



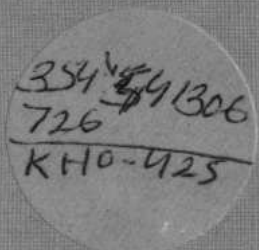
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA



FINAL REPORT

ON THE

Survey and Settlement Operations in the Khondmals
Subdivision, 1921—25



BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA

3195-18

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

Political Department (Political)

No. 5681-P.

RESOLUTION

The 23rd December 1925



READ—Letter from the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States, No. 4738-G., dated the 16th September 1925, submitting final report on the surveys and settlement operations in the Khondmals subdivision of the district of Angul.

The Khondmals subdivision of the district of Angul originally formed part of the Feudatory State of Baud, the Chief of which voluntarily ceded the tract to the British Government in 1855. In recent years the encroachment by persons of other castes upon the lands of the Khonds gave ground for some anxiety concerning the future of this tract and Government decided in 1918 to bring this tract under survey and settlement, with the primary idea of protecting the Khond lands from further encroachment. The decision was taken with some hesitation on account of the likelihood of opposition and probable misrepresentation of the intentions of Government. The sanction of the Government of India was finally obtained in 1920, but operations were postponed until the return from leave of Mr. Ollenbach, the Subdivisional Officer, who commanded the confidence of the aboriginals.

2. The Settlement was in the first instance restricted to the villages in which Khonds had alienated lands to non-Khonds and commenced in the tract where there was the largest non-Khond admixture. A secondary object of the proceedings was the hope that, as the survey proceedings went on, the Khonds, who were unaccustomed to the idea of the settlement, would realise its advantages and would welcome its extension to the whole subdivision.

3. The main object of the settlement was to bring home to the residents of this tract, both Khonds and non-Khonds, the reality of the law of transfer in Angul, contained in section 61 of the Angul Laws Regulation, 1913, which requires the written consent of the Deputy Commissioner to any kind of transfer by a tenure-holder or a raiyat of his right in his lands. This law had hardly been enforced at all in the past and there was a growing danger that in the Khondmals lands might pass wholesale into the hands of non-aboriginals unless this protective regulation was properly enforced, and it was obvious that the local authorities could not enforce it unless they had a record-of-rights as a basis for their work.

This object has been attained. While the settlement authorities accorded recognition to alienations which had taken place before 1914, they refused to recognize any subsequent transfers except such as they themselves validated in the course of the settlement on petitions under section 61 from the parties. Now that these transfers have been put on a definite footing, it is essential that the rules should be strictly enforced in order that the people may not drift back to their old practice of selling or mortgaging their lands without sanction or registration.

4. In 1924, on account of the expense and also apprehended opposition from the Khonds, it was decided not to extend the settlement beyond the area first selected, the operations being restricted to 60 per cent of the total estimated area under cultivation in the subdivision. Of the 37,607 acres of land surveyed, it was found that 10,159, or rather more than one-fourth, had passed out of the hands of the Khonds. Of this area 8,889 acres were accounted for by sales, gifts, etc., made prior to 1914; 63½ acres by similar transactions since 1914 and 631 acres by mortgages contracted both before and after the year. It is, however, interesting to note that in many cases Khonds took the opportunity of the presence of the Settlement Officer to redeem outstanding mortgages and recover possession of their lands.

5. A beginning has been made of assessing land to revenue in this area, though, so far, only that of the alien population. The fact, however, that assessment has been made at all should accustom the Khonds to the idea that exemption from land revenue is a special privilege granted to them temporarily and not a matter of common tenant right.

6. The cost of the settlement was less than had been anticipated, owing to the limited area covered. The whole cost was under Rs. 18,000 a sum which can be recouped in 2½ years from the assessed revenue, which works out, after deducting the commission to be paid to the *mulhadars*, *sardars* and *naiks*, who are the collecting agents, to Rs. 7,902 per annum. The fact that a new source of revenue has thus been found for the Khondmals is also a satisfactory feature of the operations. The rates of rent which were submitted to Government and approved by them are as follows:—

RICE LAND				Rs.	A.	P.
First class per acre	..	..	..	1	9	0
Second class per acre	..	..	..	1	0	8
Third class per acre	..	..	..	0	8	4
UPLAND						
<i>Bari</i> (Homestead)	—	..	..	0	8	4
<i>Taila</i>	..	..	..	0	4	2
House sites	—	..	..	(Free as in Angul)		

7. The operations were carried out entirely with local personnel trained by officers with local experience, a procedure which no doubt contributed to the facility of the operations and lessened the opposition. Such opposition as there was probably emanated from agitation engineered by the non-Khonds, who were naturally interested in evading the transfer rules and escaping assessment to revenue.

8. The Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the efficient supervision exercised by Mr. C. L. Philip, I.C.S., Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States. The successful result of the operations reflects great credit on Mr. Ollenbach who, until his transfer to Angul in October, 1924 as Deputy Commissioner, was Settlement Officer in addition to his own duties as Subdivisional Officer of the Khondmals. Mr. J. W. Woodhouse did useful work as an Assistant Settlement Officer and eventually completed the operations as Settlement Officer during the period from October, 1924 to February, 1925. The rules under which the operations were carried out being framed by Mr. J. H. Taylor, who was Deputy Commissioner of Angul in 1918, but had retired before the operations were actually begun. His successor, Mr. J. A. Craven, supervised the work closely, and brought to bear on the problems which arose his sound and practical judgment and his great experience in dealing with aboriginal peoples.

9. The Settlement is confirmed for the period of 15 years, with effect from the 1st April 1925.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States, for information and necessary action.

By order of the Governor in Council

J. D. SIFTON

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government

MEMO. No. 5682-P.

Dated the 23rd December 1925

COPY, with a copy of the letter from the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States, No. 4738-G., dated the 16th September 1925 and enclosures submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with reference to that Department letter No. 353, dated the 9th April 1920.

By order of the Governor in Council

J. D. SIFTON

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government

MEMO. No. 568385-P.

Dated the 23rd December 1925

Copy forwarded to the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States/ Revenue Department/Appointment Department for information (and necessary action).
[() to Political Agent.]

By order of the Governor in Council

B. G. BLUNT

Under-Secretary to Government

No. 4738-G., dated Sambalpur, the 16th September 1925 from C. L. Philip, Esq., I.C.S., Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.

SUBJECT—Survey and Settlement operations in the Khondmals subdivision of the district of Angul.

I have the honour to forward for the information and orders of Government a copy of the final report on the survey and settlement operations recently concluded in the Khondmals subdivision of Angul district. The report has been prepared by Mr. J. W. Woodhouse, Subdivisional Officer, and forwarded by Mr. Ollenbach, Deputy Commissioner of Angul, a copy of the Deputy Commissioner's forwarding letter is attached to the report.

2. The primary reason for the operations was to ascertain what lands had passed out of the hands of Khonds to those of non-Khond immigrants, in order, if possible, to check the process of alienation. The extent of which this had been going on was alarming; the local officers who saw that if it were not checked the Khonds would in no long time lose all their more valuable lands and be reduced to the position of labourers for those who had acquired them. The matter engaged the attention of Government for many years. It was complicated by the question of the propriety and legality of assessing to land revenue the lands held by non-Khonds as also by Khonds.

3. Ultimately the orders of Government to undertake a survey and preparation of record-of-rights were conveyed to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division in letter No. 199-P.P. of the Political Department, dated the 8th January 1918. Government accepted generally the proposals of the Commissioner which were briefly (1) that lands which had been alienated by Khonds to non-Khonds should be fully assessed at once; (2) that in view of their long immunity from assessment the Khonds should at first be treated very leniently and that in their case enquiry should be limited to ascertaining whether it is possible to impose a poll or house-tax on them; (3) that as a basis for these assessment and inquiries survey and settlement operations should be started at once under the charge of Mr. Ollenbach, then Subdivisional Officer of the Khondmals.

4. Government reserved final order on the subject of assessment till a fuller knowledge of the facts had been gained in the course of the operations: they gave certain instructions about the lines on which enquiry should be directed to ascertain distinctions between different classes of non-Khonds, and in regard to the classification of alienations; and concerning the scope of the survey they said that, if eventually more than the alienated lands are to be assessed, it would be necessary to make a detailed survey of all lands, or at least of wet lands, held both by Khonds and by non-Khonds and this should be done unless there are strong reasons to the contrary. Work was to begin in villages with a mixed population and it was hoped that in consequence of successful results in these there would arise a general demand for *parchas* and possibly for settled rents.

5. These instructions were subsequently modified in letter No. 3047-P. of the Political Department, dated the 24th September 1918. Government had found it necessary to make a further examination of the question whether the Khonds were to be regarded as permanently immune from revenue assessment and compulsory taxation. This question was referred to the Government of India in letter No. 130-P. of the 8th January 1920. In their letter No. 353 of the 9th April 1920 the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture expressed their concurrence with the view of the Government of Bihar and Orissa that the previous declarations made by Government were not of such a nature as to constitute a legal and moral bar to the assessment of this tract to land revenue and approved of the proposal that a survey and preparation of record-of-rights be undertaken with certain provisions.

6. Owing to the scarcity of 1918-19 and the subsequent absence of Mr. Ollenbach, work on the field was not begun till 21st December, 1921 and in the first field season 3,457 acres were surveyed in 12 villages. Progress was very slow owing to the want of experience of the Amins who were locally trained Khonds and the work was done in much greater detail than necessary.

7. On the 1st April 1922 in charge of Angul and the Khondmals was transferred from the Commissioner of the Orissa Division to the Political Agent and Commissioner of the Orissa Feudatory States, who referred to Government certain questions which had arisen regarding the scope and interpretation of the instructions previously issued. Government orders on this reference were conveyed in their letter No. 2686-P.R. of the 18th September, 1922 in which they stated that the primary object of the operations was not to assess the Khonds to revenue for the first time, but to protect them from encroachment by other races; in order to secure this it was necessary to survey all non-Khond lands; this would involve also surveying the lands held by Khonds in mixed villages and Government hoped that as a result of this the Khonds would either of their own accord ask that the work be extended to villages which remain purely Khond, or at any rate offer no opposition if the work was so extended; it was a secondary object of the operations to secure an assessment of land revenue, (limited in the first instance to lands held by non-Khonds); the first settlement would be for 15 years as in other Government estates and Government desired that it should be expressly declared to the Khonds that there was no intention of assessing their lands during this Settlement; the point whether Khond lands would be assessed or exempted again on the occasion of the next settlement was explicitly reserved.

8. In accordance with these principles Government directed that the work should begin from the tract in which there was the largest non-Khond admixture, and, if no opposition were encountered, should extend to pure Khond villages also in these tracts. It should then be extended to the tracts where non-Khonds had made the least headway and should there begin with the mixed villages. If by that time the Khonds had accepted the survey as a matter of course the work might be extended to the whole area.

9. The operations were carried out in accordance with these instructions and on the rules framed by Mr. Taylor in 1918 which were some what simplified in a few respects as experience was gained on the field. Purely Khond areas were however ultimately omitted from the operations. Mr. Taylor's rules provided for a very rough and ready survey of such areas where there is very little permanent cultivation and the greater part of the existing cultivated area is on the slopes and tops of the hills; only a length and breadth measurement of fields with rough sketch maps was to be made under these rules. This would have been of no practical use for administrative purposes and a more elaborate cadastral survey would have been difficult and expensive and is scarcely required for areas where disputes about land are practically non-existent. The Deputy Commissioner and Subdivisional Officer considered in 1924 the suggestion to extend the survey to the purely Khond areas and were of opinion that the advantages to be gained would not be worth the expense and the opposition which would be sure to arise. All villages in which Oriya had settled or were likely to settle had been surveyed and in the remaining areas the Khonds themselves were the money lenders and the villages within them offered no attractions to foreigners. These areas were therefore left unsurveyed. All villages were surveyed in nine *muthas* as non-Khonds held land in them all; in 39 *muthas* only a portion of the total number of villages contained lands held by non-Khonds and were surveyed. Two *musthas* only were found entirely free from non-Khonds and no villages were surveyed in them.

10. The total area under permanent cultivation in the subdivision has been variously estimated in the past; the figure given in the crop forecasts has been one *lakh* of acres. The 200 square miles mentioned in paragraph 9 (a) at page 8 of this report has been taken from an old forest report. The results of the present survey show that these are overestimates. The total area of the subdivision is approximately 800 square miles. There are in all 1,137 villages. Of these 645 have been surveyed. The total cultivated area surveyed was 37,607.63 acres. Calculated in the same proportion the area of the remaining 492 villages would be 28,614 acres; this gives a total cultivated area for the subdivision of 66,221 acres. This figure excludes temporary jungle cultivation, the area of which varies from year to year and cannot be even approximately guessed at.

11. The population of the Khondmals in 1921 was 74,259. Of this the Khonds form roughly 63 per cent, or 46,787; aboriginal and depressed classes other than Khonds form 17 per cent or 12,622 and the non-depressed and non-aboriginal classes compose 20 per cent of the total or 14,850.

12. The area of cultivated land held absolutely by the non-Khonds in the villages surveyed is 9,527.72 acres, which is 27 per cent of the total cultivated area in these villages and over 14 per cent of the estimated total permanent cultivation in the subdivision. In addition 631.37 acres is held by non-Khonds on mortgage. The proportion owned by aboriginal and depressed classes other than Khonds is small; the greater part being in the possession of Sauras who, though they have descended from an aboriginal caste, are all foreigners and are hardly distinguishable from the non-aborigines.

13. The whole of this land has been acquired from the Khonds and though somewhat less than had been previously estimated by the local officers it is a considerable proportion of the total cultivated area. It would have been greater were it not for the fact that with the advent of the survey a large number of mortgages were redeemed, the process being facilitated by an abnormal rise in the price of turmeric at the time which enabled many Khonds to pay up their old debts. 5,828 cases of mortgage were dealt with in the proceedings; many of these were redeemed. The large proportion of the area alienated to the total justifies the main object of the settlement operations, and the fact that these operations were directly responsible for the redemption of a number of mortgages indicates that object has been to a considerable extent attained.

14. In paragraphs 9 (c) at page 9 of the report 638.59 acres is shown as having been sold by Khonds to non-Khonds. This is the area sold since 1914. Sales prior to that year were not enquired into as they could not be interfered with. Sales made subsequent to 1914 were validated on petitions filed by the parties.

15. Great difficulty was at first felt in getting transferors and transferees of land to apply for sanction to, and registration of, such transfers made after 1914. Ultimately when the people had been made to realize that the law would be strictly enforced and both transferor and transferee ousted if they failed to apply, over 500 petitions for sanction were received; many of these were joint applications from all the raiyats of a village for registration of all the plots transferred. It is essential that in future the rules regarding transfer be strictly enforced, otherwise the people will drift back to their old ways of selling and mortgaging land without sanction or registration and the process of alienation, which this survey has been designed to stop, will resume its hidden course.

16. 383 internal disputes were instituted during *khanapuri* and 259 during attestation. These were all decided by the Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer, and no appeals were filed against their decisions. 7 boundary disputes were decided.

17. The rates of rent to be assessed on lands held by non-Khonds were prescribed in Government's letter No. 3118-P. of the Political Department, dated the 22nd May 1923. These were calculated on completion of the survey in 1924, and realized for the first time in January 1925. The total assessment amounted to Rs. 8,104-15-2, of this 12½ per cent amounting to Rs. 1,013-1-11, is allowed as commission to the *muthadars*, *sardars* and *naiks* who do the work of collection. The net revenue is therefore Rs. 7,091-13-3. The total cost of the operations was Rs. 17,645-2-0. This will be repaid by the revenue of two and a half years. The revenue assessed, though small, will, therefore, go some way towards paying for the general administration of the subdivision.

18. Mr. Ollenbach, Subdivisional Officer of the Khondmals, was Settlement Officer, in addition to his own duties up to October 1921, when he was transferred to Angul as Deputy Commissioner. He was assisted by Mr. J. W. Woodhouse, who acted as Settlement Officer from October 1924 till the completion of the work in February 1925. Mr. Ollenbach's success in the conduct of the operations does him very great credit. He himself trained the whole of his staff, made quite competent *amins* out of most unpromising material, and kept them up to the mark by constant inspection; and the Khond opposition to the survey died away in no long time under his tactful handling. Mr. Woodhouse proved himself a very useful assistant, and his knowledge of settlement work was valuable in the field.

19. Mr. J. H. Taylor, who was Deputy Commissioner of Angul in 1918 and framed the rules under which the operations were carried out, retired before they were actually begun. His successor, Mr. J. A. Craven, supervised the work closely, and its successful conclusion was to no small extent due to his sound and practical judgment and his great experience in dealing with aboriginal peoples.

No. 2938-G., dated Angul, the 31st July 1925 from A. J. Ollenbach, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Angul, to the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur.

With reference to the correspondence resting with your Memo. No. 2751-G., dated the 26th June 1925, on the subject of starting a survey and settlement of the Khondmals subdivision of this district, I have the honour to submit the final report on the operations written by Mr. J. W. Woodhouse, the present Subdivisional Officer, and to request the favour of its transmission for information of Government.

2. Work began on a five years' programme in December 1921 with myself as Settlement Officer in addition to my duties as Subdivisional Officer in the General Department and Mr. Woodhouse as my second officer. It was carried through by me up to the last week of October 1924, when I was put in charge of the district and Mr. Woodhouse who succeeded me as Settlement Officer. Subdivisional Officer took up the attestation and final publication of the records, and concluded the operations by the end of February 1925. The cost of the operations was Rs. 17,645-2-0 against the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 26,306.

3. There is little to add to the report. It gives all the necessary information and was drawn up under my instructions and with the help of notes left for Mr. Woodhouse's guidance. The area of the subdivision is roughly 800 square miles of which approximately 200 square miles is under cultivation. The record-of-rights covers the lands of the non-Khonds and the lands of such aboriginal tenants as were found residing in mixed villages. Rent has been assessed only on the holdings of the non-Khonds, but it is hoped that the record as a whole will be found useful when deciding disputes not only between the Khonds and non-Khonds but also in disputes amongst the Khonds themselves. The settled rent has been realised, with effect from the financial year 1924-25.

4. I recommended that the Settlement be confirmed for a period of fifteen years commencing from the year 1924-25.

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Khondmals Subdivision district Angul

1921 to 1925

BY

J. W. WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER

CHAPTER I

1. *Situation, area and boundaries*—The Khondmals Subdivision of the district of Angul is a compact tract of country lying between 20° to $13'$ and 20° $41'$ north latitude and 83° $47'$ and 84° $31'$ east longitude and comprises an area of 800 square miles. It forms an entity by itself being separated from the other subdivision of the district by the Boudh Feudatory State, which bounds it on the north-east, and west. On the south it is bounded by the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency.

2. *Physical features*—The Subdivision is situated on a plateau rising abruptly from the plains of Boudh and increasing in altitude as it retreats from that State and spreads towards Ganjam. The average elevation of the Khondmals area is 1,700 feet above sea level. The surface of the country, is broken up by lofty ranges of hills that enclose narrow valleys and swift flowing streams. Sal forests clothe these hills, and in the thinly populated areas of the north, west and south, run down into the valleys. These Sal forests present a refreshing verdancy to the eye at a season of the year when the aspect would otherwise be extremely bleak. The streams that run down from the plateau serve only as outlets to the excess rainfall of the monsoons and are of no use for either navigation or irrigation. Indeed, the only considerable irrigation work extent consists of a dam thrown across a valley at Bondhagarh village in the south of the subdivision. There are also some tanks that irrigate a few acres of paddy land. With the exception of the Baghanaddy and the Salki rivers the streams all dry up shortly after the rains. These two rivers contain a diminishing stream of water till about the month of May when only a series of small pools and patches of moist sand indicate the place where once the stream ran.

3. *Roads and communications*—(a) Roads are of comparatively recent origin in the Subdivision. Rough hill tracts and cart liks scarcely to be dignified by the appellation "roads" formed the sole means of communication. During the rains ferries consisting of country dugouts plied on the Salki and Pila Salki rivers. These latter have not been deposed in favour of anything better, but within the last twenty years road building has been taken up seriously and there now exist 137 miles of motorable roads and 111 miles of roads suitable for carts. In addition, there is an all the year round communication with the Ganjam district and the rail-head.

(b) The main artery of traffic in the Subdivision is in the inter-district road connecting Ganjam with Boudh State and so with Angul, Sambulpur and other states and districts. Its length within the Subdivision is about 35 miles. Ramifications from this main artery help to supply a very useful net work of capillaries to the interior.

The following is a list of the chief roads in the Subdivision:—

1. Ganjam-Baudh Road .. 35 miles
2. Phulbani-Khajuripara Road .. 15 miles
3. Phulbani-Phiringia-Nuapadar Road .. 30 miles
4. Phulbani-Gochhapara Road .. 21 miles

These roads are all motorable but not metalled as the volume of traffic has not been sufficient hitherto to necessitate metalling.

4. *Climate, rainfall and Soils*—(a) The climate, though comparatively cool for nine months of the year, is robbed of this attractiveness by its unhealthiness. It is notorious in that respect, the prevalence of bad types malarial fever (Malignant tertian and quartan) and the wide diurnal range of temperature being contributory factors.

(b) The total annual rainfall for the last 15 years taken from the district returns is as follows:—

Year	Rainfall			Outturn of winter rice	Outturn of Bhadoi crop	Remarks
	November to February	March to May	June to October			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1909-10	0.64	2.37	69.92	Not available	Not available	"B" papers for these two years have been destroyed.
1910-11	0.27	3.70	69.03	Ditto	Ditto	
1911-12	4.60	1.77	48.51	8 annas	8 annas	
1912-13	4.55	2.42	49.58	8 annas	8 annas	
1913-14	3.03	10.48	48.49	8 annas	6 annas	
1914-15	2.20	2.58	54.10	9 annas	8 annas	
1915-16	1.76	2.50	63.42	12 annas	7 annas	
1916-17	4.89	4.68	68.82	12 annas	11 annas	
1917-18	0.78	7.09	54.94	4 annas	8 annas	
1918-19	6.17	3.36	73.29	4 annas	7 annas	
1919-20	3.59	3.56	61.44	12 annas	10 annas	
1920-21	0.90	0.79	52.93	10 annas	12 annas	
1921-22	0.91	2.82	62.31	10 annas	10 annas	
1922-23	2.88	1.20	41.57	10 annas	12 annas	
1923-24	3.39	3.19	41.08	9 annas	12 annas	

5. The soil is mostly red laterite but there are patches of black cotton soil scattered throughout the subdivision. The red laterite soil is particularly adapted to the growth of tubers and does in fact yield the most important crop after rice turmeric.

6. *Particulars of cultivated land*—The low lands are terraced into rice fields, the high lands are utilised for raising dry crops, and the hill-sides are subject to occasional cultivation when they are sown with pulses and turmeric. For the purposes of the settlement the lands have been classified as follows:—

1. Rice lands .. Three classes
2. Bari lands .. These are sown with valuable crops like turmeric, oil-seeds and sugarcane.
3. Taila lands .. These are uplands yielding other dry crops and early rice.

7. (a) *Agricultural implements*—The implements used in the culture of the lands are of the primitive kinds used throughout the country, but it is interesting to note that not bullocks but cows also are employed as plough cattle. Possibly this is accounted for by the fact that the Khond is not a milk drinker and there is, besides, the consideration that this pecuniary resources are exiguous. An important method of cultivation is that known as "Jhooming". Large patches of hill-side are cleared of forest, roughly ploughed and sown with pulses or turmeric. Where the cultivator is too poor to possess a plough he drops the seed into small holes made by a pick. It may not be out of place to give a brief summary of the procedure for raising some of the principal crops.

(b) *Winter rice*—The crop used primarily for subsistence is the winter rice. Sown in carefully prepared fields during June it attains a sturdy growth by the end of the first week in July and is fit for transplantation. When there is a sufficiency of rain the cultivator puddles his other fiedles and transplants the seedlings during July and August, but if there is a shortage of rain the transplantation may continue during September as happened in 1924. The crop is ripe for the harvest during December.

(c) *Highland rice*—Next to the winter comes the high land rice. This crop is sown broadcast in July on what is classified as Taila land and is reaped in August-September.

(d) *Turmeric*—But the crop of great commercial value is turmeric. It is a dry crop set down in May and June, takes two years to mature and is taken up and prepared for the market during the months January to April.

(e) *Other dry crops*—The other crops grown are all dry crops consisting of maize, the various pulses, millets, etc., sown during June and July. They are harvested from August to December.

8. (a) *Cattle*—The hill cattle, like the cattle in Chhota Nagpur, are of poor quality. Two causes account for this in breeding and paucity of fodder. The importation of two stud bulls some ten years ago helped in some slight measure to combat the first of these evils, but, up to the present, there seems to be no means of increasing the supply of fodder. During the dry months—a period of about six months—the cattle pick up a precarious existence in the jungles on the hill-sides. No pasture lands exist. The total number of heads of various cattle in the subdivision is shown below:—

(b) The figures are taken from the Cattle census of 1925:—

Bulls	..	197	} Total oxen	33,061
Bullocks	..	13,623		
Cows	..	11,923		
Calves	..	7,318		

Male buffaloes ..	5,252	}	Total buffaloes ..	13,505
Cow buffaloes ..	5,460			
Young buffaloes ..	2,793			
Sheep ..	1,076	}	Total sheep and goat ..	16,288
Goats ..	15,212			
Horses ..	20	}	Total ..	38
Mares ..	16			
Colts and fillies ..	2			

9. *Principal agricultural products*—The principal crops grown are winter rice, early upland rice, turmeric (*Curcuma Longa*) tila (*Sessamum*) mustard, maize (Indian corn) mandia (millet) Kuori (Millet), Kalika (Millet), Suan (Millet), Kulthi (Pulse), Mung (Pulse), Kanga (Pulse), Biri (Pulse), Jhuranga (Pulse), Sweet potato, yam, sugarcane, tobacco and potatoes.

10. *Population and its distribution by caste*—The population of the subdivision at the Census in 1921 was 74,250 persons. Of this figure about 48,924 are Khonds and 25,254 Oriyas or roughly there may be said to be twice as many Khonds as Oriyas, Khonds and non-Khonds are to be met within the same proportion in all the four thanas. The Hindu caste chiefly represented are those of the lower orders, Gaurs, Kumbhars, Sundis, Sudhas, Haris and Pans. There are a sprinkling of Brahmans and Karanas.

11. (a) *Towns and Markets*—Strictly speaking, there are no towns in the subdivision, but Phulbani being the administrative headquarters is by courtesy styled a town. Its population is only about 1,000 souls. There are however, a few large villages having a populations of over 1,000 persons. These are Khajuripara, Bandhagarh, Gumagarh, Bisipara and Kelapara.

(b) Weekly markets are held at the following villages where there are police-stations:—

Villages where market
is held

Day of week

Khajuripara ..

Sunday

Phiringia ..

Tuesday

Phulbani ..

Wednesday

Balandapara ..

Wednesday

(c) The wants of the natives are few and simple and are mostly produced locally, so that there is little inducement for traders to import luxuries. A few shop-keepers have set up in Phulbani and keep the small floating population of Government officials supplied with necessaries as soap, spices and so forth.

12. (a) *Trades and manufactures*—Among the primitive rural people one would not expect to find a diversity of trades and occupations. Agriculture is their mainstay and even the artisans and craftsmen own and cultivate land. A few of the very impecunious live by their arts and crafts alone. The following, then, may be taken to be a comprehensive list of the local crafts practised:—Blacksmithy, Carpentry (very recently, Goldsmithy, weaving, mat and basket weaving, oil-pressing, pottery, brass moulding.

(b) Money lending and trading is mostly in the hands of the Sundis. Weaving is the communal business of the Pans.

13. (a) In each village is the village headman who presides at village Panchayats, fixes, in consultation with the villagers, the dates for religious ceremonies and so forth. He is invested with petty police powers under the Angul Rural Police Rules and assist Government officials on tour. He is usually rewarded at the end of each year from a special fund known as the "Headmen's Reward fund" for good work performed, but he is not a stipendiary public servant. The village Choukidar, on the other hand, is. He is remunerated out of a stock of grain contributed annually by the tenants after the winter rice harvest (vide rules for the collection of *rusum* paddy). His duties are the same as those of village Choukidars throughout the Province and are regulated by the above mentioned Rural Police Rules.

(b) A group of villages forms a *Mutha* which is controlled by a *Muthadar*. There is also a *Sirdar* who acts for Government in one or more *muthas*. This man was originally merely an interpreter and is today the channel through which orders are conveyed to the *Muthadar* who is the head of the tribe or sect. *Sirdars* and *Muthadars* help in their several degrees in co ordinating the actions of the headmen and form important links in the chain of the administration of the subdivision.

14. *Education*—When the subdivision came under the control of Government, schools were established and in 1910 no less than 31 primary schools existed. The number has since more than doubled and now stands at 72. There are in addition a Middle English School, a girls' school a guru training school and an industrial school which are all situated at the headquarters station. The schools are fairly well attended, about 50 per cent of the eligible children being on the rolls, but it cannot be said that the people have realised the benefits of education in anything more than a vague kind of way.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF THE SUBDIVISION

1. *Annexation to British India*—It is unnecessary here to go into the ancient history of the tract. Suffice it to say that it gradually became the final sanctuary of the Khonds "who at an early date were driven back into the rocky fastnesses of the Khondmals by successive waves of Hindu immigrants". How it came to be absorbed into British India over three quarters of a century ago, is set forth most succinctly in the "Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Bengal, Volume-II, Paragraph 281", from which I quote :—

"The Khondmals were originally a part of the Boudh Tributary State; but the Khonds were practically independent and the Raja was quite unable to control them. Matters came to a climax when the British Government determined to put down the practice of human sacrifice among the Khonds. In 1835 the Raja of Boudh agreed to make over the tract occupied by them. It was first administered by the Madras Government which had created a special Agency for the purpose of suppressing human sacrifice among the Khonds across the Ganjam border. The Boudh Khonds have considerable trouble before their sacrifices were finally suppressed, and a formidable rising took place in 1847. They finally settled down, however, and in 1855 the administration of their country was transferred to Cuttack. A *Tahasildar* held charge of the tract until 1891, when it was formed into a subdivision of Angul district".

2. (a) *Administrative progress*—Before it came under the regime of British India the Khondmals was governed solely in accordance with the customs of its native inhabitants. The Civil and Criminal Codes are now in force in the subdivision, as well as several other laws. For the protection of the aborigines against the more enlightened foreigners who had settled in the tract, a special law, the Angul (district) Regulation (now the Angul Laws Regulation III of 1913), was introduced in 1894 and was from time to time amended as occasion arose. The principal laws in force are the Indian Penal Code, the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and the Angul Laws Regulations.

(b) No taxes have higher to been paid save the contribution known as the "Plough Tax" for the maintenance of communications. This is payable by both Khonds and non-Khonds. The introduction of land tax is therefore an important landmark in the history of the subdivision.

(c) The improvement since the advent of British rule has been steady. Before that event the country was little better than a wilderness and its inhabitants steeped in the utmost barbarity (vide Campbells' "Personal Narrative of Service amongst the wild Tribes of Khondistan, 1864"). There exist at the time of writing over 80 schools, four up-to-date dispensaries, an itinerant dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, a useful network of good roads, a written Khond language, a uniform system of laws and last but not least, the "Pax Britannica".

CHAPTER III

ACCOUNTS OF THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

1. (a) *Reasons for undertaking the operations*—The question of survey and settlement of the Khondmals was one that had engaged the attention of various officials for a period of over twenty years previous to the commencement of the present operations and originated in the fact that it was observed by successive subdivisional officers that the aboriginal inhabitants of the subdivision, the Khonds, were rapidly losing their lands, by sale and mortgage, to foreigners and sinking to the level of mere serfs and labourers.

(b) After a voluminous correspondence Government finally decided on a survey and settlement of the Khondmals, in 1918 when they issued their orders to that effect in their letter No. 3047-P., dated the 24th September 1918. The object of the settlement as stated in that letter was, "not to assess the Khonds to land revenue but simply to find out what lands are held by non-Khonds, to consider their title to them, and to assess them if they are maintained in them. So far as the survey extends to lands held by Khonds, the object was to prepare a record which would protect them from the loss of their lands and enable future disputes to be settled".

(c) It was not easy however, to get the Khonds to understand Governments' attitude towards them and they viewed the whole project with extreme distrust. There were, also not wanting certain wire-pullers, non-Khonds, having much to lose and very little to gain by a settlement, who worked up a fair agitation among the Khonds to prevent operations being consummated.

(d) The situation required tactful handling and as Mr. A. J. ouel bach, who was considered specially fitted to deal with it, was shortly proceeding on long leave, nothing was done till 1921 when he had returned. He then took the field with a small staff of amins but it was not till the cold season of 1922 that the agitation against the survey and settlement was finally allayed after a somewhat lengthy colloquy between the Political Agent and Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Subdivisional Officer on one side and a number of Khond Sirdars and Headmen on the other.

2. (a) *Commencement of operations*—On the 21st December, 1921 Mr. A.J. ouel bach, who had been appointed Settlement Officer (vide Government Notification No. 407-P.R., dated the 27th May, 1922) commenced the operations with a sanctioned staff of one Kanungo, one inspector, ten Amins and ten Chainmen in the village of Dutimendi on the eastern side of the subdivision.

(b) No special notification by Government for the commencement of the operations was published as is usually the case, the sanction for the stop having been conveyed in their letter referred to in paragraph 1(b) above.

3. *Method of working*—The rules for this survey and settlement were drawn up by Mr. James Taylor, I.S.O., the Deputy Commissioner of Angul in 1918 and had the consent of Government. They resembled the rules of any other survey and settlement but with some noticeable exceptions. No detailed survey was to be made of forest blocks. There being no previous laying of the traverse stations by a survey party equipped with theodolite, the Amins had to lay their own traverse stations and lines by magnetic compass and sightvane; and the principal hill peaks in and near the village were shown on the maps by means of triangulation. Consequently, anything like accuracy was out of the question except in respect of the cultivated areas in the valleys.

(a) *Amins* and Chainmen were paid regular monthly wages and had certain fixed daily minimum of work.

4. (a) *The Staff handicap*—It was considered in expedient for various reasons to import at the outset a host of foreigners as *amins* into this backward tract and so it becomes necessary to train men from among the people themselves. A number of local youth were therefore put under training during 1917–1920 and it was these young men who both began the survey and brought it to a successful issue. For when it was sought to introduce foreigners into the staff the reputation of the evil climate of the people, apparently acted as an effectual deterrent. A few applications were received and one very poor specimen materialised in due course and began the survey of a village but, complaining of fever and what not within a week, took his departure.

(b) Naturally with such an inexperienced staff the work at the beginning left much to be desired in the matter of speed and finish, but matters improved as the season advanced and after the rules had been revised the following year the efforts of the staff were quite creditable.

5. (a) *Revision of rules*—In November 1922, Mr. C. L. Phillip, I.C.S., the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States and Angul, inspected the field and recess work of the 1921-22 operations and came to the conclusion that the quality and progress of the work could be greatly improved if the rules were amended and *amins* from without the subdivision employed to displace those local men whose performances were poor.

(b) He accordingly made the following amendments to the existing rules :—

- (1) *Amins* were placed on the contract system of remuneration.
- (2) The Collection of certain kinds of statistics was to be omitted. Classification of *taila* lands were omitted, all *taila* being placed in one category. Methods of irrigation, lists of *bedeshis* and traders, village list (history sheet) and crop statement prepared during recess were all omitted.
- (3) *Khatians* were to be prepared for non-Khonds only (Pans and semi-aboriginal to be classed as Khonds).
- (4) Survey was to be limited to permanent cultivation (wet or dry) only and not to extend to occasional dry cultivation away from the main block of permanent cultivation.
- (5) The survey was to be completed first in those areas where the population was composed mixedly of Khonds and non-Khonds after which purely Khond areas were to be taken up.

(c) This last amendment is of importance ; for in October 1923 when he again inspected the survey and settlement work Mr. Phillip was doubtful of the value of extending the operations to the purely Khond areas and his doubts were shared by the Subdivisional Officer. The ultimate result was that only the mixed areas were surveyed. A map of the subdivision is appended to this report and the surveyed and settled areas are blocked in with checks. These areas are, of course, indicated only diagrammatically.

(d) The operations were thereafter carried out in the light of these amendments and the progress of the work was greatly accelerated. The number of *amins* was doubled but no outsider *amins*, save one, could be attracted to these parts although every effort was made. The fact has been adverted to already.

6. *Government land how surveyed*—A point worthy of mention is that all lands belonging to Government such as the site of Phulbani town, sites of police-stations, market places, schools, dakhungalows, Dharmasals, etc. were surveyed in blocks. No detailed interior survey was made in these blocks.

7. *Contract rate for all classes on field and recess work*—On the introduction of the contract system of payment of the following rates were fixed.

Rates at which the amins were paid for different kinds of work in the field and recess

		Rate	Per	Remarks	
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Field work					
1. Traverse	..	1	8	0	100 chains
2. Kistwar	..	6	4	0	100 acres
3. Khanapuri (Khasra)	..	1	8	0	100 plots
4. Khanapuri (Khatian)	..	0	12	0	100 plots
5. Inking field boundary	..	0	8	0	100 plots
6. Enlarging map to 32" scale	..	0	4	0	per acre
7. Heading writing	..	0	2	0	per sheet
Recess work					
1. Area extraction—1st working	..	1	8	0	1,000 plots
2. Area extraction—2nd working	..	1	8	0	1,000 plots
3. Area extraction—Mean working	..	1	12	0	1,000 plots
4. Entering areas in Khasras and totalling.		0	10	0	1,000 plots
5. Entering areas in Khatian and totalling.		0	10	0	1,000 plots
6. Comparison of records	..	1	8	0	1,000 plots
7. Rent column calculation in Khatian and preparation of Rent Roll.		22	8	0	1,000 holdings
8. Map tracing	..	2	8	0	1,000 plots
9. Map clearing	..	0	8	0	1,000 plots
10. Badar writing in Khasra remarks column.		2	8	0	1,000 plots
11. Comparison of trace	..	1	8	0	1,000 plots

8. (a) *Khanapuri and recess*—There were three *Khanapuri* field seasons extending from December 1921 to April 1924 and naturally the work of each field season was recessed before the commencement of the next. This left the field season of 1924-25 free to be devoted to attestation and final publication. It was not possible to follow the usual procedure of attesting every successive year the *Khanapuri* of the previous year for the simple reason that there was but one Settlement Officer the whole-time. The recess work was done at contract rates except during the first recess season when the staff was paid regular monthly wages and the same staff employed as during the field season.

(b) *Attestation and final publication*—On the completion of the attestation of each village the final publication took place and ample time was allowed for the filling of final objections. In no case was the time allowed less than four weeks.

9. (a) *Area surveyed analysis*—The area of the subdivision is 800 square miles and it has been calculated from records in the subdivision office that about 250 square miles of this area is culturable and 200 square miles actually under cultivation. The remainder of the surface consists of impracticable hill-side and streams. In the current settlement some 58·76 square miles or 37,607·63 acres have been surveyed.

(b) These 37,607·63 acres are divided as follows:—

Analysis	Acres
1. Held absolutely by Khonds ..	25,535·30
2. Held absolutely by non-Khonds ..	9,527·72
3. Waste lands ..	2,380·17
4. Paik lands (service tenure) ..	164·44
Total ..	37,607·63

(c) *Alienation*—The total recorded alienation of lands from Khonds to non-Khonds amount to 1,269·96 acres. Of this total 638·59 acres represent sales to non-Khonds since 1914. It was not considered of any value together statistics of sales prior to that year. The remaining 631·37 acres is made up of mortgages contracted prior to and since 1914 as the law of limitation does not apply to the Subdivision. Thus the total alienation are accounted for as follows :—

	Acres
By sale, gift, etc. prior to 1914 ..	8,889·13
By sale, gift, etc. prior to since 1914 ..	638·59
By mortgage before and after 1914 ..	631·37
Total ..	10,159·09

(d) *Details of surveyed lands*—A statement showing details of the lands surveyed is appended to this report (Appendix A).

(e) *Villages surveyed abstract*—The total number of villages surveyed was 645. These were distributed through the four thanas as follows :—

Phulbani ..	196
Khajuripada ..	160
Phiringia ..	179
Gochhapara ..	110
Total ..	645

10. (a) *Rents and how assessed—Rates of assessment*—The rates of rent were fixed by Government as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) For 1st Class paddy lands per acre	1	9	0
(2) For 2nd Class paddy lands per acre	1	0	8
(3) For 3rd Class paddy lands per acre	0	8	4
(4) For Bari and Homestead lands	0	8	4
(5) For Taila lands	0	4	2
(6) For home-sites	Free as in Angul		

(b) *Classes of tenants assessed—Rents have been assessed on—*

- (1) Lands belonging to non-Khonds
- (2) Lands belonging to non-Khonds and given in mortgage to Khonds. The mortgage pays the rent.
- (3) Lands belonging to Khonds which have been given in mortgage to non-Khonds. The mortgage pays the rent.

(c) *Exemption from assesment of aborigines and mixed tribes*—No rents have been assessed on Khonds, mixed tribes, Pans and Semi-aboriginals. The following is the list of tenants on whom rents have not been assessed :—

Khonds, Pans, Khond Kumbaras, Khond Loharas, Khond Gaurs and Gonds

11. (a) *Final result of the settlement*—The gross rental derivable from assessed lands of all classes is Rs. 8,104-15-2. Of this amount Rs. 1,013-1-11 has to be paid to collecting agents leaving a net rental of Rs. 7,091-13-3.

(b) *Collections—how made and paid for*—Government's orders regarding collections were that collection should be made by *Muthadars* and *Sirdars* in one kist annually, after the harvest of winter rice and that $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the gross collections should be paid to *Sirdars* and *Muthadars*, in the proportion of 2 to 1 as a remuneration for the expense and labour of collections. Appendix B is an abstract of the rent-roll.

12. (a) *Proprietary rights and classification of tenants*—The Subdivision is a Government Khasmahal. The tenants both Khonds and non-Khonds are classed as occupancy raiyats, with the exception of those tenants, who hold service tenures. There is only one such class, the Paiks. Their total holdings amount to 164.44 acres. There are no under-tenants in the Estate. Appended is a list of Paik holdings showing their area and distribution (Appendix C).

(b) *Orchards and fruits trees*—These have not been surveyed as they are communal property.

13. *Transferability of holdings*—Under the Angul Law Regulations, raiyats can only transfer their rights in holdings with the Deputy Commissioner's approval. Transfers not receiving his sanction may be revoked by him.

14. *Roads—how surveyed*—Whenever roads run through cultivated areas an allowance of 50 links on each side from the centre has been made to provide adequately for repairs to the road.

15. *Boundary pillars*—The north-west corner of every village indicating the spot where the traverse began, has been permanently demarcated with pillars of which 12 erected in the first season are masonry and the rest consist of cairns of stones. The later cost nothing to build.

16. *The records*—The following records were prepared in field :—

I. (a) The Map, (b) The *Khasra*, (c) Duplicate copies of *Khatians* for non-Khonds (No *Khatians* were prepared for Khonds). II. During recess (d) Trace of map (on tracing cloth) (e) The rent roll in duplicate.

17. (a) During the operations the maximum economy consistent with the attainments of the objects in view was the guiding principles. Everything that could be done to safeguard the interest of the tenant and to secure the Government revenue was done. The clear distinction between the two classes of tenants—Those who were to pay rents and those who were not lent itself admirably to the scheme of giving one section along *Khatians* and thus enabling a considerable economy. In the same manner, Statistics that would have been useful and informative had they been collected for the whole subdivision but lost this value when only available for a scattered and circumscribed area, were profitably left uncollected.

(b) It was originally contemplated that the operations would terminate at the end of December 1924. But this forecast was made on the basis of there being two Gazetted Officers left in the subdivision till end of that period. In October 1924, however, Mr. Ollenbach who was then the Settlement Officer and Subdivisional Officer was transferred to Angul as Deputy Commissioner and I was left here alone to finish the remaining stages of the settlement. The work was naturally retarded and the fields season took two months longer than the original programme provided for.

J. W. WOODHOUSE

Subdivisional Officer, Khondmals

APPENDIX A

Sl. No.	Name of Estate	Total area surveyed			Area held by non-Khonds				Area held by Paik				Bari	Taila	Homestead land	Waste land	Bari	Taila	Homestead land	Waste land	Remarks
		Acre	Decimal		First class	Second class	Third class		First class	Second class	Third class										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)						
1	Khondmals Subdivision..	37,607	63*	2,071-05	2,030-40	2,325-60	662-06	2,416-11	22-50	162-14	17-30	53-56	85-24	1-77	6-57						
	Total	37,607	63*	2,071-05	2,030-40	2,325-60	662-06	2,416-11	22-50	162-14	17-30	53-56	85-24	1-77	6-57						
Land mortgaged to Khonds by non-Khonds Land mortgaged to non-Khonds by Khonds																					
Sl. No.	Name of Estate	First class	Second class	Third class	Bari	Taila	First class	Second class	Third class	Bari	Taila	First class	Second class	Third class	Bari	Taila	First class	Second class	Third class	Bari	Taila
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)		
1	Khondmals Subdivision	29-34	23-23	34-98	0-86	7-35	162-14	169-22	216-63	17-29	66-09	5,062-82	4,256-25	8,053-27	221-95	7,933-16	7-84	2,218-03			
	Total	29-34	23-23	34-98	0-86	7-35	162-14	169-22	216-63	17-29	66-09	5,062-82	4,256-25	8,053-27	221-95	7,933-16	7-84	2,218-03			

* Total area surveyed will be obtained by totalling cols. 5 to 16 and 27 to 33

Total area of non-Khond lands—9,527-72 acres

Total area of land mortgaged to non-Khonds by Khonds—631-37 acres

Total area of Paik land—164-44 acres

Columns 11 and 33 waste land not recorded in any tenants's name

APPENDIX B

Rent-roll

(Thanawar)

Thana	Total demand	Commissions of Sirdars	Net demand	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Phulbani ..	2,121 0 0	265 0 0	1,856 5 3	
Khajuripada ..	2,268 15 7	283 10 0	1,985 5 7	
Phiringia ..	2,507 14 5	313 7 9	2,194 6 8	
Gochhapada ..	1,206 8 10	150 13 1	1,055 11 9	
Total ..	8,104 16 10	1,012 14 10	7,091 13 3	

APPENDIX C

Area given to Paiks, their numbers and the village where land is situated—

Thana	Mutha	Village	No. of paiks	Area	Total area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Acres		
Phulbani ..	Domsing	Dubagarh	13	9.40		
	Besringia	Bisipara	17	8.50		
	Betimendi	Pariaberana	11	3.01		
		Dalpadari	7	1.55		
	Rasimendi	Gandhapadari	3	1.76		
	Sangrimendi	Gumagarh	18	8.38		
		Tehuri	6	1.32		
		Amantpara	5	1.50		
		Dangulu	9	2.81		
	Teririkia	Phulbani	45	11.25		
		Total	134	49.48		
Khajuripara	Bakamendi	Gorapadar	16	6.59		
	Balascumpa	Balascumpa	10	4.10		
		Nabaguba	14	4.84		
	Grandimendi	Khamar	12	4.63		
	Tuniamendi	Khaliberna	8	2.41		
		Nuagan	12	4.80		
		Malerigan	12	3.69		
		Total	84	31.03		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Acres
Phiringia ..	Bhurusamendi ..	Sakhipara Ampara ..	7	2.10
	Jurapangia ..	Dindragan ..	2	0.75
		Padangi ..	3	1.00
	Phiringia ..	Jatajori ..	6	1.47
		Phiringia ..	9	3.97
		Mconpara ..	5	2.17
		Kambapara ..	1	0.36
		Jaragipada ..	1	0.38
		Gungisuga ..	2	0.46
		Sasipadar ..	2	0.50
		Wadurga ..	2	0.41
		Kasinipadar ..	6	1.50
		Ranimilka ..	7	2.10
	Saitingia ..	Nuapada ..	16	4.30
	Suramendi ..	Bandagarh ..	15	6.10
		Porapara ..	5	1.73
		Karandagarh ..	5	1.66
	Pabingia ..	Kutibari ..	4	1.21
		Ratang ..	13	3.63
	Debsingia ..	Urukia ..	15	7.87
	Behengia ..	Gerupara ..	2	0.50
	Rabingia ..	Nuapadar ..	6	1.35
	Danikia ..	Dubrigora ..	10	4.01
		Gandapara ..	4	1.15
		Penupara ..	2	0.68
	Bhusingia ..	Panjapadari ..	1	0.35
		..	151	52.21
Gochhapada	Aragarikia ..	Jagispanga ..	10	4.00
		Kismunda ..	3	6.32
	Katarangia ..	Nakudisoru ..	5	1.51
		Sejanipadar ..	3	0.76
		Kadampadar ..	4	1.01
		Belapadari ..	1	0.27
		Katarangia ..	6	1.37
		Gunjimunda ..	3	1.18
	Jehelingia ..	Putuguna ..	3	0.75
		Gochhapra ..	12	4.31
		Priapanga ..	5	1.25
		Sangujora ..	7	1.75
	Petingia ..	Olimada ..	1	0.29
	Bakalmendi ..	Godaimunda ..	4	1.26
		Batimunda ..	2	0.85
	Dopsingia ..	Bagadongeri ..	4	1.19
		Katrapara ..	2	0.57
	Kerlingia ..	Tudimaska ..	1	0.27
	Dangrikia ..	Gagarpaderi ..	2	0.63
		Katapanga ..	3	0.64
		Saulipara ..	4	1.00
		Total ..	85	31.68

Total of Phulbani Thana ..	134	49.48
Total of Khajuripara Thana	84	31.06
Total of Phiringia Thana ..	151	52.22
Total of Gochhapara Thana	85	31.68

Grand Total ..	454	164.44
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KHONDMALS SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT EXPENDITURES STATEMENT

			Rs. A. P.
Allotment Sanctioned in ..	1921-22	..	3,326-0-0
	1922-23	..	9,056-0-0
	1923-24	..	10,024-0-0
	1924-25	..	3,900-0-0
	Total ..		26,309-0-0

Operations commenced on the 21st December 1921

Operations completed on the 28th February 1925

1921-22

			Rs. A. P.
Allowance to Settlement Officer ..	..	..	200-0-0
Allowance to staff ..	..	..	88-7-8
Pay of Inspector ..	..	..	70-10-4
Pay of amins and chainmen ..	..	..	650-4-9
Pay of temporary Peons ..	..	..	27-12-2
Cost of instruments ..	..	..	403-0-0
Cost of stationery ..	..	..	49-0-0

1922-23

Allowance to Settlement Officer ..	..	..	1,435-8-0
Allowance to staff ..	..	..	334-0-0
Pay of Inspector ..	..	..	367-6-0
Pay of amins and chainmen ..	..	..	1,888-15-0
Pay of temporary Peons ..	..	..	93-1-0
Cost of instruments ..	..	..	607-0-0
Cost of stationery ..	..	..	113-0-0
Cost of forms ..	..	..	107-8-0

1923-24

Allowance of the Settlement Officer ..	..	..	1,200-0-0
Allowance to Office Staff ..	..	..	335-0-0
Pay of Inspector ..	..	..	560-10-0
Pay of amins and chainmen ..	..	..	4,948-8-0
Pay of temporary Peons ..	..	..	133-1-0
Purchase of instruments ..	..	..	48-0-0
Purchase of stationery ..	..	..	145-0-0
Purchase of forms ..	..	..	186-0-0

APPENDIX
Crop Statements

Sl. No.	Name of estate	Low Land paddy	High land paddy	Maize and Mustard	Tila	Potato	Sweet Potato	Sugar cane	Mandia	Kuri	Mug	Kulthi	Kanga	Biri	Turneric	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Khondmals subdivision	23,955.50	1,085.75	810.04	2,935.89	27.88	8.58	47.91	2,551.00	1,445.80	400.46	1,267.99	137.33	44.45	477.61	
	Total	23,955.50	1,085.75	810.04	2,935.89	27.88	8.58	47.91	2,551.00	1,445.80	400.46	1,267.99	137.33	44.45	477.61	

The 21st May 1925

J. W. WOODHOUSE
Subdivisional Officer, Khondmals

