Paragraph
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
No. 247—XXI-38/52-L.R.S.

FROM

SHRI S. S. PATRA, I.A.S.

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI,
BHAWANIPATNA*Cuttack, dated the 29th January 1953*

Reference—Your letter No. 728, dated the 26th November 1952

SUBJECT—Settlement of Zamindary areas in Kalahandi

In continuation of this Department letter No. 1994-L.R.S., dated the 25th October 1952, I am directed to say that Government have been pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 10,314 (Rupees ten thousand three hundred and fourteen only) for survey and settlement operations in the Zamindary areas of Kalahandi during the year 1952-53.

	Rs.	2. The charge is debitable to the appropriate units under the head "7—Land Revenue—C—Survey Settlement and Record operation—D—iii—Maintenance of Estates Surveys—
Pay of Establishment.	422	Settlement operation in State areas" as detailed in the margin. The amount is allotted to you
Allowances ..	560	out of the existing grant in the current year's
Contingencies—	8,832	budget. But as the scheme is considered to be
Contract ..	5,000	a new one a token supplementary demand
Non-contract ..	10,314	will be taken in due course.
Total ..	10,314	

3. The Survey and Settlement Operation in these areas may be done under the authority of the notification issued by the ex-Durbar of Kalahandi on the 4th December 1946 and no fresh notification is necessary.

4. The programme furnished with your letter cited above has been approved by Government.

5. The Accountant-General is being informed accordingly.

S. S. PATRA

Deputy Secretary to Government

Appendix 3

(Vide Paragraph)

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

No. VI-5/53—576

From

SHRI J. DAS, M. A., B. L.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

To

THE ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY,

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

Dated Bhawanipatna, the 28th July 1953

Subject—Traverse work for the unsurveyed area in ex-Zamin-daries of Kalahandi.

Sir,

I have the honour to say that there are unsurveyed tracts as noted below in ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi district.

Name of Zamindary	Area in sq. miles	Area unsurveyed	Villages unsurveyed
1	2	3	4
Karlapat ..	248	220	114
Mahulpatna ..	346	244	92
Madanpur-Rampur ..	424	326	125
Kashipur ..	532	440	178
Lanjigarh ..	252	102	Not known

This area is covered with hundreds of hills, dense jungle and the villages which are very small are situated in between the hills. The people who are mostly Kondhs and Dombs carry on

cultivation on the hill slopes. There are also patches of plain lands where paddy is grown. The area is infested with tigers who are man-eaters and communication facilities are almost nil. Probably due to these difficulties the area was left unsurveyed in last Settlement. The record was prepared by looking to seed capacity and yield of the land which is known as 'Nazar paimas' system.

There were also a few square miles of unsurveyed area of this nature in the Khalsa portion of the ex-State of Kalahandi which was taken under the operation in 1950-51. Traverse of that area was done with the help of plane table, magnetic needle and Sightvane. Though this system of traverse with the help of Plane table is good enough for revenue purpose it cannot be said to be very accurate. It was also seen that this survey was very time-taking and not commensurate with the cost and trouble.

In view of the large tracts of unsurveyed hilly areas lying within the ex-Zamindari and the difficulties pointed out above it may kindly be examined whether the traverse work of this area shall be done with plane tables or requisition shall be sent for the Bihar Survey party to take up the traverse work.

Early instruction on the point is solicited.

Yours faithfully

J. DAS

Settlement Officer, Kalahandi

Appendix 4

(Vide Paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 2276—XXII-5/53-L.R.S.

From

SHRI B. DAS, B. Sc.

ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY TO BOARD
OF REVENUE.

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

*Cuttack, dated the 30th August/2nd September 1953*Subject—Traverse Survey operations in ex-Zamindari areas of
Kalahandi.

With reference to your letter No. 576, dated the 28th July 1953, I am directed to say that it is not possible to arrange theodolite traverse survey in ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi. Plane table traverse by picked surveyors with previous experience in traverse survey should therefore be taken up without waiting for theodolite traverse. If carefully done, plane table traverse will produce equally good results.

B. DAS

Additional Under-Secretary

Appendix 5

(Vide Paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK
No. 1655—XXI-75/52-L.R.S.

From

SHRI B. DAS, B. Sc.**ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY TO BOARD
OF REVENUE.**

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDIReference—Correspondence resting with your letter
No. 430—XVII-4/53, dated the 28th May 1953.*Dated Cuttack, the 22nd/23rd June 1953*Subject—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 the 1st December 1952. 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 per cent 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 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.

B. DAS
Additional Under-Secretary
Board of Revenue

Appendix 6

(Vide Paragraph)

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

No. 1123/S. VI-5/53

From

SHRI J. DAS, M. A., B. L.,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

To

THE ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY,
BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK*Dated Bhawanipatna, the 15th December 1953*

Subject—Traverse survey of the hilly area of Kalahandi district

Sir,

I have the honour to request you to kindly refer to my letter No. 576—VI-5/53, dated the 28th July 1953 and your reply contained in your letter No. 2276—XXIII-53-L.R.S., dated the 30th August/2nd September 1953, 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 are running in the unsurveyed hilly tract was only surveyed and demarcated at the spot.

There are chain 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 "Kodkis" (small spades). If the hills on the slope 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 survey. —

1. The hills continue in a straight in chains.: Sometimes one village is situated at a distance of 3 to 5 miles from the next nearest village. To fix up 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 of 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 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 interest 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 as land revenue by undertaking such an arduous survey. Moreover, we are concerned with land revenue administration and not with hills and forest 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 'Khasra' known as 'Donger Khasra' as was done in 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 sightvanes. At the time of preparation of mujumuli 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.

Yours faithfully

J. DAS

Settlement Officer, Kalahandi

Appendix 7**(Vide Paragraph)**

Copy of letter No. 884—XXI-68/54-L. R. S., dated the 28th April 1954, from Shri B. Das, B. Sc., Deputy Secretary to Board of Revenue, Orissa, to the address of Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Subject—Traverse survey of the hilly areas of Kalahandi district.

Reference—Your letter No. 1123—S-VI-5, dated the 15th December 1953.

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 your proposals 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 mujumuli the area under plough should only be cadastrally surveyed.

3. Hill slopes under " Podu " or " Donger " should be shown on the map but not recorded in the R. O. R.

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.

Appendix 8

(Vide paragraph 45)

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

From

No. 1256

SHRI J. DAS, M. A., B. L.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI.

To

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE,
SAMBALPUR.

Dated the 1st May 1956

Subject—Water reservoirs in the Ex-State area of Kalahandi recorded under Government khata with note of the name of Gountia in the form "Unnatisadhan list" prepared in Settlement—Clarification necessary with the abolition of Gounti system.

Reference—Report of the Additional District Magistrate, Kalahandi, dated the 23rd May 1953 on the Collector's order, dated the 31st March 1953 on the D. O. No. 1936-Rev., dated the 27th March 1953 of the Under-Secretary to Board of Revenue, Sambalpur.

Sir,

There being no written Revenue law or previous decisions regarding the implication of the 'Unnatisadhan list', this paper has been subject to different interpretations from time to time. The 'Unnatisadhan list' is a paper which is connected with the Gounti system and as the said system has been abolished, it is necessary that a decision from the Government should be obtained for making it clear to all concerned and incorporating it in the village Wazi-bul-arz for the guidance of the Revenue Officers.

The Settlement operation in Kalahandi was started during the Durbar administration in 1946 and some stages of work had already been finished by the time of integration of the State with the province. There being no change in the existing revenue rules and practices, most of the forms approved by the Durbar Government have been continued. The form 'Unnatisadhan list' is one of such forms. From this form a copy of which is enclosed herewith it will be seen that water reservoirs which were excavated in the village prior to 1922 Settlement have been entered under the khata of the Government but the names of the Gountias maintaining and repairing the reservoirs have been entered in cols. 11 and 12 of the said list. The word 'Adhikar' appearing in the heading of column 12 means 'Tatwabandhan' (control) because when the Government is the actual owner in

col. 9 there can not be another owner in column No. 12. Under clause 23 of the old Gounti patta the work of maintenance and repair has only been entrusted to the Gountias. The Gountia is bound to supply water to the tenants whose lands are noted as getting irrigation from a particular reservoir.

The Gountias whose names had been entered in the registers of 1935 and 1941 maintained at the old Land Records Office and whose fore-father's names were found in the 'Unnatisadhan list' of 1922 Settlement have found place in the 'Unnatisadhan list', prepared in the present Settlement. What sort of right the Gountias had by the entry of his name in the 'Unnatisadhan list' has nowhere been defined. There is no final report of the settlement of 1922 to know this nor there is any rule on this point. It is a matter yet to be defined. From the circumstances and history of the Gounti tenure in Kalahandi it is gathered that the 'Unnatisadhan list' did not actually record any right but was a paper prepared in Settlement for judging the fitness of a Gountia in the matter of granting fresh lease of a village to the next term of Settlement. Gountias who had effected agricultural improvements in the village by excavating tanks and reservoirs were usually getting renewal of the patta and also protected status. Beyond this the 'Unnatisadhan list' does not show any right of the Gountia over the reservoirs excavated by him or his fore-fathers prior to 1922 although as a matter of practice he used to enjoy the fishery right and preferential right in the matter of irrigation of his land. Clause 23 of the old Gounti patta will show that maintenance and repair of tanks were part of his duty and not a right. Any way for want of written law or definite decision on the point the Gountias appear to be labouring under a misconception about their supposed right. In the Settlement now completed 'Unnatisadhan list' does not form a part of Record of Rights. It is a paper prepared in Settlement for facility of future reference.

This question was raised in 1950 when the Gountias put obstructions in the development works and at the instance of the District Magistrate, I had submitted a note on the 6th May 1950 which was forwarded to the Commissioner in D. M's. letter No. 378-Res., dated the 11th May 1950. In 1953 there was another enquiry and report by the then Additional District Magistrate of Kalahandi which has been submitted to the Board, Sambalpur on the 25th May 1953.

Now that the Gounti system has been abolished in the ex-State area of Kalahandi, this matter should be finally decided and the Gountias explained in clear terms about their supposed right.

Yours faithfully
J. DAS
Settlement Officer
Kalahandi Major Settlement

(Appendix 9)

(Vide paragraph 45)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA

No. 2652—XXI-124/56-L.R.S.

From

SHRI ADIKAND SAHU, B. A.,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO BOARD OF
REVENUE.

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

Cuttack, the 23rd November 1956

Subject—Abolition of 'Unnatisadhan list'.

Reference—Your letter No. 1256/S., dated the 1st May 1956.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the 'Unnatisadhan list' was maintained for recording the improvements made by the Gountias in Kalahandi State. The Gountia system has since been abolished and so there is now no necessity for maintaining such a list. The Board has therefore been pleased to order that the preparation of such a list should be discontinued in the current settlement.

I am to request you in this connection to inform this office as to the Khata in which tanks mentioned in the 'Unnatisadhan list' have been recorded.

A. K. SAHU

Assistant Secretary

Appendix 10

(Vide paragraph 45)

Copy of letter No. 5704, dated the 12th October 1955, from Deputy Secretary to Board of Revenue, Orissa Sambalpur to the Collector, Kalahandi

Subject—Rights of tenants over the tanks in Kalahandi district

With reference to the correspondence resting with your Additional District Magistrate's letter No. 6561—L.-XI-5, dated the 26th May 1953, I am directed to say that it appears that the evidence in support of the possible claim, which the Gauntia may lay, has no where been stated. In the absence of any clear-cut decision it is necessary to review the rights which Government possess over these tanks. At the last Settlement in 1922 the tanks were all recorded in favour of the Raj Sarkar, i.e., the State. This is not disputed nor is it capable of being disputed. What, however, raises some doubts, is the entry made in the remarks column of the Record-of-Rights in the case of some tanks that the repairs to those tanks are undertaken by the Gountias. But this entry is really in favour of Government and not as is erroneously supposed in favour of the Gountias for, if the tank belongs to the Gountia, the entry that the repairs are carried out by him can have no significance. The only reasonable construction that can be placed on the entry is that although the tank belongs to the Government the Gountia has a duty to repair it. It would be well to remember that when appointments of Gountias were made in the past the willingness and the ability of the person to carry out repairs to the irrigation tanks was a consideration which weighed heavily with the authorities and the person who agree to carry out repairs to the tanks and to dig more was always preferred. Those who agree to repair a tank as a consideration for conferring the office of Gountia on them cannot now be allowed to lay a claim that the tank itself belongs to them. It is conceivable that in some cases the tank was excavated by an ancestor of the present Gountia. If in fact tank was so constructed that was obviously a condition precedent to his appointment as Gountia. Another conceivable condition precedent to the appointment is the payment of a certain sum as Nazarana. If a Gountia cannot now claim refund of what had been paid as Nazarana he cannot lay a claim to the tank either. The Gountia cannot now be heard to say that the tanks were constructed by their ancestor and that for that reason the tanks belong to them. It is conceivable that in some cases the office of the Gountia must have passed away to a family different from the family to which the original

Gountia belonged. The family of the original Gountia could not have retained the tank as theirs and this fact is very significant. The entry in the Record of Rights making a reference to the obligation of the Gountia to repair the tank does not confer a right on the Gountia to the tank itself. Where a tank is not recorded in favour of Raj Sarkar at the last Settlement or in favour of any private person the inference emerges that the tank was constructed subsequent in 1922. In all such cases an enquiry will be necessary. If the tank is situated in Government land and no permission was secured by the person who claims to have constructed it the tank must be deemed to belong to Government no matter whether it was intended for the community as a whole or for the person who dug it. If, however, permission was secured to construct the tank the terms upon which such permission was granted should be the deciding factor as to the ownership of tank. If the tank is situated in a tenanted land it will naturally be a private tank. If it lies in Government land and if it is shown that its construction had the approval of the State then and there alone an enquiry need be made as to the terms upon which the approval was accorded and to decide the question of ownership in the light of the terms upon which the approval was given. In the circumstances the Board has been pleased to decide that Government should assert the rights which they undoubtedly possess.

2. The Revenue case records No. 17 of 1944-45 and No. nil of 1947, received with your Additional District Magistrate's letter under reference are returned herewith. Their receipts may please be acknowledged.:

Appendix 11*(Vide paragraph)***OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.
SAMBALPUR****ORDER***Dated, Sambalpur, the 23rd October 1950*

No. 6503—REV.-XXII-IV-2/50—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under paragraph 6 (a) of the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 amended up to date, I, B. Sivaraman, I. C. S., Commissioner, Northern Division, hereby order that Settlement of waste lands in the Zamindari areas of ex-State of Kalahandi should not be made by the Gountias without the prior approval of the District Magistrate or any other Officer specially empowered by him. If any such settlement will be made without approval, it will be treated as invalid and will also be treated as misdemeanour for disciplinary action.

B. SIVARAMAN**21-10-1950****Commissioner, Northern Division
Sambalpur**

Appendix 12

(Vide Paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 2700—L.R.S.-XXI-34/52

From

SHRI B. DAS, B. Sc.
 ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY TO BOARD OF
 REVENUE

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI
 Rerence—Your letter No. 729/VI-2/51, dated, the 11th January
 1951.

Cuttack, the 13th December 1952

Subject—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 Gountia 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 Gountia 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 Gountia patta lay down that the Gountia would be evicted if he violates any of the clauses in the Gountia patta. For violating clauses 11 and 12 of the Gountia patta the Gountia should be asked to pay penalty equal to five times the settled rent of 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 the 1st June 1952. It has also been decided to collect one year's rent as salami for conferring occupancy right on the jagirdars.

B. DAS

Additional Under-Secretary

Appendix 13

(*vide* Paragraph)

ABOLITION OF GOUNTIA SYSTEM AND CONFERRING OCCUPANCY RIGHTS ON BHOGRA LANDS WITH FAIR RENT TO THOSE ATTACHED TO THE OFFICE OF THE GOUNTIA

(O. Exty. No. 25, dated the 2nd February 1956—Press Note)

It has been decided by Government that the Gountia System now prevailing in the subdivisions of Kalahandi Sadar, Dharmagarh and Sonepur will be abolished with effect from the 1st April 1956. Bhogra lands attached to the office of the Gountia will be settled with occupancy rights therein on fair and equitable rent in favour of the person in actual possession as on the 1st day of July 1955, subject to reservation of a fraction of the Bhogra lands in favour of Grama Sava on the following scale :—

Lands in the possession of each individual scale of reservation less than 10 acres.	Nil
10 acres or above but less than 33 acres ..	5 per cent
33 acres or above but less than 100 acres ..	10 per cent
100 acres or above but less than 200 acres ..	20 per cent
200 acres or above ..	30 per cent

2. Lands in the possession of the Gauntia or his co-sharers which do not form part of Bhogra lands and in respect of which occupancy rights are not exercised, by whatever name they may be known, whether as Khudkast, Gountia royati or otherwise will also be settled with occupancy rights therein with the person in possession unless they were previously held by others and such others or their heirs desire settlement in their favour in which case they will be settled with such persons. No reservation will be made out of such lands in favour of Grama Sabhas.

3. Rent already fixed at the last Settlement will be taken as fair and equitable until proof the contrary is offered. Where rents have not already been fixed at the last settlement or where the rent already fixed at the last settlement is proved to be not fair and equitable, Subdivisional Officers have been authorised to fix fair and equitable rent. Their decision will be subject to appeal as any other decision in a revenue proceeding.

4. Collectors have been authorised to confer occupancy rights in respect of Bhogra lands with the exception of the lands to be reserved in favour of Grama Sabhas.

5. Government have decided not to levy any Salami for conferring occupancy rights in respect of Bhogra lands. A fee will, however, be charged at the rate of Re. 1 per Patta from Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and at the rate of Rs. 3 from others.

6. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of acquiring occupancy rights in respect of Bhogra lands held by them may apply to the Collector of the district or any other Revenue Officer authorised by him in this behalf.

Appendix 14

(Vide paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 2306—L.R.S.-XXI-6/52

From

SHRI B. DAS, B. Sc.

To
ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE
THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

Reference—Your letter No. 448/XXII-2/52, dated the 5th August 1952.

Dated the 4th December 1952

Subject—Rules for the Settlement of fair rents in the district of Kalahandi.

I am directed to forward a set of rules as approved by the Board for the settlement of fair rents in the district of Kalahandi.

2. Rules for the assessment of village revenue are under examination. They will be communicated in due course.

B. DAS

Additional Under-Secretary

Rules for Settlement of fair rents in the district of Kalahandi

1. As soon as fair and equitable rents payable by the tenants of village have been determined a notice shall be issued in form No. 1 appended to these rules requiring the attendance of the tenants and Gountias concerned on the date and place mentioned in the notice for the purpose of announcement of rent so determined. This notice shall be served by proclamation, by beat of drum and by posting it in the presence of not less than two persons in some conspicuous place in the village comprising lands under settlement. Such notice shall be served at least one week previous to the date fixed for the announcement of fair rents. When such notice has been served, it shall be held that all persons have been sufficiently warned of the date fixed.

2. On the date fixed or on any subsequent date to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the Revenue Officer or any other Officer deputed for the purpose shall read or cause to be read aloud in his presence the rent roll prepared for the village. He shall at the same time inform the parties, who attend, that the Settlement rent roll will be open for inspection for not less than 30 days in the office of the Revenue Officer, or in such other convenient place as the Revenue Officer may determine and that any person who objects to any entry in the Settlement rent roll or omission therefrom may present a petition to the Revenue Officer in the prescribed form (Form No. 3) on the subject within 30 days of the announcement of the Settlement Rent Roll, which will be duly considered.

3. All objections presented under rule 2 shall be heard and decided on the date to be fixed by the Revenue Officer in the same manner as objections to the draft records after attestation had been heard and decided. An appeal presented within 30 days of the date of decision of such objection shall lie to the Settlement Officer; provided that a second appeal shall lie from any order on appeal settling the amount of fair-rent passed by the Settlement Officer to the Board of Revenue within 2 months from the date of the order passed by the Settlement Officer.

4. When all objections under Rule 2 have been disposed of the Revenue Officer shall enter the rent as finally fixed in the Rent Roll.

He shall also determine and record the villages, if any, leviable in accordance with the existing laws in force.

5. When all objections have been disposed of and the Settlement Rent Roll has been incorporated after necessary corrections in the draft record in accordance with the order passed on the objections, the Revenue Officer shall finally frame the record and cause it to be published by notifying in the prescribed form that its contents will be read out at a place and on a date to be specified, not less than a week from the date of the publication of such notice and by reading it out himself or causing it to be read at the appointed place on the date so specified in the presence of the parties or of as many of them as attend.

6. When all the record of rights in any local area have been finally published the Revenue Officer shall finally submit a report to the State Government containing such particulars as

may be necessary in order to enable the State Government to issue a notification confirming the settlement and declaring the settlement operation to be closed.

7. (1) The Revenue Officer shall cause to be made a copy of or extract from the record-of-rights as finally published in accordance with Rule 5 and this copy or extract shall bear a certificate under the Revenue Officer's signature and seal that it is a copy of or extract from the record-of-rights as finally published. The copy or extract shall be made over the Gountia or the tenant relating to his tenancy on payment of requisite fee, if any, prescribed by the Board.

(2) The finally published record itself shall be made over to the Collector of the District and shall bear a certificate that it is finally published under the Revenue Officer's signature and seal.

(3) If the State Government so direct, copies of the maps shall be prepared and distributed to the Gountias and tenants on payment of costs.

8. (1) The Settlement Officer or the Collector in his absence, may on application or on his own motion within 12 months from the date of the certificate of the final publication of the record-of-rights under rule 5 correct any entry in such record-of-rights which, he is satisfied, has been made owing to a *bona fide* mistake provided no such correction shall be made if an appeal affecting such entry is pending under rule 3 ; or until reasonable notice has been given to the parties concerned to appear and be heard in the matter.

(2) The Board of Revenue may in any case on application or of its own motion direct the revision of any record-of-rights or any portion of a record-of-rights at any time within 2 years from the date of certificate of the final publication but not so as to affect any order passed by the competent court.

9. After the conclusion of the settlement operation the Settlement Officer shall submit a final report in English for the whole area under survey and settlement and it shall contain the following particulars :—

(i) General description of the tract ;

(ii) Its fiscal history

(iii) Statistical results ;

(iv) Comparison of condition of the tract as regards rental before and after survey ;

(v) Financial results including approximate division of expenses under the heads ;

1. Survey
2. Record-of-Rights, and
3. Preparation and distribution of records, and
4. All other information which the Settlement Officer considers useful.

Appendix 15

(Vide paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 1370—L.R.S.-XXI-24/56

From

Shri A. K. Sahu, B. A., Assistant Secretary to Government.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna

Dated, Cuttack, the 11th June 1956

Subject—Rent settlement operations to be done in the ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi which are under R. O. R. operations.

Reference—Your letter No. 378-S., dated the 4th January 1956

I am directed to say that Government have been pleased to order that rents should be settled in the ex-Zamindari villages of Kalahandi district except Khariar. I am, therefore, to request that a programme for rent settlement and specific proposals for the rate of enhancement of rent may be sent to this office for approval of the Board.

Orders regarding settlement of rent in Khariar ex-Zamindari will be communicated separately, if and when Government approve the same.

A. K. SAHU

Assistant Secretary to Government

Appendix 16

(Vide paragraph)

Notes of discussion held in the office of the Board of Revenue on the 8th December 1958 with the Settlement Officer, Kalahandi regarding Rent Policy to be followed in respect of ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi ex-State.

Present :

1. Shri V. Ramanathan, I. C. S, Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa.
2. Shri N. Sahu, I. A. S., Secretary to Board of Revenue.
3. Shri J. Das, O. A. S., Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

The proposals given by the Settlement Officer, Kalahandi in his letter No. 2164-S., dated the 7th October 1958, regarding the policy to be adopted for settlement of rent in the ex-Zamindary areas of the Kalahandi ex-State was discussed. It transpired in course of discussion that the soil factors in respect of Barchha, Baripani, Bari Mamuli, Kachhar, Ata Khari, Ata Unhari and Ata mamuli had been raised in respect of the khalsa areas of the ex-State. In order to keep uniformity, it was considered necessary that increased soil factors should be applicable to the above classes of land in the ex-Zamindari areas as well.

2. The Member, Board of Revenue, was pleased to observe that it is time that the additional rent payable for additional production on account of the use of water should be separated from the rent otherwise payable. As for example the rent in respect of Bahal Kharipani and Bahal pani should be so shown as to indicate separately the rent payable for Bahalkhari and Bahal mamuli, respectively and the differential rent on account of use of water. It was decided that this matter may be examined further as to whether it is possible to separately show these two rents in the record-of-rights.

3. It was noticed that there were a number of unit rates in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi. These rates were fixed at a time when communication facilities were much less up in the ex-State areas and there was wide difference in the price of the

staple food crops in different areas of the ex-State. As conditions have since improved considerably, it was considered desirable to keep only five unit rates as indicated below :—

- (i) Up to 80 to be raised to 1.00
- (ii) From 81 to 1.20 to be raised to 1.50
- (iii) From 1.21 to 1.60 to be raised to 2.00
- (iv) From 1.61 to 2.00 to be raised to 2.50
- (v) From 2.01 to 2.50 to be raised to 3.00

4. On preliminary examination about the probable enhancement of rent on account of the rationalisation of the unit rates as indicated in the foregoing paragraph, it was noticed that in most cases the enhanced rent will conform to the slab rates contemplated under the standardisation of Rent Scheme. In a few cases, there was likely to be deviations which cannot be avoided in the beginning.

5. The probable increase in rent due to change in the unit rates was not considered to be inequitable keeping in view the following factors:—

- (i) Security of tenure and rights of free transfer given to the tenants after merger.
- (ii) Opening of communication facilities.
- (iii) Rise in prices of staple food crops particularly in the ex-State areas after the merger.
- (iv) Abolition of Bethi and other sorts of free labour services rendered by the tenants during the Durbar Administration.
- (v) Abolition of all abwabs.

6. The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, was advised to send revised proposal for rent settlement keeping in view the considerations indicated in the foregoing paragraphs.

Appendix 17 -

(Vide Paragraph)

Extract from the tour notes of Shri B. Sivaraman, I. C. S.,
Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack

5-1-1960

At Bhawanipatna

As a controversy was likely to arise about the principles followed in the Zamindari Settlement in Kalahandi district, I took the trouble of examining the principles of Settlement in Kalahandi district. In the Khalsa rent settlement of Kalahandi finally published in 1955 on the settlement started in 1946 certain principles of rent settlement have been adopted. These principles now appear to go against the basic principles of revenue settlement which have been discussed and developed during the last decade. On a close examination of the developments in the settlement of the Khalsa areas of Kalahandi, I notice that in sanctioning rent settlement of 1956 we have erred in certain important matters. It is this error which has led to certain differences between the Khalsa settlement and the Zamindari settlement in Kalahandi. What is an error must be rectified at the earliest possible opportunity.

2. In Kalahandi Khalsa area there was a settlement in 1904 on an indefinite survey. In 1911 there was a revision settlement when the maps were made more accurate and there was an enhancement of rent on the whole with individual enhancement up to 50 per cent. In 1922 the survey was made more accurate and the principles were a pargana limit of 60 per cent enhancement and a 100 per cent enhancement on the Patta. The 1922 Settlement gave a net increase of 35 per cent in revenue. When the rent proposals for the Khalsa settlement of 1946—55 settlement were sent by the Settlement Officer in 1949, the basic proposal was not to disturb the village unit rate. Unfortunately, it is noticed that the principles adopted in the previous settlement had not been properly made out when the report was submitted. Therefore, the Board required the adoption of the principles in Nethersole's Settlement and bringing up the units below the average of the group towards the average, leaving the units above the average as they are. One of the basic considerations for the recommendations in 1949 was that the increase in paddy prices was probably a temporary phase owing to political changes and this could not be taken as a definite factor for increasing rent. This error persisted even in 1952 when Government sanctioned the Nawarangpur Settlement in Koraput district. That this is a serious error is now fully realised. The unit

proposals for the Khalsa area in Kalahandi district was, therefore, based on a basic misconception that prices did not warrant a change in rent.

3. The 1922 Settlement have laid down the principles so clearly, which principles we are now following in the Zamindary Settlement that there should not be any dispute about the correctness of our approach to the problem. In the 1922 Settlement of the Khalsa area there was no inhibition about increasing the unit rate of any village in a group even though the existing unit rate be already higher than the average. In fact, in the Khalsa Settlement of 1922 two principles have been adopted by the Kalahandi Durbar which we are now trying to adopt in the Zamindary Settlement. They are :

- (1) The average unit rate of a pergana was to be increased;
- (2) The unit rate of any individual village can be increased even though it may be well above the average on the ground of better communications, cultivation, etc. In the Zamindary Settlement the basic proposals corresponding to these two principles are that—
 - (1) There should be a general increase of 25 per cent at the top in the unit rate on an average in any group;
 - (2) The unit rate of a village can be increased more than 25 per cent towards the higher limit on the basis of a slab system if the communication facilities, marketing and cultivation warrant it.

Unfortunately we lost sight of these basic principles in the Khalsa Settlement of 1949-55. The Kalahandi Settlement of 1922 was decided by an improvement on the Nethersole's principles of the Central Provinces and this development was not noticed at that time. Now that the general principles of Settlement are being revised on the basis of a reasonable approach rather than a dogmatic approach, it is desirable to take full note of this development in the Central Provinces Settlement System. The development fully supports the present proposals of the Board in the matter of Zamindary Settlement.

4. For a comparison in Appendix 'A' is given a list of unit rates proposed in the Khalsa Settlement of 1922. It will be noticed that the increase in item 4 Bod Kodkam is from 1.37 to 1.93 which works out to an increase of 40 per cent. It will be

noticed that the average rate of 1.37 is itself pretty high and this shows that there was no inhibition against increasing unit rate in a line with the value of the village. Further, on a random check of one of the parganas Pratapat Gandan Desh I find that there are unit rates as high as 3.0 and though the average adopted for the pargana was 1.63 it is noticed that many villages having a unit rate above 1.63 have been increased. For example, Brindebahal from 1.55 to 1.90 and Antha from 1.60 to 1.90.

5. The 1949—55 Khalsa Settlement gave a net increase of 62 per cent in the revenue. There was a limitation in increase of a patta by 100 per cent and it is estimated that if this limit had not been there the rent might have been increased by another 20 to 25 per cent. Thus the average increase on the basis of the principles of soil factor and village unit in the Khalsa Settlement was in the neighbourhood of 80 per cent. This has to be compared with the proposals for enhancement in the Zamindary areas. The Zamindary proposals are as follows :—

Karlapat	..	97 per cent increase on old surveyed area
Mahulpatna	..	123 per cent increase on old surveyed area
Kashipur	..	82 per cent increase on old surveyed area
Madanpur-Rampur		113 per cent increase on old surveyed area

On an average there is an increase up to 102 per cent on the old surveyed area. We have also to notice that the average rent incidence in Mahulpatna previously was $4/7$, in Kashipur $7/4$ and in Madanpur-Rampur $7/1$. All these are very low rates of rent, and on the present accepted principle in the standardisation of rent bill no land should bear a tax incidence of less than $-8/$ an acre. Increase in rent in Mahulpatna to an average of $-9/3$, Kashipur $13/2$ and Madanpur-Rampur $14/2$ is not excessive. The average rent incidence of the four Zamindaries together comes to $-12/9$ including old and new villages and Nayabadi. The comparative figures for khalsa is $-12/3$. The proposals, therefore, seem reasonable.

6. *Karlapat Zamindary Settlement of 1929*—The principles of the last Settlement in the Karlapat Zamindary were approved by the Ruler on the 20th April 1929.

The report of the Dewan which was approved mentions that the settlement operation was conducted as far as possible in accordance with the general principles laid down in the Central Provinces Settlement Code and followed in the Khalsa proper. This shows that the principles adopted in the khalsa Settlement

of 1929. The soil unit system is an exact copy of that followed in Khalsa. The actual rent report of the Dewan was sanctioned in the 1st December 1929 and this shows that the average unit rate for the 35 villages under Settlement was increased from 108 to 137. This works out to more than 25 per cent on the average. The percentage of increase in the payments to be made by the raiyats only is 45 and the percentage of increase in respect of a total demand is 50. Some limitation in the rent arose out of adoption of the principles that in no individual case or in any village as a whole the enhancement should exceed 100 per cent. If this restriction had not been there, the percentage increase on the principles would have been higher.

7. Kassipore Settlement of 1932—The Kassipore Settlement proposals were approved by the Durbar on the 26th August 1932. 157 villages were under Settlement. The soil factor is the same as for the Khalsa area. The unit rates of villages were modified as follows:—

The following are the incidences and unit rates adopted in the Settlement under reference.

Incidenes	No. of villages	Unit rates	No. of villages
20 to 29	1	40 to 49	1
30 to 39	2	50 to 59	6
		60 to 69	Nil
40 to 49	7	70 to 79	3
50 to 59	9	80 to 89	7
60 to 69	32	90 to 99	6
70 to 79	21	100 to 109	20
80 to 89	11	110 to 119	32
90 to 99	11	120 to 129	17
100 to 109	16	130 to 139	15
110 to 119	4	140 to 149	12
120 to 129	17	150 to 159	14
130 to 139	6	160 to 169	6
140 to 149	8	170 to 179	5
150 to 159	4	180 to 189	3
160 to 169	Nil	..	..
200 to 209	1	210 to 219	Nil
		220 to 229	6
210 to 229	Nil	230 to 249	Nil
230 to 239	1	250 to 259	1

The average of unit rate for these villages is 133. This shows that there has been a regular increase of unit rates up to the highest slab. The percentage of increase in the payments to be made by the raiyats only as distinguished from the Gountias in respect of their khudkast and resumed Bhogra lands is 45 and the percentage of increase in respect of total demand excluding Sankarda is 50. In no individual case nor in any village as a whole enhancement exceeds 100 per cent. But for this limitation on the increase on the basis of the principles adopted would have been higher.

8. *Mahulpatna Settlement of 1926*—The Settlement proposals were approved by the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, on the 6th December 1926. The details are not easily traceable and I am asking the Settlement Officer to trace out the relevant papers for proper record.

9. *Madanpur-Rampur Settlement of 1927*—The Madanpur Rampur proposals were sanctioned by the Durbar on the 27th January 1927. Soil factor system was common to all the Zamindaries. The village unit adopted is not readily available and this will be searched out by the Settlement Officer and sent to me for perusal. But it is obvious that there has been an enhancement in the unit rate generally. The Settlement resulted in an increase of 33 per cent in the payments made by the raiyats to Gountias. This settlement has established a very interesting point which we have overlooked in the Khalsa Settlement. The Dewan has reported as follows:—

"However, it is brought to notice by the Settlement Officer in individual raiyati calculations there have been in a few cases increases over 100 per cent. These are attributed to the facts as reported by the Settlement Officer that most of them first occupied considerable areas of Gochar and jungles having few cultivated areas. The previous Settlements being summary ones, assessments were made only on cultivated areas leaving aside the Gochar and jungles although they were gradually reclaimed by raiyats and in some cases the Gountias settled some of the lands with their sons and brother on a very small rent. In the present regular settlement too above defects could not escape notice in consequences whereof there has been an increase under reference.

In the Khalsa Settlement as Member, Board of Revenue, Sambalpur, I noticed and reported to Government the fact that many big gountias have escaped with very low assessment on the principles of limiting enhancement of rent to 100 per cent on the Patta. The Settlement report on 1927 of Madanpur-Rampur

shows that the Durbar was only too well aware of his fact and took steps in 1927 to set this right. We in our Settlement failed to notice this fact and set things right. Here is clearly a case for an early rent revision based on reasonable increase in rent. In fact, I had pointed out to Government that in some pattas the rate of rent for Bahal lands is only Re. 0-8-0 per acre.

The Central unit rate of last Settlement and proposed unit rates may be compared from the note given below :—

Name of Desh	Unit rate of the last Settlement	Proposed unit rate
1. Bad Pahilpar ..	1.30	1.51
2. Milki ..	1.10	1.34
3. Ganja ..	1.00	1.22
4. Bod Badka ..	1.37	1.93
5. Gartai ..	1.10	1.05
6. Koksara ..	0.36	0.64
7. Dahagaon ..	0.41	0.67
8. Temra ..	0.43	0.50
9. Fatenagar ..	0.92	1.12
10. Pratipat Gandan ..	1.34	1.63
11. Majhi ..	0.80	0.91
12. Dhamanja ..	0.36	0.42
13. Kotbasaka ..	0.43	0.50
14. Asurgarh Baska ..	0.57	0.70
15. Pengabarika ..	0.35	0.46
16. Tanjar ..	0.43	0.52
17. Kotka ..	1.61	1.01
18. Turaka ..	0.67	0.65
19. Timak ..	0.54	0.46
20. Gahaka ..	0.84	1.08
21. Dadpur Gobaria ..	0.38	0.43
22. Bhawanipatna Gandan ..	1.70	1.13
23. Bhawanipatna Gobaria ..	0.48	0.56
24. Amathula ..	1.89	1.67
25. Badanadi ..	1.43	1.51
26. San Nadi ..	1.02	1.10
27. San Pehilpar ..	1.12	1.11

Appendix 18

(Vide Paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

No. 22503—S-8/60-R.

From

SHRI A. K. SAHU, O.S.S.

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE SECRETARY TO BOARD OF REVENUE,
ORISSA, CUTTACK*Dated Bhubaneswar, the 20th May 1960*

Reference—Your letter Nos. (1) 1023—XXI-3/58-L.R.S., dated the 5th May 1959.

(2) 13—XXI-3/58-L.R.S., dated the 6th January 1960.

(3) 187—XXI-3/58-L.R.S., dated the 25th January 1960.

Subject—Rent policy of Government in respect of the four ex-Zamindari areas, viz., Mahulpatna, Karlapat, Kashipur and Madanpur-Rampur of Kalahandi ex-State.

Sir,

I am directed to say that with regard to the rent policy in the villages of the abovementioned areas Government after careful consideration have decided as follows :—

The soil factor and the unit system should be followed in the abovementioned ex-Zamindari areas as in the Khalsa area of Kalahandi ex-State.

2. The soil factors for different classes of lands should be adopted as follows :—

Class of land	Factors
1 (a) Bahal Kharipani	.. 26
(b) Bahal Pani	.. 24
(c) Bahal Khari	.. 22
(d) Bahal Sadharan	.. 20

Class of land	Factors
2 (a) Berana Kharipani ..	20
(b) Berana Pani ..	18
(c) Berna Khari ..	16
(d) Berna Sadharan ..	14
3 (a) Mal Khari Pani ..	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 villages should be divided into groups, viz.:—

Karlapat—Groups I, II and III

Mahulpatna—Groups I, II and III

Kashipur—Groups I, II, III, IV and V

Madanpur-Rampur—Groups I, II, III, IV, V and VI, as stated by the Settlement Officer in his revised report dated the 9th November 1959, copy forwarded in Board's letter No. 13—XXI-3/58-L.R.S., dated the 6th January 1960.

4. The existing unit rates of the villages which are higher than the average group rates should be raised by 25 to 30 per cent of the existing rates and the existing rates of the villages which are below the group rate should be brought up to the average group rate.

5. There should be the following different unit rates in different groups of the four ex-Estates mentioned above as reported by the Settlement Officer.

Group I—1·70, 1·90, 2·10, 2·50 and 2·90

Group II—0·70, 0·90, 1·10 and 1·30

Group III—0·80, 1·00, 1·20, 1·40 1·60, 1·80 and 2·00

Mahulpatna

Group I—0·55, 0·65, 0·75 and 0·85

Group II—0·90, 1·00, 1·10, 1·20, and 1·50

Group III—0·60, 0·80, 1·00, 1·20, 1·40 and 1·60

Kashipur

Group I—1·45, 1·60, 1·75, 1·90, 2·05, 2·20, 2·35, 2·50, 2·6 and 2·95.

Group II—1·15, 1·30, 1·45, 1·60, 1·75 and 1·90

Group III—1·00, 1·20, 1·40, 1·60, 1·80 and 2·60

Group IV—1·20, 1·4 1·60, 1·80, 2·00 and 2·20

Group V—(a) 10 Surveyed villages 1·15, 1·45, 1·60, 1·75 1·90 and 2·05.

(b) 239 villages 0·80, 1·00, 1·20, 1·40, 1·60, 1·80, 2·00, 2·20, 2·40 and 2·60.

Madanpur-Rampur

Group I—1·00, 1·15, 1·30, 1·45, 1·60, 1·75, 1·90 and 2·05

Group II—0·90, 1·10, 1·30, 1·50, 1·70 and 1·90

Group III—1·15, 1·30, 1·45, 1·60, 1·75, 1·90, 2·05, 2·35, 2·60 and 2·80.

Group IV—0·95, 1·10, 1·25, 1·40, 1·55, 1·70 1·85, 2·00 and 2·15.

Group V—0·75, 0·90, 1·05 and 1·20

Group VI—0·60, 0·80, 1·00, 1·20 and 1·40.

6. Where the existing rent will be higher than the 'reduced' rent the deduced rent should be maintained.

7. Where the new rent on the individual holding exclusive of the new areas added to the holding, will exceed the existing rent by over 100 per cent and there is likelihood of hardship to the tenant, the excess amount should be spread over a number of years not exceeding the term of settlement. In other words, the enhancement should be made progressive.

8. For the Podu cultivation of hill slopes no occupancy right accrues to the tenants over the land and as such eight annas per kodki should be assessed as rent as was done in the Khalsa area of Kalahandi ex-State.

9. Nistar cess at the rate of 0-2-0 in the rupee from all tenants should be collected. Besides this, an extra Re: 0-2-0 towards other cases (consolidated cess) should be levied as per the principle laid down in clause 13(b) of the Administration of the Orissa States Order, 1948. Such cesses should also be collected for Jagir and service holdings on the same principle as adopted for Khalsa area.

The tenants in hilly unsurveyed villages are mostly tribal people and not enjoying facilities available to the tenants of the plain areas. No such cesses referred to above should, therefore, be imposed on them at present. The old practice should be continued.

10. The Choukidar and Jhankar Jagirs should continue the former being limited to three per cent of the cultivated lands in the villages and the latter to five per cent of the cultivated lands. Lands in excess of the 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 land 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.

11. Produce rent wherever it exists should be commuted to cash rent.

12. Lands held by the sub-tenants should be assessed 50 per cent above the original tenants holding.

The Board's file bearing No. XXI-1/54, is returned. The receipt may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully
A. K. SAHU
Under-Secretary

Appendix 19
(*Vide Paragraph*)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 1555—XXI-49/60-L.R.S.

From

SHRI N. P. PATTANAİK, O.A.S.,
UNDER-SECRETARY TO BOARD OF REVENUE
ORISSA, CUTTACK.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF
ORISSA, REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BHUBANESWAR.

Dated, Cuttack, the 11th July 1960

Reference—Revenue Department letter No. 22503—S-8/60-R.,
ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi namely Mahul-
patna, Karlapat, Kashipur and Madanpur-Rampur.

Reference—Revenue Department letter No. 22503-S-8/60-R.,
dated the 20th May 1960.

Sir, .

I am directed to invite reference to letter No. 609, dated the 16th April 1960, from the Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, to Revenue Department and to say that in view of the circumstances, reported therein the Board considers that a little more discretion is to be given to the Settlement Officer to even out the difficulties which arise out of the Government order as detailed below:—

- (a) In Para. 4 of the Government order, Government have ordered that all unit rates below the group unit rates above may be increased between 25 and 30 per cent. To make the order equitable there should be an increase of 25 to 30 per cent in the villages rates subject to a minimum rise up to the average group unit. This means that if there is a unit rate just below the group unit rate, it can be increased beyond the group unit if the increased of 25 to 30 per cent will carry it above the group unit. Otherwise there will be a definite advantage to the villages below the group unit as against those above.

- (b) Government have fixed the unit rates for the different groups in paragraph 5 of their order. It may happen, an increase of 30 per cent may bring the village unit to a little less than one stage and above another stage. Discretion should be given to the Settlement Officer to rise the level in such cases to the higher stage rather than to the lower stage. Otherwise it may not be possible to get sufficient increase justified by the present price factors.

2. (i) In Para. 7 of the Government order it has been mentioned that where the new rent on the individual holding exclusive of the new areas added to the holding will exceed the existing rent by 100 per cent and there is likelihood of hardship to the tenant, the excess amount should be spread over a number of years not exceeding the term of settlement. The Board recommends that this may be availed out in five annual instalments to the deduced rent. It appears that such principle of progressive assessment was adopted during the last settlement in certain areas of Kalahandi ex-State and may be adopted now. Such adjustment, may however, be allowed only where the holding remains in the same form as in the last settlement and the concerned raiyat applies for such adjustments.

(ii) Government may also consider to allow the Settlement Officer not to adhere to the limitation of 100 per cent where the previous rent was obviously at a low level, because of failure to assess properly in the last settlement. The principle observed in Kalahandi ex-State settlements as reported in this office letter No. 187-L.R.S., dated the 25th January 1960, was that increase in rent over 100 per cent was allowed in certain cases where assessment were not made in the previous settlements on the reclaimed lands included in the holding. The Settlement Officer may be authorised, in such cases to enhance, rent by more than 100 per cent at the first instance, as otherwise there is likelihood of big cultivators being left with very small rents. This may create a much worse agitation than assessing everybody reasonably.

3. In Para. 11, of the Government order, instructions have been issued that produced rent should be commuted to cash rent. There are many tenants paying rent to private individuals and religious institutions. They may be left unaltered unless either the landlord or the tenant applies for commutation. The Board, therefore, recommends that produce rented and mixed rented holdings should not be affected unless the landlord or the tenant applies for commutation when the case will be disposed of on merit. As a matter of policy all persons paying

rent direct to the Government should pay cash rent and therefore, in all cases of produce rent or mixed rent payable to Government, the Collector's representative will file applications for commutation in Rent Settlement Camps.

4. The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, is being asked to go ahead with the preliminary work to start Rent Settlement Camps from the 1st October 1960. Orders of Government may please be obtained and communicated early.

Yours faithfully

N. P. PATTANAİK

Under-Secretary

Appendix 20

(Vdie Paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 55324—S-8/60-R.

From

• SHRI D. NAIK, O. A. S.

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS,
ORISSA, CUTTACK*The 20th December 1960*

Subject—Rent policy of ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi District.

Reference—Your letter No. 1555—XXI-49/60-L. R. S., dated the 11th July 1960.

Sir,

I am directed to say that after careful consideration of the Board's proposal contained in your letter under reference for revision of rent policy of the ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi district, Government have been pleased to order as follows :—

1. The unit rates below the group unit rate (average) should be increased between 25 per cent and 30 per cent in the village rates subject to a minimum rise up to the average group unit whereby if there is a unit rate just below the group rate it should be increased beyond the group unit if the increase of 25 to 30 per cent will carry it above the group unit.
2. Regarding Board's proposal for giving discretion to the Settlement Officer in cases where an increase of 30 per cent would bring the village unit to a little less than one stage and above another stage, to raise the level to the higher stage rather than to keep it

at the lower stage, Government have been pleased to order that the discretion proposed to be given to the Settlement Officer should be modulated by adopting the higher stage where the increase is 50 per cent or above the stage where it is less than 50 per cent of the difference between the two stages.

3. Where the new rent on the individual holding exclusive of the new areas added to the holding will exceed the existing rent by 100 per cent and there is likelihood of hardship to the tenant, the excess amount of rent should be spread over in five annual instalments in case where the holding remains in the same form as in the last Settlement and the concerned rayiat applies for such adjustments.
4. Government agree with the recommendation of the Board that where the previous rent is low due to improper assesment in the last Settlement, the rent in such case should be enhanced by more than 100 per cent at the first instance.
5. Government also accept the recommendation of the Board that produce rented and mixed rented holding should be assessed only when the landlord or the tenant applies for commutation and the application will be disposed of on merit.
6. Govenment orders communicated in this Department letter No. 22503-R., dated the 20th May 1960, may be deemed to stand modified to the extent indicated above.

Yours faithfully

D. NAIK

Under-Secretary to Government

Appendix 21

(Wide paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK.

No. 3052—XXI-75/61-L. R. S.

FROM

Shri B. K. MISHRA, I.A.S.,

DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS,
ORISSA

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BHUBANESWAR.*Dated, Cuttack, the 30th May 1961*

SUBJECT—Rent policy of ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi district

REFERENCE—Government Order No. 55324-R., dated the 20th
December 1960.

Sir,

I am to invite a reference to Government order quoted above wherein Government while approving the proposals of the Board of Revenue were pleased to order that the discretion to be allowed to the Settlement Officer should be modulated by adopting the higher stage where the increase is 50 per cent or above and the lower stage where it is less than 50 per cent of the difference between the two stages and to state that this has resulted in certain difficulties stated below.

2. On the basis of the Board's recommendation rent of the four ex-Zamindaries were calculated, rent rolls prepared, draft published and objection disposed of. While examining the unit rates it is noticed that the rent calculation is about 100 villages will need revision if the principles in the Government order referred to above are followed. That is to say, the rent rolls for these villages will have to be prepared again and all the subsequent stages have to be repeated. These difficulties apart, the Government order when strictly followed will not be in conformity with the principles laid down in para. 1 of the order.

Government have accepted the principles that these should be a minimum enhancement of 25 per cent over the existing unit rates of villages. This will not be practicable if the new principles are followed. To cite an instance, the unit rates of the village Kutangaon in group No. 1 the Karlapat ex-Zamindary will be 2.65 by raising it by 30 per cent (The existing unit rate is 2.04). The slabs nearest to 2.65 are 2.50 and 2.90. The new rent of this village was calculated by fixing the unit rate at 2.90 according to the Board's proposal. But in view of the revised orders of Government, the unit rate of the village has to be fixed at the lower slab of 2.50 which will result in an enhancement of only 23 per cent. Thus if rent is calculated according to the revised principles in the Government order the entire rent policy of the ex-Zamindary areas may be upset.

3. In view of the administrative difficulties and the effect on the rent policy the Board of Revenue recommends that Government may be pleased to accept the original recommendation of the Board of Revenue so as to allow discretion to the Settlement Officer to raise the level to the higher stage rather than the lower stage in cases where increase of 30 per cent should bring the village unit a little less than one stage and above another stage, without any reservation of restriction. It is requested that Government orders may kindly be communicated at a very early date. The Settlement Officer is going ahead with the janch and safai work in anticipation of the Government approval.

Yours faithfully

B. K. MISHRA

Director of Land Records & Surveys
Orissa

Appendix 22**(Vide paragraph)****GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA****REVENUE DEPARTMENT****No. 13866—S-252/61-R.****From****Shri S. N. SARANGI, B. A., O. A. S.,****UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT****To****THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS,
ORISSA, CUTTACK.*****The 15th March 1962*****SUBJECT—Revision of rent policy of ex-Zamindari areas of
Kalahandi.****REFERENCE—Your letter No. 3052—XXI-75/61-L. R. S., dated the
30th May 1961.****SIR,**

In partial modification of G. O. No. 55324-R., dated the 20th December 1960, Government have been pleased to approve of the proposal of Board of Revenue to allow discretion to the Settlement Officer to raise the level to the higher stage in cases where increase of 30 per cent would bring the village unit a little less than one stage and above another stage without any reservation or restriction.

Yours faithfully**S. N. SARANGI*****Under-Secretary to Government***

Appendix 23

(Vide paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 1915—L. R. S.—XXI—11/56

FROM

SHRI ADIKAND SAHU, B.A.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI,
BHAWANIPATNA*Dated, Cuttack, the 12th September 1956*

Subject—Mafi enquiry proceedings of Kalahandi Settlement

Reference—Correspondence resting with your letter No. 377/S.
dated the 4th February 1956.

SIR,

I am directed to say that in the matter of assessing mafis 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 mafi grants so long as seva puja continues. Regarding mafis other than Debottar, i.e., Brahmottar, Behuan and miscellaneous which exist either in the khalsa area or in the Zamindari areas whether they constitute whole villages or tookra holdings, whether they were assessed to quit rent or not at 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 fourth, his successor at half, his successor at three fourths and the fourth generation pays full rent should be followed. In assessing the mafis to quit rent in the manner stated above no distinction should be made between different types of mafis.

A. K. SAHU

Assistant Secretary to Government

Appendix 24

(Vide paragraph 1057)

Copy of the letter No. 23050—108/62-R., dated the 11th May 1962 from Shri S. N. Sarangi, O.A.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bhubaneswar, to the Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, Cuttack.

Reference—Your letter No. 1368—XXI-131/57-L.R.S., dated the 11th June 1958 and 691—IV-2/61-L.R.S., dated the 29th January 1962.

Subject—Costs—Survey and Settlement costs of ex-State areas of Kalahandi.

I am directed to say that in G.O. No. 1915-L.R.S., dated the 12th September 1956, orders of Government were communicated to assess Mafi holdings on graduated scale namely, the successor of original grantee is assessed to rent at one-fourth, his successor at half, his successor at three-fourth and the fourth generation pays full rent. It has now come to the notice of Government that there will be difficulty in working out the rate of assessment as enjoined in the aforesaid G.O. In partial modification of the aforesaid G.O. Government have been pleased to order that the mafi holdings in Kalahandi should be assessed on the basis of the term of settlement, namely, those who have enjoyed the mafi for 15 years or less such lands should be assessed to half the rate of rent and those who have enjoyed the mafi for more than 15 years their lands should be assessed to full rent.

In G.O. No. 1816-L.R.S., dated the 8th October 1952, orders of Government were communicated to recover the survey and settlement costs from Maufidars, Lakhirajdars, etc., and the tenants under them who have acquired occupancy right. In partial modification of the aforesaid G.O., Government have been pleased to order that no settlement cost should be realised from the tenants of Kalahandi including the tenants under Maufidars as they pay rent to the Maufidars at the same or higher rate of rent.

The question of realisation of the settlement cost at half rate from Maufidars who are assessed to half rent and exempting the Maufidars who are assessed to full rent from payment of such cost as proposed in your letter under reference is under consideration of Government and final orders thereon will be communicated in due course.

Appendix 25

(Vide paragraph)

**DECISION OF THE MEMBER,
BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA**

This is a petition by the Collector of Kalahandi moving that the Record of Rights of village Masuripadar of Kashipur Tahsil be corrected. The Record-of-Rights was finally published in March 1962 and shows that name of Shrimati Sambhunath Priya Devi as Marfatdar of the deity Balaji Mahaprabhu. It is admitted that the temple was originally under the trusteeship of a Mahant. It was afterwards held as trust by the Manager. Kashipur Wards Estate, the Estate then being under Court of Wards. On the 27th December 1947 the ex-Ruler of Kalahandi released the estate from the Court of Wards on the eve of Merger. The Government of Orissa annulled the said order by Home Department notification No. 11224-States, dated the 8th June 1949. This annulment has not been questioned. It is mentioned that the ex-Zamindar of Kashipur has created a trusteeship in the name of Shrimati Sambhunath Priya Devi after the order of the Kalahandi Durbar releasing the Estate from the Court of Wards and before the annulment of the release by the Orissa Government. The Attestation Officer appears to have overlooked the order of the Government and he has recorded the village in the name of Shrimati Sambhunath Priya Devi as Marfatdar of the deity. The Collector has now moved the Board for rectification on the ground that the order of the State Government has annulled the released order of the Ruler and therefore any action taken by the Ward in between is void since the annulment taken retrospective effect.

It has also been placed before me that the Endowment Commissioner has appointed the Collector as interim trustee of the above said property of the deity and the matter is being considered by him.

I heard both parties. This is a matter which is already before the Court of the Endowment Commissioner who can give an authoritative decision as to who will administer the properties according to law. The proper record should, therefore be to record the Additional District Magistrate (Collector) on behalf of the State Government as interim trustee in place of marfatdar

for deity. The record will be corrected according to law. This order will apply to Revision cases Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 of 1962.

Revision allowed.

V. RAMNATHAN

27th July, 1962

Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack

Appendix 26*(Vide paragraph)***BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA,
CUTTACK**

No. 1474—XXI-88/54-L. R. S.

From

Shri A. K. SAHU, B.A.

Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa

ToThe Settlement Officer, Kalahandi,
Bhawanipatana*Dated Cuttack, the 28th May 1955***Subject—Approval of forms for inclusion in the final Record-
of-Rights.**Reference—Correspondence resting with your letter No. 1483—
S-XIX-4/54, dated the 30th September 1954.

Sir,

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 operations:—

1. Khewat
2. Khatian
3. Irrigation khatian
4. Wazib-ul-arz
5. Village map

The other documents viz.—(1) Teriz (2) Plot index and (3) List of improvements should be prepared and kept along with the records for facility of future reference.

Yours faithfully

A. K. SAHU

Assistant Secretary

Appendix 27

(Vide Paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 4226—XXI-263/61-L. R. S.

From

SHRI B. K. MISHRA, I.A.S.
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS, ORISSA

To

ALL SETTLEMENT OFFICER & CHARGE OFFICERS

Dated the 25th July 1961

Subject—Rules for preparation of the final record-of-rights & copies thereof.

Sir,

The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and the statutory rules framed thereunder required the record-of-rights to be maintained by the Tahsildar. The fair copy of the record-of-rights which is finally published/republished is, therefore, to be handed over to the Tahsildar for maintenance. A certified copy of the records-of-rights as finally published/republished is required to be made over to the Collector for preservation. A copy of or a relevant extract from the record-of-rights as finally published/republished is required to be given to the landlord. In respect of raiyatwari tracts and Khasmahals this copy is to be given to the Naib-Tahsildar as defined in the Manual of Tahsil Accounts, 1861. Every tenant is entitled to a copy of the finally published/republished record-of-rights so far as it relates to his tenancy. Thus, four copies of the record-of-rights to be finally published/republished have to be prepared. The first copy bearing the certificate of final publications/republishing is to be handed over to the Tahsil for maintenance. The second copy certified as a copy of the record-of-rights as finally published/republished is to be handed over to the Collector in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter XXXI of the Bihar and Orissa Survey & Settlement Manual, 1927. The third copy, also certified as a copy of the record-of-rights is to be handed over to the landlord (Naib-Tahsildar in case of Khasmahals and raiyatwari areas). The fourth copy certified as an extract from the finally published/republished record-of-rights is to be handover to the tenant concerned. The first and third copies will be so prepared as to leave sufficient space for accommodating future correction in each holding. The most convenient method for ensuring this

is to utilise one or more full sheets of forms for recording existing entries of each holding and to leave whatever space is left in the sheet (Or in the last sheet where more than one sheet are used) for accommodating corrections in future. If more space is required for noting down corrections in future, blank sheets of forms can be inserted immediately below the last sheet of the holding concerned. This method will ensure that the up-to-date position relating to each holding is recorded at one place. In preparing the second copy (Collector's copy) no such space need be left as this copy is meant for preservation only. Separates extracts (commonly known as pattas) have to be prepared for each holding for being made over to the tenant concerned.

2. The certificate of final publication/republication should be impressed by a rubber stamp in each page of the record-of-rights in such a way that it should not blur any entry made there in nor should any portion thereof be indistinct. Only stamping ink (and no other ink) should be used for this stamp. Similar procedure should be followed in impressing the certificate in the copies of or extracts from the record-of-rights meant for the Collector, the landlord and the tenant.

3. At present, in many areas nonstandard forms are used for preparing the final record-of-rights and copies thereof. In future, only standard forms of schedule I should be used for this purpose. Records due for final publication/republication in the coming field season may, however, be prepared in the non-standard form in use if such forms are available in the stock or have been indented. Sufficient care should be taken to submit timely indents for the standard forms required for this purpose in future.

4. This order supersedes all previous orders on the subject.

Yours faithfully

B. K. MISHRA

Director of Land Records & Survey

APPENDIX 28

(Vide paragraph)

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, SAMBALPUR**No. 885—XXVII-43/61****From****Shri N. SAHU, I.A.S., (Retd.)****SETTLEMENT OFFICER, SAMBALPUR****To****THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS,
ORISSA, CUTTACK.***Dated the 20th September 1961***Subject—Levy of a charge for preparing copies of Khatians for
distribution to the tenants in Rampur and Kalahandi.****Sir,**

In inviting reference to Government letter No. 2139—XXI-35/52-Rev., dated the 17th November 1952 (copy enclosed for ready reference) ordering for levy of a fee for preparing copies of the Khatians on the tenants of the merged State of Kalahandi at the rate of one anna per plot up to a maximum of six annas per page except in the cases of members of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes where the charge shall be half of that rate, I am to state that most probably the Safai cost is not realised in other Settlements. Of course the Safai costs were realised from the Khalsa areas of Kalahandi ex-State in pursuance of Government order. In my view if the Safai cost is not being realised in other Settlements no discrimination should be made by realising the same from the ex-State areas of Kalahandi specially for the reason that estates have been abolished and tenants have come directly under Government. There are 330,000 plots in the ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi ex-State out of which about 30 per cent of plots are held by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and about 70 per cent by other people. Calculating at half anna per plot for 99,000 plots held by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and at the rate of Re 0-1-0 per plot for 231,000 plots held by others, the Safai cost works out approximately at Rs 17,531-4-0. It is also found the Safai cost which

has to be realised is not commensurate with the labour and expenditure involved in making the calculations. The time spent in calculation and realisation of Safai cost can better be utilised in expediting the progress of Settlement operations and giving effect to the new rents earlier.

2. I, therefore, recommend that the Government may kindly be moved to waive the realisation of Safai cost from the ex-Zamindary areas and Nazul areas of Kalahandi ex-State where pattas have not yet been distributed and Government orders communicated at an early date.

Yours faithfully

N. SAHU

Settlement Officer

Appendix 29

(Vide paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK**No. 528—XXI-346/61-L.R.S.****From**

Shri B. B. PARIDA, O.A.S.,
P. A. to D. L. R. & S. and *ex officio*
Under-Secretary to Board of Revenue

To

The Settlement Officer, Sambalpur Major Settlement
Sambalpur.

Cuttack, dated the 19th January 1962

Subject—Levy of charge for preparing copies of khatians for
distribution to the tenants in Kalahandi.

Sir,

In continuation of this office telegram No. 359, dated the 12th January 1962, I am directed to say that Government have been pleased to order that no fees should be levied on the parties for distribution of patta in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi.

2. This disposes of your D. O. letter No. 76, dated the 8th January 1962.

Yours faithfully

B. B. PARIDA
P. A. to D. L. R. & S. *ex officio*

Under-Secretary to Board of
Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack

Appendix 30

(Vide paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA

No. 7412—XXI-401/61-L.R.S.

From

Shri B. K. MISHRA, I.A.S.,

Director of Land Records & Surveys,
Orissa, Cuttack.

To

The Secretary to Government of Orissa,
Revenue Department, Bhubaneswar*Dated, the 5th December 1961*

Subject—Specification of the date for giving effect to the rent settled in ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi.

Sir,

Rent Settlement has been completed in the ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi ex-State and the records are being fair-copies for final publication. It has now to be decided as to the date from which the new rent will be brought into force. In all the old Settlement Acts provisions in this regard is that the new rent comes into force from the agricultural years following the year of the final publication. In the M. E. L. Act, 1908, however it was provided by an amendment in 1947 that the settled rent can be given retrospective effect and in exercise of this power the State Government has given retrospective effect to all rents settled in the district of Koraput and Ganjam before the abolition of Zamindaries. This was, however, a case of reduction of rent and the decision to give retrospective effect to the rent was welcome by the raiyats. In case of Kalahandi there has been substantial increase in the rent and therefore giving retrospective effect to the rent settled there may cause discontent amongst the raiyats.

2. Under the Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 settled rent is to come into force only from the agricultural year following the year in which the settled rent is confirmed by the Settlement

Officer. The procedure followed in Kalahandi does not envisage any formal confirmation of the settled rent by the Settlement Officer. Where settled rent is required to be confirmed the confirmation is done before fair-copying, but after objection hearing. Objection hearing in Kalahandi was conducted in the last field season and therefore it may be taken that confirmation has taken place during the current agricultural year. Applying the spirit of the new Act, the new rent should, therefore, come into force from the next agricultural year, i.e., from the 1st June 1962.

3. Final publication of record-of-rights in khalsa villages was conducted in the field season of 1955-56 (before the 1st April 1956) and the new rent was given effect to from the 1st April 1956. But this decision was taken on the wrong presumption that the agricultural year in Kalahandi begins in 1st of April, whereas in actual fact the agricultural year begins on 1st June. The precedent case of Khalsa is thus not very helpful for a decision in this case.

4. According to the forecast submitted to the Government the enhanced rent in the ex-Zamindari areas of Kalahandi is to take effect from the current year. The first kist date of the current agricultural year comes on the 15th December 1961. The distribution of pattas cannot be completed before this date as orders regarding levy of charge of preparing copies of khatians for distribution to the tenants in Kalahandi (as requested in this office letter No. 5929-L. R. S., dated the 7th October 1961) are still awaited. And as we cannot distribute the pattas before the kist date, it will not be expedient to recover the new rent from the current year. Considering all these aspects, the Board recommends that the new from the agricultural year beginning on the 1st June 1962, rent should come into force.

5. I am to request you to kindly place the matter before the Government and obtain their orders to give effect to the rents from the 1st June 1962 at a very early date to enable the Settlement Officer to complete final publication in time.

Yours faithfully

B. K. MISHRA

Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, Cuttack.

Appendix 31
(*Vide paragraph*)
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. S. 88/62-23196-R.

From

Shri S. N. SARANGI, B. A., O. A. S.,

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS,
Dated, the 11th May 1962
ORISSA, CUTTACK

Reference—Your letter No. 3963—XXI-55/62-L.R.S., dated the
5th June 1962.

Subject—Giving effect to the Settled rent in ex-Zamindary areas
of Kalahandi.

Sir,

I am directed to say that Government have been pleased to
order that the settled rent in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kala-
handi should be given effect from the 1st June 1962.

Yours faithfully

S. N. SARANGI

Under-Secretary to Government

MAP OF

KALAHANDI EX-STATE AREA

SCALE 1" = 8 MILES

- 1 MADANAPUR-RAMAPUR SQUARE MILES-445
- 2 KARLAPAT DO 248
- 3 MAHUL PATANA DO 315
- 4 KASHIPUR DO 568

TOTAL 1576

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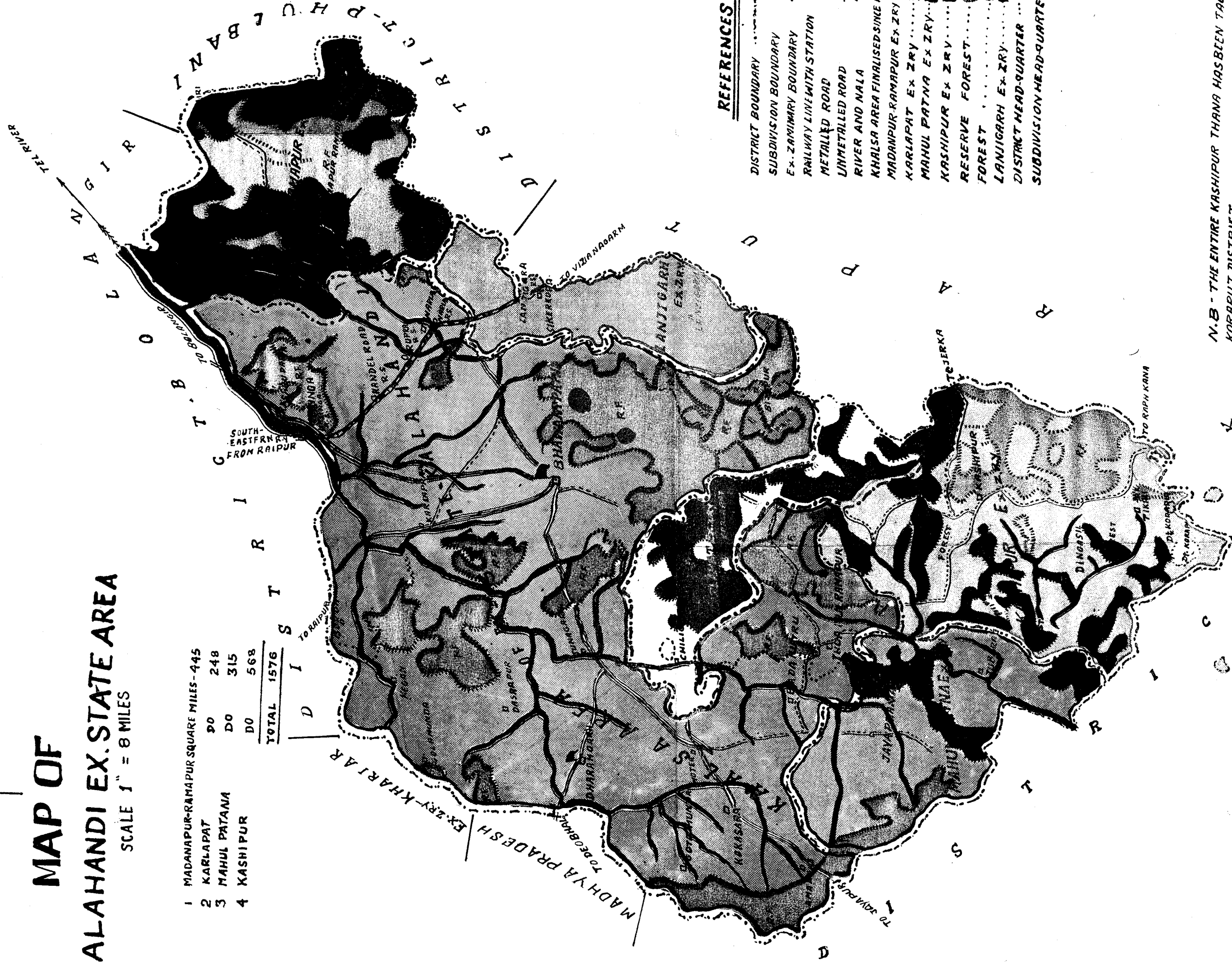
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REFERENCES

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- EX-ZAMIMARY BOUNDARY
- RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION
- METALLED ROAD
- UNMETALLED ROAD
- RIVER AND NALA
- KHALSA AREA FINALISED SINCE 1956-56
- MADANPUR-RAMAPUR EX-ZRY
- KARLAPAT EX-ZRY
- MAHUL PATANA EX-ZRY
- KASHIPUR EX-ZRY
- RESERVE FOREST
- FOREST
- LANJIGARH EX-ZRY
- DISTRICT HEAD-QUARTER
- SUBDIVISION HEAD-QUARTER

N.B - THE ENTIRE KASHIPUR THANA HAS BEEN TAGGED WITH KORAPUT DISTRICT.

