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GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

THE ORISSA
LAND RECORDS MANUAL, 1965

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF BOARD OF REVENUE



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PREFACE

India being primarily an agricultural country, land plays an important part in the nation's life. Record of the rights of the owners and occupants of land and up-to-date maintenance thereof are, therefore, the primary work of administration. This is the basic record on which depend all other aspects of revenue administration. The system of land records mainly warrants two types of work—(*i*) preparation, and (*ii*) maintenance and superintendence. Preparation of Land records is a statutory duty, the procedure for which is prescribed in the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and rules. Under section 16 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 (Act III of 1959), maintenance of land records is the responsibility of Government. The technical instructions relating to maintenance of records have been issued in the Orissa Mutation Manual, 1962. The administrative aspect of the problem has been dealt with in this manual. This manual is mainly meant for the Tahsildar, the Superintendent of Land Records, the Subdivisional Officer and the Collector of the district.

2. This manual amplifies some of the provisions of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act and prescribes detailed instructions relating to superintendence of land records and administrative work connected therewith.

3. This manual is to be briefly cited, as " The Orissa Land Records Manual, 1965." Errors and omissions in this manual should be brought to the notice of the Director of Land Records and Surveys.

B. DAS

BOARD OF REVENUE

Director of Land Records and Surveys, Orissa

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CHAPTER I

General

Scope of the manual.

1. This manual amplifies the statutory and other duties to be performed by the Collector and other officers at different levels relating to land records.

Repeal

2. The instructions contained in this manual supersede all previous instructions on the subject.

D. L. R. & S. to be moved for amendment.

3. If any deviations from these instructions are considered necessary in the interest of work, the Director of Land Records & Surveys shall be moved for issue of formal amendment to the relevant paragraph or paragraphs of the manual.

The Act and the rules.

4. Unless it appears otherwise from the context, "the Act" means the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 (Act 3 of 1959) and "the rules" mean the rules made thereunder.*

Revenue Inspector

5. In these instructions "Revenue Inspector" means a Revenue Inspector, and any other whole-time salaried employee in charge of revenue collection and other miscellaneous revenue work at the village level and includes a part-time collection agent by whatever designation he is called, namely, Gountia, Sarbarakar, Pradhan, village Officer, etc.

Record-of-rights.

6. Record-of-rights means the record-of-rights finally published under sub-section (1) of section 12-B, or finally re-published under sub-section (1) of section 23 or deemed to have been finally published or maintained under the provisions of any law for the time being in force or any custom having the force of law or under orders of Government as contemplated under section 38 of the Act.

Map

7. Map means a map prepared under sub-section (6) of section 11 and/or as corrected under sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Act.

Definitions

8. Unless there is anything repugnant in the subject of context words and expressions used in this manual but not defined shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Act and the rules.

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* The rules were issued in notification No. 46572—S-6/60-R., dated the 29th October 1960 of Government in Revenue Department and first published in the *Orissa Gazette* Extraordinary No. 679, dated the 29th October 1960. These have been superseded by another set of rules issued in notification No. 28842—S-167/62-R., dated the 21st June 1962 and first published in the *Orissa Gazette* Extraordinary No. 327, dated the 22nd June 1962.

CHAPTER II

Utility of land records

Maintenace of records is the responsibility of the Tahsildar.

9. Smooth and efficient running of revenue administration mainly depends on the up-to-date maintenance of record-of-rights of each village. Under the provisions of sub-rule (4) of rule 29 and sub-rule (4) of rule 55 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules, 1962, the finally published and the finally republished map and the record-of-rights shall remain in the custody of the Tahsildar. The preservation and maintenance of the said records are the statutory responsibility of the Tahsildar.

Settlement records contain valuable informations of the area.

10. The record-of-rights is the basic revenue record which is necessary in all matters directly or indirectly connected with the normal revenue as well as criminal administration. This record as well as the settlement report contains valuable information. The general nature of information which is contained in the settlement record will appear from an examination of the settlement report itself. The information is given in abstracts compiled for the area under report.

Record-of-rights consists of khewat, khatian and irrigation khatian.

11. The record-of-rights consists of the khewat or record of the rights of the proprietors and tenure-holders, the khatian or record of the rights of tenants and occupants and the irrigation khatian showing the names of different sources of irrigation and the lands to which they supply water. These documents are bound up together and made over to the Tahsildar and copies thereof are furnished to the Collector, the Revenue Inspector and the tenants or occupants. It is to the entries in these documents that the presumptive value of the record-of-rights applies as provided in section 13 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958.

Other documents prepared during the survey and settlement operations.

12. In addition to these documents a map, a Khasra, a Terij (abstract of the Khatian), and various statistical statements are prepared in course of the preparation of record-of rights. The entries in these documents have also evidentiary value under the Indian Evidence Act as having been made by public servants in the course of proceedings carried out under the statutory provisions of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958.

Progressive importance of different stages of survey and settlement operations.

13. During settlement operations the preparation of record-of-rights passes through five different stages, namly:—

(*i*) Survey,

(*ii*) record-writing or khanapuri,

(*iii*) attestation of the record,

(*iv*) incorporation of rent and objection hearing, and

(*v*) final publication of the record.

The above stages are of progressive importance so far as the decisions relating to disputed matters are concerned. During khanapuri all disputes are summarily decided by the Assistant Settlement Officer in the field. During attestation of the record fresh disputes can be instituted and those which were decided during khanapuri can be reopened on the application from the parties. Any entry made during khanapuri or attestation is liable to be altered at the third stage, viz., disposal of objection after draft publication. All those enquires and decisions are, however, subordinate to the finally published record itself, and the entries contained in the said record only carry the presumption of correctness, which can be rebutted by adducing trust-worthy evidence to the contrary. Mere agreements on compromise are not sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption without further enquiry. Cases during settlement proceedings are tried as far as practicable with the formalities of civil suits and the decisions arrived at have the force of an order of a Revenue Court.

Utility of different records prepared before final publication of the record in survey and settlement operations.

14. (1) At the earliest stage of the proceedings, i.e., during the preparation of the draft record-of-rights, all owners of lands receive copies of the entries made in the draft record-of-rights relating to their lands which are known as parchas. These parchas are of some value to the holders up to the time of final publication. Once a record-of-rights has been finally published, all officers dealing with land matters must look to the entries made in that record, which supersede all entries in the parchas.

(2) The same remarks equally apply to copies of draft khatians prepared and decisions recorded at the time of khanapuri and attestation, and to the decisions given at the time of disposal of objections to the draft record and in appeal therefrom, in fact, to all copies issued before the stage of final publication. These, like the parchas, are of value only before the final publication of record-of-rights. After the record-of-rights has been finally published, copies of the entries in it relating to the lands held by each landlord and each tenant are distributed to the landlords and tenants, stamped with certificates that they are true copies of records finally published. These are the documents which should be invariably called for from disputants who claim possession of lands, and in all cases in which the rights of parties to landed property are relevant. Their contents should be presumed to be correct unless it can be shown that they have been modified subsequently in due process of law.

15. Though settlement operation is practically over after final publication of the records, the entries in the records can also be modified by the Board of Revenue in exercise of its revisional powers. The Board can exercise this power *suo motu* at any time after final publication. The affected parties are also permitted by law to file application for revision within two years from the date of final publication. Any entry in the record can also be challanged in a Civil Court by the aggrieved party within three years from the date of final publication. Hence, although the settlement operation is taken to be completed after final publication of the record, still the entries can be altered by revision proceedings of Board of Revenue and by order of the Civil Court as aforesaid and legally speaking these are but a part of the settlement operation.

Statistical abstracts of the area prepared during settlement operations.

16. During settlement operations the record and statistical abstracts are prepared village by village and are bound up in separate volumes for each village. It is easy to compile any information relating to land from these volumes. The information directly obtainable from the settlement record is of much value for economic enquiries. The number of estates, the number of proprietors, the number of tenants, the extent of their holdings and their rents, the crops grown in the year of the settlement and the extent of cultivation of each crop in that year, the area waste or occupied, and so forth can be well ascertained from these records.

Informations contained in settlement records are useful for sound legislation.

17. Such information may have great value for the purpose of enquiries in connection with famine or scarcity or for the purpose of ascertaining and nothing in selected areas the changes which have taken place since the time of the settlement. By such enquiries made from time to time accurate facts may be secured upon which it may be possible to base sound conclusions and useful legislation.

Utility of thana maps and thana lists.

18. (1) For each thana, a thana map and a thana or jurisdiction list containing the names and thana numbers of villages arranged both in the order of thana number and in alphabetical order are prepared during settlement operation.

(2) The thana map and the list are of immense value to officers of every department. The villages are precisely defined areas ; their boundaries are well known in the locality : every man who has land has a khatian which mentions the village name of his land. With the help of the thana map, the District Officer can make convenient blocks of the area to be dealt with whether in terms of separate villages or group of villages. The thana map enables him to do this with precision and exactness.

Settlement records useful for miscellaneous enquiries.

19. There are many departments of Collectorate in which the settlement maps and records give valuable help. Local enquiries are generally required in cases of land acquisition, embankment cases, irrigation and drainage work, establishment of factories, etc. It is necessray to refer to the land records for cess revaluation, boundary relaying, commutation cases, etc. The maps and land records have also their utility in conducting census and elections.

Useful in disputes as to possession and in crime detection.

20. On the magisterial side of work the thana maps and settlement records as maintained under rules are useful for reference in disputes as to possession and in crime detection. In cases of disputes as to possession the settlement records are of special value. Not only do they show who is in possession, but also the precise area to be dealt with.

Thana maps as crime maps.

21. In matters relating to crime, copies of the thana maps are utilised for crime maps in all police-stations, other than town police-stations for which town or municipal maps are used. Secondly, applications for additional police to be quartered in disturbed areas at the cost of inhabitants are required to be accompanied by lists of the names and numbers of the villages concerned. These information together with such additional information as the names of the proprietors, the tenants, and the rents paid by the tenants can easily be obtained from the settlement records.

Records and maps helpful in land disputes in criminal cases.

22. The record-of-rights and the map are very helpful fo identification of the lands under dispute in criminal case. When any complaint is made relating to land for which a record-of rights has been prepared, the plot numbers and village name are usually mentioned. This oviates any uncertainty about the identity of the subject matter in dispute.

In riot cases

23. Another benefit derived from using the records is that the parties are at once bound down to one or more particular plots of land. In riot cases, which so frequenly arise out of disputes regarding land, the usual defence is that the accused were in possession and acted in self-defence. A reference to the settlement records, and if necessary, a local inspection with the aid of the records, might at least be of great help before the court regarding question of actual possession.

Necessity of maintaining the records up-to-date.

24 In view of what have been stated above it is necessary that the record-of-rights and maps should always be kept up-to-date in order to confirm to the actual position in the field so that it will be possible to run the administration smoothly. The person primarily responsible for this work s the Tahsildar. The duties of the Tahsildar in this respect have been fully dealt with in the Orissa Mutation Manual, 1962. The duties and responsibilities of other officers at various levels are detailed in the subsequent chapters of this manual.

CHAPTER III

Superintendent of Land Records

Appointment of Superintendent of Land Records.

25. In every district there shall be one Deputy Collector or a Sub-deputy Collector designated as Superintendent of Land Records. * The Director of Land Records and Surveys is required to give a panel of names of officers suitable for the post of Superintendent of Land Records to the Government in Revenue and Excise Departments evry year so that Government may, as far as possible, appoint officers from the panel. The officer to be selected for the post should have sufficient knowledge in survey and settlement and must have worked as a Tahsildar for at least one year. An officer who does not satisfy any of these two conditions shall not be considered for the post. The Director of Land Records and Surveys while submitting his recommendation, shall specifically mention that the officers recommended are acquainted with the laws and rules relating to land records.

Superintendent of Land Records is a member of the Collectorate establishment.

26. The Superintendent of Land Records is a member of the Collector's establishment and is responsible to the Collector for effective control of all the land records work of the district. Besides he shall function as technical adviser to the Collector in all matters relating to survey, land records and settlement. He is in charge of the work relating to record room, copying section and land records and shall not ordinarily be entrusted with any other work excepting what has been mentioned in paragraph 27. All papers in connection with the Superintendent of land records should, however, be addressed to the Collector.

Superintendent of Land Records as Forest Settlement Officer.

27. For forest settlement work in a district a whole-time Forest Settlement Officer may be appointed if there are atleast ten forest blocks notified for reservation. Where the number of blocks notified for reservation is less than ten, the Superintendent of Land Records will also function as Forest Settlement Officer for such blocks and has to be so empowered under the relevant Act.

28. The Superintendent of Land Records shall study and compile the returns that are received from the Tahsildars as required under the Orissa Mutation Manual, 1962 and will prepare the returns to be submitted by the Collector to the Director of Land Records and Surveys.

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* Resolution No. 29459—III-ER-75/64-R., dated the 8th May 1964 of Revenue and Excise Departments.

Superintendent of Land Records may be assigned work by the Collector.

29. The Superintendent of Land Records may be called upon to enquire into all complicated survey matters. He may be required to formulate and suggest proposals for carrying out all practical improvements in the existing land records and in the arrangement for maintenance. He may also be called upon to investigate into disputes necessitating the rectification of boundaries or involving questions of the correctness of the village survey records. He may be assigned any other work relating to land records by the Collector.

Superintendent of Land Records's duty in case of survey and settlement operations initiated by private parties.

30. The Act prescribes that Government can order a survey, preparation of record-of-rights and direct a settlement of rent or simultaneous proceedings thereof on the request of any local authority or other person who agree to pay such amount as may be directed by Government towards the cost of the operation or operations. Government can also direct for conducting such proceedings if in any local area not less than one-half of the total number of raiyats apply for survey, preparation of record-of-rights or settlement of rent, depositing or giving security for such amount towards the payment or expenses as the Government may direct. According to the statutory rules the application for taking up the operation or operations shall have to be made to the Collector of the district. This application, when received in the office of the Collector should be promptly dealt with by the Superintendent of Land Records. The main work to be done inirially at the district level is to report about the advisability of the operation and to prevare a rough estimate of expenditure that would be involved in the operation. This estimate is essential because proposals to Government for taking up the operation shall be accompanied by detailed but tentative estimate of expenditure to facilitate the decision about the approximate amount of money that would be required to be collected from the tenants. The best course of action is to make the tenants agreeable for giving a security bond for the purpose.

Superintendent of Land Records's duty at the time of survey and settlement operations

31 (1) The Superintendent of Land Records is responsible for speedy disposal of all references made to the Collector in survey and settlement matters. At the time of settlement the Superintendent of Land Records is to keep close liaison between the Settlement Office and the Collector. He will be held responsible if references regarding survey and settlement work are delayed in the Collector's Office.

(2) In the exigencies of administration it may be necessary to effect changes in the boundaries of the existing villages or to constitute new villages. During survey and settlement operations, the Settlement Officer is competent to initiate proposals in this regard. In other cases, the Collector has to

do it. If the Collector initiates the proposal, the Superintendent of Land Records will act as the enquiring officer if so authorised for that purpose. Generally he and no other officer will be so authorised. In such a case he will discharge all the duties that an Assistant Settlement Officer would be required to discharge if the Settlement Officer initiated the proposal for constitution of villages. The procedure in this regard is laid down in the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules, 1962.

32. Fixation of a term for settlement is not a statutory requirement under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act. It is, however, generally inexpedient to conduct settlement operations in any local area at short intervals. On the other hand, a fresh settlement operation may some times become a necessity both in order to bring the record-of-rights up to date and to remove any anomaly in the rent structure. The latter may, itself, in some cases, necessitate a reappraisement of the rent structure for a judicious fixation of rent. Changes in the existing record-of-rights may also be necessitated by a specific Act of the legislature or by an amendment of any existing enactment, affecting tenancy rights or other rights in land, which cannot be given effect to except through settlement proceedings. In all such cases, the Collector is required either to initiate proposals for taking up proceedings in conformity with the statutory rules or act upon such orders as may be issued by the Board of Revenue in its supervisory or revisional jurisdiction. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of Land Records to process the proposals or comply with the orders of the Board, as the case may be, in all such cases.

Change of jurisdiction of Police-station, Subdivision, Tahsil, and district to be done in Superintendent of Land Records's branch in the Collectorate.

33. Proposal for change of jurisdiction of Police-station, Tahsil, Subdivision or District have to be examined and processed in the land records section of the Collectorate.

Survey instruments to be supplied to officers in the district.

34. The Superintendent of land Records will regulate the purchase and supply of survey and mathematical instruments to all officers in the district. Generally the following instruments are required .—

(*i*) Chain and arrows

(*ii*) Optical square

(*iii*) Off-set rod or pole
(*iv*) Flags
(*v*) Diagonal scale
(*vi*) Off-set scale (Gunia)
(*vii*) Sight vane
(*viii*) Plane table
Plane table cover
(*ix*) Acre comb
(*x*) Divider
(*xi*) Patri
(*xii*) Field Book forms
(*xiii*) Tracing Paper
(*xiv*) Tracing Cloth
(*xv*) Eraser

The powers for purchase of survey instruments of different authorities are given in Appendix 1.

Storing and maintenance of survey instruments in the Collectorate.

35. The Superintendent of Land Records should ensure that the survey instruments are properly stored and maintained and timely action is taken for repair and replacement of broken and missing instruments so that the work is not hampered for want of instruments.

Main functions of the Superintendent of Land Records in a nutshell.

36. To sum up, the main functions of the Superintendent of Land Records are :—

(*i*) charge of all matters relating to land records in the Collectorate,

(*ii*) charge of Record Room and Copying Section,

(*iii*) enquiry into complicated survey disputes,

(*iv*) processing of proposals for taking up survey and settlement operation in the district,

(*v*) processing of proposals for constitution of villages and change of jurisdiction,

(*vi*) ensuring supply of survey instruments to the Tahsils and their proper maintenance,

(*vii*) acting as liaison officer of the Collector with the Settlement Officer,

(*viii*) acting as Forest Settlement Officer when the number of forest blocks notified for reservation in the district is less than ten, and

(*ix*) any other special work relating to survey and records that may be entrusted to him by the Collector.

CHAPTER IV

Other superintending authorities

Other Superintending authorities.

37. Besides the Superintendent of Land Records, the other superintending authorities are :—

(*i*) the Subdivisional Officer,

(*ii*) the Collector,

(*iii*) the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, and

(*iv*) the Director of Land Records and Surveys. The duties of each of the Superintending authorities are described in the following paragraphs.

Subdivisional Officer.

38. (1) The Land records work and the miscellaneous duties connected with it are intimately bound up with the important details of general and revenue administration for which the Subdivisional Officer is responsible. He is also responsible for the control and discipline of the Tahsildars under his jurisdiction. He is required, therefore, to exercise general supervision over the land records work of his subdivision and see that it is carried out both punctually and accurately. In order that he may keep as far as possible in touch with the land records work, he is required to check it whenever possible in the field, scrutinise periodical reports and returns that come from the Tahsils, keep a careful record of work observed by him in the field, enforce discipline and ensure that all directions given regarding improvement of land records work are carried on.

(2) Whenever the Subdivisional Officer goes to a Tahsil headquarters, he should make it a point to inspect certain number of mutation case records and their connected papers. The examination of records should be thorough, minute and meticulous to see, if the instructions contain in the Orissa Mutation Manual, 1962, are being followed faithfully.

39. The statutory rules lay down that an appeal from any final order passed in a mutation case shall lie to the Subdivisional Officer, if such orders have been passed by the Tahsildar. Similarly, if the final orders have been passed by the Subdivisional Officer, the appeal shall lie to the Collector. The appellate powers vested in the Collector or the Subdivisional Officer do not, however, preclude the exercise of supervisory jurisdiction by these officers over the disposal of mutation work within their jurisdiction. It will be their duty to ensure that the statutory rules and the instructions contained in the Orissa Mutation Manual are rigidly followed by all officers entrusted with the maintenance of record-of-rights.

40. At the time of inspection, care should be taken to see that the orders in mutation cases are being carried out by the Revenue Inspectors correctly and quickly. Paragraph 91 of the Orissa Mutation Manual, 1962, prescribes that the inspecting officers shall ensure that the Revenue Inspector's copies of record-of-rights and map are maintained up-to-date. He shall check all the intimation slips received after the last inspection with the corresponding entries in the Register of Changes. He shall also check some percentage of changes in the record-of-rights against the entries made in the intimation slips. He shall give a certificate to that effect on the inspection book and record this fact in the inspection note.

41. At the time of inspection, the Subdivisional Officer shall inspect at least three mutation case records and fill up the questionnaire given in Appendix 17 which shall be appended to the inspection note. Another set of questionnaire has also been given in Appendix 18 for inspection of Revenue Circles.

42. The Subdivisional Officer shall inspect each Tahsil at least once a year and as many Revenue Circles as possible.

43. At the time of inspection, generally the inspecting authorities do not check up some items of work considering them to be too small or unimportant to be bothered about. This is a dangerous tendency. It might look queer and strange to check up if the court fees on petitions have been properly initialled or not. But small and innocent-looking details of this nature, though annoying at the time of inspection are capable of creating confusion and embarassment in the long run. For example, it is required to check up an application for initiating a mutation proceedings within three working days from the date of receipt of the application. If a departure is made in this rule, the cumulative effect of this type of irregularity in one hundred such cases may, in some future date, lead to the demand for extra staff for clearing the pendency. Similarly, if the copies of the judgments or other papers are not given to the parties in time, it may hold up disposal of appeals which would result in delaying the work of effecting corrections in the record-of-rights, the very purpose of mutation being defeated. Therefore, the inspection should be as detailed as possible.

Collector

44. The land records work in each Tahsil should be inspected at least once in a year by either the Collector or the Additional District Magistrate. He should, during his inspection, particularly see that the Subdivisional Officer has given special attention to the maintenance of land records by the Tahsildars.

Revenue Divisionaal Commissioner.

45. The Revenue Divisional Commissioner during his inspection of Collectorate, Subdivision and Tahsil Offices, should particularly mention in his inspection note how far the instructions contained in this manual are being followed by the Collector, the Subdivisional Officer and the Tahsildar. He may carry on a test check to satisfy himself that the records have been properly maintained.

Director of Land Records and Surveys.

46. The Director of Land Records and Surveys who has technical control over the officers and offices dealing with land records may be approached for any advice on the subject. Any difficulty on a point of law requiring the order and advice of superior authorities must be referred to him by the Collector. The Director of Land Records and Surveys can inspect the land records section of the Collectorate and other subordinate offices and make proposals to the Collector and the Revenue Divisional Commissioner for improvement of maintenance work within his district.

CHAPTER V

Maintenance of survey marks

Duties of Collector relating to maintenance of survey marks.

47. The duties of the Collector relating to maintenance, repair and renewal of survey marks are laid down in the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, and in the statutory rules made thereunder. Relevant sections of the Act and the rules are reproduced as Appendix 2.

Description of survey marks.

48. (*1*) Survey marks are generally of the following descriptions, namely:—

(*a*) Stones or masonry pillars two feet long, cut for a length of six inches at the top into a prism of triangular cross-section, each side of the triangle being five inches in length at each tri-junction point, that is to say at each point where boundaries of three or more villages or other unites of survey meet, and

(*b*) Stones or masonry pillars two feet long, cut for a length of six inches at the top into a prism of square cross-section, each side of the square being six inches in length, at the selected points.

(*2*) These are the two types of survey marks which are generally used in the survey and settlement operations. But survey marks of other descriptions may have also been prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

Preliminary work in the Collectorate after the survey and settlement operations.

49. (1) After a survey or settlement operation, the Settlement Officer hands over the following documents to the Collector, namely:—

(*a*) three copies of the register prepared villagewise for tri-junction and special marks (reproduced as Appendix 3) and

(*b*) three copies of the special mujumili maps drawn in the scale 1" to 2 miles for each of the villages in the district.

The special mujumili map shows the position of the tri-junction stones of the entire village. Each permanent mark is assigned a number on the map and the same number is repeated in the registered mentioned above. Thus each stone mentioned can be located on the map. These three sets of map and register are meant for the Collector, Tahsildar and the Officer-in-charge of police-station. The set meant for the Collector should be kept in the Record Room of the Collectorate. The other two sets will be handed over to

the officer for whom it is meant. Extra copies of the map can be obtained from the map printing office on indent in the usual manner. As soon as these records are received from the Settlement Officer, the Collector will prepare a register of tri-junction and special marks Revenue circlewise basing on the contents of the register received from Settlement Officer. The *pro forma* of this register is given in Appendix 4. All the marks which appear in the Settlement Officer's register against the village in a particular Revenue Circle, should be allotted to that circle in this new register. This register will be prepared in triplicate of which one is to be kept in the Record Room and the rest to be sent to the concerned Tahsildar. The Tahsildar will keep a copy with him and distribute the leaves of the other copy among the Revenue Inspectors concerned. Similarly traces of the mujumili map will also be prepared in the Collector's Office Revenue circlewise in triplicate and two copies of the trace will be given to the Tahsildar for similar action as in the case of the register mentioned above.

(2) When the jurisdictions of Revenue Circles are altered, these registers and mujumili maps are also to be changed Where such a case arises, the register and map are to be prepared accordingly in the manner prescribed above and action taken in the manner indicated in the forgoing paragraph.

Tahsildar to check all survey marks after the survey and settlement operation.

50. After all these things are done, the Tahsildar will visit each Revenue Circle with the Revenue Inspector and will check up if the stones are existing in the field. At that time he will take the signature in column 5 of the register from the persons mentioned in column 3 in token of their receipt of the marks in the copy kept in his custody.

Villagewar stone register to be maintained by the Revenue Inspector.

51. The Revenue Inspector will be required to maintain a stone register village war for his circle for conducting check and inspection and reporting results thereof. The *pro forma* of the register is given in Appendix 5. One or more pages will be allotted for each village in this register of the Revenue Inspector according to number of stones in each village. There should be sufficient space between one serial number and another in the register to accommodate entries at the time of each inspection.

Tenants are responsible for maintenance of survey marks.

52. Section 8 of the Act provides that the Collector will see that the survey marks are maintained, renewed or repaired by the interested persons in the land. If this is not done by the tenants concerned, the Collector can take steps for its maintenance, repair or renewal and will determine and apportion the cost of such work and realise the cost from the

interested persons as an arrears of land revenue. According to rule 15 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules, 1962, a survey mark needs repairs, if it is out of its correct position or is entirely covered with earth or overgrown with vegetation so as to be inaccessible for purposes of measurements. It needs renewal when it is missing or damaged.

Enquiry into the conditions of survey marks to be done by Revenue Inspectors.

53. Such enquiry into the condition of survey marks can best be done by the field staff, namely, the Revenue Inspectors. If they meet with such cases, they will atonce bring this to the notice of the Tahsildar who will intimate this fact to the Collector. The Superintendent of Land Records shall take immediate steps for necessary action in this regard.

Inspection by Revenue Inspectors.

54. Ordinarily the Revenue Inspector should inspect the stones once a year. He should not do the entire inspection at a stretch in any particular month. He should do it systematically month after month preferably in the slacker months of the year. If he finds a stone in its proper position and otherwise in good condition he should merely enter the date of inspection in the register. He may add the word " missing ", out of ground or " buried " or " over grown ". If it is entirely buried or over-grown by vegetation, so as to be invisible or inaccessible for purposes of measurement.

Check by Tahsildar.

55. The Tahsildar should check at least ten per cent o the total number of stones checked by the Revenue Inspector. If he differs from the Revenue Inspector's remarks he will score out the entry of the Revenue Inspector and write his own.

Fact of missing or damaged stones to be reported to Collector.

56. (1) If at the time of check or inspection it is found that the marks are missing or damaged or removed from their actual position, the fact must immediately be reported in writing to the Collector as well as to the officer-in-charge of the Police-station concerned. The report should explain the circumstances fully giving the serial number of the mark in question, and should mention whether there are reasons for thinking that the damage has been wilful.

(2) A register entitled " Miscellaneous cases " in Form No. 8 of the Bihar and Orissa Register and Return Manual (Appendix 6) will be maintained in the Land Records Section of the Collectorate to accommodate complaints of this nature. As soon as a report comes regarding the disappearance, or damage or removal of a survey mark, this register will be filled up. In column 3 the name of the thana, the serial number of the mark and a brief abstract of the

report should be entered. In columns 5 and 6 the order of the Collector, e.g., an order regarding the repair of the mark or its renewal as the case may be should be entered. In the remarks column of the register of tri-junction and special marks which is kept in the custody of the Superintendent of Land Records, there should be a cross-reference to each case in Register of Miscellaneous cases concerning this mark. The order in the miscellaneous case mentioned above must be given by the Collector after local enquiry, if necessary regarding the accuracy of the report in question. The Collector may cause the enquiry to be conducted by the Superintendent of Land Records or the Subdivisional Officer or the Tahsildar.

(3) If the field enquiry reveals that any permanent mark erected in course of a survey or settlement operation has been wilfully erased, removed or damaged, the Collector will take action under section 343 of the Indian Penal Code.

Collector to take prompt action.

57. The Collector should take prompt action in restoring the original condition of the survey mark, whenever a report regarding damage, etc., is received. According to law it is the duty of the tenants to maintain, renew or repair the stones. Hence, the Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar when they go to a village in connection with revenue work, should always impress upon the people about its importance, and induce them to carry out all the repairs, etc.

Superintendent of Land Records to issue notice on the tenants for carrying out the repair work.

58. If the tenants or occupants fail to comply, the responsibility shifts to the Collector. After receipt of the information from the Tahsildar about the non-attendance of the concerned tenants to the work, the Superintendent of Land Records will issue, under the authority of the Collector, a notice on the concerned tenants fixing a date for carrying out the repair or other work as may be necessary. The notice is reproduced as Appendix 7. This notice should be served through the Tahsildar.

Service of notice.

59. A register, the *pro forma* of which is given in Appendix 8, shall be maintained in the Land Records section of the Collectorate to show the date of handing over the notice to the Tahsildar, the date of return after service, etc., so that the case can be pursued without delay.

Revenue Inspector to take up the repair work.

60. When the Revenue Inspector next goes to the village (for this matter there should be a gap of at least 15 days between the service of notice and his visit) he will try to

assemble the concerned tenants for the renewal or repair work. If the persons fail to attend, he will carry on this work without their presence.

A sketch map to be prepared along with the report.

61. While doing that work, he shall prepare a sketch map on a tracing paper to the depth of three plots in all directions showing the survey marks attended. This will be attached to his report which he will finally submit to the Tahsildar after completion of the work. The Tahsildar will finally report compliance to the Collector.

Cost of labour can be added to the total cost of the work.

62. Hired labourers may be engaged by the Revenue Inspector, if the persons concerned do not supply free labour. The cost of such labour shall be added to the total cost of the work which will later be realised from the tenants concerned according to rule.

Stones for survey marks to be approved by the Tahsildar.

63. The stones required for the purpose of preparing survey marks are to be collected carefully. If the tenants replace the stones, they must be approved first by the Tahsildar before being converted to survey marks.

Selling price of the stone to be notified in the Board.

64. Each Tahsildar should provide in the budget, some funds for purchase and storage of stones, etc., to be kept for maintenance work. The storage can be done at the Revenue Inspector's office. The selling price of a Survey mark should be fixed and notified in the notice board of the Tahsildar. This price should be fixed at uniform rate for villages similarly circumstanced.

65. The usual rules of calling for tenders for supply of stones are to be followed for procuring stones.

Cost of survey marks to be notified in the Gazette.

66. Before action is actually taken to notify the selling price of survey mark in the notice board the Collector shall see that the cost of survey marks are properly notified by Government in the Gazette as required under the rules. The cost should be reviewed annually by the Superintendent of Land Records and if it needs revision fresh calculation should be made and the result would be submitted to the Director of Land Records and Surveys for onward transmission to Government in the Revenue and Excise Departments for publication in the Gazette.

Repair work not to be taken up during rains.

67. Generally the repair or renewal work of the survey marks should be taken up during the winter season or at the close of the winter season when there is no crop in the field. No such work shall be taken up during the rains.

Cost of the repair work to be realised from tenants concerned.

68. The total amount spent on such work should be realised from the tenant or tenants concerned. This should be realised from the tenants whose plots have been affected, that is to say, whose plots touch the stones attended to. The Superintendent of Land Records will serve a notice under the authority of the Collector through the Tahsildar on the tenant or tenants concerned stating the work done and the cost each is liable to deposit into the treasury within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice. The notice is reproduced as Appendix 9. If the tenants fail to comply with the notice within the stipulated time action should be taken to realise the said amount as arrears of land revenue. While issuing the notice, the tenants would be intimated to credit the amount into the treasury under the head " IX—L. R.—*d*—Recoveries on account of survey and settlement charges". A register called "Register for realisation of cost " is to be maintained in the *pro forma* given in Appendix 10.

Constitution of villages.

69. Where alteration in the existing village boundaries is found necessary because of any palpable error in survey or any other compelling reason that may necessitate such alteration, the procedure laid down in the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules should be followed for effecting any such alteration. In cases where alteration in the existing village boundaries is also found to affect the boundary or boundaries of other administrative units such as, Police-station, Tahsil, Subdivision or District, or in cases where alteration in village boundaries appears to affect the boundary of any reserve forest, no such alteration should be affected unless the Administrative Department concerned has been given an opportunity to offer its views in respect of the proposed alteration of boundaries.

Annual report to be sent to the Director of Land Records and Surveys by the Collector.

70. (1) The Collector will send to the Director of Land Records and Surveys annually, not later than 1st November, a report describing fully and methodically the action taken during each year to carry out the above rules. It should deal with the year ending on the 30th September and should be supplemented by a statement in the form at Appendix 13. The report and statement should deal only with permanent boundary marks of stone or masonry pillars, and should not include temporary marks. In dealing with the results of the inspection of boundary marks, the report should state how much of the inspection was done by inspecting authorities consisting of Revenue Inspectors, Tahsildars, Superintendent of Land Records, Subdivisional Officer and the Collector and if separate notes of inspection by each class of agency have been kept.

(2) A full account should be given of the action taken to restore damaged or missing stones, and if in any year any balance remains over to be restored, the account of the action taken to complete the work should be given in the following year's report.

(3) It will be the duty of the Director of Land Records and Surveys to summarise the information received from the District Officers in accordance with the preceding rules in his annual report on settlement and land records.

CHAPTER VI

Inter-State Boundary

Creation of Orissa.

71. The Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936, dated the 3rd March 1936, defined the areas for constitution of Orissa. The Orissa Division of the Province of Bihar and Orissa comprising the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur and Angul, certain portions of the Presidency of Madras, namely, the present districts of Ganjam, and Koraput and the Balliguda subdivision of Boudh district and certain portions of the Central Provinces, namely, the Khariar ex-Zamindary and the Mahadevpalli police-station were amalgamated and the province of Orissa was created on the 1st April 1936. In the years 1948 and 1949, the following 24 Princely States merged in Orissa giving the State its present and final shape. The States Merger (Governor's Provinces) Order, 1949 of Government of India in the Ministry of Law (Vide Appendix 11), provide the statutory backing for this merger.

1. Mayurbhanj
2. Bamra
3. Dhenkanal
4. Kalahandi
5. Nayagarh
6. Patna
7. Bonai
8. Gangpur
9. Keonjhar
10. Nilgiri
11. Athgarh
12. Baramba
13. Daspalla
14. Hindol
15. Khandpara
16. Narsingpur
17. Ranpur
18. Tigiria
19. Pal-lahara

20. Talcher

21. Athmallik

22. Boudh

23. Rairakhol

24. Sonepur

The Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order is reproduced as Appendix 12.

External Land Boundary.

72. Orissa is bounded in the North by Bihar, in the West by Madhya Pradesh, in the South by Andhra Pradesh and in the North-East by West Bengal. The Inter-State boundary has been demarcated on the spot and the boundary pillars have been erected on the boundary line. Owing to the merger of the ex-States, no alteration has been made in the boundary line with Andhra Pradesh as no ex-State existed on the Andhra Pradesh-Orissa border. Portions of the following police-stations in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Kalahandi now touch the boundaries of the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh due to the merger of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Bonai and Gangpur ex-States.

District	Subdivision	Police-station	Name of the ex-State	Name of the State or States touching the boundary	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	Muruda ..	Mayurbhanj ..	West Bengal	
		Suliapada ..	Do. .	Ditto ..	
		Kuliana ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	
		Bangriposi ..	Do. ..	West Bengal and Bihar.	
	Rairangpur..	Gorumahisani..	Do. .	Bihar	
		Tiring ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
		Rairangpur ..	Do. ..	Do. .	
		Bahalda ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
		Badampahar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	

District	Subdivision	Police-station	Name of the ex-State	Name of the State or States touching the boundary	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Keonjhar ..	Champua ..	Champua ..	Keonjhar ..	Bihar ..	
		Chamakpur ..	Do. ..	Do.	
		Barbil ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Sundargarh	Bonai ..	Koira ..	Bonai ..	Do. ..	
		Kamarposh Balang.	Do. .	Do. ..	
		Banki	Do. ..	Do. ..	
	Panposh ..	Panposh ..	Gangpur ..	Do. ..	
		Bisra ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
		Biramitrapur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
		Raiboga ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
	Sundargarh	Bargaon ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Kalahandi..	Dharamgarh	Dharamgarh ..	Kalahandi .	Do. ..	
		Koksara ..	Do. ..	Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.	
		Lephripara ..	Do. ..	Madhya Pradesh	
		Hemgiri ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	

Tahsildar to inspect the Inter-State Boundary.

73. Instances of boundary pillars being damaged or removed may come to notice from several areas of the State. Therefore the Tahsildars should inspect the Inter-State boundary pillars under their jurisdiction at least once a year, and submit a report to the Collector. It is desirable to inspect such marks more than once a year. In case removal or damage is detected, the Tahsildar should at once intimate to the Subdivisional Officer and the Collector without waiting for a detailed enquiry. After sending the information or preliminary report, he will proceed to make a detailed enquiry on the following points without waiting for instructions from the

Collector. He should visit the spot and verify the documents for the purpose. Reference to map is very much necessary in such cases. It may be necessary to refer to the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936 if the boundary of the State is within a regular district of Orissa. But in cases of disputes where the ex-States mentioned above are involved, the documents regarding delineation of boundary of the ex-States with the other State may be referred to. The documents will be available in the Collectorate. He may also consult any other document if he thinks necessary. After spot inspection and detailed enquiry, he will submit his detailed report to the Subdivisional Officer who after making further enquiries if any forward the report of the Tahsildar to the Collector with his comments. The report of the Tahsildar concerning any matter relating to the demarcation of inter-State boundary should always be accompanied by a map. After receiving the report from the Subdivisional Officer, the Collector shall take steps for conducting such enquiry on the spot, as may be found necessary, and furnish a detailed report to the Director of Land Records and Surveys within a fortnight at the latest. The following particulars should in all cases be furnished in matters relating to discrepancies or disputes on the inter-State boundary—

(*i*) The Statute, agreement, corenant, decree or custom in accordance with which the inter-State boundary was originally delimited.

(*ii*) The facts of actual survey for the delimitation of the boundary.

(*iii*) The facts of possession

(*iv*) Details of past litigation, if any

(*v*) Title of the disputed lands as per record-of-rights.

(*vi*) The manner in which effective administrative jurisdiction has been exercised over the area ;

(*vii*) Geographical and technical factors involved in the boundary dispute.

On receipt of the report from the Collector, the Director of Land Records and Surveys will take steps for further enquiry into the matter, if necessary, and furnish his views to Government in the Home Department together with the copies of all documents and maps relevant to the subject. He will send copies of his report and documents to the Revenue and Excise Departments/Revenue Divisional Commissioner for information also.

74. The Survey of India, who under the Government of India is responsible for preparing the topographical maps on various scales for the whole of India, surveys the administrative and inter-State boundaries as demarcated on the ground. Where such boundaries are not properly demarcated by pillars or stone cairns, the alignment of the boundaries are surveyed as shown to the Surveyors of Survey of India by the local officials on the ground. For inter-State boundaries, the local officials of both the States are consulted. After the conclusion of the topographical survey and before the publication of the maps, the Survey of India usually forwards a trace or map showing the alignments of the administrative and inter-State boundaries, with details of sufficient area on both sides of the boundary inked up in colours, to the local officials, usually the Collector of the district, for verification. If an officer other than the Collector receives it from the Survey of India, he shall forward it to the Collector under intimation to the officer from whom he received it. The Collector should carefully verify the correctness of the boundary alignment by comparing such traces or maps against the local records and maps and ensure that the detailed shape of the boundary agrees piece by piece, both in position and direction. He may take the help of the concerned Settlement Officer in cases of doubt. On completion of the verification, the boundary traces and maps should be submitted by the Collector along with a detailed report regarding accuracies or discrepancies in the alignment of the boundary shown by the Survey of India to the Deputy Director of Surveys and Map Publication who will after conducting such verifications with his records and on the spot as he considers necessary forward all the papers received from the Collector along with his report containing specific recommendations on the subject to the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Orissa. The Director will consider all the reports and then formulate his recommendations to the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue shall be the final authority to take a decision on the recommendations so received. This decision along with the traces or maps should be forwarded to the Survey of India. If the Board considers that before communicating its decision to the Survey of India orders of Government are necessary on any specific question it will obtain such orders. All cases where any dispute over the boundary is likely to arise as a result of the decision of the Board should be reported for information of Government in the Home Department and in the Revenue Department.

CHAPTER VII

Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations*

G. T. S. Stations.

75. The G. T. Stations or Geodetic Triangulation Stations (also known as " Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations ") are fixed by the Survey of India by means of precise triangulation throughout India and some neighbouring countries, to determine the shape and figure of earth and to conduct geodetic investigations. It constitutes the basic framework for subsidiary triangulation, theodolite traverse and topographical survey and mapping. The Geodetic Triangulation Stations are considered errorless excepting those relating to intersected points. Most of the G. T. Stations are protected and the local authorities are required to submit an annual report on them The stations of susidiary (also called as tertiary or topographical) triangulation are not of the same standard of accuracy as the G. T. Stations, but are sufficiently accurate for carrying out theodolite traverse survey. They are accurate within certain limited areas for carrying out large scale surveys.

Description of G. T. Stations.

76. The Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations are generally of two types, namely, (*i*) Towers, and (*ii*) Pillars. Tower Stations are generally of hollow, brick towers, sometimes 50 feet or more in height. They are used for crossing the plains of India. The tower encloses a separate central pillar containing mark-stones. The Pillars are generally of one of the following types :

Type A—A circle and a dot are engraved on the upper surface of a stone embedded in the centre and flush with the top of a solid circular masonry pillar 40 inches in diameter. One or more additional mark-stones are embedded in the pillar vertically below the upper mark-stone, the lowest mark being, if possible, cut on rock *in situ*. In some cases tubular cavities 6 inches in diameter are left between the several mark-stones, so that if an upper one is displaced a lower one becomes accessible without demolition of the pillar. A masonry ring 18 inches thick surrounds the pillar but is separated from it by an annular space of 3 inches. Around the ring is a platform of earth and stones, about 10 feet square. The platform, the ring, and the pillar are built to the same height, which differs from one station to another.

Type B—A circle and dot are engraved on the upper surface of a stone embedded in the centre and flush with the top of a solid masonry pillar 3 feet square. Vertically below

* The instructions in this Chapter supersede the instructions contained in Revenue and Excise Departments letter No. 3178-II-S/15/62-R., dated the 15th January 1963.

the mark on the upper surface another mark-stone is embedded, or if possible, a mark is cut on rock *in situ*. In some cases tubular cavities 6 inches in diameter are left between the several mark-stones, so that if an upper one is displaced a lower one becomes accessible without demolition of the pillar. A square platform of earth and stones is made round the pillar and flush with the top of it.

Type C—Similar to type A, but without the masonry ring, that is, the platform is not separated from the pillar. This type has been discontinued for stations fixed since 1916.

The towers are generally erected in the plains and the pillars on hills or mounds. A list of such stations in each district is given in Appendix 14. This does not include the stations of subsidiary tringulation.

Responsibility of its preservation is of the Collector.

77. These G. T. Stations are required to be preserved permanently and the responsibility for their preservation is on the Collector of the district. The conditions of these G. T. Stations will have to be reported annually to the Deputy Director, Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun. It is, therefore, necessary that each such station is inspected every year. The Superintendent of Land Records will personally inspect these stations by April every year. The Tahsildar and the Revenue Inspector will also make occasional inspections of these stations. It may not be necessary to check the stations on the top of the hills frequently as chances of their destruction are rare. But the tower stations erected in the plains must be checked from time to time and protective measures should be taken up atonce.

Protective measures.

78. The protective measures for preservation of these stations are generally the following :—

(*a*) Remove all vegetation from towers, pillars and platforms and clear the space round them.

(*b*) Hollow towers of "pucca" masonry :—Stop all cracks, close the trap-door, block up the windows and the doors in the basement, and should the roof have fallen in, shape the debris in the form of a cone on the basement floor.

(*c*) Solid towers of "pucca" masonry with central "pucca" solid pillar :—Cover over summit of structure with a large pile of mud sloped away to carry off the rainfall.

(*d*) Solid towers of "Kachha" masonry with central "pucca" perforated pillar :—Protect summit of structure as in (C), and close the passages to the basement floor with earth and stones.

(*e*) Low platform of "kachha" materials with "pucca" solid cylindrical pillars about 40 inches in diameter :—Repair platform if necessary, and pile up a pyramid of earth and stones over pillar and platform.

(*f*) "Pucca" perforated pillars without platform:—Close the passages to the basement floor ; and prevent water lodging round about the pillar.

(*g*) "Pucca" Pyramidal pillars :—Cover over with earth and stones as in (*e*).

It is more important to protect the mark-stone, than to rebuild the tower or pillar ; repairs liable to disturb the position of the mark-stone should not be undertaken. If the mark-stone be found missing or disturbed it must not be relaid but earth and stones should be piled up in the shape of a pyramid over the pillar to preserve the site of the station and the facts immediately reported to the Deputy Director, Geodetic and Research Branch.

Report on damaged stations to be sent to the police.

79. If it is found that any of such stations has been damaged, a report should at once be sent to the Collector and the local police should be informed to take step under section 434 of the Indian Penal Code against the vandals. In the plains area, where it is situated on the plot of a private individual, the persons owing the plot is responsible for its safe preservation. The rules relating to preservation of survey marks will apply in this case.

If owing to alteration in boundaries, a station now falls in the jurisdiction of another village, this fact should be noted in the annual return.

Condition of each station to be kept on records.

80. A register as in Appendix 15 will be maintained in the Land Records section of the Collectorate for recording the condition of each station after inspection.

Annual report to be sent by Collector to the D. D. S. and M. P.

81. The District Officers will send their annual return on the condition of these stations in the *pro forma* prescribed in Appendix 16 to the Deputy Director of Surveys and Map Publication, Orissa by 15th May. The Deputy Director of Surveys & Map Publication will consolidate the returns and

send them to survey of India with copies to Government in Revenue & Excise Departments and Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa.

Superintendent of Land Records responsible for timely submission of annual return

82. For timely inspection and submission of annual return the Superintendent of Land Records will be held personally responsible.

Subsidiary stations.

83. The G. T. Stations are fixed at about 10 to 25 miles apart. The subsidiary (tertiary or topographical) triangulation stations, though not included in Appendix 14, are based on G. T. Stations and are of a lower standard of accuracy. They are fixed at about 5 to 10 miles apart and form the basis for the control of 1 inch topographical surveys, theodolite traverse for cadastral surveys and large scale development project surveys.

Description of subsidiary stations.

84. The subsidiary triangulation stations are located, at the highest point in a locality, on tops of hills and mounds, and in plains where no hills exist. The station consists of a circle and dot engraved on rock *in situ*, wherever rock is available, or on a large stone embedded about 3 feet underground. A second mark stone, similarly treated, and having its dot vertically above the dot of the lower mark, is placed flush with the top surface of a platform, built of earth and stone at least one foot high and from 8 to 10 feet square or circle, round the station mark. In some cases, where the G. T. stations are too far apart, a solid masonry piller is built over the lower mark of the subsidiary triangulation station and the upper mark is placed flush with the top surface of the pillar. The positions of these (as well as G. T. Stations) are shown by the symbol Δ on 1 inch topographical maps.

Preservation and report on subsidiary stations.

85. Although no annual return is required to be submitted on these Subsidiary Triangulation Stations, owing to their importance for topographical, cadastral and project surveys, it is necessary that the District Officers should warn all the local authorities not to disturb or damage these stations and carefully preserve them for future use. Whenever such station is noticed by the local authorities to have been destroyed or damaged, a heap of earth and stones should be piled up over the station to preserve its original site and the fact reported to the Deputy Director of Surveys and Map Publication, who, in turn will report to the Survey of India in due course.

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APPENDIX 1

Powers of different authorities to sanction and purchase survey instruments

Authority to sanction	Extent of expenditure
1	2
Collectors and Settlement Officers in-charge of Major Settlement Operations.	Up to Rs. 1,500 for each item of instrument for each office per annum.
Commissioners and Director of Land Records and Surveys.	Up to Rs. 10,000 for each item of instrument for each office per annum.
Board of Revenue ..	Exceeding the above limit

All the purchases should be made subject to existence of budget provision, vide letter No. 225/61-13144-R., dated the 12th March 1960 of the Under-Secretary, Revenue Department to Director of Land Records and Surveys.

APPENDIX 2

Extracts from the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and from the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules 1962

Section 8. .....

8. (1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in this behalf, every person interested in the land shall be bound to maintain, renew and repair the survey marks on or within the boundaries of his holding and in default of his doing so, the Collector may at the cost of the Government maintain, renew and repair such survey marks, determine and apportion the cost of so doing land recover such costs as a public demand or arrear of land revenue as the case may be.

Persons responsible for the maintenance of survey marks.

(2) Before the Collector renews or repairs any survey marks he shall serve a notice in writing on the cultivator or other person interested in the prescribed manner intimating him the action proposed to be taken by him specifying the time fixed for such action.

Rules 15 to 18.....

15. Repairs to and renewal of survey marks—

(1) A survey mark shall be deemed to require repair when it is—

(*i*) out of its correct position or

(*ii*) entirely covered with earth or overgrown with vegetation so as to be invisible or inaccessible for purposes of measurement.

(2) A survey mark shall be deemed to require renewal when it is missing or damaged :

Provided that where survey marks have been set up at corners and bends of fields in any previous survey the repair to and renewal of such survey marks shall not be made.

16. Liability for renewal or repair shall be joint and several—Every person interested in the land shall take all reasonable care and exercise due diligence in maintaining, renewing and repairing the survey marks on or within the boundaries of his holding and this liability shall be joint and several.

17. Cost of repair or renewal of survey marks—The extent of the aforesaid liability shall be limited to such cost of repairing or renewing, missing or damaged survey marks as may be fixed by Government for each district or part thereof by notification from time to time. The costs to be recovered by the Collector in accordance with rule 16 shall not exceed the said limit.

18. Manner of service of notice for repair or renewal of survey marks—The notice under sub-section (2) of section 8 shall be issued by such officer as the Collector may by general or special order made in this behalf direct and such notice shall be served in the manner provided in rule 4.

Schedule I—Form No. 230

APPENDIX 3

ପଥର ରେଜିଷ୍ଟର

ମୌଜାର ନାମ — ଥାନାର ନାମ

ଥାନା ନମ୍ବର — ତହସିଲ

୧ । ପଥରର ଉଚ୍ଚତର ନମ୍ବର

୨ । ପଥରର ଧରଣ (ତ୍ରିକୋଣ ବା ଅନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାର)

୩ । ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ପଥର ଦୁଇ ବା ତତୋଧିକ ଗ୍ରାମର ସୀମାରେ ଅଛି, ସେଠାରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ ।

୪ । ପଥର ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ମରାମତିରେ ଥିବାରୁ ତାହାଙ୍କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା

୫ । ଉକ୍ତ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ଦସ୍ତଖତ

୬ । ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ

APPENDIX 4

Revenue Inspector's register of Tri-junction and special marks

Tahsil — Thana — R. I. Circle

Tahsil No. — Thana No. — District

1. Name of the village and Thana number
2. Serial number of the mark
   (*a*) Triangular
   (*b*) Square
   (*c*) Other marks
3. Name of the person or persons responsible for maintenance with addresses thereof.
4. Plot or plot numbers touching the mark,
5. Signatures of the persons mentioned in column 3
6. Remarks

APPENDIX 5

Villagewar Stone Register

Thana number

Mauja District

Thana

1. Serial number of the stone
2. Category of the Stone, i.e., whether traingular, square or other mark
3. Date of inspection
4. Result of inspection
5. Date of report to the Tahsildar
6. Order of Tahsildar
7. Date of repair or renewal by the tenants or by the Tahsildar
8. Date of report to the Tahsildar after repair or renewal
9. Remarks

APPENDIX 6

Register of Miscellaneous cases

1. Serial number
2. Name and address of the petitioner or nature of document occasioning the case
3. Name (s) and address (es) of the opposite party (ies)
4. Abstract of the case
5. Date of institution
6. Date of order
7. Abstract of order
8. Number and year of appeal
9. Abstract of order or appeal with the date and name of Appellate Court
10. Remarks

APPENDIX 7

Notice fixing a date for carrying out the repair work

(*See* Section 8 of the O. S. S. Act, 1958)

Mauja	Thana number
Thana	Tahsil number
Tahsil	District

Take notice that the survey mark/s (described in the schedule below) for the maintenance/renewal/repair of which you are jointly/severally responsible is/are missing/out of repair and that, in default of your executing the necessary renewal/repair within fifteen days from the date of receipt of this notice, necessary action will be taken by Government and the charges incurred therefore will be recovered/apportioned and recovered as arrears of land revenue.

Collector

SCHEDULE

APPENDIX 8

Register of notices sent for service

1. Serial number
2. Name of the village
3. Thana and thana number
4. Serial number of the stone to be attended to
   (*a*) Triangular
   (*b*) Square
   (*c*) Other marks
5. Plots which are involved in the work
6. Names of the tenants concerned with full address.
7. Date of despatch to Tahsildar for service
8. Date of return of notice after service
9. Remarks

APPENDIX 9

Notice for realisation of cost

Mouja	Thana No.
Thana	Tahsil No.
Tahsil	District

Take notice that Rs. P. (Rupees... .. .. and P... ....) only has been incurred on the expenditure in connection with the repair/renewal of the Survey marks for which you were asked to do it yourself in this office notice No. .....dated ....You are hereby asked to deposit the said amount of Rs. .....into the treasury situated at..... under head of account .... and to submit one copy of the Treasury chalan within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice in default of which the said amount will be recovered from you as arrears of land revenue.

Collector

APPENDIX 10

Register for realisation of cost

1. Serial number
2. Name of the village
3. Thana and thana number
4. Plot numbers involved
5. Names of the tenants concerned

6. Amount to be recovered
   (a) Cost of the Survey mark
   (b) Cost of carriage of S. M. from the storing place to the place of embedment.
   (c) Cost of labourers engaged in the work
   (d) Any other cost if made
   (e) Total
7. Amount against each
8. No. and date of notice served for calling the parties for repair work
9. Date of service of notice for realisation of cost
10. Date of actual return of notice after service
11. Date of deposit in treasury
12. Chalan number and date
13. Brief note on action taken against defaulters
14. Remarks

APPENDIX 11

The States Merger (Governor's Provinces) Order, 1949

Whereas full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the Governance of the Indian States specified in the schedules annexed hereto are exercisable by the Dominion Government;

And whereas it is expedient to provide by order made under section 290-A of the Government of India Act, 1935, for the administration of the said States together with the adjoining Governor's Provinces;

And whereas the views of the Government of the said Province have been ascertained both with respect to the proposal to make such an order and with respect to the provisions to be inserted therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said section 290-A, the Governor-General is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the States Merger (Governor's Provinces) Order, 1949.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of August 1949.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Absorbing Province" in relation to a merged State meant the Province specified in the heading of the Schedule in which that State is specified.

(b) "appointed day" means the date of the commencement of this Order.

(c) "Central Purposes" means the purposes of Government relatable to any of the matters mentioned in the Federal Legislative List.

(d) "Law" includes any ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation having the force of law.

(e) "Merged State" means any of the States specified in the Schedules and in the case of Baroda, includes also the area known as Kutchigarh situated in Okhmandal.

(*f*) "Schedule" means a Schedule to this Order.

3. As from the appointed day, the States specified in each of the schedules shall be administered in all respects as if they formed part of the Province specified in the heading of that schedule and accordingly any reference to an acceding State in the Government of India Act, 1935, or in any Act or Ordinance made on or after the appointed day shall be construed as not including a reference to any of the Province specified in schedule to this Order shall be construed as including the territories of all the States specified in that schedule.

THE SCHEDULES

[*See* Articles 2 (*e*) and 11 (3)]

SCHEDULE VI

States merged in the Province of Orissa

Name of States	Number of seats in the Legislative Assembly
(1)	(2)
Mayurbhanj ..	6
Bamra ..	1
Dhenkanal ..	2
Kalahandi ..	4
Nayagarh ..	1
Patna ..	4
Bonai, Gangpur ..	3
Keonjhar, Nilgiri ..	4
Athgarh, Baramba, Daspalla, Hindol, Khandpara, Narsingpur, Ranpur, Tigiria, Pal-Lahara, Talcher ..	3
Athmallik, Baudh, Rairakhol, Sonepur ..	3

APPENDIX 12

The Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3rd day of March 1936

PRESENT

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS it is provided by sub-section (1) of section two hundred and eighty-nine of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereinafter in this Order referred to as "the Act"), that, as from such date as His Majesty may by Order in Council appoint, certain parts of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, the Presidency of Madras and the Central Provinces shall be separated from that Presidency and those Provinces and shall form a Governor's Province to be known as the Province of Orissa, and that thereafter the Province of Bihar and Orissa shall be known as the Province of Bihar;

AND WHEREAS by sub-section (2) of the said section His Majesty is empowered by Order in Council to make other provision in connection with the establishment of the Province of Orissa;

AND WHEREAS a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section three hundred and nine of the Act and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

PART I

Introductory

1. This Order may be cited as the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

PART II

Definition of Orissa and Date of Separation

3. (1) The Province of Orissa (hereafter in this Order referred to as "Orissa") shall consist of the areas specified in Part I of the First Schedule to this Order, and accordingly, as from the date of the coming into operation of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section two hundred and eighty-nine of the Act relating to the formation of the Province of Orissa and the re-naming of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, those areas shall cease to form part of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, the Presidency of Madras and the Central Provinces respectively.

(2) The external land boundaries of Orissa shall be as described in Part II of the said Schedule.

(3) If any question arises with respect to the boundaries, as existing at the date of this Order, of any district, agency, taluk, village, estate, forest or other area referred to in the said Schedule or otherwise with respect to the delimitation of the boundary of Orissa, that question shall be referred to the Governor-General, whose decision thereon shall be final.

4. (1) The date on which the said provisions are to come into operation shall be the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

(2) The said date is hereafter in this Order referred to as "the appointed day," and the period beginning on the appointed day and ending immediately before the commencement of Part III of the Act is hereafter in this Order referred to as "the transitional period".

* * *

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I

Areas comprised in the Province of Orissa

1. That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which is at the date of this Order known as the Orissa Division thereof.

2. Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras:—

(*i*) The Ganjam Agency Tracts ;

(*ii*) The following areas in the non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, viz., the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chatrapur, and so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur as lies to the north and west of the line described in Part II of this schedule ;

(*iii*) So much of the Parlakimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line ; and

(*iv*) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate.

3. Areas transferred from the Central Provinces:—

(*i*) The Khariar Zamindari in the Raipur district ; and

(*ii*) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of the Chandrapur-Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, namely, Kuhakunda, Badimal, Panchpudgia (Soda), Barhampura (Malguzari), Panchpuragia (Palsada), Jogni, and Thakurpali (Jogni).

PART II

The Land Boundary of Orissa

A. The main portion of Orissa

The boundary follows a line which starts in latitude 19°.5′ (approximate, at the point on the coast of the Bay of Bengal where the boundary of Patisonnapuram village, after following the coast from north to south, turns inland. From that point it runs along the existing village boundary (so as to include the village in Orissa) until it meets the boundary of the Berhampur taluk at a sharp re-entrant angle in that boundary ; thence along the northern arm of that taluk boundary until it meets the south-eastern boundary of Chikati estate: thence along that estate boundary westwards and southwards until it again meets the boundary of the Berhampur taluk ; thence along that

taluk boundary south-westwards until it meets the boundary of Jalantra estate; thence along that estate boundary westwards until it meets the boundary of the Ganjam Agency; thence south-westwards along the boundary of that Agency until it meets the boundary of the Parlakimedi Estate, thence eastwards and southwards along that boundary to the point where the southern boundary of Peddahamsa village leaves the estate boundary; thence through the estate to the south-west corner of the village of Pedda Murangi along existing village boundaries so as to include in Orissa the villages of Peddahamsa, Labonyogodo, Baduobada, Mamidipalle and Pedda Murangi (including Lavanya Kotta Reserved Forest); from the south-west corner of Pedda Murangi along the west boundary of the village of Mara, the north-western forest boundary of Banapuram Reserved Forest, the northern boundary of the village of Bagadalla and the northern boundary of village of Surjam to the most northerly point (approximately) of the last-mentioned boundary; thence in a northerly direction for a distance of about half a mile across the saddle in the hills to the south-eastern corner of the village of Kosali; thence to the point where the south-west corner of the village of Omora meets the Mahendratanaya river along existing village boundaries so as to include in Orissa the villages of Kosali, Jangalapadu, Saradopuram, Agarakhandi, Bhinnola, Dhamidigam and Omora; from the last-mentioned point in a westerly direction along the middle line of that river to the south-west corner of the village of Kaviti Khaspa; thence to the point where the western boundary of the village of Singupuram, Agraharam meets the southern forest boundary of the Kurlanda Reserved Forest along existing village boundaries so as to include in Orissa the villages of Kaviti Khaspa, Cheruvudiguva, Vankatapuram, Peddakhinga (I), Mukkidipadu (I), Ranipeta, Siddamanugu (I) and Singupuram Agraharam; thence along the southern forest boundary of Kurlanda Reserved Forest until it meets the boundary of the village of Minigam; thence to the point where the eastern boundary of the village of Kinigam meets the Vamsadhara river along existing village boundaries so as to include in Orissa Kurlanda Reserved Forest, the villages of Minigam, Sitapuram, Khardada, Vistala, Hadobhangi, Jayapuram, Nilapuram and Kinigam; thence in a north-westerly direction along the middle line of the river until it meets the boundary of the Ganjam district; thence along that district boundary, which is there the boundary also of the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate, westwards and southwards until that estate boundary diverges from the district boundary; thence along that estate boundary (so as to include the estate in Orissa) until it meets the eastern boundary of the Poltangi taluk; thence along that taluk boundary (so as to include the taluk in Orissa) until it again meets the boundary of the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate; thence along that estate boundary until it meets the boundary of the Madras Presidency; thence northwards,south-eastwards and again northwards along the Presidency boundary until it meets the boundary of the south-western portion of the Angul district; thence along the west, north and east boundaries of that portion of that district until it again meets the Presidency boundary at a point where that boundary is also the boundary of the Eastern States Agency, thence along the boundary of that Agency until it meets the boundary of the Bengal Presidency; and thence in a south-easterly direction along the Presidency boundary to the sea.

B. The detached portion of the Province formed by the part of the existing Angul district of the province of Bihar and Orissa which is wholly surrounded by Indian States.

The boundary follows the existing boundary.

C. The detached portion of the Province formed by the Sambalpur district of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and the two areas transferred from the Central Provinces.

The boundary follows the existing boundaries.

APPENDIX 13

Collector's annual return of inspection of survey marks

District.....

Return for the year ending 30-9-19.....

1. Name of the subdivision and thana which were under the Survey or Settlement Operation.
2. Total number of marks erected during the period.
3. Number of marks inspected in the year under report.
4. Result of inspection of the marks shown in column 3.
5. (*a*) Number in fair-order
   (*b*) Number damaged
   (*c*) Number missing
6. Number pending for restoration from previous year.
7. Total No. of (*b*) (*c*) 5.
8. Number of damaged or missing marks restored.
9. Cost of restoration and whether collected.
10. Amount collected.
11. Remarks.

APPENDIX 14

List of Great Trigonometical Survey Stations

Name of the district	Name of the tahsil	Name of the police-station	Name of the village in which situated and thana No.	Name of the S. T. S. station	Topo sheets No.	Survey of India Ledger No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Balasore..	Balasore Sadar.	Balasore..	Balaramgiri	Balaramgiri tide point S.	730	285	
	Ditto ..	Basta ..	Sahara ..	Sahara T. S.	730	292	
	Bhadrak	Basudev-pur.	Churaman..	Kondarapara S.	73K	289	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Antira ..	Untira S. ..	73K	293	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Arua ..	Urua S. ..	73K	294	

APPENDIX 14—*contd.*

Name of the district	Name of the tahsil	Name of the police-station	Name of the village in which situated and thana No.	Name of the S. T. S. station	Topo sheets No.	Survey of India Ledger No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Balasore—*contd.*	Jalleswar	Baliapal..	Harukuli ..	Harukuli T. S.	730	4320	
	Do. ..	..	Patna ..	Patna T. S.	730	291	
	Nilgiri ..	Nilgiri ..	Garsahi ..	Bolpal H. S.	73K	2558	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nilgiri ..	Nilgiri H. S.	73K	2559	
	Soro. ..	Soro ..	Alda ..	Alda S. ..	73K	284	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Lachampur	Dhobimu S.	73K	286	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Lachmi-Narayanpur.	Patna S. ..	73K	290	
			Kulikhati ..	Kulikhati No. 2-S.	73K	288	
Bolangir..	Birmaharajpur.	Birmaharajpur.	Chandli ..	Chandli H.S.	640	3058	
	Sonepur..	Binaka ..	Singhijula..	Singhijula H. S.	640	3870	
	Do. ..	Sonepur.	Sonepur ..	Sonepur S.	64P	3933	
Cuttack ..	Banki ..	Baideswar	Kantlai ..	Dudua H.S.	73H	895	
	Cuttck Sadar.	Cuttack..	Cuttack Town.	Cuttack H.S.	73H	891	
	Kanika ..	Rajnagar	Barmunda..	Burkolikoti S.	73L	889	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chinchiri ..	Chinchiri S.	73L	890	
	Do. ..	Rajnagar out-post.	Kathrakhandi.	Dalkhai S.	73L	892	
	Do. ..	Rajnagar	Marichapoli	Gargan S...	73L	896	

APPENDIX 14—*contd.*

Name of the district	Name of the Tahsil	Name of the Police-station	Name of the village in which situated and thana No.	Name of the S. T. S. Station	Topo sheets No.	Survey of India Ledger No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack—*contd.*	Kanika ..	Rajnagar out-post	Mohanpur ..	Kapar Mura S.	73L	900	
	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Nalai jungle	Khasmunda S.	73L	901	
	Do. ..	Kanika ..	Satbhaia ..	Satbhaia S	73L	908	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Satiaban ..	Satiaban ..	73L	909	
	Kujang ..	Ersama ..	Ambiki ..	Ambiki S ..	73L	883	
	Do. ..	Ersama out-post	Bisenpur ..	Dasomat S	73L	893	
	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Kankadia ..	Konkordia S	73L	902	
	Do. ..	Tirtol ..	Chikti ..	Loin's Rump S.	73L	903	
	Do. ..	Ersama out-post	Madhuban	Madhuban S	73L	904	
	Do. ..	Tirtol ..	Paradip	Paradip S ..	73L	907	
	Marsaghai	Mahakal-para	Barpal ..	Barpal S ..	73L	887	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Jamboo ..	Jamboo S ..	73L	898	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bakud ..	Jungle S ..	73L	899	
	Sukinda	Sukinda	Sukinda ..	Budasil H. S.	73L	888	
			Chanchunia	Chanchunia H. S.	73H	347	
Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar P. S	Raidihi ..	Gumania H. S.	73H	988	
	Do. ..	Gondia ..	Deogan ..	Kaplas H. S.	73H	989	
	Do. ..	Motonga	Nimdha ..	Nimida H.S.	73H	990	

APPENDIX 14 — *contd.*

Name of the district	Name of the Tahsil	Name of the Police-station	Name of the village in which situated and thana No.	Name of the S. T. S. Station	Tope sheets No.	Survey of India Ledger No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhenkanal —*contd.*	Kamakhya-nagar.	Kamakhya-nagar	Udaigiri ..	Udaigiri H. S.	73H	991	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Anantapur Reserve Forest Block.	Banipbul-jhari	73G	4252	
	Talcher..	Kaniha ..	Binodpur ..	Machhakhani H.S.	73G	4215	
Ganjam ..	Chatrapur	Chatrapur	Londa Bans	Londa Bans H. S.	74A	1091	
	Do. ..	Purusottampur	Rayapur ..	Taratarini H. S.	74A	1111	
	Digpahandi	Nuagaon	Thurbudhi..	Raigarh H. S.	74A	1105	
	Do. ..	Pattapur	Gizzabadi..	Girdabadi H. S.	74A	1081	
Ganjam..	Parla-khemdi.	Ramgiri	Tana ..	Mahendra-giri H. S.	74B	1092	
	Parla-khemdi.	Serango	Ajaigarh ..	Deodongar H. S.	74B	1079	
	R. Udai-giri.	Mahana	Dhoba-Dhobani.	Dhoba Dhobani H. S.	74A	1080	
	R. Udai-giri.	Mahana	Ontraba ..	Dhondamara Parbat H. S.	74A	3923	
			Borangi-Chikati.	Bodagiri H. S.	74A	1075	
			No. 131, Korchhiki	Khundabolo H. S.	74A	1086	
			No. 471, Malti	Malti H. S.	74A	1094	
			Khonda Galleri	Pathar Khumuda H. S.	74B	1092	
			Relava ..	Relava H. S.	74A	1109	

APPENDIX 14—*contd*

Name of the district	Name of the tahsil	Name of the Police-station	Name of the village in which situated and thana No.	Name of the S. T. S. station	Topo sheets No.	Survey of India Ledger No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Madanpur-Rampur.	Mendes ..	Sindur H. S.	64-P	3930	
Keonjhar	Anandapur.	Anandapur.	Baniajodi ..	Baniajori H. S.	73-K/3	1872	
	Anandapur.	Anandapur.	Kathkata ..	Bula H. S.	73-K/7	1873	
	Keonjhar Sadar.	Harichandrapur.	Similia ..	Daiteri H. S.	73-G/16	1874	
	Karanjipani.	Tolkoi ..	Dalmunda-Swamp.	Dalmunda H. S.	73-G/11	4313	
	Keonjhar Sadar.	Pandapara.	Gayalmunda Juang near, Assam Bahali.	Kohilihuri H. S.	73-G/15	4369	
Koraput	Malkangiri.	Madilipoda.	Gokarapam	Bali H. S.. .	65-J	3442	
	Malkangiri.	Malkangiri.	Chanchiguda	Munas H. S.	65-F	3470	
	Motu ..	..	Udaigiri. ..	Singnama H. S.	65-F	3487	
	Omorkot	Jharigan	Chocha ..	Deopahar H. S.	65-J	3448	
	Omorkot	Omorkot	Hirapur ..	Hirapur H. S.	65-J	3456	
				Bardwar H. S.	65-J	3443	
				Bordongri H. S.	65-J	3446	
				Hathbena H. S.	65-J	3454	

APPENDIX 14--*contd.*

Name of the district	Name of the tahsil	Name of the police-station	Name of the village in which situated and thana No.	Name of the S. T. S. station	Topo sheets No.	Survey of India Ledger No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7
Koraput—*contd.*	Omorkot	Omorkot	Hirapur ..	Kaural Binding H. S.	65-J	3461	
				Kirimbathali H. S.	65-M	3934	
				Kodigunda Korda H.S.	65-M	3935	
				Motigan H.S.	65-I	3469	
				Parcha H. S.	65-F	3474	
				Sirei H. S...	65-I	3488	
				Thaladi H. S.	65-M	3936	
Mayurbhanj.	Baripada	Barasahi..	Joginuagaon	Joginalagan T. S.	73-K	2339	
	Betanati..	Baisingha	Kanttei ..	Kati T. S. ..	73-K	2340	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ketakisal .	Kitkisal T. S.	73-K	2342	
	Karanjia..	Jashipur	Ambjori ..	Amjhori H. S.	73-K	2337	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kusumbandh	Kusumbar i H. S.	73-K	2343	
	Rairangpur.	Tiring ..	Buapalsa ..	Bagh Muri..	73-J	3032	
	Udla ..	Khunta..	Balijoda ..	Kimhira H. S.	73-K	2341	
	Do. ..	Udla ..	Megasani ..	Megasini H. S.	73-K	2344	
	Do. ..	Khunta..	Murari ..	Murari H. S.	73-K	2345	
				Badam Pahad H. S.	73-J	2338	

APPENDIX 14—*contd.*

Name of the district	Name of the Tahsil	Name of the police-station	Name of the village in which situated and thana No.	Name of the S. T. S. Station	Topo sheets No.	Survey of India Ledger No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Puri ..	Banpur..	Banpur ..	Nimaimal..	Chandikh o H. S.	74-E	2771	
	Kh a n d-para.	..	Budhijhani..	Chiklikh a t H. S.	73-H	1905	
	Khurda..	Khurda..	Mukun d a-prasad.	Barnai H. S.	73-H	2769	
	Nimapara	Gop ..	Gar-Bangori	Balasore S.	74-E	2766	
	Do. ..	Kakatpur	Marichipur	Balijori S. ..	73-L	2768	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Jharling ..	Jharling S...	74-I	2776	
	Do. ..	Gop ..	Ramchandi	Ramchand i S.	74-I	2781	
	Do. ..	Kakatpur	Sangpatna	Sangpatna S.	74-I	2784	
	Do. ..	Gop ..	Sutar .	Sutana S...	74-I	2786	
	Do. ..	Kakatpur	Telikud ..	Telikud S...	74-I	2787	
	Do. ..	Gop ..	Terkena ..	Tirkona S...	74-I	2788	
	Puri Sadar	Puri ..	Bandalo ..	Bandalo S...	74-E	2770	
	Ditto .	Do. ..	Chaitana ..	Chatiana S.	74-E	2772	
	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Damodarpur	Damodarpur S.	74-E	2775	
	Ditto ..	Brahm a-giri.	Patrapur ..	Padmapur S.	74-E	2778	
				Dhanai H. S.	74-E/5	2867	
Phulbani.	Baliguda	Kotgarh..	Tupunga ..	Chompa Ghorono H. S.	65 M	3922	
	Do.	Belgarh ..	Lankagarh..	Dimoli H. S.	64 P	3924	

APPENDIX 14—*contd.*

Nome of the district	Name of the Tahsil	Name of the police-station	Name of the village in which situated and thana No.	Name of the S. T. S. Station	Topo sheets No.	Survey of India Ledger No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Phulbani—*contd.*	Baliguda .	Daring-badi.	Tigorguda ..	Katangisoru H. S.	65M	3925	
	Do.	Do.	Boida	Mukkisoru	74A	3926	
	Do.	Baliguda	Tamange ..	Mundisoru..	64P	3927	
	Do.	Do.	Mundungia	Muralisoru H. S.	73D	3928	
	Boudh ..	Baghva-pada out-post.	Udamunda..	Gedibandha H. S.	73D	3920	
	Do.	Ghanta-pada.	Pindapodar	Lakhparbat H. S.	64P	3921	
	G. Udai-giri.	G. Udai-giri.	Lambar Khol	Pisijirisoru..	73D	3929	
Sambalpur	Bargarh..	Ambavona	In the boun-dary rise of village Lahara and Bahara.	Kalapahar H. S.	64O	3743	
	Do.	Attabira..	Katapali ..	Lohar H. S.	64O	2918	
	Deogarh..	Reamal ..	Tarang ..	Pania H. S.	73C	299	
	Jhar-suguda.	Laikara ..	Denkabahal	Andhani H. S.	73C	3740	
	Do.	Jharsu-guda.	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	73C	3932	
	Kuchinda	Jamirikora	Adapahar .	Adapal H. S.	73C	298	
	Rairkhol	Charmal..	Kahrar ..	Chirguni H. S.	73C	3869	
	Do.	Rairkhol	Rahani ..	Raun H. S.	73D	2878	
	Do.	Naktideul	Navapal ..	Seojharu H. S.	73C	2879	

APPENDIX 14—*contd.*

Name of the district	Name of the tahsil	Name of the police-station	Name of the village in which situated and thana No.	Name of the S. T. S. Station	Topo sheets No.	Survey of India Ledger No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sambalpur —*contd.*	Sambalpur Sadar.	Bhama ..	Bhanjapali..	Asurgarh H. S.	64O	3931	
	Do.	Katarbaga	Jharanpali..	Ganpati H. S.	73C	3742	
	Do.		Garpati ..	Murosil H.S.	73C	2929	
	Do.		Do. ..	Janjharn H. S.	73C	2921	
			Do. ..	Kampali H. S.	73C	2877	
			Garpati ..	Jharghati H. S.	73C	2917	
				Mundher (Hill Mark)	73C	2919	

APPENDIX 15

Register of G. T. Stations

District

1. Ledger No.
2. Survey name of station
3. Sheet No.
4. Local name of station
5. Village or circle in which the station lies
6. Tehsil
7. Date of inspection
8. Condition of the station
9. Remarks

APPENDIX 16

Survey of India

Annual Return showing the condition of the Trigonometrical Station, Pillars and Towers of the Geodetic and Research Branch : Survey of India, situated in.

District / State — in — State / Union

to reach the Deputy Director, Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dhera Dun (U. P.) by 1st January.

To be submitted by

Descriptions of stations	Protective Measures
(1)	(2)
1. Towers, generally hollow, enclosing a separate central pillar containing mark-stones.	(*a*) Remove vegetation form Towers and Pillars and from their immediate neighbourhood.
2. Pillars, (containing mark-stones), generally circular, with a kacha or pakka Platform flush with the top of the pillar.	(*b*) Stop all cracks in masonry block, all passages, window, etc., which might admit rain or animals.
3. Pillars (containing mark-stones). either circular or pyramidal, without a surrounding platform.	(*c*) If the masonry has broken, heap it up into a pile to protect the pillar or mark-stone.
	(*d*) Drain away any water collected near the base and file in the hollow ground; the fact that water had been found at the base should be mentioned in the body of the return.

NOTE—(i) It is more important to protect the marke-stone than to rebuild the tower or pillar : repairs liable to disturb the position of the mark-stone should not be undertaken. If the mark-stone be found tilted or otherwise obviously disturbed it must not be relaid without a note to the effect in red ink in the body of the return. It is essential that the actual site of the station be preserved : this can be done at a small cost by raising a pile of earth and stones over the original site.

(ii) Funds do not permit of any elaborate rebuilding.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. If owing to alteration in boundaries, a station now falls into another's jurisdiction, this fact should be noted on this return.

2. Any expenditure to be incurred under Article 573 of Central Treasury Rules the Vol. I should be reported as early as possible in the year, to the Deputy Director, Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun (U.P.) for approval.

DISTRICT/STATE

edger No.	Survey name of station	Sheet No.	Local name of station	Village or circle in which the station lies	Tahsil, pargana, Taluka, Thana	Name of nearest village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

DISTRICT/STATE

Condition of station	Name and Rank of Inspecting Officer and date of inspection	Estimated cost of repair	
1	2	3	
		Rs.	P.

Dated on which this return is submitted.	Name of the nearest Treasury from which cost of repairs is desired to be drawn
4	5

APPENDIX 17

Questionnaire on inspection of mutation proceedings

Name of the Tahsildar.....

Name of the Tahsil..... .....

Name of the village and Thana number .....

Mutation case No.....

1. Whether the proceeding was initiated *suo motu* or on the application of any party or on information from any other source ?

2. If it was on voluntary application—

   (*a*) Whether court-fee stamps on the application was of correct value;

   (*b*) whether the lebels were punched correctly or not; and

   (*c*) Whether the court-fee was initialled in red ink or not ?

3. If it was a *suo motu* proceeding—

   (*a*) Whether court-fee of correct value has been realised before announcement of final orders;

   (*b*) Whether lebels were punched correctly or not; and

   (*c*) Whether they were initialled in red ink or not ?

4. Has the register of court-fees been maintained properly ?

5. Whether the application was checked by the Record Keeper within three days of the receipt of the application ? If not, how many days were actually taken for this item of work ?

6. Has any amendment petition received ?

7. Has any order passed in the order-sheet for realisation of process fee ?

8. If process fee was not paid by the party in time, was any time given for the same ?

9. Were the general notice and individual notice served simultaneously ?

10. What was the manner of service ?

11. Has the procedure for service correctly followed ?

12. Has the certificate of the process-server been taken on the back of the notice in token of service ?

13. Was issue of individual notice necessary at all ?

14. Was there any delay in obtaining any additional information required for disposing of the case ?

15. Has the register of processes made over to the Nazir for service been filled up ?

16. Was the objection-petition received within thirty days from the date of issue of notices ?

17. How many objections received ?

18. Do the objection-petitions bear court-fee stamps as required under rules ?

19. Has the Mutation Case Objection-Petition Register been filled up correctly ?

20. How many days were taken to record the evidence of both the sides ?

21. How many witnesses were examined in all ?

22. Has the Register for attendance of witnesses in revenue courts been filled up ?

23. Has there been any measurement for subdivision or amalgamation of holdings ?

24. Has the register of measurement and mutation fees been filled up ?

25. Has the party deposited the required measurement fee ?

26. If not, has the fee been collected before the announcement of final orders ?

27. Has the subsidiary register of miscellaneous receipts been filled up as required ?

28. Is the court diary being maintained correctly ?

29. Have the orders been carried out in the record-of-rights ? If so, after how many days of the pronouncement of order ?

30. Have the corrections in the record-of-rights been attested by the Tahsildar ?

31. Has any appeal or revision been preferred against the order ?

32. Is any application for copy of judgement of this record pending in Tahsildar's office ?

33. How much time has been taken to grant the copy ?

34. If any new holding is created, has it been numbered according to rule ?

35. Have the record-room staff incorporated the corrections in the record-of-rights within reasonable time ?

36. When was the intimation slip forwarded to the Revenue Inspector ?

37. When was it received back ?
38. Has it been attached with the case record ?
39. When was the copy of the order in appeal received in this office?
40. Has it been incorporated in the case-record ?
41. Has the measurement fee been correctly calculated ?
42. How much time was taken from the beginning to the time of pronouncement of judgement ?
43. Whether it was reasonable or not ?
44. How many adjournments were there during the proceedings?
45. What was the maximum duration of adjournment ?
46. Was it reasonable ?
47. When was the last chalan issued for depositing the measurement and mutation fees into the treasury ?
48. Are the chalans kept chronologically in a guard file ?
49. Is the monthly return of mutation cases being forwarded to the Collector in time ?
50. Any other comment ?

APPENDIX 18

Questionnaire on inspection of a Revenue Inspector's work

Name of the Revenue Inspector.....

No. of the R. I. Circle.....

Name of the Tehsil.....

Date of last inspection.....

1. Has the Revenue Inspector serially arranged the intimation slips and the sketch maps in a guard file ?
2. Has the register of changes been filled up according to facts presented in the intimation slips ?
3. Has he corrected his copy of record-of-rights and maps accordingly and attested to that effect ?
4. Has the Tahsildar countersigned the attested portions when he last visited the circle ?
5. Have the corrections been made in red ink ?
6. Has any inspecting officer checked all the intimation slips with corresponding entries in the register of changes recorded after his last inspection ?
7. Does the Revenue Inspector maintatin the Stone register ?
8. How many stones has he checked sinces the last inspection ?
9. Has he reported to the Tahsildar about any stone ?
10. Has he repaired any stone during the period from last inspection ?
11. Has the Tahasildar checked 10 per cent of the stones checked by the Revenue Inspector ?
12. Any other comment ?

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