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deadly jungle, which would have been pathless but for the water-courses, which were now filled by the heavy rains of June. It was here that the unfortunate *Dīwān* and other adherents had been carried by the insurgents. Small flying columns were sent out from Keonjhar fort, and they succeeded in releasing many of the captives and burning the villages in which they had been confined. Several disaffected leaders now submitted to Colonel Dalton; and it appeared from them that the captured *Dīwān* had been cruelly murdered by the hill-men soon after his capture. On the 10th July, the Bhuiyās made overtures of submission. Meantime Mr. Ravenshaw had completed his work on the Cuttack side, and reached Keonjhar just eight days after Colonel Dalton, and was associated with him in the management of affairs. Accordingly Colonel Dalton, in conjunction with Mr. Ravenshaw, insisted upon an unreserved surrender of the ringleaders and delivery of the captives, and would not agree to a suspension of hostilities for a single day.

About this time the neighbouring Rājās took active measures to support the British troops; and their acclimatized forces were of great assistance in beating up the inner fastnesses, and thus saving the health of our soldiers and police. The Rājā of Udaipur joined with a force of ten elephants, fifteen troopers (*sawārs*), and two hundred well-armed sepoys. The Rājās of Bonai, Pāl Lahāra, Dhenkānāl, and Mayūrbhanj also furnished contingents. On the 1st August twenty-five Bhuiyā leaders submitted to the Bonai Rājā, and twenty-five Juāng leaders surrendered in like manner to the Rājā of Udaipur. On the 15th August Ratnā Nāik was captured, with his principal coadjutor, Nandā Nāik.

This ended the rebellion. The trials which followed dealt leniently with men who, after all, had only acted according to their immemorial custom. Out of the mass of prisoners taken red-handed in murderous revolt, only six, who were the ringleaders or directly concerned in the cold-blooded murder of the Rājā's *Dīwān*, received sentence of death. About a hundred others suffered various terms of imprisonment.

HE OPLE.

It is probable that originally this State with the exception of the Anandpur subdivision was peopled only by aborigines; but with the advent of a Hindu Chief the Hindus of the plains gradually settled in the State. The population increased from 248,101 in 1891 to 285,758 in 1901, but is still very sparse, the density in the latter year being only 92 to the square mile. The inhabitants are contained in 1,938 villages, of which the most important are Keonjhargarh, the headquarters

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of the State with a population of 4,532 and Anandpur, situated on the Baitaranī river being the headquarters of the subdivision of that name. Averages:—Number of villages per square mile is ·63: number of persons in a village, 147: number of houses per square mile, 18·4: number of houses in a village, 29·5: number of persons in a house, 5·00: 7,348 persons or 2·6 per cent. of the total population are literate. Of the total population 246,585 are Hindus and 38,567 Animists, the most numerous castes being Pāns (31,000), Khandaits (29,000), Gauras (28,000), Hos (24,000), Bhuiyās (20,000), Kurmīs (17,000), Gonds (16,000), Bāthudis (13,000) and Khonds (12,000). Hindus—males, 123,803, females, 122,782; proportion of males in total Hindus, 50·2. Animists—males, 19,921, females, 18,646; proportion of males in total Animists, 51·7. Musalmāns—males, 342, females, 257, total, 599; proportion of males in total Musalmāns, 57·1. Christians—3. At present the aboriginal tribes are the Bhuiyā, the Bāthudi, Sāonti, Juāng, Kol, Kurmī, Santāl, Gond, Khandwāl, Khond, Savar and a small tribe of Pitās. The other castes consist of almost all the well known castes found in Orissa proper. The 1,938 villages may be classified as follows:—1,875 with less than five hundred inhabitants, 56 with from five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, 5 with from one to two thousand inhabitants, 2 with from two to five thousand inhabitants.

Bhuiyās.

The Bhuiyā (20,000) is the second largest wild tribe in the State and the fourth largest in the Agency. The higher castes take water from them though they eat fowls and drink liquor and have no barber to shave them at death and birth ceremonies. They have peculiar customs at marriages. The village is governed under a patriarchal system: the village elders being looked upon as the first of equals. Their religion is practically one of blood. All their gods are devils who, if not appeased, will bring destruction; the good spirits are left alone and the Bhuiyās while embracing a certain set of deities unmistakably aboriginal, have supplemented it with deities of mixed and doubtful origin with a few derived from the Hindus. Though this pantheon consists of native and imported gods, yet their priesthood is confined to their tribe and hereditary priesthood exists among them. The oath is on a tiger skin and a little earth from an ant-hill. Trial by ordeal is a favourite mode of decision; the ordeals being very severe, either hot water or fire. Their festivals generally turn into orgies, coupled with coarse ribaldry among the women, especially maidens. Their rent is confined to a house and plough-tax, and

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certain services. A detailed account of the Bhuiyās will be found in the general article on the States.

Juāngs. The Juāngs are Sir W. W. Hunter's "Leaf Wearers of Orissa." They are more primitive than the Bhuiyās, with a dialect of their own though their numerals are in Oriyā, while the dialect is very limited in words, anything foreign being expressed in Oriyā. They have now taken to wearing cloths, though at certain religious ceremonies the priestess wears leaves, as this is considered the correct attire. They wear long brass ornaments in their nose and cover the neck and shoulders with beads. They are of a fair complexion, but their features are ugly and they are uncleanly in their habits. Their cultivation like the Bhuiyās is restricted to *jhūming* or burning the hill-side with perhaps a patch here and there of wet cultivation. They are considered a very low caste, but furnish the Rāj family with coolies when wanted on a long journey. Their rents consist of payment in kind and a few services.

Bāthudi and Sāonti. Though the Bāthudis and Sāontis are aborigines there is nothing exceptional to note about their habits. They practise wet cultivation and are to be found all over the State, especially the central portion. There is very little crime among them. The Sāontis are considered a better caste than the Bāthudis and look to their chief, the Birajal Mahāpātra, for social and caste grievances. This Birajal has the unique privilege of riding in a *pālki* on State occasions and has quit-rent *jāgīr* (service) lands assigned to him. The title is hereditary.

Kol and Santāl. The Kols and Santāls have migrated from Singhbhūm, Mayūrbhanj and Chotā Nāgpur. The histories of these people are well known and need no comment here. The Kols who have been in the State for generations have greatly degenerated, and are much addicted to crime. There is a marked distinction between the new comer and the older settlers. The Santāl village is easily recognised by the gaily painted walls and the formation of their houses. A thrifty and agricultural class, they are seldom found involved in a criminal case.

Gond. The Gond is an immigrant from the Central Provinces wearing the Brahmanical thread, but is considered a low caste, his touch defiles. Their caste chiefs are called Mahāpātras and Singhs.

Khandwāl. The Khandwāl is a low caste Goālā, who eats and drinks fowls and liquor, but makes a good tenant. Their social customs are very elastic.

All the above aborigines, except the Kol, Santāl and Juāng, wear the Brahmanical thread in imitation of the higher castes, but it is meaningless.

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The Kurmī is an immigrant of Chotā Nāgpur and its neighbourhood. The first Kurmī settlement recorded was in 1848, but since then they have increased enormously. They are splendid jungle-clearers, spending money to irrigate and improve their lands: few of their villages being without an irrigation embankment. A Kurmī village can always be recognized by its thriftiness and the condition of its fields. They know how to turn every penny into account, and are prompt in payment of rent. They are, however, considered a low caste, drinking liquor and eating fowls. The women dress well and the vermilion mark on their foreheads is characteristic. They are litigious only when lands are encroached or entered upon; and they are rarely involved in criminal cases. Kurmī.

There are a good many classes of Goālās in the State, the Aunlāpatiā being a class which has many revolting customs. Intestate property is divided among the caste, the Chief receiving a share. Their female orphans and widows are considered the property of the caste. Most of the Goālās are well-to-do. The Deshuā class alone shoulder the *pālki*. Goālā.

The climate of the State is malarious and very deadly to newcomers and even the inhabitants suffer greatly from malaria: outbreaks of cholera and small-pox are not uncommon. There are three dispensaries, one at the headquarters, one at Anandpur and one at Champuā: in 1907-08 the number of patients treated was 16,631 of whom 37 were indoor patients. Hitherto very little had been done for medical relief of the people: recently however a well qualified doctor with European qualifications has been placed in charge as Medical Officer of the State and there is also a lady doctor; the dispensaries, especially the indoor accommodation, are being greatly improved: similarly in former years little or nothing was done in the way of vaccination and the annual average for the years 1900-01 to 1906-07 was 6,888: in 1907-08 the number of vaccinations was, however, 11,781 of which 12 were secondary vaccinations: classes for training local vaccinators have been opened at the headquarters and the employment of local men as vaccinators has proved popular with the people and secondary vaccination will in the future progress: vaccination also has been made free and a special Civil Hospital Assistant placed in charge of the work, who also acts as a peripatetic doctor in the villages, where he also renders assistance in village sanitation. Public Health.

The chief product of the State is the rice crop, both wet and upland; winter crops of almost all the cereals grown in Orissa are cultivated, the rich alluvial soil giving a very fair Agriculture.

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outturn. Sugarcane is grown chiefly in Lower Keonjhar and it is here that pumpkins and vegetables are extensively grown. In Upper Keonjhar pumpkins, beans and brinjals are also grown to a large extent. The implements of agriculture are inferior and heavy. In Upper Keonjhar the rice grown is generally of a finer quality than that sown in the plains. It comes into ear earlier and unlike the custom of the plains it is threshed as soon as it is gathered. This gives the rice a better colour and fresher taste. Among the poorer people, certain grasses yielding grain are sown on deteriorated lands to supplement their food before the rice is cut. Indian corn in Upper Keonjhar is an extensive crop, gives a very good outturn and is recognised as one of the staple foods. Tobacco is grown chiefly for home consumption. The leaf is coarse and pungent. Cotton is generally sown in Kurmī and Chasā villages, but very little attention is paid to this remunerative crop. There is a State experimental farm and endeavours are being made to introduce new crops and improved varieties of seed.

NATURAL CALAMITIES.

The country suffers from drought upon an untimely cessation of the rains. In Upper Keonjhar, owing to the undulating character of the country and percolation a total loss of crops is scarcely possible, but in Lower Keonjhar this may be possible.

Floods do very little damage in Upper Keonjhar, but in Lower Keonjhar the Baitaranī and its large distributaries occasionally overflow their banks and destroy the crops in the neighbourhood. There is no record of any serious flood.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

Rents.

The present settlement has fixed rates of rent for each description and class of land; produce rents have been abolished, except in the case of certain temple lands and the Juāng *pīrs* and *bethī* (free labour) has been regulated; due provision having been made that the labourer will get his hire.

The principle on which *sārad* (winter rice) lands in Upper Keonjhar has been assessed is as follows:—The *dandpāts* (fiscal divisions) have been divided into three groups, the villages in each group into three classes, and the lands in each village also into three classes. Thus there are altogether 27 rates for *sārad* land varying from Re. 0-12-6 to Re. 1-11-3 per acre. Besides these, special rates two annas less than the above were adopted in two *dandpāts* and in certain villages of other *dandpāts* in consideration of the inferiority of their lands, coupled with the poverty of the tenants. In Lower Keonjhar the subdivision of groups and classes of land is still greater. The *dandpāts* are divided into four groups, the villages in each group into three classes and lands into four classes. Thus giving

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a total of 48 rates varying from Re. 0-8-3 to Rs. 4-1-6 per acre.

Lands other than *sārad* are assessed at moderate rates:— Uplands from Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 0-6-2 and *pāl* or river side lands from Re. 0-9-10 to Re. 0-14-10 per acre respectively.

The other assessed classes of land are homestead lands, and *dāhi* (forest cleared and burnt). For sugarcane and betel groves in Lower Keonjhar special rates prevail. Betel groves are very limited and the rates were fixed with the consent of the tenants at Rs. 6-3 per acre. The table below shows the average rates for winter and upland rice lands:—

Tracts.	Average *sārad* (winter rice) rates.				Average *gorā* (upland) rates.			
	1st class	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Upper Keonjhar	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	...	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 0
Lower Keonjhar	1 2 0	0 15 3	0 12 10	0 10 3	0 8 4	0 6 3	0 4 2	0 2 1

The local land measurements are 16 *biswās* equal one *gunth*, 25 *gunths* equal one *mān* and 20 *māns* equal one *bāti* in Lower Keonjhar; in Upper Keonjhar the same measurements are in force but here 20 *gunths* equal one *mān*. In Upper Keonjhar a *mān* is equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$ths of an acre and in Lower Keonjhar to half an acre.

Wages and prices.

Wages of unskilled labour vary from Re. 0-2-0 to Re. 0-3-0 per diem. The women's wages are Re. 0-1-9 to Re. 0-2-3 per diem. Skilled labour is at a premium and no fixed wage can be quoted as the majority of this kind of labour is imported and the wages vary with the demand, season and work. The skilled labour available in the State consisting of carpenters and blacksmiths and a few masons, earns about Re. 0-4-0 per diem. For the last five years the average price of food-grains per rupee was as follows:—Unhusked rice 43 seers and 3 chittacks. Rice 16 seers and 8 chittacks. *Bīrhi* 13 seers and 15 chittacks. *Mūga* 8 seers and 4 chittacks. *Arhar* 13 seers and 9 chittacks. *Kulthī* 18 seers and 5 chittacks. Wheat 7 seers and 8 chittacks. *Barṛuri* 14 seers and 1 chittack. Molasses 7 seers and 9 chittacks. *Māndiā* 15 seers and 4 chittacks. The advent of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway through the Cuttack district has caused a large rise in prices of late years and has enabled the agriculturists to dispose of surplus stocks and has

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greatly enhanced the material prosperity of the people. Prices for sugar, salt, kerosene oil, spices, cloths and all such like imported goods are very high, in many instances double the price in the markets of the neighbouring districts of British India. It is hoped that with better communication this will soon be a matter of the past.

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

A small minority of the people are engaged in trade, while the mass find occupation in agriculture. Manufacture is limited to tusser cloths in Anandpur and a fine wire for the native guitar (*sitār*) made at the headquarters, but this work is dying out as there is no demand. Coarse cotton cloths, agricultural implements, stone ware, bamboo baskets with lids, bellmetal, brass pots for drinking water (*koruā*), and heavy brass ornaments are also manufactured.

Trade consists of the export of rice, oil-seeds, lac, tusser cocoons, cloth, hides, *mahuā*, horns, *sabai* grass, timber, fuel, honey and molasses. The hide and horns trade is in the hands of licensed Muhammadans from British India. Timber export is confined to a sleeper merchant and petty traders in the south of the State. The export trade is principally in the hands of petty outside *mahājans* (merchants), supplemented by a growing band of local people. The pack-bullocks carry salt and cotton goods for sale in the interior, and in return they take back harvest produce in the winter and dry months, when a brisk trade ensues. The Muhammadans of Chotā Nāgpur and others carry on trade by pack-ponies and deal in salt, cloth, oil, tinsel ornaments and beads, mirrors, cheap finery, tobacco, native drugs, match boxes, cotton yarn, spices, etc., etc. Mārwāri and other trading classes are finding their way in and have established shops at convenient centres and markets. The export of lac, rice and cereals is large. These are collected by traders at the various *hāts* (markets) and are now taken by carts to Cuttack and the neighbouring districts.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The State has no road available throughout its length for wheeled traffic: communication is at present defective, but roads and bridges are now under construction. Carts find their way however as far as the headquarters from the Singhbhūm border, but the rates are very high. A main road is now under construction from Champuā, the headquarters of the Nayāgarh subdivision on the Singhbhūm border to the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway at Vyās-sarovar in the south in the Cuttack district touching important villages *en route* and passing through the headquarters and Anandpur. There is also the old Midnapore-Sambalpur road, which has dwindled down to a track but still

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can be traced along its whole length. There are two other tracks in Upper Keonjhar, one running through the plains of the eastern plateau and another running from the headquarters to Anandpur subdivision parallel to the main road. There is a second class road from Anandpur to the Bhadrakh border in the Balasore district. Bungalows are to be found furnished on the main road.

The imperial post now plies from Jaintigarh on the Singhbhūm border to Keonjhargarh and thence to Anandpur there connecting with the line to Bhadrakh in the Balasore district. There is no telegraphic communication.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The headman or *pradhān* of each village in Upper Keonjhar is responsible for the collection of rent. He realises the same in three *kists* as follows:—

Māgh (January to February)	...	10 annas.
Baisākh (April to May)	...	4 „
Bhādrab (August to September)	...	2 „

For this he receives as remuneration two *māns* (nearly one acre) of land per *bāti* nearly 10 acres, *i.e.*, 10 per cent. He is responsible for the payment of the village rent in due time and is liable in default to have the dues realised from himself. In Upper Keonjhar there is the system of *Tahsīldārs* (rent collectors) with *Muharrirs* (clerks) under them, and peons. They collect the revenue from the headman in the *dandpāts* under them and pay it into the State treasuries. The commission paid to the *Tahsīldārs* for collection work is 10 per cent. of the village rental plus the pay of the *tahsīldāri* clerks and peons.

In Lower Keonjhar the *pradhāns* (village headmen) pay their rent direct to the treasury. The *pradhān* receives a percentage of Rs. 8 on the village rental for making these collections.

The Bhuiyā *pīr* settlement consists of a house and plough tax and rendering certain work at the residence of the Chief, also giving two he-goats to the deity at the headquarters. The Juāng *pīr* settlement consists of a payment in kind, certain duties in the residence of the Chief and one or two he-goats for certain religious ceremonies. The current land revenue demand is Rs. 2,51,102. Tenures consist of:—(1) *Khanjā* lands assigned as maintenance for members of the Rāj family. (2) *Debottar*, religious endowments. (3) *Lākhirāj*, or rent-free grants. (4) *Minhā*, an allowance of rent-free land in a tenant's holding for homestead at the rate of one *gunth* per *mān*, *i.e.*, 4 per cent. (5) Service tenures, such as grants to *paiks* (State militia), *chaukīdārs* (village-watchmen), etc., in lieu

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of cash payment. (6) *Tanki* or privileged rent-paying tenures. The zamīndāri tenures are two in number:—Kāliāhattā in Upper Keonjhar and Dhenkā in Lower Keonjhar. Both are ancient tenures dating back to a period long antecedent to British rule. Their history, if tradition be true, is that Kāliāhattā came over from Dhenkānāl, and Dhenkā was first ceded to this State in 1194 *Amli* or 1784 A.D., on account of the zamīndār's persistent default in payment of revenue. The settlement rents have been fixed for the cultivators and the zamīndārs pay the State as noted below:—Kāliāhattā 30 per cent., of the mufussil assets, and Dhenkā 40 per cent.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The relations between the British Government and the Keonjhar State are regulated by the terms of the *sanad* of 1908. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,710-1-3 to the British Government.

Powers.

In criminal matters the Chief exercises the powers of a first class Magistrate, viz., imprisonment up to two years, fine up to one thousand rupees and whipping up to thirty stripes: certain classes of offences, such as heinous crimes, are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Chief. These excepted cases are committed to the Court of a British Officer for trial. The present Chief who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1905, resigned in 1907, and the administration of the State has been taken over by Government. A Superintendent has been placed in direct charge under the Political Agent. The State is divided for administrative purposes into three subdivisions, viz., Anandpur, Keonjhar proper, and Nayāgarh, with Subdivisional Officers in charge: a regular judiciary and executive staff has been organised and also all branches and departments necessary for proper and careful administration. Active measures are being taken to develop the State which is in an exceedingly backward condition.

Finances.

The income of the State in 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 3,79,130.

Forests.

There is a Forest Department with a trained Forester in charge: in

Excise.

1907-08 the forest revenue yielded Rs. 28,227. The excise administration is modelled on lines similar to those in British India; the revenue from excise in 1907-08 was Rs. 9,464. The aboriginal tribes are allowed to brew rice beer for home consumption free and they indulge largely in this mild form of liquor with the result that the excise revenue is low.

Civil justice.

In 1907-08 the total number of civil suits was 1,282; the cases were mostly of a

Crime.

petty nature, below the value of Rs. 50. Crime is not heavy: in 1907-08 the number of cases reported to the police was 521.

Police.

The police force has been recast and it consists of 1 Inspector, 1 Assistant Inspector, 7 Sub-Inspectors, 17 Head-Constables, 1 *Jamādār* and 153 constables under a European Superintendent of

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Police. There are three jails in the State: the central jail at headquarters has accommodation for 50 prisoners, the two sub-jails at the subdivisional headquarters of Anandpur and Nayāgarh have each accommodation for 25 prisoners. The jails are, however, antiquated and new jails on modern lines are to be constructed. In 1907-08 the daily average jail population was 58·97. A Public Works Department has been organised with a State Engineer in charge, being assisted by 1 State Supervisor, 3 Overseers and 2 Sub-overseers: in 1907-08 the State spent on account of public works Rs. 1,74,267. Jails. Public Works Department.

To give an impetus to education two Government Sub-Inspectors have been assigned to the State and they are assisted by two State Inspecting Pandits. The educational work is supervised by the Agency Inspector of Schools under the Political Agent: since the administration of the State was taken over much has been done to improve education: the schools are being rapidly provided with suitable houses and equipped with furniture, and parents are being pressed to secure regular attendance of their children; five special schools have been opened amongst the Bhuiyās and four separate girls' schools started. In 1907-08 there were 164 schools in the State: there were two Middle English schools, 7 Upper Primary schools, 115 Lower Primary schools including 4 separate schools for girls, 1 Sanskrit *tol*, 3 special schools and 36 *pāthshālās*: and the number of pupils was 2,951 including 162 girls. In 1907-08 the State received a grant of Rs. 1,075 from Government for primary education. In the same year the State spent Rs. 8,055 on education. EDUCATION.

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CHAPTER XIII.

KHANDPARA STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE State of Khandparā lies between 20° 11′ and 20° 25′ N., and 85° 0′ and 85° 22′ E., with an area of 244 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Mahānadī river, which separates it from Narsinghpur and Barāmbā States; on the east by the Cuttack and Purī districts; on the south by Purī district and Nayāgarh State; and on the west by Daspallā State.

The country along the Mahānadī is open and fertile; to the south and west are hill ranges, clad with fine *sāl* (Shorea robusta) and in the plains the country abounds with magnificent mango and banyan trees. The open country of the plains is healthy. The headquarters of the State are at Khandparā.

HISTORY.

It is alleged that Sūryamani Singh, the youngest son of a former Rājā of Rewah, coming from Rewah founded the State of Nayāgarh. The Rāj family from its alleged descent from the Rewah Rāj family claims to belong to the Baghel class of Kshattriyas. Rājā Raghunāth Singh of Nayāgarh had two sons, the elder, Harihar Singh, became Rājā of Nayāgarh, and the younger, Jadunāth Singh Mangrāj, retained possession of four *garhs* or forts as his share in Nayāgarh. The name of the State (Khandparā) implies that it is made up of pieces (*khandas*) originally consisting of the four villages received in maintenance. In 1599 A.D. Jadunāth Singh Mangrāj is said to have defeated the Chief then holding sway over the country from Agalpur to Harichandanpur in Khāndparā and took possession of his territory. The successors of Mangrāj extended their dominions and strengthened the State of Khandparā which at one time extended on the east up to Bānki, on the west to Balarāmprasād in the Daspallā State, on the north to Kantilo, and on the south up to Jogiāpāli in Nayagarh.

Rājā Jadunāth Singh Mangrāj, the founder of the Khandpara State, obtained the title of Mangrāj from the Mahārājā of Orissa. Another Rājā Banamāli Singh of Khandparā was a powerful Chief and assisted the Mahārājā of Orissa against the attacks of his enemies; he received as a reward the title of Bhāi Madarāj Bhramarabar Rai, which is employed by the Chiefs

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to the present day. During the time of Rājā Nīlādrī Singh Mardarāj Bhramarabar Rai, Raghujī Bhonslā, the Mahārājā of Nāgpur, presented the Rājā with a flag. When Orissa was conquered by the British, Rājā Narsingh Singh Mardarāj Bhramarabar Rai rendered assistance, and received an elephant and a cannon in recognition of his services. The emblem of the State is a tiger's head.

THE PEOPLE.

The population increased from 63,287 in 1891 to 69,450 in 1901. It is contained in 325 villages, of which the most important is Kantilo, a large mart on the Mahānadī. The density is 284 persons to the square mile. The population is classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 34,758, females, 34,671: total of Hindus 69,429 *or* 99·9 per cent. of the population of the State; proportion of males in total Hindus, 50·06 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 15, females, 6: total of Musalmāns 21 or 0·03 per cent. of the population. Christians—*nil*. The number of persons able to read and write is 1,391 or 2·0 per cent of the total population. Population of all denominations—males, 34,773, females, 34,677; proportion of males in total population 50·06 per cent. Averages—villages per square mile, 1·33; persons per village, 213; houses per village, 34·6; houses per square mile, 46; persons per house, 6·1. Of the 325 villages in the State there are 302 with less than five hundred inhabitants; 17 with from five hundred to one thousand; 4 with from one to two thousand; 2 with from two to five thousand.

The people are prosperous, and carry on a considerable export trade in grain and forest produce with Cuttack

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is a small charitable dispensary at headquarters with an indoor ward: the number of patients treated in 1907-08 was 2,891. The State is subject to frequent visitations of cholera usually imported by pilgrims passing through the State on their return from Purī. Fever and bowel complaints are responsible for but a small proportion of deaths: during the period from 1893 to 1902, the average ratio per thousand of births and deaths was returned at 30·00 and 33·50 respectively. Vaccination is backward, and in 1907-08 the number of primary vaccinations was only 879 and that of revaccination was 18.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil is very fertile, and the villages are prosperous, and the lands better cultivated than in the neighbouring States: the principal crop is rice. The total area of the State is 156,160 acres of which forests comprise 76,920 and 5,240 acres are not fit for cultivation: culturable waste amounts to 12,000 acres and fallow, to 25,000 acres. There are normally 30,000 acres under rice, 700 acres under sugarcane. *til* (sesamum) and

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mustard 200 acres each, cotton 150 acres, and jute 35 acres: millet, maize, *māndiā* and tobacco are also grown in small quantities.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

The average rate per *mān* (two-thirds of an acre) of first, second and third class rice lands is Re. 1-9, Re. 1-2-9 and Re. 0-12-6 respectively and of uplands, Re. 0-8-0. During the period from 1893 to 1902 wages have risen about 14 per cent. and the average daily wage during that period has been as follows:—superior mason, $7\frac{3}{4}$ annas, common mason, $4\frac{3}{4}$ annas; superior carpenter, 4 annas, common carpenter, 3 annas; cooly, 2 annas; superior blacksmith, 6 annas, common blacksmith, 4 annas. During the same period, the prices of food-grain have remained practically stationary: the average price of wheat, rice, gram and salt has been $10\frac{1}{8}$ seers, $19\frac{1}{4}$ seers, 10 seers, and 12 seers respectively.

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

The principal occupation of the people is agriculture. A considerable trade is carried on at Kantilo, which is noted throughout the States of Orissa for its brass utensils: it is situated on the south bank of the Mahānadī and is a regular emporium for traders from Cuttack who bring salt, spices and tobacco for exchange for cotton, wheat, clarified butter and oil-seeds, which are brought down the river from Sambalpur. The State possesses no other manufactures beyond that carried on in brass utensils at Kantilo.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The principal route of communication is the Mahānadī: the Cuttack-Sonpur road, maintained by Government, passes throughout the State running parallel with the Mahānadī: there is one State road from the headquarters to Kantilo: communications in the interior are very defective. There is a sub-post office at Kantilo at a distance of 7 miles from the headquarters.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The land revenue administration is similar to that prevailing in the other States of the group formerly known as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa, but in Khandparā the prohibition against transfer and mortgage of holdings is not so clearly defined. There has been no land settlement since 1849. The current land revenue demand in 1907-08 was Rs. 25,548.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. Finances.

The relations between the State and the British Government are regulated by the *sanad* of 1894, which was revised in 1908. The Chief assisted by a *Dīwān*, administers the State. The administration is not developed. The estimated revenue amounted in 1907-08 to Rs. 49,795, and the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 4,212 to the British Government. The latest returns show the forest revenue at Rs. 5,000: there is no regular forest

Forest. Excise.

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department. Excise yielded in 1907-08 Rs. 2,884. The number of suits instituted during the year 1907-08 was 358. The litigation was mostly of a petty nature, 45 per cent. of the suits being below the value of Rs. 50. The number of cases reported to the police in 1907-08 was 66: crime for the most part is petty. The police consists of one Sub-Inspector, 3 Head-Constables and 38 constables. There is a small and incommodious jail. There is no regular Public Works Department. In 1907-08 the State spent Rs. 1,102 on account of Public Works.

Civil justice. Crime. Police. Jail. Public Works Department.

The State maintains one Middle Vernacular, 1 Upper Primary, 33 Lower Primary schools and a Sanskrit *tol*; besides there are 4 private schools. The number of children attending in 1907-08 was 675. There is a separate school for girls. The State receives from Government an annual grant for education and enjoys free the services of a Government Sub-Inspector. Education is very backward.

EDUCATION.

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CHAPTER XIV.

MAYURBHANJ STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE Mayūrbhanj State is the most northerly and the largest of the States of Orissa. It lies between 22° 34′ and 21° 17′ N., and between 85° 46′ and 87° 10′ E., and is bounded on the north by the Midnapore and Singhbhūm districts, on the east by the Midnapore and Balasore districts, on the south by the district of Balasore and the States of Nīlgiri and Keonjhar, and on the west by the State of Keonjhar and the district of Singhbhūm. Mayūrbhanj State extends over an area of 4,243 square miles and presents every variety of soil and scenery. It abounds in rich valleys, but a vast extent still remains under primeval jungle. The central portion of the State is occupied by a group of hills about 600 square miles in area known as the Simlāpāl hills. The Meghāsanī hill, literally "the "seat of clouds," which rises to a height of 3,824 feet, is situated in the southern extremity of this group. Sir William Hunter in his *Statistical Account of the Orissa Tributary States* speaks of this group as "the hitherto almost unexplored mountains of Mayūrbhanj, heaped upon each other in noble masses of rock from 3,000 to nearly 4,000 feet high, sending countless tributaries to the Baitaranī on the south and pouring down the Burābalang with the feeders of the Subarnarekhā on the north. The peaks are densely wooded to the summit, and except at the regular passes, are inaccessible to beasts of burden. The intermediate valleys yield rich crops in return for negligent cultivation." The description given above in the year 1877 remains true to this day. The ravages of wild beasts and its malarial climate have checked the growth of population in this tract and except for a few Khariā and Kol hamlets it remains practically uninhabited.

RIVER SYSTEM.

The Mayūrbhanj State is watered mainly by the Burābalang, the Khadkāi, the Sālandī, and numerous other tributaries rising from the Simlāpāl hills which fall into the Baitaranī and the Subarnarekhā. The Burābalang rises from the Simlāpāl hills in lat. 21° 24′ N. and long. 86° 36′ E., and after receiving the flow of the two small streams Palpalā and the Chipat passes close to the town of Bāripadā. The banks of the river are steep and

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cultivated. The Jambhirā, Bāns and Bhairangī rise from the plains of the Sadar subdivision. The Khadkāi rises from the Simlāpāl hills and after a tortuous course westwards through the Bāmanghāti subdivision falls into the Subarnarekhā. The Khair and Bhandan are small hill streams which rise in the Simlāpāl hills and fall into the Baitaranī after a short westward course through the Pānchpīr subdivision. The Sālandī rises on the southern slope of the Meghāsanī mountain and meets the Dhāmra river near its mouth.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

The territory of Mayūrbhanj may be divided into three natural divisions. Running due north and south from the central group there are two ranges of hills of lesser elevation dividing the plains portion of the State into two halves, the eastern, which forms the Sadar subdivision, and the western : this latter is again subdivided into two portions, viz., the Bāmanghāti and the Pānchpīr subdivisions by another range of hills running in a westerly direction from the northern portion of the main central group ; thus there are three distinct portions divided off from one another by hill ranges and drained by different rivers. The eastern or the Sadar subdivision slopes gently from the foot of the hills towards the sea and served as it is by innumerable hill streams forms an ideal country for irrigation. The western portion consisting of the Bāmanghāti and the Pānchpīr subdivisions is mainly a rolling plain rising and falling in gentle slopes and studded with innumerable rocky mounds and hills. The soil, specially of the northern or the Bāmanghāti subdivision, is very fertile and lends itself to extensive cultivation. Mayūrbhanj proper, that is to say, such portion of the State as is not included in Bāmanghāti and Nayābasan, consists of hills, jungles and valleys, the latter intersected by mountain streams ; quite 1,000 square miles of Mayūrbhanj is composed of hills, the greater portion of which are as yet inaccessible to commerce, or are so unhealthy as to be habitable only by the rudest jungle tribes. Bāmanghāti consists of open plains, well cultivated and well watered during the rainy season by natural streams.

The approximate areas of the three subdivisions of the State are as follows :—(1) The Sadar subdivision including the central hill group, 2,800 square miles, (2) Bamanghāti subdivision, 750 square miles and (3) Pānchpīr subdivision, 560 square miles.

GEOLOGY.

A Geological Survey of the State was undertaken by the Chief : it was reported that the chief mineral wealth of the State consists in its iron ores, which are possibly among the richest and most extensive in India. They occur in all parts of the State, but specially in the Bāmanghāti subdivision. Usually they consist of hæmatite

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and limonite, but thick and rather extensive deposits of magnetite are met with at the foot and along the flanks of the Gurumaisāni hill, south-east of Kulaisilā, east of Sundal and also near Kotapiti in the Bāmanghāti subdivision. It is difficult to make even an approximate estimate of the quantity of available iron ores. But it would probably be no exaggeration to say, that a practically inexhaustible supply for several furnaces on a modern scale may be safely depended upon. The ores are easily accessible from the Sini-Kharagpur section of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. Limestone in the form of tufa occurs at several places in and close to the iron area.

Red and yellow ochres occur at places and are much used by the Santāls in painting their houses. Gold is washed for in the Subarnarekhā river on the northern border of Mayūrbhanj proper and in the Khadkāi and Barhai rivers in the Bāmanghāti subdivision. There is nothing specially noteworthy about these river washings. But at the head waters of the Barhai river about Kudarsāhi and Sāpgherā there is a tract about 2 square miles in extent, where almost the entire alluvium is found to be more or less auriferous. Some 50 families of gold-washers earn their living by gold-washing in this area. They just scrape off the surface soil which is usually the richest, owing, probably, in part, to its being periodically replenished by wash from the adjacent hills during the rainy season, and in part, to natural concentration *in situ* by rain water. Nuggets are occasionally met with, but the largest shown as found in the area weighed half a *tolā*.

The auriferous alluvium is of brownish colour, and is thinly spread over micaceous and trappean-looking schists referable to the transition series. It contains more or less gold down to a depth of about two feet. The richest placer deposits were found invariably to occur in the immediate vicinity of dioritic rocks with iron pyrites traversed by thin irregular veins of quartz. There are no quartz-reefs in the area, and it is a curious fact that, though there are good reefs outside the area, no gold is known to occur either in or near them.

West and north-west of Ruānsi and Gohāldangri washed by the Gadiā river and its feeder, and separated from Kudarsāhi-Sāpgherā ground by a low range of hills, there is another area of placer deposit of similar extent. The deposits here are at places 12 to 15 feet in thickness, and consist of rather gritty, brownish, stiff clay resting upon a coarse gravel bed about three feet in thickness. The red rock seen at places is greyish-white micaceous schist with thin veins of quartz. Nuggets weighing as much as two to three *tolās* are reported as having been recently found in the area

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under description. It supports some 20 families of goldwashers settled in it, besides casual visitors from Dhalbhūm.

Mica occurs extensively in Mayūrbhanj proper and in Bāmanghāti, but the plates obtained are small not exceeding two or three square inches. About Jamgoriā the plates obtained from the surface measured more than eight square inches but were necessarily in a much weathered condition. Excavations are in progress to test the quality of the mineral at depth.

Yellowish fossiliferous limestone occurs in the bed of the Burābalang river at Mohuliā, two miles south of Bāripadā. The clays which underlie the laterite about Bāripadā are generally very well suited for pottery.

Potstones, from which utensils are manufactured, occur at various places. Grindstones are made at Kulianā out of the quartzites of the transition series. Agate, flint, jasper, etc., occur in some profusion at places in the Bāmanghāti subdivision.

The average annual rainfall for the ten years 1897-98 to 1906-07 was 66·60 inches. The headquarters of the State are at Bāripadā.

History. According to tradition the Mayūrbhanj State was founded some 1,300 years ago by one Jai Singh, who was a relative of the Rājā of Jaipur in Rājputāna. Jai Singh came on a visit to the shrine of Jagannāth at Purī and married a daughter of the then Gajapati Rājā of Orissa and received Hariharpur as a dowry. Of his two sons, the eldest, Adi Singh, held the *gadi* of the Mayūrbhanj State. The annals of the Mayūrbhanj Rāj family, however, say that Jai Singh came to Purī with his two sons, Adi Singh and Jati Singh, the elder of whom was married to a daughter of the Purī Rājā.

When returning home Jai Singh conquered Rājā Mayūradhwaja then holding the *gadi* of Bāmanghāti. In the vernacular almanac written annually in the Mayūrbhanj State, this Bāmanghāti is regarded ever since that period as the original place of residence of the Rāj family, and the State is called after Mayūradhwaja. In every State seal the design of a peacock was introduced as a family distinction. According to family tradition the limits of the State of Mayūrbhanj from the year 1538 A.D. up to the year 1831 extended to Bhanjbhūm and Khelor *parganas* in the north; to the Balasore district in the east; to the Nilgiri State in the south-east; to the Baitaranī river in the south; and to Porāhāt and Dhalbhūm Rāj in the west. The area of the State has greatly decreased from what it originally was. *Pargana* Bhanjbhūm, which is in the neighbourhood of Midnapore town, was given to the Midnapore Rājās by Mahārājā Santāi Bhanj

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about the year 1556. *Pargana* Khelor was also given to them by Mahārājā Jagannāth Bhanj about the year 1643, and both are still in their possession. *Pargana* Nayābasan, which is also in the Midnapore district, became a revenue-paying *mahāl* of this Rāj from before the time of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. Nilgiri State was a subordinate zamīndāri of the Mayūrbhanj State up to the year 1728, since which year it has been separated and made independent of Mayūrbhanj. Four large *pīrs* of Bāmanghāti, named Thāi, Bhorbhoriā, Aulā and Lālghar, were, it is said, made over to the British Government by Jadunāth Bhanj, great-grandfather of the present Chief, during the Kol rebellion between the years 1830 and 1834. They are now part of the Kolhān in the Singhbhūm district. *Pīrs* Khāuchang and Haldipokhur, now in the Singhbhūm district, formerly formed parts of Bāmanghāti. The former was given to Abhirām Singh of Saraikelā. The latter, now a portion of the Dhalbhūm Rāj, was given to the Dhal Rājā.

No *farmān* or *sanad* from the Emperor of Delhi or from the Marāthās is available. It is alleged that in the time of Mahārājā Dāmodar Bhanj, a near relation of his was deputed to Delhi and there is said to have obtained a copper *sanad* from the Emperor. This *farmān* is not now, however, forthcoming.

The tribute of this State was fixed in 1812 at Rs. 1,001 on the then Chief of the State agreeing to forego his claim to levy a tax on pilgrims who had to pass through the State on their journey to and from Jagannāth. No treaty was concluded with this State in 1803 and 1804 as was done with the other States of Orissa and it was, therefore, not included in the list of States mentioned in section 36 of Regulation XII of 1805. When the British conquest of Orissa took place in 1803, Mayūrbhanj presented the then unique spectacle of a Rānī occupying the *gadi* in the person of Rānī Sumitrā Dei Bhanj.

On her death in 1811, the succession devolved on Tribikram Bhanj, an adopted son taken from the Keonjhar family. He executed two *ekrārnāmās* or agreements—one in 1812 and the other in 1815. On his demise, he was succeeded by his son Jadunāth Bhanj with whom a treaty engagement was entered into in 1829.

In 1866 the subdivision of Bāmanghāti was taken under the direct control of Government on account of the then Chief's mismanagement, but it was restored in 1878 to the present Chief's father, Mahārājā Krishna Chandra Bhanj Deva, who was an able and enlightened ruler. He was created a Mahārājā in 1877 for his efficient administration of the State and for his public

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liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs. 27,000 towards raising the Cuttack High School to the status of a College.

After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, the present Chief, Srīrām Chandra Bhanj Deva, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He received a liberal education, and is the most enlightened of the Garhjāt Chiefs. The administration of his State is carried on on British lines under his personal supervision. He was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Darbār held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903. The title of Mahārājā was, on the same occasion, conferred on him as a personal distinction. A gold Delhi Darbār medal was awarded to the Mahārājā and a silver medal to one of his *sardārs*.

THE PEOPLE.

The population of the Mayūrbhanj State is, according to the census of 1901, 610,383, of whom 303,266 are males and 307,117 females. The density of population is 144 per square mile. Bāripadā, the headquarters station, is the only town in the State containing a population of 5,613 persons. The rest of the population, viz., 604,770, are distributed over 3,593 villages, which may be classified as follows:—2 villages with from two thousand to five thousand inhabitants, 13 with from one thousand to two thousand inhabitants, 114 with from five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, 3,464 with less than five hundred inhabitants. The average number of villages per square mile is 0·84; persons per village, 169·83. The number of houses according to the census statistics of 1901 is 121,958 and the average number of persons per house is 5·00 and the average number of houses per square mile 47. The population of the State is rising rapidly as will be seen from the following table :—

Population at the census of 1872.	Population at the census of 1881.	Population at the census of 1891.	Population at the census of 1901.
258,680	385,737	532,238	610,383

The opening out of the State by roads and the security to life and property which the administration affords has led to rapid immigration from the congested districts in the neighbourhood. Large tracts of culturable waste and jungle lands which awaited exploitation acted as an inducement for immigration, and along with the rise in the population the cultivated area has also proportionately increased.

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Ethnical division of the people.

The population is mainly Hindu consisting of 606,223 persons including Animists (93,485), the number of Musalmāns being 3,785, Christians 368, and others 7 only. Of the Hindu population, the aboriginal and semi-Hinduised tribes preponderate enormously over the purely Hindu population. The number of the principal aboriginal tribes who form 56·52 per cent. of the total population is as follows:—(1) Santāl 185,149, (2) Ho or Kol 67,768, (3) Bhumij 56,157, (4) Kurmī 35,968. The number of the principal semi-Hinduised tribes who form 16·4 per cent. of the total population is:—(1) Bhuiyā 31,753, (2) Bāthudi 28,128, (3) Pān 24,762, (4) Gond 6,280, (5) Khond 5,833, (6) Savar 1,873, (7) Kewat 1,485. The number of the principal Hindu castes who form 13·89 per cent. of the total population is:—(1) Brāhman 8,308, (2) Khandait 15,365, (3) Chasā 1,007, (4) Gaura 29,861, (5) Kāmār 10,880, (6) Kumhār 8,667, (7) Tānti 4,568 and (8) Teli 6,121. A population in which the aboriginal element preponderates is necessarily backward in education which is confined more or less to the pure Hindu element. The number of persons who can read and write is 13,115 or 2·14 per cent. of the total population, of whom 340 or 0·05 per cent. can read and write English.

Christian Missions.

At present there are two centres for Mission work in Mayūrbhanj, one at Bāripadā, the headquarters of the Mayūrbhanj State, and another at Nangalkatā, 8 miles from Bāripadā on the Bāripadā-Balasore road. The former belongs to the Baptist missionaries, and was started in 1894. The Mission which is called "The Mayūrbhanj State Mission Council" has obtained from the Chief a lease of 4·68 acres of land. The Mission at Nangalkatā belongs to the Roman Catholics.

Material condition of the people.

The great majority of the people are agriculturists and the prosperity and contentment of such a population depends mainly upon the rainfall and crops. The failure of crops in a single year means widespread distress. Since the great famine of 1866 the State has however been free from the visitations of famine or even of severe scarcity. With the opening up of the State by roads and the Mayūrbhanj State Light Railway, the prosperity of the people has steadily increased. Each year fresh jungles are reclaimed and the areas already reclaimed are improved and the holdings of the tenants are increasing in quantity and improving in productive quality year by year. This is specially noticeable in those tracts where jungles preponderate over the cultivated area, and testifies to the prosperity of the tenants. The fixity of tenures and the rights of occupancy conferred upon the tenant have materially contributed to his well being. The system of

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granting land improvement loans each year has also helped in the development of the State; the standard of comfort of the tenant has changed for the better and his purchasing capacity has increased. In the markets, articles of European manufacture find ready customers: umbrellas, towels, brass utensils and bell-metal ornaments are much in evidence amongst the aborigines. Trade and commerce, specially in timber and in minor forest produce, has increased enormously in recent years, and this has given employment to a large number of the labouring classes.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The climate of the State is fairly healthy. The hill and the jungle tracts are however malarious. Fever is the most prevalent disease in the State and accounts for the largest number of deaths. Vital statistics are not kept except in the following localities:—

	Death rate per thousand, 1906-07.
Bāripadā town	34·45
Olmarā thāna	34·75
Baisingā „	29·72
Mordā „	16·00

Cholera epidemics break out in different parts of the State almost every year during the summer. Small-pox also occurs in epidemic form at intervals. Vigorous vaccination operations during the last 12 years have, however, minimized the ravages of this scourge.

The number of dispensaries in the State is six, distributed as follows:—(1) Bāripadā town, (2) Bahaldā, (3) Karanjiā, (4) Kuāmarā, (5) Bāngriposī, and (6) Mordā. These dispensaries are in charge of qualified Hospital Assistants. The Medical Department of the State is under the charge of a qualified Medical Officer of the Assistant Surgeon class. The number of indoor patients treated in the State dispensaries in 1907-08 was 272, and of outdoor patients 35,695. The daily average attendance of indoor patients was 14·07, and of outdoor patients 233·49. The number of persons vaccinated in that year was 24,109, and that of persons revaccinated, 261.

AGRICULTURE.

Crops.

The principal crops and their varieties grown in the State are—(1) cereals, (2) pulses, (3) oil-seeds, (4) root crops, (5) fibre crops, (6) sugarcane, (7) cotton, (8) tobacco, and (9) vegetables.

Cereals.

The cereals grown are rice and millets.

Rice.

The rice grown here is divided into two classes: *āman* (winter) and *āus* (early). The varieties of *āman* paddy are:—(1) *Champāisāli*, (2) *Baidyanāth*, (3) *Nāradi*, (4) *Ganjājatā*, (5) *Barasāli*,

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(6) *Rakatbol*, (7) *Madnā*, (8) *Kalāsāru*, (9) *Haldiguri*, (10) *Gayābāli*, (11) *Dasrāgeti*, (12) *Dumerkūdi*, (13) *Jaldubi*, (14) *Berhāmāltā*, (15) *Bānsgajā*, (16) *Hātīpanjar*, (17) *Raghunāthbhog*, (18) *Gopālbhog*, (19) *Pānakhiā*, (20) *Mohanbhog*, (21) *Iswarjalā*, (22) *Pimpribās*, (23) *Rangani*, (24) *Kāntarangani*, (25) *Kashiphula*, (26) *Saharchampā*, (27) *Sundarphenā*, (28) *Mirjui*, (29) *Maināsāli*, (30) *Sārangiphula*, (31) *Kantākapur*, (32) *Chingrikayā*, (33) *Harnākayā*, (34) *Bhāluchari*, (35) *Charāināki*, (36) *Nariyāsol*, (37) *Dhuriā*, (38) *Tikāmuridiā*, (39) *Kāliā Simulkasi*, (40) *Agniso*[1], (41) *Hemtarangi*, (42) *Lāl Simulkasi*, (43) *Berhākābri*, (44) *Sālgojā*, (45) *Thubirangi*, (46) *Karākachu*, (47) *Kadalmundi*, (48) *Mālati*, (49) *Kākurimanji*, (50) *Jaradā*, (51) *Khejurchangā* and (52) *Kalājirā*.

The outturn of *āman* rice varies from 8 to 20 maunds per *mān* according to the class of land, one *mān* of land being about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a standard acre or 0·698 acres.

The varieties of *āus* rice are :—(1) *Geti*, (2) *Bhālukchumri*, (3) *Simulkasi*, (4) *Karni*, (5) *Ardkulā*, (6) *Tusku*, (7) *Tālchirā*, (8) *Ulsukai*, (9) *Chanāchitā*, (10) *Bāiganmanji*, (11) *Hātīpanjar*, (12) *Dudhniāli*, (13) *Kārtikgeti*, and (14) *Gorādhān*. The outturn is from 5 maunds to 8 maunds per *mān*.

Both the *āman* and *āus* rice are sown in Jyaistha (May-June), but the former is reaped in Paush (December-January), while the latter is reaped in Bhādraba (August-September). The *āman* rice is also transplanted in Srāban (July-August). The outturn of transplanted paddy is higher than that of sown paddy.

Millets. The varieties of millets are :—(1) *Gundlu*, (2) *Kāngu*, (3) *Kodo*, (4) *Bājra*, (5) *Jowār* black and (6) *Makā* (maize).

The average outturn of the millets is about 4 maunds per *mān*. They are generally sown in Asādh (June-July), and reaped in Bhādraba (July-August).

Pulses. The principal kinds of pulse grown in this State are :—(1) *Birhi* and *māskalāi*, (2) *Balijā mūga* and *krishna mūga*, (3) *Arhar*, (4) *Kulthi*, (5) *Khesāri*, (6) *Chanā* (gram), (7) *Rambhā*, etc. They are generally sown in Ashwin (September-October), and reaped in Agrahāyan (November-December). The outturn of these pulses is 4 maunds per *mān*.

Oil-seed. The principal oil-seeds grown in this State are :—(1) *Surgujā*, (2) *Til—bhādoi* and *māghi*, (3) Linseed or *tisi*, (4) Mustard-*Turi* and *Rāi*, (5) Castor.

The outturn of *Surgujā* is about 2 maunds per *mān* : and that of *til* is 2 to 2½ maunds per *mān* : the average outturn of *tisi* (linseed) is 4 maunds per *mān* : it grows in *āman* (winter rice) lands and is sometimes sown when the *āman* paddy is still standing on the land : the outturn of mustard is 1½ to 2 maunds per

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mān. The winter variety of castor yields a larger proportion of seed and oil than *bhādoi* castor. The yield of castor varies from 4 to 5 maunds per *mān*.

Root crops.

The principal root crops that are generally raised in this State are :—(1) Potato, (2) Dioscoria Sativa, (3) Cassava, etc.

(1) Potatoes are grown in small quantities by a few well-to-do people in the town of Bāripadā and in the subdivisional headquarters. Some of the poorer cultivators of the interior have also commenced growing this crop on a small scale. The outturn of the Patna variety is from 30 to 40 maunds per *mān*, while that of the Nainitāl variety is from 30 to 50 maunds per *mān*.

(2) Dioscoria Sativa or *khamālu* is grown here as a garden crop. Besides this there are some crude roots which grow wild in the jungle such as *pānālu*, *tungālu*, *chunālu*, *sakarkandālu*, etc., and the majority of the wild tribes of this State live upon them in time of scarcity but they never cultivate these roots.

(3) Cassava.—Some of the tenants of the State grow sweet cassava which can be eaten raw; being a drought-resisting plant it can be planted at any season, which is a great advantage in famine prevention. The total outturn from the roots of cassava is nearly 200 maunds per *mān*.

Fibre crops.

The principal fibre crops grown are :—(1) Jute both Sirājganji and *deshi* and (2) Kanra.

(1) Jute cultivation is generally increasing among the tenants of the State. Most of the cultivators grow it on their homestead lands for their own use, *i.e.*, for making ropes, etc., but some of the tenants cultivate it in *dāhi* land for profit, but the outturn is poor. The yield of jute is 3 to 4 maunds per *mān*.

(2) Kanra.—Bombay or Deccan locally known as hemp. It is superior to jute in every respect. Rocky and laterite soils which are not suitable for jute cultivation are well adapted for its cultivation. The average outturn of this fibre is 6 to 7 maunds per *mān*.

Sugarcane.

The varieties of sugar-cane grown are—(1) *Dhablā* (white), (2) *Khari* and (3) *Sāmsārā*.

The outturn of *gur* (molasses) is nearly 20 maunds in addition to $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of clean molasses per *mān*.

Cotton.

Two varieties of cotton are generally cultivated, *khariā kapā* (annual) and *burhi kapā*. The average outturn of cleaned cotton varies from 10 to 15 seers per *mān*. The Sambalpur variety growing in the State Experimental Farm seems to be well adapted to this State.

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Tobacco. Tobacco of inferior quality is cultivated by the poorer classes of the Bāmanghāti subdivision on homestead land for their own consumption. Five maunds of dry tobacco leaf on the average is said to be obtained by the cultivators from one *mān* of land (homestead) but a well grown crop is expected to yield 10 to 12 maunds per *mān*.

Vegetables. The following vegetables are generally grown in this State:—(1) Brinjal, (2) Chillies, (3) Pumpkin, (4) *Kachu* or *sāru*, (5) Earth potato, (6) *Karalā*, (7) *Kundru*, (8) *Kākuri* (cucumber), (9) *Phuti*, (10) *Tarbhuj* (water melon), (11) *Bhendi* (okra), (12) Sīm (bean), (13) *Barbati* and (14) *Mūlā* (radishes).

Foreign vegetables such as cabbages, cauliflowers, etc., are grown on a very small scale by a few well-to-do inhabitants.

Agricultural implements. The principal implements of agriculture in use are—(1) The plough—the local cost of the plough is Re. 1 each. (2) A beam used for breaking clods and levelling lands.—the average cost of a beam is Re. 0-6-0. (3) *Korol.*—It is generally used for levelling the field. The average cost of this implement is not more than Re. 1-14. (4) The *sagar* or solid wheeled cart—it is used for carrying manure to the field, and for carrying unthreshed paddy to the farmyard. The average cost of it is nearly Rs. 3. (5) *Bāngi.*—It is a carrying rod made of an elastic piece of wood or bamboo and is used for carrying seeds, etc. The cost of a *bāngi* is nearly As. 3. (6) *Buriā* or axe.—It is used for cutting wood, etc., and costs 2 to 4 annas. (7) *Bindhuni* or *nihan.*—An iron rod used for boring holes in wood, costing 2 annas each. (8) *Bārshi.*—It is a kind of axe larger and heavier than *buriā* used for making carts (*sagars*), etc., and costs 6 to 12 annas. (9) *Sābal.*—It is a heavy iron rod used for making holes in the soil. It costs Re. 1 each. (10) *Gainti* or pick-axe.—It is used for digging trenches and removing small stones; the cost is 10 to 12 annas. (11) *Dā* (sickle)—used for reaping paddy, etc., and costs 2 annas. (12) The spade or *kodāli* costs 12 annas to Re. 1-4 each. (13) *Ghāchikatā.*—It is a small spade used for removing paddy plants after the weeding has been finished from congested parts of the field to parts less thickly planted. It costs 1 to 2 annas. (14) Basket.—It is used for carrying manures, etc., and it costs 1 anna. The total cost of agricultural implements for one "plough" of land or 6 acres is about Rs. 12 approximately. Bullocks as well as buffaloes are employed in agriculture. The number of bullocks used for agriculture exceeds that of buffaloes by 98 per cent. A pair of buffaloes perform 50 per cent. more work than a pair of bullocks. The price of bullocks varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 per pair, while a pair of buffaloes will cost Rs. 30

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to Rs. 60. The cattle of the State have considerably degenerated on account of insufficient fodder supply. The fodder is sufficient on the grazing ground during the rainy season, but as soon as the rains are over the green fodder disappears and the cattle are fed on straw in insufficient quantities and are reduced to skeletons. They are not fed here on oil-cakes or grains. The supply of oil-cake is very limited. The estimated cost of cultivation per *mān* is Rs. 9-4-0.

As the outturn of paddy is 8 to 20 maunds per *mān*, the cultivator gets Rs. 24 to Rs. 60 per *mān* calculating the price of paddy at Rs. 3 per maund.

Manure and irrigation.

The manures used are cow-dung, ashes and silt of old tanks. The banks of tanks situated near the rice fields are cut through and the water is allowed to pass through the rice fields. There are two kinds of embankments—(1) embankments constructed across a sloping depression, between two ridges of upland. All the water that falls on the elevation during the rainy season flows down to the bottom of the depression, and is arrested by the embankments; (2) embankments raised across the stream diverting their water into artificial channels leading to the rice fields.

Retation of crops.

Rotation of crop is seldom practised by the people. It is confined to uplands (*gorā*). On *berhā* lands some well-to-do and industrious cultivators sow *khesāri* in September before the paddy crop has been reaped. On *jal* lands which are very fertile, mustard or *mūga* is sometimes sown after harvesting the rice crop. Double crops are, however, raised by very few tenants of the State. The fertile uplands (*gorā*) are alternately cultivated with *gorā* paddy in one year and mustard, *surgujā* and *til* in the next. Maize or *makā* is sown with cotton, *arhar* with *gorā* paddy and *gangi* with *makā*. On very fertile *gorā* lands containing a large proportion of clay, gram is sown with mustard, but gram cultivation is extremely limited.

NATURAL CALAMITIES.

The State has not suffered much from natural calamities. There was a heavy flood in September 1900 and some damage was caused, but it was nothing compared to the loss of life and crops which occurred in the neighbouring district of Balasore. The great cyclone of May 1887 which passed over Orissa caused some damage, but its effect was very much less destructive in the State than in the British districts of Orissa. The only natural calamity which affects intimately the welfare of the people is deficient rainfall or its uneven distribution. Since the great Orissa famine of 1866 this State has been spared from another such visitation although scarcity, more or less severe, has occurred. Experience shows that favourable rainfall from the middle

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of June to the end of September, a fall of about 2 inches in October and half an inch early in November will suffice to mature the winter paddy, the staple crop of the State. If there is unusual fluctuations in the rainfall the winter paddy crop suffers. The main population of the State being aboriginals, who even in normal years supplement their food supply by fruits and roots taken from the jungles and whose standard of living is very low, a year of scarcity is tided over with comparative ease provided there is no failure of the edible jungle fruits and roots and the State comes forward to their help in proper time by opening relief works in the affected areas and in granting *taccavi* loans.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

The *mān* is the standard land measure ; it is equivalent to 0·698 acre. The following table classifies the different average rates of rents per *mān* prevalent in the State according to the latest settlements :—

NAME OF SUBDIVISION.	1st class winter paddy land.	2nd class winter paddy land.	3rd class winter paddy land.	*Aus* or early paddy land.	*Dāhi* or upland.	*Kalā* or homestead.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Mayūrbhanj subdivision proper.	1 6 6½	1 3 1½	1 0 9	0 6 4	...	1 8 5
2. Bāmanghāti subdivision.	1 3 0	0 13 0	0 9 0	...	0 2 0	...
3. Pānchpīr subdivision.	0 13 4	0 10 9	0 8 4	...	0 2 0	...

The average rates of assessment per *mān* for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class rice lands of the State taken as a whole are Re. 1-2-3½, Re. 0-14-3½ and Re. 0-11-4, respectively, and for uplands Re. 0-3-1.

The rise in the price of food-grains, especially rice, which has been observable during the last five years, has been a benefit to the cultivator. The rise in the price has enabled the cultivator to earn almost double the money which he used to get by the sale of the surplus stock of his grains in previous years. With this saving the cultivator has been able to buy cattle and indulge in luxuries. Many cultivators who used to be in a state of chronic indebtedness were enabled to pay off their debts. To the labouring classes the rise in the price of food-grains has not been an unmixed blessing, but the number of labourers who own no land at all is very small in the State, and even these labourers are paid in the mofussil not in cash but in kind. The labourers in the town of Bāripadā and those who are employed in sleeper operations or under traders and *mahājans* are paid in cash and not in kind, but in their case the rise in the price of

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food-grains has led to a rise in the rate of wage. The following table compares the prices of food-grains and the wages of labour during the last 10 years.

Price of food-grains during last 10 years from 1897-98 to 1906-07.

Name of article.	Seers per rupee in—									
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1. Paddy (unhusked rice)	36	48	48	50	50	60	60	50	40	19
2. Rice	16	24	20	20	16	18	16 to 24	14 to 22	10 to 13	8 to 10
3. *Birhi*	13	21	24	21	21	21	18	16	16	14
4. *Mūga*	12	20	20	15	20	16	16	14	10	8
5. *Arhar*	20	21	24	21	20	18	24	20	18	14
6. *Kulthī*	32	32	24	32	32	32	32	30	20	20
7. *Chanā*	16	12	16	13	16	13	16	14	12	10
8. *Gur* (molasses) ...	5	6	8	6	6	8	8	6	5	5
9. *Māndiā*	..	...	...	...	32	32	32	30	24	20

Daily wages of labour during last 10 years from 1897-98 to 1906-07.

Kind of labour.	1897-98 per head.	1898-99 per head.	1899-00 per head.	1900-01 per head.	1901-02 per head.	1902-03 per head.	1903-04 per head.	1904-05 per head.	1905-06 per head.	1906-07 per head.
Unskilled male labourer.	1½ a. to 2 as.	1½ a. to 2 as.	1½ a. to 2½ as.	1½ a. to 2 as.	1½ a. to 2 as.	1½ a. to 2 as.	2 as.	2 as. to 2½ as.	2 as. to 2½ as.	2½ as. to 3 as.
Unskilled female labourer.	1 a. to 1½ a.	1 a. to 1½ a.	1 a. to 1½ a.	1 a. to 1½ a.	1 a. to 1½ a.	1 a. to 1½ a.	1½ a.	1½ a. to 2 as.	1½ a. to 2 as.	2 as.
Skilled labourer such as carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, masons, etc.	4 as. to 6 as.	4 as. to 6 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 8 as.

Occupations, manufactures and trade.

The majority of the population of the State are agriculturists. Even the labouring classes who earn their living by engaging in labour own a few *māns* of land for cultivation, and it can be said that over 97 per cent. of the population are agriculturists or engaged exclusively in agricultural labour. The non-agriculturists are confined to Bāripadā, the headquarters of the State, and to the subdivisional headquarters. Their number in the interior is infinitesimal. The only manufactures which are worth mentioning are the manufacture of coarse cloth

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mostly by Pāns and of tusser fabrics by Tāntis in Olmarā *pargana* and in the Bāmanghāti subdivision. The aboriginal population show preference for coarse cloths locally manufactured as they are more durable and can stand rough usage better than the finer mill-woven counts. The manufacture of tusser fabrics formed an important industry formerly, but it is declining at the present moment owing to keen competition. The Tāntis who were formerly solely engaged in it are turning to agriculture. Owing to the opening up of the State by roads and by the Mayūrbhanj State Light Railway the manufacture of sleepers in the fine forests of the Simlāpāl hills has received an impetus and very large quantities of sleepers are being exported within the last few years. Cultivation of tusser cocoons and of lac is an important occupation of the aboriginal populations. These two industries which were in a decaying stage show signs of reviving. The important articles of export are paddy, rice, oil-seeds, forest produce, such as timber, tusser cocoons, lac, myrobalans, nux vomica, etc. The principal articles of import are salt, kerosene oil, cotton yarns and other fabrics, etc.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The headquarters of the State is connected by a narrow gauge railway with the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway at Rūpsā. The line is 33 miles long and was constructed by the State. The total capital expenditure incurred up to the end of December 1907 was Rs. 7,17,144-1-10, and the line was opened to traffic in January 1905.

During the short time that it has been in existence the development of trade has been extensive especially in paddy, fire-wood and sleepers. Many traders from outside have established businesses in the State and others have gone in for reclamation of jungle lands for agricultural purposes along the railway line.

The total mileage of metalled roads was 149·50 miles and that of unmetalled roads 350 miles up to March 1908. The principal metalled roads are—

		Miles.
1.	Bāripadā-Balasore road ...	33
2.	Bāripadā-Bahaldā road ...	60
3.	Bisāi-Karanjiā road ...	43
4.	Bāripadā-Nayābasan road ...	24

The other unmetalled roads are principally feeders to the railway or the main roads. There are no navigable rivers in the State and except for timbers floated down the Burābalang river during the rainy season the river-borne traffic is *nil*. There is an Imperial sub-post office at Bāripadā, the headquarters of the

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State, and branch post offices at Bahaldā, Karanjiā and Bisāi, and there are letter-boxes in important villages.

The special features of the land revenue system of the State are the village *padhāns* or headmen and the *pargana sardārs*. The land revenue of a village is collected by its *padhān* who is responsible for its payment in proper time to the *sardār*, who is again responsible to the State for the payment of the revenue of his *pargana*. These functionaries receive 10 per cent. of the village and *pargana* land revenue respectively as commission and pay the remainder of the revenue to the State. Thus 20 per cent. of the revenue is paid as collection charges and the balance 80 per cent. comes to the State. In the subdivision of Bāmanghāti the *padhāns* used to pay the revenue direct into the treasury without the intervention of the *sardārs* and were liable to make good any balance which remained in arrears. This system was introduced by Dr. Haye, the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhūm, who held charge of the subdivision for a number of years up to 1878, as it was found that the *sardārs* in Bāmanghāti, who are mostly Santāls, either failed to pay the revenue in proper time or misappropriated it if collected. In the last settlement, however, which was completed in 1906, some of the intelligent *sardārs* have been invested with the power to make the collection in their *parganas* and others have been replaced by *Tahsīldārs* who are paid by a monthly salary. With the exception of two or three *sardārs* of Bāmanghāti, the others have been deprived of police powers which they formerly exercised. In the Sadar and the Pānchpīr subdivisions the collection is made in four *kists*, viz., the April-*kist*, 4 annas, the July-*kist*, 2 annas, the October-*kist*, 4 annas and the January-*kist*, 6 annas.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Land revenue system.

The land revenue of the State is liable to re-settlement and settlement operations are a permanent feature of the land revenue administration as *pargana* after *pargana* is taken up in regular rotation for settlement and not the whole of the State at once. The *parganas* which have been denuded of jungle, and where there is little room for extension of cultivation have been cadastrally surveyed and the term of settlement is fixed at 20 years ; *parganas* where the cultivated area is small and there is room for reclamation of jungle lands are surveyed according to the native method and the term of settlement is fixed at 10 to 15 years. In the Mayūrbhanj Tenancy Regulation provision is made for the record-of-rights and settlement of rents.

Excepting the *sarbarāhkār* of Kaptipadā whose estate extends over an area of 200 square miles, there are no large

Land tenures.

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land owners in the State. The *lākhirāj* tenures are divided into the following classes:—(1) *debottar*, (2) *brahmottar*, (3) *datta mahatrān*, and *datta pānpik*, (4) *bābuān jāgirs* and (5) *paikān* and other *jāgīrs* or service tenures. The *debottar* lands are rent-free lands given to the Hindu deities whose number in the State is very large and include large *maths* presided over by ascetic *Mahants*. The *brahmottar* are grants made to Brāhmans, and include *sāsans* or *brahmottar* villages divided into a number of holdings and allotted to Brāhmans. These holdings are never escheated to the State: in the event of the *lākhirājdār* dying intestate, his holding is made over to another Brāhman. The number of *sāsan* and *bātikatiā* or individual *brahmottar* grants is very extensive in the State. The *datta mahatrān* or *datta pānpik* grants are made to persons other than Brāhmans. *Bābuān jāgirs* are *lākhirāj* grants made to the relations and others belonging to the Chief's caste. *Paikān jāgirs* are the service tenures granted to *paiks* or the ancient yeomanry of Orissa who formed a part of the military force of the Chief. The number of *lākhirāj* tenures in the State especially in the Sadar subdivision is very large. Most of these tenures are only partially rent-free, as 5 annas in the rupee is paid as *darbesi* and collection cess. The rent paying lands are known as *māl* or *hāsilāt* lands. According to the provision of the Mayūrbhanj Tenancy Regulation twelve years' possession gives the occupier a right of occupancy over his holding and he cannot be dispossessed of it, except in the due course of the law.

The current land revenue demand in 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 6,04,554.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The relations of the State with the British Government are governed by the *sanad* of 1894, which was revised in 1908: the State pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 1,067-11-9, and is under the rules liable to pay *nazarāna* on succession.

For administrative purposes the Mayūrbhanj State is divided into three subdivisions, viz.—(1) the Sadar subdivision, (2) the Bāmanghāti subdivision and (3) the Pānchpīr subdivision. A Council has been established since the year 1892 with the Chief of the State as President and the *Dīwān*, the State Judge, the Superintendent of Police, the State Engineer and two non-official gentlemen as members. All legislative measures are passed by the Council, and the Budget is discussed in Council. The Chief with the *Dīwān* or any other member of Council whom the Chief may nominate form the Judicial Committee which hears appeals against the orders of all State courts according to the provisions of

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the law of the State. The *Dīcān* is the head of the Revenue Department including the settlement, agriculture, the zamīndāri and the Registration Departments. Under him is the Collector and a staff of Deputy Collectors and the Subdivisional Officers in their capacity as Deputy Collectors. The State Judge is the head of the judicial side of the administration, and has under him all the Magistrates, Munsiffs and Sub-Judge and the Subdivisional Officers in their capacity as Deputy Magistrates. In the subdivisions of Bāmanghāti and Pānchpir, the Subdivisional Officers exercise both judicial and executive functions. The Superintendent of Police and the State Engineer are in charge of their respective departments, and deal direct with the Chief. The Chief Medical Officer, the Superintendent of Education and all other departments deal direct with the Chief, and are immediately subordinate to him.

The receipts and expenditure, excluding debts and deposits, for the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 12,14,895 and Rs. 12,09,592, respectively. The State has a reserve fund to meet emergencies of Rs. 11,67,700 invested in Government securities. **Finances.**

The forests of Mayūrbhanj State are distributed over the central group of hill ranges and the plains sloping to the east and west of those hills. **Forest.**

In this State the Forest Act is in force and the forests of the State are classified as reserved and protected. The area of the reserved forests is 1,054 square miles and that of the protected forests 741 square miles. To the former class belong the compact forests on the hills, and on a part of the plains, whereas the latter class is scattered all over the east of the plains area of the State and honey-combed with villages. A little over one-third of the area of reserved forests contains mature *sāl* in fair proportion and the remaining area contains poles in different stages of growth, intermixed with stray trees of full size here and there. The protected forests are composed mainly of *sāl* poles.

In former days the forests were not under systematic management. Timber contractors confined their fellings to the plain forests in the vicinity of Bāripadā and exhausted them leaving only poles. In 1894 action towards the systematic management of the extensive forests was taken. In the same year the services of Mr. C. L. Hatts of the Imperial Forest Service were lent to the State by Government. He drew up an exhaustive report of the forests of the State and prepared a preliminary working plan for a small portion of it, viz., for about 88 square miles. Thereafter a well organised Forest Department has been gradually formed to manage and control all forest matters on the

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model of forest administration prevailing in British districts. The cost of maintaining the Department which has been placed under a trained Forest Officer with an adequate staff, some of which are recruited from the Imperial Forest College, Dehra-Dun, is at present nearly Rs. 54,000 a year.

The present revenue from the sale of timber is Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,20,000.

The ryots of the State pay a fuel cess and in return they are allowed to remove dry fire wood from unreserved trees. In Bāmanghāti subdivision the ryots pay, besides the fuel cess, a special cess for which each cess payer is permitted to remove 2 *sagar* loads of bamboo and 10 dry *sāl* posts of 2 feet in girth annually. Concession has also been granted to each ryot to get free of charge trees of the unreserved species for house building and agriculture implements. They are also allowed the privilege of grazing their cattle free all over the protected forests, but in the reserved forests free pasturage is permitted only to adjacent villages within a radius of 2 miles. All ryots are also permitted to remove for their own consumption edible fruits, roots, bulbs tubers, etc.

Besides *sāl* the following principal timber trees grow in these forests :—*piāsāl* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *sissū* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), *karam* (*Adina cordifolia*), *bandhan* (*Oujeinia Dalbergioides*), *gamhāri* (*Gmelina arborea*), *kendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *mahuā* (*Bassia latifolia*), *āsan* (*Terminalia tomentosa*). Among other common trees found in the forests of the State are mango (*Mangifera indica*), *jām* (*Eugenia Jambolana*), *chār* (*Buchanania latifolia*), *kasāphal* (*Terminalia chebula*), *kuchilā* (*Strychnos Nux-vomica*), *bāharā* (*Terminalia belerica*), *semul* (*Bombax malabaricum*), *kusum* (*Schleichera trijuga*), *banyan* (*Ficus indica*), *pīpal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *dhao* (*Ausgeissus latifolia*), *arjun* (*Terminalia arjuna*), *aonlā* (*Phyllanthus emblica*), *champā* (*Michœlia champaca*), *koine* (*Stephegyne parvifolia*), *mānkarkendu* (*Diospyros embryoperis*), *siris* (*Albizzia lebbech*) and *rohini* (*Somida fabrifuga*). Among minor forest products are lac and tusser cocoon which are reared by the people of the State. Tusser cocoons are reared on *āsan* trees and lac on *kusum* trees. The ryots are permitted to rear lac on trees free of charge, and a duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund is levied from dealers. The revenue from these two sources to the State ranges between Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000.

Prior to the systematic organisation of the Forest Department, *i.e.*, during the years 1884-1894, the annual revenue from forests never exceeded Rs. 30,000, but at present it is nearly Rs. 2,50,000 a year.

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In the Mayūrbhanj State there is a regular excise staff and the Excise Department is in immediate charge of a Deputy Collector designated as the Excise Officer, under the control of the *Dīwān* of the State. Excise.

The chief sources of excise revenue are opium, *gānja*, country liquor, imported liquor, *bhāng*, *tāri*, *hāndiā* and *madat*. There are five methods of taxation, viz. :—(1) Retail license fees, (2) duty on actual quantity of article passing into consumption, (3) distillery fee, (4) license fees for preparation and sale of *hāndiā* at godowns and (5) license fees for sale of home brewed *hāndiā* at *hāts*.

The supply of opium is obtained from the Balasore Treasury and the *pattādārs* (licensed vendors) get their supply from the State Treasury. *Gānja* and *bhāng* are imported from Calcutta or Nowagāon under a pass granted by the State and countersigned by the Collector of Balasore. Country liquor is manufactured by the distillery system in the Sadar subdivision and the outstill system of brewing is prevalent in the other two subdivisions. The distillery, opened at Bāripadā, is supervised by the Distillery Superintendent under the control of the Excise Officer. Imported liquor is sold in a shop at Bāripadā. The home manufacture of *madat* has been made penal to put a check upon the steady increase of opium smoking and nobody can smoke it except in a licensed den. The result has been a decrease in the number of *madat* smokers. During the four years 1904-05 to 1907-08 the average annual excise revenue and expenditure were Rs. 45,663 and Rs. 4,551 respectively; both the items are increasing year by year, the revenue and the expenditure during the year 1907-08 being Rs. 63,130 and Rs. 8,541 respectively. Opium. *Gānja* and *bhāng*. Liquor. *Madat*.

The number of civil suits instituted during the year 1907-08 was 2,112. Civil justice.

In the year 1907-08, 1,864 cognizable cases were reported to the police, of which 240 were held to be false. Convictions were obtained in 530 cases, or 58·05 per cent. of the true cases sent up for trial, in which 1,691 persons were tried and 820 or 48·4 per cent. were convicted. Crime.

Total strength of the police force is 332, consisting of 59 officers and 273 men: there are 25 police stations and outposts. Proportion of regular policemen to the square mile is 1 to 12·7 square miles, and to population is 1 to 1,838·5 persons. The annual cost of maintenance of the force is Rs. 15-7-6 per square mile and anna 1·8 per head of the total population. Police.

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Village police. *Chaukīdārs* and *chaukidāri* system.

There are 1,221 *chaukīdārs* in the whole State, out of whom 638 are in Mayūrbhanj proper (527 were appointed under Act VI of 1870 and 111 under Regulation XX of 1817), 401 in the Bāmanghāti subdivision and 182 in the Pānchpīr subdivision appointed under Regulation XX of 1817. Compared with the area and population there is one village watchman to 3·47 square miles of the area and one to every 499 persons of the population. Cost of maintenance of the *chaukīdāri* force is Rs. 6-9-4 per square mile of the area and 8 pies per head of the population.

Jails.

There is one main jail in the Sadar subdivision and two sub-jails in the Bāmanghāti and the Pānchpīr subdivisions. The jail staff consists of a Superintendent of jails, two Superintendents of the two sub-jails, 1 Jailor, 1 Assistant Jailor and 24 warders. The Subdivisional Officers of the two subdivisions are in charge of the sub-jails and are designated Superintendents of sub-jails. The Hospital Assistants of the two Subdivisional dispensaries exercise the functions of jailor in the sub-jails. The total jail population in all the jails in the State was 779 in the year 1907-08. The daily average number of prisoners was 128. The proportion of average daily jail population to entire male population is 1 to 2,369. The proportion of deaths to jail population is 1 to 153·1, and the average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 4-11 per month per head. The jail manufactures are generally rope-making, cloth-weaving and oil-pressing, etc. The total receipt was Rs. 1,983-4-3. The total charge was Rs. 1,470-15. The average earning per manufacturing prisoner was Rs. 2-8.

Public Works Department.

The Public Works Department of the State is in charge of the State Engineer, being assisted by a subordinate staff. In 1907-08 the State spent Rs. 2,04,376 on account of public works.

Local Self-Government.

The Bāripadā Municipality was established in 1905 with an area of 2 square miles: the number of rate-payers is 570. The Officers are 1 Chairman, 1 Vice-Chairman, besides 15 Commissioners, appointed by the Chief, of whom six are State officials and nine are non-officials, and the various classes of the community are adequately represented. The town is divided into six wards. The sources of revenue are latrine tax, registration fees of carts, revenue from ferries, pounds and markets and a State grant. The receipts and expenditure for 1907-08 were Rs. 10,870-12-2 and Rs. 7,587-3-9, respectively. The population in 1901 was 5,617, but has considerably increased since then.

The water-supply of the town is drawn from three rivers, wells and two big *bandhs* on its northern side and a large tank

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called the jail tank on the eastern side of the town which has been reserved for drinking purposes.

Conservancy.

The conservancy establishment consist of 17 *mehtars* in the scavenging and road cleaning branch and of 31 sweepers in the latrine cleansing section, with one Inspector, one *jamādār* and one peon to supervise their works. The street sweepings and garbage are removed by refuse carts to distant corners of the town and reduced to ashes. The night-soil is deposited in regular trenching grounds at a distance of 3½ miles from the town.

EDUCATION. Secondary schools.

The Bāripadā High English school: the total number of pupils on the rolls in 1899-00 was 112 and in 1907-08 was 271. Average daily attendance in 1899-00 was 53, and in 1907-08 it was 203. The cost of tuition per boy in 1907-08 was Rs. 19, of which the whole was paid by the State. Out of 271 pupils on the rolls, 258 were Hindus, six Muhammadans, six native Christians and one aborigine.

The number of Middle English schools in the State was 5. They registered 409 pupils at the end of the year 1907-08, and 251 in 1899-00. The average daily attendance was 232 in the year 1899-00 and 292 in the year 1907-08. The cost of educating each such pupil was Rs. 10-4. There is no Middle Vernacular school in the State.

Primary schools.

The number of Upper Primary and Lower Primary schools for boys in the State during the year 1907-08 was 362. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 7,299, and the average cost of educating a pupil in any of these schools was Rs. 3.

Female education.

The total number of girls' schools in the whole State was 5. The total number of girls attending was 124 in the year 1907-08. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 225. The average daily attendance was 81. The cost of tuition of each girl was Rs. 8-7 in 1907-08. Slow but steady progress is being made in female education.

A two years' course is followed, viz., 1st year's course—elementary drawing and carpentry; 2nd year's course—advanced instruction in carpentry, blacksmithy and fitter's works. Besides there are 2 Sanskrit *tols* and one *guru*-training and 9 private schools.

The expenditure from the State funds on account of education in all branches in 1907-08 was Rs. 35,541-8-4, or 2·9 per cent. of the gross revenue of the State. It is more by 0·3 per cent. than what it was in 1899-00.

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CHAPTER XV.

NARSINGHPUR STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE State of Narsinghpur lies between 20° 23′ and 20° 37′ N. and 84° 58′ and 85° 17′ E., with an area of 199 square miles. It is bounded on the north by a range of forest-clad hills, which separate it from Angul district and Hindol State; on the east by the Barāmbā State; on the south and south-west by the Mahānadī river which divides it from the Khandparā and Daspallā States; and on the west by Daspallā and Angul district. The State is for the most part open and cultivated country with a few small ranges and isolated hills, except to the north where a range of fine hills separates it from the Hindol State. This northern range contains a large quantity of *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) trees, which here attain to a considerable dimension. The climate, on the small plateau about 1,500 feet high on the crest of this range, is a welcome change in the hot season from the heated plains of the country below. The temperature in the hot season is high and the tract of country in the neighbourhood of the headquarters is very hot. The average rainfall for the six years—from 1902-03 to 1907-08—was 51·24 inches. The climate is healthy. The tract bordering along the Mahānadī is subject to frequent inundations, which leave deposits of sand, doing serious damage to the cultivation. The headquarters of the State are at Narsinghpur.

HISTORY.

The State is alleged to have been founded by one Dharma Singh, about the year 1292 A.D. The State is said to have originally been in the possession of two Khonds, Narsingha and Para, from whom the name of this tract of country was taken. The area of the State has been from time to time curtailed of many portions by the Chiefs of Hindol, Barāmbā and Daspallā. None of the Chiefs ever obtained any *farmān* from the Mughals or Marāthās. The title "Mānsingh Hari Chandan Mahāpātra," was obtained by the fifteenth Chief, Dayānidhi Mānsingh Hari Chandan Mahāpātra, from the Mahārājā of Purī, to whom the State was subject. The emblem of the State is a scorpion.

THE PEOPLE.

The population increased from 33,849 in 1891 to 39,613 in 1901, the density being 199 persons to the square mile. It

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contains 198 villages, the most important of which is Kānpur. Of the total population all but 158 are Hindus. The most numerous castes are Chasās (6,000) and Pāns (4,000). The population is classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 19,481, females, 19,974, total of Hindus, 39,455, or 99·6 per cent. of the population of the State; proportion of males in total Hindus, 49·3 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 89, females, 66, total of Musalmāns 155 or 0·3 per cent. of the population; proportion of males in total Musalmāns 57·4 per cent.; Christians—3. Proportion of males in total population, 49·4 per cent. Number of literate persons in the State is 3,309 or 8·4 per cent. of the total population. Averages—villages per square mile, 0·99; persons per village, 200; houses per square mile, 42; houses per village, 42·3; persons per house, 4·7. According to the census of 1901, out of the 198 villages in the State there were 179 with less than five hundred, 17 with from five hundred to a thousand, and 2 with from one to two thousand inhabitants. The people are prosperous, more advanced and their standard of living is generally higher than in the neighbouring States.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The country is healthy and the people do not suffer to any exceptional degree from fever: epidemics of cholera are, however, not uncommon. There is a dispensary, with an indoor ward, at the headquarters in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant: the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in 1907-08 was 45 and 5,627 respectively: there is a veterinary department attached to the dispensary and in the year 1907-08, 78 animals were treated. Vaccination is in charge of a special Civil Hospital Assistant, who also looks after village sanitation and gives medical relief in the interior where 312 patients were treated in the year 1907-08: the vaccinators employed are licensed local men, trained in the vaccination class of the Medical School at Cuttack; in 1907-08 the number of primary vaccinations was 1,352 and of re-vaccinations 1,871. Considerable progress has of late been made in overcoming the prejudices of the people against vaccination: during the period from 1893 to 1902 the average annual number of vaccinations was 464 and re-vaccination was almost unknown.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil is fertile and the villages are many of them prosperous with well cultivated lands: the riparian villages are liable to inundation and deposits of sands and there are no embankments to resist the powerful floods of the Mahānadī. The principal crop is rice and in ordinary years there is an ample surplus stock for export: good crops of castor-oil, *arhar*, sugarcane and sweet potatoes are raised.

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RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

The average rate for ordinary first, second and third class rice lands per acre is Rs. 3-2-5, Rs. 2-13-5, and Rs. 2-8-4, respectively, and for uplands Re. 0-9-0. Wages during the ten years from 1893 to 1902 showed a slight tendency to fall, the average daily wage during this period was as follows:—Superior mason, 7⅓ annas, common mason, 4 annas; superior carpenter, 7⅓ annas, common carpenter, 3⅓ annas; cooly, 2 annas; superior blacksmith, 5¾ annas, and common blacksmith 2½ annas.

The run of prices during the same period has varied with the harvests, but there has been no noticeable tendency to a rise in prices: the average price during the period 1893 to 1902 of wheat, rice, gram and salt has been 12⅛ seers, 26 seers, 20⅜ seers and 10½ seers, respectively.

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

There are no occupations, manufactures or trade in the State calling for special notice. Lac and cocoons are cultivated as usual throughout the State. A considerable trade, however, is carried on by exporting bamboos to Cuttack and a small amount of timber is also removed. The trade is mostly in grain, cotton, oil-seeds and molasses. The principal imported articles are spices, salt, cloth, piece-goods and kerosene oil.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The State is fortunate in its line of communication: the Mahānadī forms its frontage to the south and affords ready means of transport almost throughout the year. There is a good road from the headquarters to Barāmbā and a fair road, which passes over the steep northern range of hills, to Angul and Hindol. There is a post office at the headquarters.

LAND REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

The system of land revenue administration is the same as in other States of the group formerly known as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa. The last settlement was made in 1898-99, when the State was under the Court of Wards. The land revenue demand is Rs. 37,983. The *sarbarāhkārs* are paid by cash commission and have no special service lands in the villages: steps have been taken to identify the old *sarbarāhkāri* service lands and assign them again to the village headmen: these lands in previous settlements were brought into the general assessment of the village.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *sanad* of 1894, which was revised in 1908, lays down the relations between the State and the British Government. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,450 to the British Government. The State has been for some time under the direct administration of Government owing to the minority of the Chief, who has, however, recently been given charge of his State; he conducts the administration with the assistance of a trained *Dīwān*.

Finances.

The estimated annual income is about Rs. 66,000.

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Forests. During the period of management precise rules for the administration of the forests were drawn up and a regular Forest Department organised under a properly qualified Forester: a fuel cess at the rate of one anna per acre on cultivated lands has been introduced. In 1907-08 the forests yielded Rs. 7,031.

Excise. The excise arrangements are on the lines prevailing in British districts; the supply of opium and *gānja* is obtained from Government in the manner common to all the States of the group formerly known as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa. In 1907-08 the excise revenue amounted to Rs. 2,442.

Civil justice. Civil suits are of a petty character and in 1907-08 the number of civil suits instituted was 131 of which only 30 suits were for values exceeding Rs. 50.

Crime. The majority of the crime consists of petty theft and burglaries and heinous crime is rare.

Police. The police force consists of one Sub-Inspector, 3 Head-Constables and 21 constables, the *chaukīdārs* number 186 and have service land; they annually receive at harvest a sheaf of paddy (unhusked rice) from each cultivator, and occasional meals and they enjoy the right to dispose of the hides of dead cattle.

Jail. There is a jail with accommodation for 24 prisoners. The daily average population was 16·56 in 1907-08.

Public Works Department. There is a Public Works Department in charge of a sub-overseer under the Public Works Supervisor employed for States under administration: money is annually assigned for improvements of tanks and irrigation. The State spent Rs. 9,961, on account of public works in 1907-08.

Education. The schools maintained by the State are one Middle Vernacular, two Upper Primary, 27 Lower Primary for boys and two Lower Primary for girls: there is also a Sanskrit *tol*. There is also one *guru*-training school. The number of pupils on the rolls in 1907-08 was 804, and the State expenditure on education was Rs. 1,998 and in addition there was the Government grant of Rs. 1,397. Education is backward, but more advanced than in the neighbouring States.

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CHAPTER XVI.

NAYAGARH STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE Nayāgarh State is situated between 19° 53′ and 20° 20′ N., and 84° 48′ and 85° 15′ E., with an area of 588 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Khandparā State and Purī district; on the east by Ranpur State; on the south by Purī district; and on the west by Daspallā State and the Madras district of Ganjām. A splendid range of hills, varying from 2,000 to 2,500 feet in height, runs through the centre of the State. The south and south-eastern portions of the State are very hilly and incapable of tillage, but elsewhere there are wide-spread tracts of highly cultivated lands. A chain of hills rising abruptly surrounds the southern and eastern boundaries of the State in the form of a semi-circle. The hill ranges are at places alternated by small peaks but the chain is nowhere broken: on the lower slopes thick forests of bamboos are found. In the valleys there are rich forests of timber. *Sāl* (Shorea robusta), *piāsāl* (Pterocarpus marsupium) and *sisu* (Dalbergia Sissoo) abound with *kendu* (Diospyros melanoxylon) and *gamhār* (Gmelina arborea). The silt from the hills is deposited annually with the setting in of the monsoon and furnishes rich material for the luxuriant growth of valuable trees. In the plain country the lands are all undulating and readily lend themselves to irrigation. The average rainfall for the six years from 1902-03 to 1907-08, was 56·47 inches. The State is traversed by numerous streams taking their rise in the hill tracts: these streams eventually discharge into the Kusumi which flows from west to east and thence to the north, meeting the Mahānadī in the Khandparā State. The streams are all fordable throughout the year except immediately after a heavy downpour when they come into sudden spate but fall again in the brief space of an hour or two. There are numerous natural springs in the northern part of the State, which protect this area from scarcity. The headquarters of the State are at Nayāgarh.

HISTORY.

According to tradition the founder of the family was one Sūryamani Singh from Rewah in the Central Provinces. He established a *garh* (fort) at a place called Gunānati in Nayāgarh.

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He was elected by the people of the country as their Chief and received from them in marriage a daughter of a Māli, *i.e.*, a gardener, who was the priest of the village goddess. On her death he married again, a Kshattriya bride, whose descendants have since held the *gadi* of the two States of Nayāgarh and Khandparā. Two or three generations afterwards the limits of the State were extended from Gunānati to the present capital of Nayāgarh. The fourth Chief established a *garh* (fort) at Nayāgarh, and still further extended his dominions. The twelfth Chief extended his boundaries by waging war with the Chiefs of Baud, Ranpur, Bānpur and Gumsur. He gave Nayāgarh to his eldest son, Khandparā to his second son, Lakshmīprasād to his third son: the third son dying heirless, Lakshmīprasād was again included in Nayāgarh, and the boundaries of Nayāgarh and Khandparā as then fixed have remained unchanged. The twenty-third Chief was the last of the lineal descendants of Sūryamani Singh. He held the *gadi* for 12 months, and was succeeded by Rājā Raghunāth Singh, a blood relation, who died without heirs in 1897, and on his death-bed authorized his younger Rānī to adopt a son. The present Chief was accordingly adopted from a family related by marriage. None of the Chiefs appear to have received any *farmān* from the Mughals or Marāthās. Raghujī Bhonslā, Mahārājā of Nāgpur, bestowed the gift of a flag on the Chief, and after the conquest of Orissa, the Chief, for the assistance rendered by him, received an elephant and a cannon. The emblem of the State is a tiger's head.

THE PEOPLE.

The total population of the State according to the census of 1901 is 140,779, or a density of 239 persons per square mile. Hindus constitute 95·18 per cent., Animists 4·40 per cent., and Musalmāns 0·42 per cent., of the total population: there are 9 Christians. Proportion of males of all classes in total population is 49·58 per cent. Hindus—males, 66,341, females, 67,654, total 133,995; proportion of males in total Hindus, 49·51 per cent. Musalmān—males, 356, females, 229, total 585; proportion of males in total Musalmāns, 60·85 per cent. Animists—males, 3,094, females, 3,096, total 6,190. The number of persons able to read and write is 12,013 or 8 5 per cent of the total population. Averages—villages per square mile, 1·3; persons per village, 181·6; houses per square mile, 49·3; houses per village, 37·4; persons per square mile, 239; persons per house, 4·9. The State contains 775 villages which are classified as follows:—734 villages with less than five hundred inhabitants, 32 with from five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, 7 with from

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sone thousand to two thousand inhabitants and 2 with two thousand to five thousand inhabitants. The people may be divided into the following general groups according to their occupations:— (1) Agricultural (85,447), including Chasās, Sudhas, Golās, Telingās, Rājus, Baurīs, Khadāls, and Pāns. They represent 60·7 per cent. of the total population. (2) Religious, Literary and Titular including Brāhmans, Ksuattriyas, Karans, Khandaits, Rājputs, Mālis and Vaishnavas. They represent 12 per cent. of the total population. (3) Traders (14,077), including Vaisya, Guriās, Kumutis, Telis, Sunris (or Sundis), Pātrās, Thoriās, Gandha Baniks and Baniyās. They form 10 per cent. of the total population. (4) Village servants (8,446), including Bhandāris, Kāmārs, Kumhārs and Dhobās. They constitute 6 per cent. of the total population. (5) General artisans (4,223), including Kānsāris, Tāntis, Kharurās and Khairās. They constitute 3 per cent. of the total population. (6) Miscellaneous (11,685) about 9 per cent. of the population follow minor occupations. All the castes, except the Brāhmans, Karans, Khandaits and Kshattriyas, have their respective caste committees which sit once or twice a year and decide all social and religious questions. The penalties inflicted by the committees are in the shape of fines, or corporal punishment. Widow-marriage obtains among all castes except the Brāhmans, Karans and Kshattriyas. The younger brother, if any, of a deceased husband has preference over others for the re-marriage of the widow, and disparity of age is no bar to such re-marriage. A Khond widow will not however re-marry if she has got a son. The Kumutis and Telingās will only marry the daughters of their maternal uncles, failing which the latter's permission to any other marriage relationship has to be purchased at considerable cost.

The Khonds worship their village goddesses known as Suliās Brāhmandei, Sītalā and Tarkei. In the event of a villager being killed by a tiger or a leopard, the idol is, however, thrown away and replaced by another and the priest also is dismissed.

The people are by character exceedingly given over to litigation and intrigue. The condition of the people is, on the whole, good. The soil is very fertile, and yields to the cultivator a good income annually. The people are well off and gold earrings and necklaces are worn by many.

PUBLIC HEALTH. The State is hilly and the climate dry. The headquarters Nayāgarh, are, however, badly situated in a hollow, closely surrounded by hills and are in consequence very malarious. The rest of the State is more salubrious, but malaria is more or less universal. The people are ignorant of the elementary principles of

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sanitation. Houses are built with no arrangements for ventilation. The tank which provides drinking water is indifferently used for all purposes. Fever with enlargement of spleen, dysentery, and diarrhœa are the most common form of disease. Diseases of the lungs very seldom occur. Cholera breaks out in an epidemic form once in 3 or 4 years. Small-pox has been successfully combated by the introduction of vaccination. The hot months are the healthiest part of the year. With the setting in of the rains people suffer from dysentery and malaria. There are two dispensaries in the State with indoor accommodation, one at the headquarters and the other at Odgaon. In 1907-08 the number of patients treated was 18,637: this figure includes 24 indoor patients treated during the year. Vaccination is now general, and the practice of revaccination was recently successfully instituted: the total number of primary vaccinations and revaccinations was 5,516 and 5,148 respectively in the year 1907-08.

AGRICULTURE.

The total area under cultivation is 123,402 acres, which is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total area of the State. The area under cultivation is very much in excess of the actual requirements of the population. There is no likelihood of the pressure of the population being felt on agriculture in the near future. Nearly half the produce of the paddy (unhusked rice), if not more, is available for export in an ordinary year. Rice occupies 68 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and the soil is admirably suited for its cultivation. Of the miscellaneous crops *mūga*, gram, sugarcane, cotton and *kulthī* are the most important. *Mūga* is extensively sown on rice lands if there is a good rain in December. Sugarcane is mostly grown on lands in the immediate vicinity of village sites. Cotton is grown on high lands, but of poor quality. *Kulthī* is extensively grown by the Khonds and is one of their staple food stuffs. During recent years the intelligent tenants have taken to the cultivation of jute, wheat, potato, *burhi* cotton and ground nut: these crops promise to have a future before them. The State experimental farm has been successful in introducing these new crops to the tenants. Of the oil-seeds, *rāshi* (sesamum) is the most important, and of the millets, *māndiā*, *suān*, and *kuhuri*. *Suān* (*sāwān*) and *kuhuri* are grown on high lands and do not require much labour. They ripen in the course of six weeks from the time of sowing and stand the tenants in good stead in years of scarcity. They are easily digestible in the form of cakes and are a good substitute for rice, and are sown in May and reaped in July.

Sugarcane is the most paying of all the crops grown in the State. The heavy initial outlay and the want of permanent

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sources of irrigation stand in the way of extension of cultivation of this valuable crop. Cow-dung stored in open places exposed to the sun and rains is the principal manure used. It is used at the rate of 40 to 60 maunds per acre. Sixty per cent. of the population own plough-cattle. The cattle are small but sturdy, getting an abundance of fodder from the jungles and waste lands. Several irrigation works have been constructed by the State and a regular programme is being undertaken and rapidly pushed on.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

Rents.

Prior to the recent settlement there were 45 rates of rent per acre ranging from Rs. 6-4 to 0-1-0. They were too numerous and unworkable, and were reduced to 9 in the recent settlement. The highest rate per acre is Rs. 3-2-0 and the lowest Re. 0-6-3. The rates have been applied according to the produce of the land. An acre of double-cropped land yielding on an average 36 to 40 maunds of rice per annum has been assessed at the highest rate (Rs. 3-2-0) while an acre of land yielding not more than 8 maunds of rice has been assessed at the lowest rate (Re. 0-6-3). The average class of land of which the annual produce of rice was 20 to 24 maunds has been assessed at the rate of Re. 1-9-0. The rates of rent for lands growing miscellaneous crops only are three, viz., Re. 0-10-5, Re. 0-8-4 and Re. 0-6-3. The proportion which the rent of an acre of 1st class land bears to its gross produce is as 1 to 16, of the average class 1 to 21, and of the inferior class 1 to 26. The rents are light.

Wages.

There are five kinds of agricultural labourers:—(1) *Barsakiā* (one who serves throughout the year). He gets from his employer Rs. 20 in cash, a coarse country cloth valued at 8 annas, and a loan of 4 maunds of unhusked rice and Rs. 2 free of interest. He is not fed by his employer. (2) *Chhamāsiā* (one who serves his employer on every alternate day). He receives Rs. 10 in cash, one cloth valued at 8 annas, a loan of 2 maunds of unhusked rice and one rupee free of interest, and 8 seers of unhusked rice per diem when the rice crop is reaped. (3) *Chārimāsiā* (one who serves his employer on every 3rd day). He receives Rs. 7 in cash, one napkin valued at 4 annas, and 8 seers of unhusked rice per diem when the rice crop is reaped. (4) *Tinimāsiā* (one who serves his employer on every 4th day). He receives Rs. 5 in cash, one napkin valued at 4 annas and 8 seers of unhusked rice on every day the paddy is reaped. (5) The daily labourer earns 2 annas per diem. The first two classes are the most numerous.

Although the price of rice, the principal agricultural produce, has risen considerably by a brisk export yielding a substantial

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profit to the land-owners the wages of agricultural labour remain stationary. During the ten years from 1893 to 1902 wages for skilled labour have shown no tendency to rise and the daily wage has averaged as follows:—Superior mason, 8 annas; common mason and superior carpenter, 6 annas each; common carpenter and superior blacksmith, 4 annas each; common blacksmith, 3 annas. The reason is, that the supply of labour is much in excess of the demand, the labourers as a class remain contented with a subsistence allowance. The labouring class constitutes 22 per cent. of the total population.

Prices.

The chief agricultural produce of the State is rice. The average price of unhusked rice during the decade (1887-1896) was 51 seers per rupee but rose to 36 seers during the last decade (1897-1906). During the ten years from 1893 to 1902 the average price of wheat, rice and gram has been $10\frac{7}{8}$ seers, $19\frac{9}{16}$ seers, and $15\frac{13}{16}$ seers respectively. The year in which the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway was opened in Orissa marks an epoch in the economical history of the State. A brisk export trade of rice with different parts of India dawned upon the State and the prices of rice have risen 70 per cent. in one decade. The rise of prices of the principal produce has contributed materially to the prosperity of the State by ensuring handsome profits to the tenants and increasing the value of the land.

Occupations, Manufactures and Trade.

The religious and literary classes consisting of Brāhmans, Karans and Kshattriyas, who constitute 12 per cent. of the total population, do not as a rule turn their attention to agriculture and trade. Agriculture is the chief occupation of 60 per cent. of the total population, who have little or no secondary occupation to supplement their income from the land. The agricultural classes are all hardworking and show signs of increased prosperity. They are, however, very conservative and do not readily welcome any departure from their old system of cultivation. Ten per cent. of the population follow trade. Only 2 per cent of the population follow fishing as their occupation, and 6 per cent. is represented by washermen, potters, blacksmiths and menial servants.

Occupations.

Manufactures

The principal commodities of local manufacture are cotton fabrics, tusser, brass and bell-metal utensils, saltpetre, and catechu. The Tāntis who number 3,497 in the whole State and some of the Pāns manufacture coarse cotton fabrics by hand-weaving. Only a very small number of Tāntis turn out tusser cloth. The cotton fabrics are very much in demand in the local markets specially by the low-caste people. The tusser cloths are exported to Puri and Cuttack. Kānsāris and Kharurās who number 724 turn out brass and bell-metal

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utensils. They are not of very fine polish, but still they command a large sale in the State. Khadāls manufacture saltpetre. The outturn is small and it is consumed in the State. Catechu is manufactured in the forest by the Khairās. Chains, buttons, sticks and statues of fine workmanship—all of ivory—are manufactured by a few families at the headquarters of the State. The ivory work has won admiration from all quarters.

Trade. The principal commodities of export are: (1) rice, (2) timber, (3) cotton, (4) oil-seeds, (5) hide, (6) horns of deer and buffaloes, and (7) minor forest produce. Rice occupies the foremost place in the export trade of the State. Trade in timber is carried on by local men and some merchants from Cuttack. The *sāl* (Shorea robusta) of Nayāgarh is considered the best in Orissa. Cotton is exported chiefly to Ganjām in the Madras Presidency. It is mostly grown by Khonds in the western part of the State bordering on Ganjām. Hides are exported to Calcutta. Among minor forest produce are included Nux vomica and *gundi* (Mallotus philippinensis) dye. They are chiefly exported to the Ganjām district. The import trade consists of cotton piece-goods, salt, kerosene oil, iron and fancy goods. They command a very good market in the State.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. There is no railway. There is a metalled road from the headquarters to Khurdā railway station on the East Coast Section of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. It is in good condition. Another metalled road ten miles in length to the Ranpur border is in course of construction. This road will connect with the line at Kāluparāghāt railway station. There are no navigable rivers in the State. There is an Imperial sub-post office at the headquarters of the State and the imperial post plies *vid* Khurdā.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION. The land revenue of the State rose from Rs. 43,673 to Rs. 74,937 in the last settlement. The revenue is realised by the *sarbarāhkārs* of whom there are 885 in the State. They pay the revenue direct into the treasury. They receive ten per cent. commission or *mālikānā* and enjoy *jāgīr* (service) lands varying from 1 to 108 acres of land. The *sarbarāhkār* is held responsible for realisation of land revenue. There are four *kists*, viz, 15th November, 15th December, 15th January, and 15th February, and the revenue is paid in four equal instalments. If there are any defaulters the *sarbarāhkār* files a list of them after the *kist*, and steps are taken against them under the certificate procedure. The Superintendent of the State, the Assistant Superintendent and the *Kānungos* make periodical tours in the interior to check any illegal cesses or *abwābs* being realised by the *sarbarāhkārs*. There is no road or public works cess on the land. Printed cheque receipts are granted for

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the payment of rent, the counterfoils are kept by the *sarbarāhkār*; *sihā* (daily receipts), and *wāsil-bāki* (rent-roll) are also kept by the *sarbarāhkār* and every precaution is taken to prevent the *sarbarāhkār* defrauding the ignorant tenants.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The relations between the State and the British Government are regulated by the provisions of the *sanad* of 1908, and the State pays a tribute of Rs. 5,525. The State is now under the administration of Government owing to the minority of the Chief. The administration of the State rests with the Superintendent who is guided by the instructions of the Political Agent; there is also an Assistant Superintendent. All important civil and criminal and rent cases are tried by the Superintendent, who is in immediate charge of the Public Works Department, Forest, Police, Jail, Dispensary, and Education. The Chief and the Assistant Superintendent help in the disposal of criminal, civil, rent and miscellaneous cases.

Finances.

In 1907-08 the income of the State was Rs. 1,40,473 and the expenditure Rs. 1,35,105: the State has been cleared of debt and the finances are on a sound footing.

Forests.

The forest staff consists of one Ranger, one Forester, one Assistant Forester and 23 guards: the receipts under this head in 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 20,308.

Excise.

The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 9,503 in 1907-08.

Civil justice.

The number of civil suits for disposal during the year 1907-08 was 951, most of which were of a petty nature, 65 per cent. of the total number being for sums below Rs. 50 in value.

Crime.

The number of cases reported to the police in 1907-08 was 73, of which more than 50 per cent. were petty theft.

Police.

The police staff consists of 1 Sub-Inspector, 10 Head-Constables, 10 writer-constables, and 35 men. There is besides a staff of reserve police officers consisting of one *Jamādār* (Head-Constable) and 20 men.

Jail.

There is a good masonry jail recently constructed on modern and sanitary lines affording accommodation for 46 prisoners. In 1907-08 the average daily population was 24·4.

Public Works Department.

For the Public Works Department there is a Sub-Overseer, the work being under the control of a Joint Supervisor of the Wards States: during the year 1907-08 Rs. 45,668 was spent on public works.

EDUCATION.

There are one Middle English, three Upper Primary, two Model Lower Primary schools for aborigines only, maintained entirely from State funds. Besides the above there are 71 Lower Primary schools which receive annual aid from the State funds. There is one separate girls' school at headquarters and one in the mufassil. There is an Ayurvedic institution and a *guru*

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training school. The total number of boys and girls attending all the schools in 1907-08 was 1,427 and 79 respectively : thus 2·04 per cent. of the total male population attended the schools in 1907-08. Education is backward, but is making steady progress, and the intelligent section of the population are anxious to give a high English education to their boys. The total annual expenditure in 1907-08 on education was Rs. 9,369. In 1907-08 the State received a grant of Rs. 2,113 from Government for primary education.

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CHAPTER XVII

NILGIRI STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE State of Nīlgiri lies between 21° 17′ and 21° 37′ N., and 86° 25′ and 86° 50′ E., with an area of 278 square miles. It is bounded on the north and west by the State of Mayūrbhanj, and on the east and south by Balasore district. One-third of the area is taken up by hills, some of which contain valuable timber. There is much land awaiting reclamation. Valuable quarries of black stone are found and there are also good granite quarries in the hills close to Nīlgiri, the headquarters of the State. The climate is hot in the summer, but tempered by breezes from the sea: the average rainfall for the six years from 1902-03 to 1907-08 was 64·38 inches. The headquarters of the State are at Nīlgiri, 13 miles from the Balasore railway station on the Bengal-Nāgpur line and five miles from the Trunk Road from Calcutta to Madras. Nīlgiri contains the residence of the Chief, a fine building picturesquely situated at the foot of a fine range of hills: the public buildings consist of a dispensary with indoor accommodation, a jail, courts and public offices, a Middle English school, a commodious circuit-house and combined post and telegraph office.

HISTORY.

As regards the origin of the Nīlgiri Rāj family it is alleged that the State was founded in 1125 A.D., by two brothers who came from Chota Nāgpur. During the time of the Mughals, the tribute of the State having fallen into arrear, *kilā* Mangalpurpatnā and Talmundā were made into separate *tahsīls*, and the area of the State was thus considerably reduced. In the time of the Marāthās the zamīndārs of *parganas* Mukharā, Khejurī, Armalā, Kudāi, and Bānchās, in the Balasore district managed to get some of the eastern villages of the State included in their zamīndāris. The Rājā of Mayūrbhanj, too, is said to have taken possession of some of the villages on the north-west boundary, and included them in his State. The thirteenth Chief Nārāyan Basant Birāt Bhujang Māndhātā received the title of Harichandan from the Mahārājā of Orissa, for having ably defended the celebrated goddess of the State (Udarchandī) and her temple, which had been built by the Mahārājā—from the inroads of Kālāpahār. The fourteenth Chief was honoured in 1596 A.D. by

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the Mughal Emperor Akbar Shāh for having assisted his Wazīr, Mān Singh, during the attack on the Pathāns on the bank of the Subarnarekhā river, and for having humbled the pride of the Athkhunta Bhuiyās in Nīlgiri.

The fifteenth Chief obtained in 1611 A.D. the title of Mardarāj for the assistance he rendered to the Mughals against the Pathāns on the bank of the Subarnarekhā. The thirtieth Chief received from the Marāthās the title of Fateh Singh Bahādur for having assisted Motirām, the Marāthā *Fauzdār* at Balasore, in his war against the Jāmkundā Bhuiyās. The present Chief, a brother of the Chief of Mayūrbhanj, obtained the *gadi* by adoption. The Chief is a Kshattriya. The emblem of the State is the flower *karallā*.

THE PEOPLE.

The population increased from 56,198 in 1891 to 66,460 in 1901; it is contained in 466 villages, and the density is 239 persons to the square mile. The most important village is Nīlgiri. Hindus number 58,896, Musalmāns, 101, Christians, 161, and Animists, 7,302. The most numerous castes are Khandaits (15,000), Bhumijes (6,000), Brāhmans (5,000) and Gauras and Hos (4,000 each). A small Christian community belonging to the American Free Baptist Mission is established at Mitrapur, 11 miles west of Balasore town. The Mission was started in 1855: the Christian community at Mitrapur numbers 80: an Upper Primary school is maintained and is attended by Christians, Pāns and Santāls and is open to all without distinction, The population is classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 29,479. females, 29,417, total 58,896 or 88·6 per cent. of the population of the State; proportion of males in total Hindus 34·7 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 80, females, 21, total 101 or 0·15 per cent. of the population. Animists—males, 3,581, females, 3,721, total 7,302 or 10·98 per cent. of the population. The number of persons able to read and write is 3,660 or 5·5 per cent. of the population. The average number of villages per square mile is 1·6; persons per village, 142; houses per village, 28·6; houses per square mile, 47; persons per house, 49. Of the 466 villages in the State there are 455 with less than five hundred, 10 with from five hundred to a thousand, and one with from one to two thousand inhabitants. The people are well off for the most part and fairly advanced, at any rate in the southern and eastern parts of the State owing to their close proximity to Balasore and the line of rail.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is a good dispensary with indoor ward attached at the headquarters: a medical officer with the qualifications of an Assistant Surgeon is in charge assisted by a Civil Hospital Assistant,

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who also looks after vaccination work, and there is also a qualified female Civil Hospital Assistant for female patients. The total number of patients treated during the year 1907-08 was 7,004. The eastern and southern areas of the State are not unhealthy, but fever as usual is prevalent in the hill and forest areas. The State suffers from time to time from severe epidemics of cholera. Vaccination is carried on by licensed vaccinators, but is not popular: it has however recently made progress and in 1907-08 revaccination was successfully undertaken. In 1907-08 the number of primary vaccinations was 2,228 and that of revaccinations, 597.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil is fertile and in the open country to the south and east the lands are well cultivated and abundant rice crops are raised. The villages in this area are prosperous and tanks for irrigation are common: no special attempts to introduce better varieties of seed or new crops have been made by the State.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

The average rent per acre of first, second and third class rice lands is Rs. 2-0-8, Re. 1-9-0 and Re. 1-2-9 respectively and of uplands, Re. 1-0-8. During the period from 1893 to 1902 there has been a decided rise in wages by nearly 50 per cent. in the case of skilled labour with a somewhat smaller rise for unskilled labour: the average daily wage during that period has been as follows: superior mason, 6½ annas, common mason, 4 annas; superior carpenter, 6 annas, common carpenter, 4 annas; cooly, 2 annas; superior blacksmith, 4½ annas, and common blacksmith, 3¼ annas. The rate of wages is now likely to increase further with the opening of the granite quarries. During the same period the prices of rice, gram and salt have remained practically stationary and have averaged 18¾ seers, 11⅝ seers and 10⅜ seers respectively.

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

Of the total population more than half, *i.e.*, 55·5 per cent live by agriculture: 15·97 per cent. follow industrial pursuits and 10·4 per cent., professions: 9·9 per cent. are engaged in trade. From the quarries of blackstone found in this State a considerable quantity of stone cups, bowls and platters are manufactured and exported. The granite quarries of the State are now being worked and it is intended to export the stone to Calcutta for road metal: the quarries are connected with the line of rail at Balasore by a tramway. The principal imported articles are spices, mill-made goods, kerosene oil, salt, cotton yarn, iron and brasswares, and the principal exported articles are paddy, rice, soapstone, stoneware, tusser cocoons, myrobalan, timber, fuel, horns and hides.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

There is a good road from the headquarters linking up with the Madras Grand Trunk Road: by this route Balasore is

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13 miles distant from the headquarters: a fair surface road runs up to the border of Kaptipadā, an estate in Mayūrbhanj with a rest-house close to the border: there is also a surface road to Mitrapur: there is a good bungalow for travellers at the headquarters. The headquarters of the State are connected with the Balasore town by a telegraph line and the imperial post runs to and from the headquarters *viâ* Balasore.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The land revenue system is similar to that prevailing in the other States: the land revenue demand is Rs. 53,689. The last settlement was completed in 1898. There are no zamīndāris in the State and no cesses are levied.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The terms of the *sanad* granted in 1894, which was revised in 1908, regulate the relation between the State and the British Government: an annual tribute of Rs. 3,900 is paid. The

Finances.

State has an estimated income of about Rs. 1,37,000. In the

Forest.

year 1907-08 the forest revenue amounted to Rs. 12,555. Civil

Civil justice.

suits are numerous, but petty: the number of suits instituted in

Crime.

1907-08 was 350. Crime mostly consists of petty theft and burglary. The number of cases reported to the police in 1907-08

Police.

was 225. The police force consists of one Inspector, 3 Sub-

Jail.

Inspectors, 4 Head-Constables and 36 men. The jail accommodation is small and a new jail is about to be erected. In 1907-08 the average daily population was 13. There is a regular

Public Works Department.

Public Works Department and the State has good public buildings. In 1907-08 the State spent Rs. 47,261 on account of public works.

EDUCATION.

In 1907-08 the number of schools in the State was 87, consisting of one Middle English school, 10 Upper Primary schools, 37 Lower Primary schools, two Sanskrit *tols* and one *Guru*-training school. The number of students on the rolls was 1,987, and the expenditure by the State amounted to Rs. 11,692 and the grant from Government was Rs. 2,347. The people are appreciative of the benefits of education and several of the Lower Primary schools are privately maintained. Special attention is paid to the education of the Santāls. There are two special schools for girls and one for aborigines.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

PAL LAHARA STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE State of Pāl Laharā lies between 21° 9′ and 21° 41′ N., and 85° 0′ and 85° 24′ E., with an area of 452 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bonai State ; on the east by the Keonjhar State ; on the south by the Tālcher State ; and on the west by the Bāmra State. The east and north of the State are occupied by hills. A magnificent hill, Malayagiri (3,895 feet), one of the loftiest peaks in the States of Orissa, towers above the lesser ranges. The State is for the most part a region of wild hill ranges densely covered with forest in which *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) abounds. The *sāl* forests are the finest in Orissa, but are, from the nature of the country, very inaccessible : towards the south on the Tālcher border there is a certain extent of open country dispersed with smaller hill ranges. The high hills to the north form the central portion of the mass of tangled hill ranges, which stretch into the Bonai and Keonjhar States. There are no rivers in the State, but numerous hill streams which frequently come down in heavy spate sweeping away the hamlets perched on their banks. The distinguishing feature of the country is the Malayagiri peak; the ascent is made from the south-western side and a rough hill-path has been made : the ascent is steep and prolonged, but presents no real difficulty to the transport of goods by hand. The path winds up over bold spurs with magnificent views of the plains of the Tālcher and Dhenkānāl States in the distance, and two ranges are climbed before the final ascent is reached. The actual summit is a narrow plateau nowhere more than half a mile wide and in parts less. It is formed by a depression on the top of the hill and is about half a mile long ; at either end rise up two bold peaks of bare rock : the western peak is the actual summit of Malayagiri and rises almost precipitously : on its western and northern fronts it is quite inaccessible and falls away in a sheer precipice of many hundred feet : below to the west stretches out a fine range of hills running westwards in two parallel ridges with a valley between them, the level of the valley being about 1,500 feet : seen from above the range gives the

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appearance of a vast trough clad with dense forest : to the north-east the whole range of Malayagiri falls away precipitously : for a distance of nearly half a mile the hill on the south-western side slopes away fairly gradually and on this side would afford suitable sites for building but the area is limited : there is a spring near the top of the hill on the south-western side and a small reservoir has been constructed. The Chief has erected a small bungalow on the summit. The average rainfall for the six years from 1902-03 to 1907-08 was 60·07 inches. The headquarters of the State are at Pāl Laharā.

HISTORY. This State is alleged to have been founded by Santosh Pāl of Dharānagar, some time before the 18th century. The original limits of the State cannot be accurately given. During the 18th century the State appears to have attained its largest limits, consisting of 198 villages, 131 of which were subsequently forcibly taken possession of by the Keonjhar, Tālcher and Dhenkānāl Rājās, leaving under its sway only 67 villages, which now comprise an area of 452 square miles.

No Chief of Pāl Laharā is said to have obtained any *farmān* or *sanad* from the Mughals or Marāthās. The Chiefs of this State were formerly styled zamīndārs. The late Chief received from Government the personal title of Rājā Bahādur, in recognition of the services he rendered in suppressing the Bhuiyā rebellion in Keonjhar in 1867-68 A.D. In 1874 A.D. he was vested with the hereditary title of Rājā. No Mādalā Pānji or any family history of the Rāj family is available ; tradition, however, runs that Santosh Pāl was the founder of the present ruling family. He is said to have belonged to the Paumar Rājputs of Dharānagar. He went to Purī on pilgrimage with a body of followers, and while returning home was selected by the Savars, Khonds, Malhārs, and Jhorās as their Chief. He settled at Laharā and subdued the aboriginal tribes who were then contending among themselves for supremacy. He was called Pāl because the Savars concealed him under a heap of straw (*pāla*) while fighting with his followers, who were all defeated and put to death. From the official enquiries that were made during the settlement of the dispute that arose between the Mahārājā of Keonjhar and the zamīndār of Pāl Laharā regarding the supremacy of the former, it was stated that 52 generations had already held sway in Pāl Laharā up to A.D. 1778. During that year the Chief, Muni Pāl, died without male issue. After his death the management of the State remained for about 47 years in the exclusive hands of his mother, Anna Pūrnā, and of his illegitimate brother Nanda Pāl.

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Anna Pūrnā died in A.D. 1815. Nanda Pāl acknowledged the supremacy of Keonjhar and remained in charge of the management of the State till he died in 1825. The people of Pāl Laharā after his death resisted the claims of Keonjhar, but being defeated, submitted a petition to Colonel Gilbert, the then Political Agent of the South-Western Frontier. Colonel Gilbert ordered the withdrawal of the Keonjhar force from Pāl Laharā, and allowed the people to select their own Chief. They chose one Baidya Nāth Pāl, one of the paternal uncles of the late Chief Muni Pāl, whose family has since held the *gadi* for three generations.

The titles of "Ganeswar Pāl" and "Muni Pāl" are assumed alternately by the successive Rājās of Pāl Laharā when succeeding to the *gadi*. The emblem of the State is a cobra.

THE PEOPLE.

The population increased from 19,700 in 1891 to 22,351 in 1901; it is distributed among 265 villages. The density is 49 persons to the square mile, or less than in any other of the Orissa States except Rairākhol and Bonai. Hindus number 20,770, Animists 1,540, and Muhammadans 41, the most numerous castes being Chasās (5,000) and Pāns (4,000). The leaf-wearing Juāngs are still met with in the outskirts of the Malayagiri range. They are extremely shy and retiring, but still wear their costumes of *asan* leaves in the more remote portions of this State and in some of the inaccessible recesses of the neighbouring hill ranges of Bonai and Keonjhar: the costume consists of a few leaves pinned together worn over the person by men and in the case of women an apron made of leaves is worn: no other covering is worn. The population is classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 10,134, females, 10,636, total of Hindus, 20,770 or 92·9 per cent. of the population of the State; proportion of males in total Hindus, 48·7 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 25, females, 16, total of Musalmāns 41 or 0·18 per cent. of the population; proportion of males in total Musalmāns 60·9 per cent. Christians—*nil*. Population of all denominations—males, 10,861, females, 11,490; proportion of males in total population, 48·5 per cent. The number of persons able to read and write is 518 or 2·3 per cent of the total population. Averages—Villages per square mile 0·58; persons per village 84; houses per square mile 11; houses per village 19·5; persons per house 4·3. Of the aboriginal tribes the Savars are the most numerous. The Bhuiyās inhabit the hills and high valley lands to the north which with the ranges stretching into Bonai and Keonjhar form their ancestral homes. The people are extremely backward, but contented, their demands are few and they live

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for preference very largely on forest fruits and roots. There are 265 villages in the State, but in none does the population amount to five hundred.

PUBLIC HEALTH. The nature of the country renders it very unhealthy to strangers who suffer severely from malaria. The inhabitants suffer to a certain extent from malaria, but not to such a degree as would be expected, from the dense jungle and heavy rainfall. The vital statistics for ten years from 1893 to 1902 show the average ratio of births per mille as 18·38 and deaths 10·42, but little reliance can be placed on them. There is a small dispensary at headquarters with an indoor ward in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant: 3,690 patients were treated in 1907-08. Vaccination is in charge of a special Civil Hospital Assistant who also renders medical aid in the interior and attends to village sanitation: 1,164 children were vaccinated in 1907-08; of this number 655 were primary vaccinations and 509 re-vaccinations. The aboriginal and backward tribes are very averse to vaccination.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture is of the crudest. The system most popular is to cut the light forest in the hill sides, burn it and raise a crop on it for one or two years and then abandon the site. The Juāngs, in especial, practise only this form of cultivation and, endeavours are being made by grants of seed and bullocks to induce them to settle down to regular cultivation. The cultivation of the plain country is very inferior and every tenant as far as possible practises *dāhi* cultivation as well. The coarse varieties of rice are grown and also millets. The total acreage of the State is 289,280 acres, of which 262,352 are forests, unculturable waste 4,297; the normal area under crops is 16,982 acres, of which 9,810 acres are under rice: oil-seeds are normally sown on 3,250 acres, of which 1,400 acres are under linseed and 1,250 under *til* (sesamum); 400 acres are normally under *māndiā* and 600 under maize.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES. The assessment is light and the average rate for first, second and third class rice lands is Rs. 2-7-6, Rs. 2-1-4 and Re. 1-11-1, respectively per acre and for uplands, Re. 0-14-0 per acre. During the period from 1893 to 1902 the rate of daily wages has remained stationary and has averaged as follows: superior mason, six annas, common mason, four annas, superior carpenter, six annas, common carpenter, four annas, cooly, $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, superior blacksmith, six annas, common blacksmith, four annas. The price of rice, gram and salt during the same period has shown no tendency to rise and the rates have averaged $25\frac{2}{8}$ seers, $33\frac{8}{16}$ seers and $7\frac{5}{8}$ seers respectively.

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Occupations, manufactures and trade.

The only occupations followed are the cultivation of lac and rearing of tusser cocoons, the collection of wild honey, myrobalans and other forest produce by the jungle tribes. Trade in the real sense there is none : a certain amount of timber is sold and exported and traders barter for the jungle products with salt, tobacco and spices.

Means of communication.

There is a good road from the headquarters south to Sibpur in the Tālcher State and the same road continues on the north-east to the border of Keonjhar : this portion of the road and its continuation due west to the border of the Bāmra State was formerly the old Sambalpur-Midnapore road.

There is a staging bungalow at the headquarters and at Kamār, an important village on the road to Tālcher. There is a post office at headquarters and the post travels *viâ* Tālcher to Angul.

Revenue administration.

The last settlement was made under Government direction in 1905-06 during the period the State was under Court of Wards : special care was taken to enforce the prohibition against sale, mortgage or transfer of holdings and to guard against the lands of aboriginals being leased out by the village headmen to the more advanced class of cultivators ; long rent-free periods are granted to clearers of new cultivation. The land revenue demand is Rs. 21,237, and is collected without difficulty : the Bhuiyās pay a house tax of Re. 1 per house per annum : besides this they pay in kind one *khandi* (35 seers) of *birhi* per house per annum.

General administration.

As in the case of the other States of the group formerly known as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa the *sanad* of 1908 regulates the relationship between the State and the British Government. The State has for some years been on account of minority under Government management and has only recently been restored to the Chief, who conducts the administration with the assistance of a *Dīwān*. The Chief on succession is bound to pay *nazarāna* to the British Government. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 267, and its annual revenue is about Rs. 38,000. The income of the State is very limited and its finances have to be very carefully administered. The State contains some of the finest *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) forests in Orissa, and during the period of administration by Government a regular forest department was created under a qualified forest officer and detailed forest rules introduced: the forests were divided into reserved and protected and demarcation and survey has been practically completed. The finest range is that of Malayagiri. The forests yielded a revenue of Rs. 6,952 in 1907-08 and the

Finances.

Forests.

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Excise. revenue is expanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,630 in 1907-08.

Civil justice. Institutions of civil suits are very few and the suits are of a petty nature; in 1907-08 the number of civil suits instituted was 22 only, of which 80·9 per cent were below the value of Rs. 50.

Crime. Crime is exceedingly light: the number of cases reported to the police in 1907-08 was 121.

Police. The police force consists of one Sub-Inspector, 4 Head-Constables and 14 constables.

Jail. The jail has accommodation for 10 prisoners.

Public Works. The State possesses the necessary public buildings, but only the courts and offices are masonry. The State spent Rs. 2,647 on account of public works in 1807-08.

EDUCATION. The State maintains an Upper Primary school at the headquarters and 32 aided Lower Primary schools. The total number of pupils reading in schools in 1907-08 was 577. The Upper Primary school at headquarters is a commodious building with a hostel attached. The Government grant amounted in 1907-08 to Rs. 360. Education is extremely backward and there is little or no demand for it by the people; under great difficulty parents are persuaded to send their boys to school and then constantly take them away to roam the forests.

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CHAPTER XIX.

PATNA STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE State of Patnā, in Orissa, lies between 20° 9′ and 21° 4′ N., and between 82° 41′ and 83° 40′ E.; and is bounded on the north by the Borāsambar zamīndāri of the Sambalpur district; on the east by the State of Sonpur; on the west by the zamīndāri of Khariār, belonging to the Raipur district in the Central Provinces; and on the south by the State of Kālāhandī. The average length is about fifty miles long by as many miles broad, with an area of 2,399 square miles. The country is an undulating plain, rugged and isolated, with hill-ranges rising in various directions, a lofty irregular range forming a natural boundary to the north. The soil is for the most part light and sandy, about two-thirds of the whole area are under cultivation, the rest being for the most part forests and scrub-jungle. The main forest area of the State stretches along the western boundary starting from Bangomundā in the Patnā State and running parallel with the border of the Khariār zamīndāri, in the Raipur district and then turning to the north runs parallel with the Borāsambar zamīndāri of the Sambalpur district. This tract is broken by occasional clearings and small settlements, but is for the most part dense forest in which bamboo of excellent quality predominates and fine *sāl* (Shorea robusta), *sahāj* (Terminalia tomentosa), *piāsāl* (Pterocarpus marsupium), *dhaurā* (Lagarstæmia parviflora) and ebony (Diospyros melanoxylon), are the principal timber with *sāl* predominating. In the forests tiger, leopard, bison, bear, spotted and barking deer, *sambar* and mouse deer are met with. The finest compact forest area starts near Haldi, about 10 miles south-east of Bangomundā and stretches away to the south and east through Lapher, gradually thinning out till it meets the main road which runs south through the State from Bolāngir, the headquarters, to Kālāhandī: this tract contains *sāl* of fine quality in abundance. From Bolāngir to the Tel river large tracts of light forest extend to a considerable distance on both sides of the main road and contain some good *sāl*, *piāsāl*, *sahāj* and other timber, but are considerably broken up by cultivation, and there are some large villages located in this area,

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the principal being Deogaon and Saintalā. At a distance of 7 miles from Bolāngir there is a fine range of hills carrying excellent timber and the tract is kept as reserved forest: from this range rises the high peak Muktāi (2,259 feet): this peak is a conspicuous feature in the landscape for many miles from Bolāngir. The north-western boundary is formed by the magnificent range of hills known as Gandha Mardan, which separates the Patnā State at this point from the Borāsambar zamīndāri. On the northern crest of this range springs the famous stream which descends to the foot of the hill in fine waterfalls and finally issues forth to the plains at Narsinghnāth, a sacred and famous place of pilgrimage in the Sambalpur district: on the southern slope a similar stream issues from the crest of the range and is known as Harisankar, and at the foot of the hill, a few miles from the village Sargipāli in the Pātnā State, where the stream reaches the plains, there is a fine orange grove and temple, frequented by pilgrims. The crest of this range of hills is a fine plateau some ten miles long with an average height of 3,000 feet and rising as high as 3,234 feet. The principal rivers are, the Tel, which forms the boundary on the south-east between Patnā and Kālāhandī; the Ang, which divides Patnā from the Sonpur State on the north; the Suktel, and the Sunder.

The temperature is very much the same as that of the plains elsewhere; in the cool months the thermometer is often as low as 45° F. at daybreak, and at midday rarely rises above 80°. The hot months are from April to the middle of June, the thermometer rising then sometimes as high as 112° in the shade. The average rainfall during the 14 years from 1894-95 to 1907-08 was 52·18 inches. The climate in the more open areas of the State is healthy and the headquarters of the State are certainly salubrious. The forest areas are naturally malarious, and strangers moving through them or settling in their neighbourhood suffer greatly from fever, but the indigenous settlers are robust and healthy in appearance. Iron ore and graphite occur in the south of the State.

HISTORY. The Patnā State was formerly the most important of all the States attached to the Sambalpur district, and the head of a cluster of States known as the eighteen Garhjāts or forts. According to tradition one Ramāi Deva, of the Chauhān race, obtained the *gadi* of the Patnā State some 600 years ago. While the Chauhān family may perhaps have held their *gadi* for twenty-seven generations, it is hardly likely that this family dates back more than five hundred years, and an inscription on a stone discovered in the Patnā State throws light on this point. The

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inscription referred to bears the date 1253 of the Sālibāhana era (1351 A.D.) which was in vogue with the Chiefs of the Gangabansa family: and the inference is that at the date of the inscription, which is thus 557 years old, the Patnā State was held by Gangabansī Chiefs. It may, however, be accepted that the period, the Chauhān family held the *gadi* of the State, extends back for a period of not much less than five hundred years.

As to the families which preceded the Chauhāns, there seems reason for believing that the State was at one time under the Sūryabansī Rājās. There exists at the present time in fair preservation at Sālebhattā in the Patnā State an ancient temple dedicated to Birinchi Nārāyan Devatā, the sun-god. Images dug up on the spot establish the nature of the worship originally practised there, and the form of the images, as well as the design of the temple, tally precisely with those found in the temple at Baidyanāth, in the Sonpur State, which contains inherent evidence of being the work of Sūryabansī Chiefs. No archæological remains of more ancient date than those ascribed to the Sūryabansīs have been discovered either in Patnā or in the adjacent States, and tradition assigns to that family the earliest administration of Patnā.

Another curious fact is that at Rānīpur-Jhariā, in the south of the Patnā State a stone was found in one of the many ancient temples that exist there, inscribed with the name of Someswar Deva. Similar inscriptions appear to have been found in the Bastar State, and these facts would imply that the Bastar State and the southern portion of the Patnā State were formerly under one and the same Chief. More satisfactory evidence exists to show that at a comparatively recent period the Patnā State was under the sway of the Rājās of Vizianagram. Tradition among the Khonds asserts that they at one time paid taxes to the Rājās of Kalinga, which is to this day a common term to describe the Vizagapatam littoral. Moreover a copper lease or *tambā-pattā* granted by a former Vizianagram Chief to the ancient holders of the village of Bakatī in Patnā, and the discovery of a similar lease relating to a village in the Sonpur State go far to confirm the tradition that the Vizianagram Chief's power extended to Patnā. Chiefs of the Bhojbans family are also said to have held the *gadi* of Patnā for some time and the tank at Patnāgarh called the Bhawasāgar is attributed to them; but tradition regarding them is vague.

Coming to more recent times it would appear that the Chauhān family which was inaugurated by Ramāi Deva was immediately preceded by a state of affairs under which the

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Pātnā State was administered by eight joint superiors each of whom held power by turn for one day at a time, the eight Chiefs being each in charge of a *garh* or fort and their administration being called the *Ath-mālik*.

Representatives of these Chiefs are found even at the present day in Patnā, and though the living claimants may have but shadowy titles to represent the former Chiefs, the manner in which the *Ath-mālik* administration was succeeded by that of Ramāi Deva is described by local tradition with such detail as to bear the semblance of truth. As it is the turning point in the claim of the Chauhān family to be descended from the Rājput Rājās of Garh Shambar, it is worth mentioning.

It is said that one Hamīr Deva had fled from Garh Shambar and established himself at Mānikgarh fort in the hills of Khariār. On one occasion before proceeding to battle he took leave of his seven wives and told them that should he not return they would be apprised of his death by the homeward flight of some carrier pigeons. He failed to return and was never afterwards heard of; the return of the pigeons satisfied his Rānīs that he had fallen. Six of them drowned themselves in the pool called Rāmdarha near Narsinghnāth to the north of the Patnā State and the remaining Rānī was found wandering in the jungles near Rāmud on the border between Patnā and Khariār. She was kindly treated by her preserver, a Binjhāl: in due course she was delivered of a child—Ramāi Deva—who put an end to the *Ath-mālik gadi* by murdering the eight Chiefs and himself assuming supremacy over the eight *garhs* (forts) which he welded into the compact State of Patnā, and thus introduced the administration of the Chauhān family. The precise spot of Ramāi Deva's birth is still pointed out, and the circumstances under which it occurred are still described with interest by those conversant with Patnā traditions.

A detailed account of the Patnā family was written by Major Impey in 1863, from which the following sketch is abstracted.

The Mahārājās of Pātnā claim direct descent from a race of Rājput Rājās of Garh Shambar, near Mainpurī and trace it through thirty-one generations. It is alleged that Hitāmbar Singh, the last of these Rājās, offended the Rājā of Delhi and was killed; that his family had to abandon their country and fly in every direction; and that one of his wives who was at the time *enceinte*, found her way down to Patnā. Patnā was, it seems, at that time, represented by a cluster of eight *garhs* (forts) and the Chief of each *garh* took it in turn to hold powers for a day over the whole. The Chief of Khulāgarh received the Rānī

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kindly and in due time she gave birth to a boy, who was called Ramāi Deva. The Chief adopted him and eventually abdicated in his favour, and when it came to his turn to hold powers over the whole, he took the first opportunity of causing the Chiefs of the other seven *garhs* to be murdered and setting himself up as the Chief over the whole with the title of Mahārājā. He contrived to preserve his position through the influence that he obtained by a marriage with a daughter of the then Rājā of Orissa. Between the periods of Ramāi Deva and Baijal Deva II, the tenth Mahārājā or during a period of some 300 years, there was a considerable acquisition of territory made by Patnā, viz., the States of Khariār and Bindrā Nawāgarh on the west; Phuljhar and Sārangarh to the north; Bonai, Gāngpur and Bāmra to the north-east, which were all made tributary dependencies; while the zamīndāri of Rairākhol, as well as a tract of land to the eastward on the left bank of the Mahānadī, was annexed. A fort was erected in Phuljhar, and the Chandrapur *pargana* (tract), also on the left bank of the Mahānadī, was forcibly wrested from the Chief of Ratanpur. Narsingh Deva, the twelfth Mahārājā of Patnā, ceded to his brother Balrām Deva all such portions of his territories as lay north of the river Ang. The latter founded a new State (Sambalpur) which very soon afterwards by acquisition of territory in every direction became the most powerful of all the Garhjāts; while from the same time the power of Patnā commenced to decline.

Garh Shambar was the famous seat of Chauhān power in Rājputāna, while Mainpurī was apparently in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The following account gives a fairly correct and accurate description of the Rāj family.

It appears from the Koshlānand, a local work on the history of the Patnā Rāj family, that Baijal Deva, the third Chief from Ramāi Deva, was the most powerful Chief and extended his dominions far and wide. He fought with Rām Chandra and Mahāling, Gajapatis of Orissa for six years. Bāmra was reduced to an annual tribute of 16 elephants. Gāngpur, Bonai, and other neighbouring States submitted without a fight, and Baud and Sirguja also submitted. It is said that 72 Chiefs were made tributary to Patnā by Baijal Deva I. Dhenkānāl was also subdued and the temple of the golden Mahādeo at Sonpur was built by him.

Batsarāj Deva, the successor of Baijal Deva I, was defeated by the Orissa Chief, who seems to have overrun the Patnā State and defeated its Chief. Nothing of importance happened in the time of the next six Chiefs.

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The Chief Bhanjan Hīrādhar Deva was called to Purī by the Gajapati and made a prisoner for 10 months. Hīrādhar Deva then attacked Orissa with a very large army and defeated Rām Chandra Deva Gajapati and entered into a treaty with him.

It was about this time that there was a war with Bastar. The Rājā of Bastar was taken prisoner and put to death, and his brother was placed on the *gadi* of Bastar on the condition of his agreeing to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 30,000. A sister of the Patnā Mahārājā was at this time married to Mukunda Deva Gajapati of Orissa. Mahārājā Bhūpāl Deva, the 24th Chief from Ramāi Deva, granted the Jarāsinghā zamīndāri as a maintenance grant to his younger brother Jugrāj Singh. He also granted the Agalpur zamīndāri to his 6 sons for their maintenance.

In 1755 A.D. the State fell under the dominion of the Marāthās of Nāgpur, but was ceded to the British Government by the treaty of 1803 with Raghujī Bhonslā. It was restored to the Marāthās in 1806, and in 1818 reverted again to the British Government. On this occasion many dependencies of Pātnā were separated from it and made independent. The State was under the control of the Bengal Government till 1861, when it was included in the Central Provinces. Enquiries made between 1863 and 1866 into the status of the Chiefs and zamīndārs of the Central Provinces resulted in Pātnā being classed as a Feudatory State.

Mahārājā Hīrā Bajra Deva died in 1866 A.D. In 1869 owing to mismanagement there was a rising of the Khonds. It was suppressed, but it was believed that the Chief's brother Lāl Bishnāth Singh and his followers had committed many atrocities: for these crimes Lāl Bishnāth Singh was removed from the State, the Chief himself deposed and the State passed under Court of Wards in 1871. Mahārājā Sūr Pratāp Deva died in 1878 leaving no male issue. He was succeeded by his brother's son Rām Chandra Singh Deva who was educated at the Jabbalpur Rājkumār College. The Court of Wards' management was withdrawn in 1894: the Chief died on 8th June 1895. As he left no male issue he was succeeded by his uncle Mahārājā Dalganjan Singh Deva, who was born in 1856. In 1900 the State suffered severely from famine, and want of control led to a severe out-break of dacoity which extended into the Sambalpur district. A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patnā to suppress the outbreak.

The State was transferred from the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division on the 16th October 1905.

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The family intermarries with Mayūrbhanj, Bāmra, Kālāhandī, Bastar and Baud. The emblem of the family is the *chakra* (quoit).

THE PEOPLE.

The population of the State in 1901 numbered 277,748, composed chiefly of the agricultural classes. The most common Hindu castes are Brāhmans, Mahāntis, Rājputs, Agariās, and Kaltuyās (or Kolthās). The aboriginal tribes are the Gonds, Khonds and Binjhāls (Binjhwārs). The population is classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 113,110; females, 115,985; total 229,095, *i.e.* 82·5 per cent. of the total population; proportion of males in total Hindu population is 49·4 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 296; females, 216; total, 512, *i.e.*, 0·18 per cent. of the total population; proportion of males in total Musalmān population is 57·8 per cent. Animists—males, 22,991; females, 24,976; total 47,967, *i.e.*, 17·3 per cent. of the total population; proportion of males in total Animist population is 47·9 per cent. Christians—males, 71; females, 71; total 142. Jains—males, 20; females, 12; total 32. The number of persons able to read and write is 5,142 or 1·9 per cent. of the total population. The State contains 1,850 villages which may be classified as follows:—1,773 villages with less than 500 inhabitants; 69 with from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants; 7 with from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants and 1 with from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. Averages—villages per square mile, 0·77; persons per village, 150; houses per village, 29·5; houses per square mile, 22·7; persons per house, 5·09. The density of population is 116 persons per square mile.

Of the earliest inhabitants of Patnā the aboriginal tribes of Binjhāls (who are said to have come from the Nilgiris in Madras) and of Savars, appear to be the oldest and to have preceded the Khonds. The original home of the Khonds is said to have been in the hill tracts of Baud and Kimedi, and the order in which the successive Khond tribes travelled east and northward and the chief places they traversed on their route through the north-east of Kālāhandī in their migration towards Patnā are still mentioned in their ancient lore. The first immigration of the Khonds into Patnā is said to have occurred during the period of the Gangabansī Rājās, and to have continued late into the period of the Chauhān family. And the fact that some of the present leading Khond families in Patnā still intermarry in Baud and in the tracts said to have been traversed by the Khonds in the course of their movement eastwards, gives colour to their version of the events connected with their early immigration. The Khonds now found in the Patnā State have assimilated themselves in many ways to their Hindu brethren. They have taken largely

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to regular cultivation though at the same time they continue like all the people of these parts to practise *dāhi* cultivation. They have adopted the Oriyā language and do not take water from or intermarry with their wilder brethren living in the hill tracts of Kālāhandī and the neighbouring regions.

MISSION. The Baptist Missionary Society has a sub-station at Loisinghā: the mission was started in 1893. The mission in 1907 had one assistant missionary and one evangelist at work: the mission employs 12 school-masters in charge of day and Sunday schools and the number of scholars attending in 1907 was 234: the total Christian community of the mission numbers 1,371 souls with 350 church members: the work at present is almost entirely confined to the Gandā caste.

PUBLIC HEALTH. The country in the cultivated area is healthy and the people suffer as a rule from only the ordinary ailments. The forest tracts are feverish and malarial fever is common: the original settlers, however, are sturdy and robust and fever makes no great inroads upon them. The old headquarters of the State at Pātnāgarh are notoriously unhealthy, but this is due to the presence of a large number of abandoned tanks, which are stagnant and with no drainage. There is a fine dispensary at headquarters with excellent accommodation for males and females and a separate ward for low caste patients. The institution is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon and Civil Hospital Assistant and is well found with surgical instruments and medicines: in 1907-08 the number of patients treated was 25,819 and the daily average attendance was 144·8. The State is subject to periodical visitations of cholera. Of late years small-pox has been almost unknown in the State: this has been due to the energetic and universal system of vaccination and re-vaccination practised in the State: vaccination is entirely free and is supervised by an Inspector: in 1907-08 the number of primary vaccinations was 11,932 and of re-vaccinations, 21,045.

AGRICULTURE. The best cultivation of the State is found in the northern portion of the State, part of the Agalpur zamīndāri, and to the east and west of the main road from the Sambalpur district: from Bolāngir, the headquarters, southwards the country is largely broken by undulating forest land, for the most part unsuitable for cultivation, but here and there in this tract considerable areas of very fertile lands and prosperous villages are met with. The principal crop is rice: oil-seeds, pulses, sugarcane and cotton are, however, grown to a considerable extent and very rich crops of *til* (sesamum) are raised. In many villages good tanks and embankments exist: the fields are terraced and the country readily lends

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itself to irrigation. The cultivation practised is, however, not of a high order and the wasteful system of *dāhi* or *jhuming* is practised to a considerable extent. There is no experimental farm in the State and nothing has been done to introduce new crops or improve the quality of seed grain. The soils are classified as follows :—(1) *Khaliā.*—Hard white clay, sometimes mixed with lime concrete. It varies as follows :—(*a*) *Chāndi khaliā.*—White in colour and very hard. (*b*) *Gut khaliā.*—A white, hard and saline clay. (*c*) *Gengti khaliā.*—White and hard, mixed with lime-stone. (*d*) Ordinary *khaliā.*—Or agricultural clay. (2) *Bāluā.*—Sandy soil. If it is mixed with clay it is called *pandakāpithiā.* It is a good rice soil. (3) *Badmattā* or *kanhār.*—Black cotton soil. In the *Khondān* tracts (the southern area of the State inhabited mostly by the Khonds) it is called *malawā.* (4) *Pankuā* or *kachhariā* —Low lying land on the banks of rivers. (5) *Rugudiā.*—Gritty soil. Kinds of soil.

The classification of the land for assessment is as follows :—(1) *At.*—The high land which is dependent entirely on the rainfall for its moisture. (2) *Māl.*—Embanked land lying high on a slope. (3) *Bernā.*—Land lying along the main surface drainage and embanked. (4) *Bāhāl.*—The low lying land on the main surface drainage and embanked. When these four classes of land are situated beneath a tank they are known as irrigated *āt*, *māl*, *bernā* and *bāhāl.* (5) *Khāri.*—Manured land round the village site, and which receives the village drainage. (6) *Barchhā.*—Sugarcane land. These plots are generally prepared on *āt* or *māl* lands, and are irrigated from wells. The plot is alternately sown with cane and pulses or wheat occasionally. (7) *Bāri.*—Plots attached to the house and fenced in. Land classification.

The various kinds of rice, pulses, oil-seeds and vegetables grown in the State are :—(1) *At dhān*, of which the following varieties are grown :—(1) *Sitābhog*, (2) *Pandernuākhāi*, (3) *Bhudoshingeri*, (4) *Satkā*, (5) *Sariā*, (6) *Sankrā*, (7) *Dhobli* or *chāulimenjo*, (8) *Kalechi*, (9) *Palsāphul*, (10) *Kurāiphul*, (11) *Sukunābhātā* and (12) *Rāni* or *Lakshmīkajal.* These ripen in the months of Bhādraba and Dasharā (September). (2) *Māl dhān* the varieties grown being, (1) *Badkusma*, (2) *Karni*, (3) *Hiranjhutri*, (4) *Dāhikharkuili*, (5) *Sānbento*, (6) *Mālpathri*, (7) *Tāmbdiā*, (8) *Dāhipudinā*, (9) *Dāhichitri*, (10) *Jhuler*, (11) *Kankriā*, (12) *Sānkesri* and (13) *Bīramani.* These ripen between Dasharā and Kārttik (October). (3) *Bernā dhān*, this consists of the following varieties :—(1) *Dudhkhadikā*, (2) *Kālikuji*, (3) *Bānko*, (4) *Rāisiri*, (5) *Kankriā*, (6) *Phuler* and (7) *Suāthunti.* These ripen in the month of Kartik (November). (4) *Bāhāl dhān*, there Rice.

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27 varieties known in the State, viz:—(1) *Bātrāj*, (2) *Baidyarāj*, (3) *Pathri*, (4) *Ruknibhog*, (5) *Raghusāi*, (6) *Goindi*, (7) *Rājgoindi*, (8) *Makarkām*, (9) *Nuniāpān*, (10) *Mahārāji*, (11) *Chināmāl*, (12) *Jhiliparāgi*, (13) *Sunāpān*, (14) *Samudrabāli*, (15) *Krishnakalā*, (16) *Rādhāballav*, (17) *Tulsikanthi*, (18) *Ratanchuri*, (19) *Hundā*, (20) *Sagardhuli*, (21) *Matiā*, (22) *Jalchingri*, (23) *Tentuliā*, (24) *Badkharkuili*, (25) *Haldigundi*, (26) *Charāiguri* and (27) *Agmāchhī*. These ripen in the month of December. The four kinds of paddy (rice) represent 58 per cent. of the total cropped area of the State. The paddy is mostly sown broadcast, and the sowings are known as (*a*) *Kharadi* which takes place before the break of the monsoon; (*b*) *Batri*, just after the rains have broken; (*c*) *Achhrā* or *gajrā*, this is the latest sowing. The seed which has previously been steeped in water and germinated, is sown broadcast. When the paddy sown broadcast is about six inches high, the land is again ploughed, this operation is known as *bihudā*. A certain quantity of *dhān* is also grown from transplanted seedlings.

Cereals. (5) Inferior kinds of cereals (millets) consisting of (1) *Gulji*, (2) *Jhāri*, (3) *Kodo*, (4) *Māndiā*, (5) *Kāngo*, (6) *Jowār* and (7) *Makai*. These cover 4 per cent. of the cropped area and ripen in August and September.

Pulses. (6) (1) *Bīrhi*, (2) *Kulthī*, both sown in August and September, and ripen in December; (3) *Mūga*, sown a little later than the sowing of *birhi* and *kulthī* and ripens in December; (4) *Arhar*, sown in June, and ripens in February; (5) Gram, this crop is sown very sparingly (it is sown in September), and ripens in February.

Cotton. (7) Cotton covers 2½ per cent. of the cropped area, and is sown in June and ripens in December.

These crops, numbers 5 to 7, cover 12 per cent. of the cropped area.

Oil-seeds. (8) (1) *Til* (Sesamum) sown in July, and ripens in December; (2) Castor oil-seed sown in September, and ripens in March. These two crops cover 21 per cent. of the cropped area.

Sugarcane. (9) Sugarcane is but little grown in this State. It occupies only ½ per cent. of the cropped area.

Vegetables. (10) (1) *Bhendi*, (2) *Sāru* (aroideal), (3) *Kākudi* (cucumber), (4) *Kakhāru* (pumpkin), (5) *Barbati* (cow-gram), (6) *Janhi* (Luffa acutangula), (7) *Lau* (bottle gourd), (8) *Baigun* (brinjal); these ripen in autumn: (9) *Semi* (beans), (10) *Kandamul* (sweet potato), (11) *Onion*, (12) *Garlic*, (13) *Chillies*, (14) *Dhanā* (coriander-seed) and (15) *Bhājisag* (potherbs); these ripen in winter. Vegetables are few in number and cover only about ⅓ per cent. of the whole cropped area and are sown in the gardens of the houses.

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NATURAL CALAMITIES.

The State is liable to famine, of which the most disastrous on record is that of 1900. The southern and western areas of the State are especially liable to suffer on any untimely distribution or early cessation of the rains : these tracts are inhabited for the most part by aboriginals, the Khonds to the south in the Kondhan and the Binjhāls to the west, in the area known as Binjhálty. These aboriginal races are very indifferent cultivators and make no attempt to secure regular crops by constructing irrigation dams and reservoirs. Even in ordinary years they are extremely indifferent to their cultivation preferring to live very largely on forest products of fruits and roots and the pursuit of the chase. The northern and eastern area of the State is however fairly protected from any entire failure of the crops : the people of this part are skilled agriculturists and most of the villages possess dams and tanks for irrigation. The greater degree of protection enjoyed by the north-eastern area was markedly shown in the famine of 1900, when, though there was practically a cessation of the rains from August, the people of this part were able by irrigation to harvest a 65 per cent. crop and the Khonds and Binjhāls to the south and south-east only harvested a 30 per cent. crop. The great factor is the even distribution of the rainfall : in 1896 the rainfall 54·65 inches was in excess of the average, but there was a prolonged cessation after the sowings with the result that the rice did not germinate properly. In the following year 1897 there was considerable scarcity in the State, but no actual famine amongst the people of the State. There was however acute distress in some of the neighbouring States and a large influx of people in search of work invaded the State. Relief works were accordingly opened at the headquarters and private enterprise amongst the rich cultivators provided work for others by embanking fields and improving tanks. The State was however visited in this year (1897) by a very severe outbreak of cholera, which raged with great virulence, especially amongst the refugees who had fled to the State for employment and subsistence.

In 1899-1900 the rainfall was 7 inches below the average, but would readily have sufficed for the crops, but for its unfavourable distribution. Over 5 inches fell between March and May and was very useful for preparing the lands for the coming rice crop. The rains were favourable to the end of July, when they came practically to a cessation, except for a small fall in the early part of August, with a few scanty falls to the middle of September, when the rains ceased entirely. The crops yielded a 65 per cent harvest in the northern and eastern areas of the

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State and 30 per cent. in the south and west : in the latter areas affairs were partially improved by the fact that the Khonds and Binjhāls had reaped good millet crops of Gulji, Māndiā and Sawā. By the end of September prices of food grains had risen largely and people began to wander over the State in panic, there being no reserve of stocks at command. In the middle of August rice was selling at 24 seers per rupee, but in September had risen to 20 seers and continued rising steadily to November : for the next three months prices remained stationary, but from February onwards again rose rapidly, reaching in July 5 seers per rupee. The position was rendered the more difficult by the almost entire absence of any reserve stocks : the year 1896-97 had been one of shortage and though the two succeeding years were good the people had sold off their surplus to make good their needs of former years : communications were defective and when the rainy season set in it was almost impossible to import rice except at prohibitive rates : the famine relief kitchens were kept supplied with great difficulty by importing from Kharagpur. A considerable import of *māndiā* however was obtainable from Ganjām and all classes alike were compelled to subsist on this to a great extent. The *mahuā* crop, which is of enormous value, especially to the aboriginal races, who form 33 per cent. of the population, was a failure, but the mango crop was fortunately a bumper one. A test work was opened soon after the close of the monsoon, but did not attract workers. It was not till March that people regularly came to the relief works, all of which took the form of tank excavations : the rate paid was a moderate one, Re. 0-3-2 per 100 cubic feet and was raised to Re. 0-4-9 with the rise in prices. Besides State relief works others were opened by private enterprise and much assistance was thus rendered. One of the great difficulties to cope with was rendering relief to the aboriginal races whom nothing would induce to take to regular spade and pick work. Kitchens, seventeen in number, were accordingly opened, the largest number of persons relieved on any one day at the kitchens being 6,980. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund gave Rs. 10,000, which was expended on providing seed grains, Rs. 6,505 were given as taccavi, Rs. 3,210 land revenue, and Rs. 2,500 forest revenue were suspended and Rs. 21,094 were spent on State kitchens and relief works, excluding the sums spent by the zamīndārs and private persons. The next difficulty which faced the State authorities was the greatly restricted area sown in the ensuing year 1901. In March of that year distress again developed in the Kondhan and Binjhālty : accordingly Rs. 8,833 land revenue were suspended, Rs. 14,676 were given as taccavi and kitchens were kept open from April

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to September in these areas : the taccavi was given on the spot and at the right time and by the year 1902 the area sown had reached the normal. In the year 1902 it was found necessary to remit Rs. 2,398 of land revenue and Rs. 9,000 were again given out en taccavi in the Kondhan and Binjhâlty areas: the result was the rapid restoration to normal conditions in these parts. This disastrous famine was attended by a serious outbreak of crime : grain shops were looted and dacoity broke out and it was necessary for Government to depute a Police Inspector to organise the police force of the State. Small-pox and cholera raged with terrible virulence during the famine year of 1900 : the deteriorated condition of the people rendered them ready victims to these diseases: the registered number of deaths in 1900 was 42,154 against 8,022 in the preceding year, giving an average ratio of 127 per mille per annum : the birth rate fell from 15,353 in 1899 to 8,233 in 1900, and the total population showed a decline of 16 per cent. The mortality amongst cattle was very high from rinderpest and foot and mouth disease : water was scarce and the extensive grazing lands were parched : the greatest mortality however ensued after the break of the rains when the half starved animals were allowed to feed to repletion on the new and abundant vegetation: the Gandâs and Doms slaughtered a large number of cattle for food and crime of this type was rife. Measures have now been taken to be properly prepared for famine : schemes of famine works have been decided upon and an expert Surveyor has been engaged to draw up the plans and estimate for immediate use when necessary : several of these are preventive works which will be gradually taken up. The Chief has started a special famine fund as a reserve. The Patnâ State not being traversed by any large river is not subject to disastrous floods.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

The average rates of assessment per acre for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class rice lands are Re. 0-10-9, Re. 0-9-7 and Re. 0-3-7 respectively ; the assessment is thus very light; for *ât* or uplands, the average rate is Re. 0-1-9 per acre. The rate of assessment for *barchhâ* land, where sugarcane is specially grown, varies from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 3-12 per acre.

The field labourers are here called *guti* or *haliâ* and are generally hired for the year. They get for food two to three *khandis* (1 maund to 1 maund 20 seers) of unhusked rice per mensem. At the end of the year, they also receive six to twelve *khandis* (3 maunds to 6 maunds) of *dhân* (unhusked rice) with two cloths worth about 12 annas. Where sugarcane is cultivated, the sugarcane grown on one *patti* is allowed to every *guti* ; the

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value of this is about Rs. 2. Likewise one *khandi* (20 seers) of *dhān* (unhusked rice) yielding about a *purug* (4 maunds) of unhusked rice and one *tāmbi* (1 seer 4 chitacks) of pulse and *til* (sesamum) are sown for each *guti*, who is also given grain at the time of harvest for the work of threshing at the following rates:—For *dhān*, 10 *tāmbis* (10 seers) if he thrashes 20 *khandis* (10 maunds). For pulse and other crops, only as much as he requires for one day's food. The more skilful labourer or head *guti* (*khamāri*) gets 16 *khandis* (8 maunds) instead of 12 in a lump at the end of a year and enjoys other privileges. A stipulation is often made that the *guti* is to be lent from Rs. 4 to Rs. 20 a year without interest, provided he does not throw up his situation until he repays the money. This loan is termed in this State as "Bāhābandhā."

The lads employed for grazing cattle or other cultivating business are called *kuthiā*. They are supplied with food and cloths, and at the end of the year *dhān* (unhusked rice) from four to eight *khandis* (2 to 4 maunds) is given to them.

Besides, daily labourers are often hired in gangs to work in the fields for weeding, sowing and ploughing at two *tāmbis* (2 seers) and for transplanting at 3 *tāmbis* (3 seers) of unhusked rice daily per head. These labourers are called Bhutiārs. In the *Khondān* tracts the Khonds hire labourers at a low rate giving them requisite food in their houses and paying them a lump sum of Rs. 4 in cash in the year and three pieces of cloth only. During late years the average rate of daily wages of ordinary coolies was 2 annas for males and 1 anna and 3 pies for females: and the average rate of daily wages of mechanics was: superior mason, 14 annas, common mason, 8 annas; superior carpenter, Re. 1, common carpenter, 10 annas; superior blacksmith, 10 annas, common blacksmith, 6 annas. The principal food grain of the State is rice and *mūga* is the principal kind of pulse in use. During the period of 12 years from 1896 to 1907 the average price of rice per rupee was 24 $\frac{7}{16}$ seers at harvest time and 16$\frac{3}{4}$ seers during the later part of the year: the average price of salt from 1896 to 1905 was nine seers per rupee, but since 1906 it has fallen to 14 seers per rupee: the average price of *mūga* has been 14$\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, of *kulthi*, 25$\frac{1}{4}$ seers and of *birhi*, 14$\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

The occupation of the people of the State is mostly agricultural, 57 per cent. of the total population being agriculturists and 13 per cent. field labourers. A small number of people live on the income derived by smelting iron and making iron instruments. There is no manufacture in the State worth notice;

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weaving of *dhuris*, *newar*, etc., with the fly-shuttle loom is largely carried on in the State jail: Bhuliās, Gandās and Maharās or Kulees, who are the principal weaving classes in the State, supply the ordinary cloth used by the people of the State. Iron weapons such as axes, daggers, etc., of good quality are manufactured in the Bangomundā zamīndāri of this State. The principal exported articles are rāshi (sesamum seed), fibres, cotton, rice, grain, pulses and *ghī* (clarified butter). Traders from Ganjām and Raipur come to the State to barter salt, dry fish, coconuts, tobacco, *nabāt* (raw sugar) and iron bars mainly for oil-seeds and rice. The other imported articles are spices, mill cloths, thread and kerosene oil.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

There are two excellent murramed (gravelled) and bridged roads in the State: one from the border of the State, at Sālebhattā on the Ang, to Bolāngir, the headquarters, a distance of 19 miles; the other from Bolāngir to Tarbhā, a large mart on the Sonpur border: a portion of the main road from Raipur to Vizianagram runs through the south-western extremity of the State for a few miles, passing near Sindhekelā. An unbridged surface road 34 miles in length, runs due south to the Tel river, the boundary of the Kālāhandī and Patnā States, starting from Bolāngir and forms the main line of communication from Sambalpur to the headquarters of the Kālāhandī State: there are rest-houses at Sālebhattā and Deogaon on this route. There is a good surface road from Bolāngir to Patnāgarh, the former headquarters of the State: a cold weather surface road with rough wooden trestle bridges runs from Bangomundā through the forest tracts on the west of the State to Agalpur. The State is thus provided with good communications and there are several fair village tracks. The new line of rail from Raipur to Vizianagram will pass through the southern portion of the State *viâ* Sindhekelā and Saintalā, on the main road from Bolāngir to Kālāhandī: a branch line is projected from Saintalā to Sonpur passing near Bolāngir The Public Works of the State have been placed by the Chief under the charge of the Agency Executive Engineer, Sambalpur, with an Overseer in direct charge: the State has of recent years made great progress in the opening out of communications. There is a circuit house at headquarters. The State has been relieved of all contributions for postal service and there is a daily service both ways between Bolāngir and Sambalpur; beside the post office at headquarters, there are letter-boxes at the school houses of all important villages.

LAND REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

The main subdivisions of the State are—(1) The *khālsa* or directly administered country and two estates held by relations

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of the Mahārājā, viz., Jarāsinghā and Agalpur. (2) Five hereditary estates held chiefly by Gond Thākurs, viz., Atgaon, Loisinghā, Pandrāni, Bālbukā, and Mandal. (3) Five *Binjir* estates held by Binjhāl chiefs—a warlike race of aborigines—viz., Rāmud, Nāndupalā, Bhānpur, Khaprākhol, and Khuripāni. (4) Five *garhatiāhis*, or clusters of villages, the revenues of which are set apart for the maintenance of bodies of police each under a *garhatiā*. (5) Nine Khond *Mahāls*, viz., Bangomundā, Budbudkā, Luwā, Haldi, Talgahakā, Lāpher Pāhār, Saintalā, Tupā, and Upargahakā.

The system of settlement prevailing before 1871 A.D. was to lease the villages to the highest bidder. The term of lease was 4 years. There was no certainty of tenure however. The ryots had no rights in the land, and could be ejected at the will of and by the *gaontiā* though owing to the paucity of the tenants this was rarely done. The rents generally continued the same from one lease to another, but the *nazarāna* (or premium) paid by the *gaontiā* on renewal was increased. The village assessment or *mālguzāri* was distributed by the *gaontiā* and the tenants over the tenants' (ryoti) lands. For this purpose the tenants' lands were divided into a definite number of divisions locally, called *kariā* representing 16 annas, *bhaguā* representing 8 annas, *balitā, gur* or *salitā* representing 4 annas, *nalitā* 2 annas and *litā* 1 anna.

These divisions took into consideration the position and produce, and were therefore not of the same size. They existed everywhere, and it was not difficult to apportion the rents when they had to be revised. The *nazarāna* paid by the *gaontiā* was recovered in part from the tenants according to their holdings. The *gaontiā* managed to enjoy the rents of such lands as were temporarily deserted or new lands broken up and settled. He enjoyed all his *bhogrā*, service lands, free in return for the *nazarāna* paid by him. The tenant did not know how much was legally payable by him, but had to take the word of the *gaontiā* for it and the *gaontiā* could thus collect more than he paid to the Chief for *kurchāul* or payment in kind from his ryots, this being another source of profit to him. In addition a large number of miscellaneous cesses had to be paid. For every 15 or 30 villages a *tandakār* was appointed whose business was supposed to be to keep the peace in these villages. He, however, made a regular source of profit out of all the crimes of the area.

On the occasion of a marriage in the Chief's family a contribution called *haldiān pati* was levied on all the villages, to cover the expenses of the marriage. Contributions seem also to have

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been levied for the purchase of horses and elephants and on visits of ceremony. As money was required for expenses, the Chiefs issued orders from time to time in writing upon *gaontiās* to pay the bearer a certain sum. The order was complied with and the paper kept as a voucher to support the payment.

The total collections on account of land revenue and cesses just before the beginning of the British administration amounted to (*a*) land revenue, Rs. 8,792, (*b*) cash cesses and dues, Rs. 1,479 and (*c*) payments in kind, consisting of rice, urid, *ghī* (clarified butter), oil, goats and cloth.

The tenant lent to his *gaontiā* the services of all his ploughs for work for a day and 2 labourers with sickles for a day. This practice continues now. When the *gaontiās* sent their *karchāul* (payment of rice in kind) to the Chief the cartmen were detained for a day or two to bring firewood, timber and grass for the use of the Chief, the annual repairs of his houses and those of his servants. The tenants were bound to do any other *begār* (free labour) required of them.

Settlement of 1871.

When the State came under British administration in 1871 a new settlement was made. There was a summary enquiry and leases were given to the *gaontiās* and *kabuliyats* taken from them. The cesses were abolished and the demands amalgamated with the rent. The instalments continued the same as before, viz., payable on Asādh Pūrnimā (15th July), Kārttik Pūrnimā (15th November), and Fāgun Pūrnimā (15th March). For instance a village which had to pay Rs. 207-3 revenue and 40½ *pastmās* (97$\frac{1}{5}$ maunds) of rice under the old lease beside *ghī*, (clarified butter), oil, a goat, etc., under the lease of 1871 was assessed at Rs. 400 without any payment in kind. This settlement was made for 5 years from 1871 to 1875. In 1872 a school cess was imposed. Under the new settlement the total demand was Rs. 22,200 land revenue and Rs. 1,471 school cess. The land revenue and the rental demand continued to be identical, the *gaontiā* enjoying his *bhogrā* lands rent-free and appropriating the rents of the new tenants or new lands. The total demand included payments from zamīndārs.

Settlement of 1876.

The rent settlement made in 1876 was also for 5 years and was also a summary one. Captain Bowie, Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, who made the former settlement, had however now obtained a fuller knowledge of the people and the country. This settlement was, therefore, made on fuller data. It had been found in the Kondhān (tracts held by the Khonds) that cultivation had at least doubled everywhere, that the *umrāhs* (Khond chiefs) and heads of villag[illegible] their

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former revenue from the tenants. In the northern part of the State the case of each village was considered separately and separate information had been collected with regard to each village. The total demand rose to Rs. 37,398 and Rs. 2,190 school cess.

In this settlement as before the *gaontiās* and the tenants were left to themselves to apportion the increased demand in the same way that they would have done if the enhancement had been levied in the old form of a demand made in the shape of *nazarāna*.

Settlement of 1885.

A fresh settlement was made in 1885 by Mr. Berry and the question of the *nazarāna* and *chhirol* lands were dealt with. The lump payment of *nazarāna* had become a hardship to the *gaontiā* who was usually compelled to borrow in order to meet his obligation to the State. These objections were met by assessing the *bhogrā* to an annual payment: the assessment made in no case exceeded more than one-half its rent value at rates paid by the lands of tenants. *Chhirol* lands were taken to include (*a*) Land newly broken up by the *gaontiā* and leased to a tenant, the rent being enjoyed by the *gaontiā*, (*b*) lands brought under cultivation by tenants and enjoyed by them rent-free for three years and subsequently paying rent to the *gaontiā*, (*c*) land formerly ryoti, abandoned by a tenant and cultivated for a time by the *gaontiā* and again leased by him. The *chhirol* lands were assessed at a lenient rate as the assessment was an innovation.

Settlement of 1895.

The next settlement was made in 1895-96. This was made for the whole of the State except the Kondhān tract, where though the papers were ready the announcement was postponed owing to the approach of famine.

The better cultivated areas of the State, Aungār, Sarandā and Pātnāgarh were regularly surveyed by plane table. In the western portion of the State called Binjhālty where there were practically only patches of cultivation in the midst of jungle, the survey was on the *masāhat* system which found the area of a field in a rough and ready manner by taking its length and average breadth. The other details of settlement were those adopted in the British districts of the Central Provinces: maps were prepared, the *khasrā* was written and from it the *jamābandi*. The soil was divided according to position into *āt* or high land, *māl* or high embanked land, *bernā* or low land and *bāhāl* the lowest lying land where the water-supply was never deficient. These classes were again subdivided into manured, irrigated and ordinary. Deduced rents were then calculated by means of soil factors and unit rates

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and the revised rents were fixed with reference to these deduced rents. The condition of the village was also taken into consideration. The system of the remuneration of the *gaontiā* was changed. The *gaontiās* were given a drawback of 20 per cent. and in some cases more, of the whole village assets, and the *gaontiā* was supposed to assign land to the village servants for their remuneration. Tribal heads, such as *umrāhs*, etc., received a remuneration in cash : the State taking from 50 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the assets : the *gaontiā* paying the *umrāh* 80 per cent. ; the difference between these two items representing the remuneration of the *umrāh*.

The demands of the settlements of 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 76,900, as land revenue against the demand of Rs. 52,500 in 1895.

No *nazarāna* or premium on leasing a village is now levied as formerly. No *begāri* or *bethī* (free labour) is recognised in the *khālsa* portion of the State, but when any important officer goes on tour in the State, the tenants give one cooly per house to do any necessary State work. The *gandā* and *jhānkar* (village watchmen) cannot as formerly be ejected by a *gaontiā* at his will. The *narihā* or water bearer as before enjoys rent-free land. The lands taken up by these village servants now form part of the $\frac{1}{6}$-rent-free land (*bhogrā*) allowed to the *gaontiā*. There was also formerly the village *negi*. He enjoyed a plot of land rent-free and was the *gaontiā's* assistant in the village management. He helped to collect rents, receive and attend to State servants visiting the village. The *negi* has ceased to be a recognised servant. The village potter still exists in many villages and supplies pots for the *gaontiā's* use and for that of the visitors to the village in return for rent-free land. He, too, has no official recognition now. In addition to the land enjoyed by the *gandā* and *jhānkar* rent-free, they receive paddy (unhusked rice) from each tenant at harvest time. **Village Servants.**

The Loisinghā zamīndāri originated out of a service grant, and assumed its present size by encroachments in former times upon the *khālsa* or area directly in possession of the Chief. Atgaon and Bangomundā are tenures of long standing. The control of the police in the zamīndāris was formerly in the hands of the zamīndārs, but was taken away from them in 1896. The settlements that these zamīndārs make with their *gaontiās* are of a summary nature for five years generally. Upon the income derived by the zamīndārs, *takoli* (tribute) is assessed which is revised from time to time. **Zamīndāris.**

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Up till the settlement of 1885 the zamīndārs managed their own police. In the settlement of 1895 they were relieved of this duty and the charges on account of the police were recovered from them.

Maintenance grants.

The Agalpur maintenance grant was made by Mahārājā Bhūpāl Deva on his death-bed for the maintenance of his sons by his second wife. The Jarāsinghā maintenance grant has changed hands from time to time being meant for the use of the brother of the Chief, holding the *gadi*. There are *bābuān māfis* for the relations of the Rāj family, *chākrān māfis* for servants, *debottar* and *brahmottar māfis* for temples, gods and Brāhmans. There are no grants of recent date to Brāhmans or temples.

Māfis.

In the 1895 settlement enhancements were made as required in each case and the grants to the Brāhmans were assessed to partial revenue according to the merits of each case.

General.

There used to be a *pātki* tax levied upon professions. The Kewat, Kumbhār, Māli, Teli, Gandā, Bhuliā and Sundhi castes were assessed to that tax. It was abolished in 1890 and the *pandari* tax or tax on incomes introduced in its stead.

The main features of the rules regulating the revenue administration of the State are that a *gaontiā* cannot sublet, transfer or mortgage his village. *Gaontiās* of long standing, who have been in possession of the same village for 20 years or more, or who have effected real improvements in their villages, are given protected status, entitling them to the right of renewal at the next settlement. The *gaontiā* cannot subdivide his *bhogrā* lands, he may allow tenants to cultivate them, but no rights can be obtained in them by the tenant and all encumbrances on them cease, when a new *gaontiā* obtains the village. Tenants cannot transfer their holdings by sale, lease or mortgage. The settlement prepared for the Kondhān in 1895 and which was postponed owing to famine and a series of bad harvests has been revised, brought up to date and recently announced.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The relations between the State and the British Government are regulated by the *sanad* of 1867. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 13,000, which is liable to revision and was last assessed in 1909 for 30 years. The Chief is invested with full criminal jurisdiction, except that capital sentences have to be referred to the Commissioner of the Division for confirmation. Under the *sanad* the Chief is bound to follow the advice of the officer duly invested with authority by Government. No import or export duties can be levied and the Chief is bound to conduct his excise administration so as not to interfere with the excise arrangements of the neighbouring districts of British

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India. The Chief conducts the administration of the State with the assistance of a *Dīwān*. The State for various causes has from time to time come under the administration of Government and the administration has been developed in all departments. The *Dīwān* is the chief executive officer of the State with powers equivalent to those of a Deputy Commissioner and also exercises the powers of a Sessions and District Judge : appeals from his orders lie to the Chief : the *Dīwān* hears appeals from subordinate officers. There is a *Tahsīldār* and *Naib Tahsīldār*, revenue officers, exercising also judicial powers : the Chief's eldest son exercises powers of a District Magistrate and there is also an Honorary Magistrate at headquarters : certain of the zamīndārs also exercise the powers of Honorary Magistrates. There is a Settlement Officer and a complete settlement staff : the settlement records are kept up to date on the system followed in the Central Provinces. The income of the State in 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 2,29,378, of which the land revenue and zamīndāri *takoli* amounted to Rs. 77,544. Finances.

No rules were enforced before 1889 for forest conservancy. The right to collect lac and minor forest produce was leased from year to year from 1871. The first rules for forest conservancy were introduced in 1889. Certain forests were reserved. Timber was divided into 3 classes. The first was the more valuable and reserved class. The second could be removed on payment of a *nistār* or license fee, a nominal sum, for the private personal use of the tenants. Similarly the zamīndārs were allowed to remove from their zamīndāri forests timber and firewood for the use of themselves and their tenants, but were forbidden to sell timber : these rules are still in force. The rules referred to the fees chargeable for the various classes of timber and the rate of commutation fee to be charged to cultivating and non-cultivating classes of the State for the right to take second class timber from the forests. No restriction was placed on the removal of third class timber. The forests were then divided into—(*a*) Patnā State *khālsa*, (*b*) *mālguzāri* forests, *i.e*, forests included within the area of the villages and (*c*) zamīndāri forests. Forest management.

As regards the second class or the village jungles, the people are allowed the free use of the timber and jungle products, with the exception of first and second class timber, and such items as resin, cocoons, skins and palm juice. They pay a commutation fee of 4 annas per plough, however, to take second class timber from the State forests. First class timber has of course to be paid for on a license system granted on regular scale.

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The area of State forests, which in the settlement were demarcated from village forests, is 159 square miles, divided into 23 blocks: they have been demarcated, closed to grazing and cutting, except on license, and fire lines are now being cut. A trained Forester has recently been appointed with a regular staff under him and the administration of the forests on regular lines is to be taken up. In 1907-08 the income under this head was Rs. 24,519.

Excise. An excise *Dārogā* is in charge of the collection of excise revenue, but there is no regular excise staff and detection of smuggling and illicit distilling is left to the police force: in former years no check was placed on the number of outstills and shops and the system followed was to lease out a central outstill with a number of shops attached: during the last three years successful endeavours have been made to reduce the large number of shops scattered over the State and to approximate to a standard of one shop for every 30 square miles: considerable reductions have been effected, followed by a substantial increase in revenue: amongst the Khonds, it is, however, a difficult matter to reduce the number of shops, as the outstill is a regular village institution. The zamīndārs enjoy their own excise revenue as regards country liquor and make their own excise settlement, which both in the *khālsa* and zamīndāri areas are made by public auction. The State obtains its supply of opium from the Sambalpur Treasury. As regards *gānja* the State obtains Khandwā *gānja* from Nimār.

The brewing of *kusna*, *hāndia* or *pachwai* (rice beer) is not allowed even on license. The Khonds formerly used to brew *mahuā* liquor in their houses, but this has been stopped. In 1907-08 the excise revenue amounted to Rs. 36,032.

Civil justice. The total number of civil suits for disposal in 1907-08 was 735 out of which 66 per cent. were below Rs. 50 in value.

Crime. In former years outbreaks of violent crime were not uncommon and the serious outburst of dacoity in 1899 lead to the appointment of an officer from the British police force to hold charge of the State police. Of recent years the police have been carefully trained, organised and abuses put down and crime

Police. has returned to normal proportions. The police force consists of one Inspector, one Circle Inspector, seven Chief Constables 40 Head-Constables, and 172 men, besides *chaukīdārs* (village

Jail. watchmen) and *paiks* (State militia). The jail contains accommodation for 124 prisoners and is a fine commodious masonry building of modern construction, with quarters for jailor and

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jail staff and warders: regular labour is exacted and the administration of the jail is on modern lines. In 1907-08 the daily average jail population was 120·4. There is a regular Public Works Department and the execution of public works has been entrusted by the Chief to the Agency Executive Engineer: at the headquarters there are fine public buildings: the Chief's residence, the courts and offices, dispensary, circuit-house, jail, schools and hostels are imposing and substantial buildings.

Public Works Department.

Considerable attention has been given in this State to the cause of education, and this is especially noticeable in the rural schools. The zamīndārs and larger *umrāhs* have built excellent school houses. To all the rural schools there are Committee members who actually meet and are useful in inducing the parents to send their children to school. *Deshi--kasrat* (country exercises) is very well taught at all the schools. At Bolāngir the Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools are good institutions and well housed with an excellent hostel attached. The total number of schools in the State in 1907-08 was 44, and the number of pupils was 4,685; the average percentage of attendance was 73 and the percentage of boys of school-going age at school was 9·5 and of girls, 1·6. Including the girls' school at Bolāngir, there were altogether 692 girls under instruction; in the rural schools they read with the boys. The schools are looked after by a qualified State Deputy Inspector. A considerable number of pupils are annually successful in passing the Upper and Lower Primary examinations and in the High School Scholarship Examination. One of the features of the educational system of the State are the special schools for low caste children.

EDUCATION.

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CHAPTER XX.

RAIRAKHOL STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE State of Rairākhol lies between 20° 56′ and 21° 24′ N., and between 83° 59′ and 84° 53′ E. It is bounded on the north by Bāmra State; on the east by Athmallik State and Angul district; on the west by the Sambalpur *khālsa*; and on the south by Sonpur State. It is of irregular formation, the extreme length, east and west, being some fifty miles, and the extreme breadth thirty miles. The total area is 833 square miles, of which some three-fifths are cultivated, the rest being forest and hills. The soil is light and sandy. There are *sāl* (Shorea robusta) forests in the State, and plenty of other useful timber for building purposes. There are no rivers; the principal streams are the Champāli and the Tikkirā, but they are insignificant. The State consists of a series of low hill ranges trending to the valley of the Mahānadī. Here and there higher isolated ridges are encountered; but, except towards the Bāmra border, there are no regular uplands. The country is for the most part covered with forest, which in the valleys is mostly of the nature of scrub-jungle. The hill-sides are, however, reserved and there is some fine timber on them. The commonest tree is *rengāl* or *sāl* (Shorea robusta); there is also a considerable quantity of *kendu* (ebony—Diospyros melanoxylon), *bijā* (Pterocarpus Marsupium) and some *sisū* (Dalbergia Sissoo). In many of the villages regular groves of mangoes are to be met with, and *mahuā* (Bassia latifolia) and *chār* (Buchanania latifolia) trees are common. The *harirā* (Terminalia chebula) or myrobalan, however, is comparatively scarce, and does not flourish here so well as in the Gāngpur and Bonai States. The valleys have all been cleared for rice lands, and the forests on the uplands rising from the valleys are cultivated as *gorā* or uplands (here known as *āt*). The area available for regular rice cultivation is small, and this, no doubt, accounts for the extensive cultivation of *gorā* or uplands. Between the boundaries of the different villages small patches of forest have been reserved. Iron ore of excellent quality is found in many places. The average rainfall for the six years from 1902-03 to 1907-08 was 61·5 inches. The headquarters of

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the State are at Rāmpur situated at a distance of 42 miles from the town of Sambalpur.

History. The State of Rairākhol is attached to the Sambalpur district. It was formerly a zamīndāri, subordinate to Bāmra, but was made into an independent State, and constituted one of the Garhjāt cluster, by the Patnā Chiefs, about a century and a half ago. The Chief is by caste a Chauhān Rājput. The State was not at first included in the list of Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. The Chief, however, was conspicuous for his loyalty in 1857, and in 1866 an adoption *sanad* was granted and in 1867 the State was recognised as a Feudatory State by the British Government and received a *sanad* accordingly. The State was transferred in October 1905 from the Central Provinces to the Orissa Division in Bengal. The late Chief Rājā Gaur Chandra Deva died in July 1906 and adopted the brother of the Chief of the Bonai State as his heir : the Chief is a minor and the State accordingly is under the administration of Government. The emblem of the State is *Sankha Padma* (conch shell and lotus).

The people. The population in 1866 was returned at 25,000, and according to the census of 1901 it was 26,888. There has been but little increase in population, the land being poor and unsuitable for any large agricultural population. The non-agricultural castes are Brāhmans, Rājputs, and Mahāntis. The main agricultural castes are Chasās (7,188), and Dumāls (1,026). The population of the State is classified as follows :—Hindus—males, 12,487, females, 11,877, total 24,364 or 90·6 per cent. of the total population ; proportion of males in total Hindus 51·2. Musalmāns—males, 52, females, 40, total 92 or 0·34 per cent. of the total population ; proportion of males in total Musalmāns, 56·5. Animists—males, 1,381, females, 1,044, total 2,425 or 9·02 per cent. of the total population ; proportion of males in total Animists, 56·9. Christian —*nil*. Sikhs, 7. The number of persons able to read and write is 281 or 1·05 per cent. of the total population. Averages :— Villages per square mile, 0·38 ; persons per village, 84 ; houses per square mile, 6·7 ; houses per village, 17·0 ; persons per house, 5. The State contains 319 villages which are classified as follows:— 316 with less than five hundred inhabitants, 2 with from five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, and one with from one thousand to two thousand inhabitants.

This is the most sparsely populated State, except Bonai, amongst the States of Orissa, there being only 32 persons to the square mile.

There is a sprinkling of the cloth-manufacturing and artisan classes, chiefly iron-smelters and manufacturers of iron

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implements. The principal castes are Gonds (2,653), Gandās (2,328), Sudhas (2,199), Khonds (1,757), Rāuts (1,633), and Kudās (1,383). Of these, Sudhas are amongst the wildest of the inhabitants of this State; they fell the forest on the hill-sides and burn it (*dāhi* cultivation); in the ashes they bury their seeds just at the break of the rain; they live in no regular villages, but each family lives separately over its own cultivation in small huts perched on stakes and from this coign of vantage they guard their crops from the ravages of wild animals. The Butkā Sudhas of this State are a very prominent race and they are supposed to have played a prominent part in the history of the Rairākhol State: they have several villages allotted to them and perform sacrifices for the Rāj family.

The people are naturally wild and jungly. They are a sturdy and well set up race. They obtain much in the way of supplies from the forests and eat the fruit of the *kendu*, *chār* and *mahuā* trees in considerable quantities. The country is very poorly watered, and there is little opportunity for irrigation. The people are well clad in home-spun raiment. They appear to be superior in material condition to the people of the Bonai State, which in natural features is not unlike Rairākhol, except that in the former State the valley of the Brāhmanī river where it flows through the State affords an area of good culturable land. Rairākhol, however, is shut off from the Mahānadī by the State of Sonpur. The rental is light, and the people cultivate also large areas of uplands.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The State being covered for the most part with dense forest, it is malarious and new settlers suffer greatly from fever: the regular residents of the State, however, are fairly healthy. The people are particularly averse to vaccination and outbreaks of small-pox are frequent: visitations of cholera are also not uncommon. There is a dispensary at Rāmpur, the headquarters of the State, in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant: there is accommodation for indoor patients: the number of patients treated in 1907-08 was 8,845. Vaccination work is performed by the State free of cost to the people: the work is supervised by a Vaccination Inspector: revaccination was until recently practically unknown, but the prejudice against vaccination is being gradually overcome. In 1907-08 the number of primary vaccinations was 662 and that of revaccinations, 1,999.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil is not very fertile and the State carries a small population of only 32 persons to the square mile. Rice is the staple crop: pulses, cotton, oil-seeds and sugarcane are also cultivated. Nothing so far has been done to improve the varieties of crops grown or to introduce new crops.

Soil.

The kinds of soil found in the

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State are:—(1) *Barmatā*—This is a soil which in ploughing is very adhesive, but in the hot weather quickly becomes dried and baked and will not retain its moisture. (2) *Khaliā*—A greyish slippery soil which retains moisture. (3) *Bāliā*—A sandy soil of poor value. (4) *Ruguriā*—This is a light sandy soil containing a great deal of *muram* or disintegrated laterite. It is mostly found on the upland cultivation. (5) *Pathariā*—An inferior stony soil. (6) *Pāluā*—This is a good clayey soil found mostly by the banks of streams.

The lands have been regularly measured by the chain for settlement purposes and recorded in acres and decimals. The people, however, still speak of so many *khandis* of land, *i.e.*, the quantity of seed required for sowing the lands, a *khandi* here being equal to about 20 seers. In this way a piece of land sown by one *khandi* (20 seers) is called *khandi-kut*.

Crops.

The crops grown are as follows:—

At dhān (upland paddy) viz.: (1) *Bāunsabutā*, (2) *Sariā*, (3) *Kuliā*, (4) *Chāulamanji*; these are sown in the month of Ashādha, *i.e.*, from the 15th June and reaped in the month of Dasharā, *i.e.*, from the 15th September. *Gulji*, *rendo*, and *kāngosuān* are also grown on *āt* land and sown in the beginning of the rainy-season, and reaped in the month of Ashwin, *i.e.*, by the 15th September.

Dhān (paddy) of inferior quality. (1) *Mālkanhāi*, (2) *Bāunsanakhi*, (3) *Hiran*, (4) *Dholmātiā*, (5) *Kusumapunāi*, (6) *Kharakoili*, (7) *Champā*, (8) *Mānkiri*, (9) *Mālguthi*, (10) *Badyarāj*, (11) *Baniākonti*, (12) *Bātharāj*, (13) *Mugdhi*. All these varieties are sown in the months of Jyaishtha and Ashādha, *i.e.*, in June and July. The sowing of *dhān* (rice) during these months is known as *kharadi* sowing and *batari* sowing. They are reaped in the months of Dasharā and Kārttik, that is, by the 15th September.

Dhān (paddy) of superior quality. (1) *Sunāpāni*, (2) *Jhalakākeri*, (3) *Chināmāl*, (4) *Pipalbāsh*, (5) *Rādhābhog*, (6) *Krishnakalā*, (7) *Makarkām*, (8) *Jhiliparāgi*, (9) *Lakshmībhog*, (10) *Sagardhuli*, (11) *Nāgpurī*, (12) *Gandmāl*, (13) *Rādhāballabh*. These varieties are sown in the months of Jyaishtha, Ashādha and Shrābana, *i.e.*, in the months of June and July, and are transplanted. The transplantation is known as *achharā*. The harvest is reaped in the month of Mārgashira, *i.e.*, by the 15th November.

Mustard seed (1) *Bhadoi* mustard: the variety sown in the beginning of the month of Ashādha, *i.e.*, so soon as the rain falls, is called *bhadoi* mustard, and is reaped in the month of Bhādraba, *i.e.*, August. (2) *Māghi* mustard: this variety which is sown in the month of Bhādraba, *i.e.*, in the month of

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August, is called *māghi*; mustard being reaped in the month of Māgh. *Birhi*, *kulthi*, *mūga* (pulse), *barāi* (pulse). Sugarcane is planted in the month of Phālguna, *i.e.*, in February, and *gur* (molasses) is prepared in the month of Paush, *i.e.*, in December.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

The assessment is very light and the average rates paid per acre for regular rice or lowlands are, first class (*bāhāl*) Re. 1-4-6, second class (*bernā*) Re. 1-2-0, third class (*māl*) Re. 0-9-9: uplands are assessed at an average rate of Re. 0-7-9. There are special rates for sugarcane lands (*barchhā*), viz:, Rs. 3-2. The three divisions of lowlands are each subdivided into four classes according as they are favourably situated for irrigation or naturally retain the rainfall: the uplands are similarly divided into four classes. Uplands, on which catch-crops are raised every second or third year by burning the scrub-jungle, pay at the rate of two annas per acre.

The labouring classes in this State are divided as follows:—(1) *Gutis*.—These receive a monthly wage in kind and after the harvest they receive from 2 *purugs* (8 maunds) to 2 *purugs* 4 *khandis* (10 maunds) according to the character of the harvest; this is known as their *nistār* (yearly reward) or *bartan*. They also receive three pieces of cloth annually. Their engagements date from 1st Māgh (January-February). (2) *Kuthiās*.—These people are given no monthly wage, but feed in their master's house; they get as their *nistār* or yearly reward after the harvest from 1 *purug* (4 maunds) to 1 *purug* 2 *khandis* (5 maunds) of unhusked rice, and they also receive three pieces of cloth. Their duties mainly are to act as herdsmen and assist the *gutis*. They are also engaged from 1st Māgh. (3) *Khamāris*.—This is a superior class and they act as head labourers or foremen in charge of the classes mentioned above; they receive monthly wages in kind and a yearly *nistār* or reward of 3 *purugs* (12 maunds) of paddy and 4 pieces of cloth.

Average wages given in late years to different kinds of workmen are:—Superior mason and carpenter, 10 annas each; common mason and carpenter, 4 annas each; superior blacksmith, 6 annas; common blacksmith, 3 annas; and ordinary cooly, 1½ anna. There has been a steady tendency to a rise in the wages of superior workmen. The average price during late years of rice, *mūga*, *urid*, *kulthi* and salt has been 20 seers, 12 seers, 24 seers, 60 seers and 10 seers respectively.

A measure called *bhuti tāmbi* containing about 1¼ seer when rice is measured and about 1 seer when unhusked rice (*dhān*) is measured is in use here.

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The scale is as follows:—

20 *Tāmbis* = 1 *Khandi* (=about 20 seers)
8 *Khandis* = 1 *Purug* (=about 160 seers)
} Paddy (unhusked rice) is measured by this standard.

8 *Tāmbis* = 1 *Kutā* (=10 seers)
8 *Kutās* = 1 *Pastamā* (=80 seers)
} This is the measurement for *chāul* (rice).

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

The principal occupation of the people is agriculture. Of the total population 60 per cent. live on agriculture; 30 per cent. follow professions; 0·50 per cent. live on iron smelting; 0·50 per cent. live on trade; 1 per cent. are engaged on sleeper and timber works and the balance work as field-labourers, State servants, etc.

There is a very considerable manufacture of iron in this State. Notwithstanding that iron ore is so plentiful throughout the Sambalpur district, this is the only part of it where smelting is carried on to any extent. Here there are some eight or ten villages, the inhabitants of which are constantly thus employed. Traders from Cuttack come up periodically and carry off the iron on pack-bullocks. The State derives no income from the trade; the smelters used merely to give to the State a very trifling tax for the right to work up the ore, but this tax has recently been abolished in order to encourage the industry. It is said that the iron is of very good quality, and that traders make a large profit by its sale. The smelters receive considerable advances from the traders. The rearing of tusser silk cocoons in the State forests is a local industry, as is also the extraction of catechu. There is little or no export of food-grains from the State: but there is a small trade in oil-seeds, forest products, and labour is employed in working for the sleeper contractors. The principal imported articles are spices, salt, tobacco and kerosene oil.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

There is an excellent road from Sambalpur to Rāmpur, the headquarters of the State, and then on to the borders of the Athmallik State. This is the main Sambalpur-Cuttack road. There are good surface roads from Rāmpur to Bāmra and to the Sonpur border near the Mahānadī, giving communication with Sonpur. The main road of the State passes across the watershed and is naturally of steep gradients. This road is largely used for the export of sleepers from the State and the neighbouring State of Athmallik. There is a small rest-house at Mochibāhāl on the road at the border of the State and the Sambalpur district and a good inspection bungalow is under construction at the headquarters. The Imperial post plies daily between Sambalpur and Rāmpur, there being a branch post office at Rampur, the headquarters of the State.

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The land revenue administration is similar in many respects to that of the Sambalpur district: the rules for the administration of revenue affairs framed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in 1889 for the States are in force. The last settlement was made by the late Chief in 1905 for a period of ten years and the current demand is Rs. 21,354. There are no zamīndāris in the State.

The land revenue is collected with moderation; remission is granted where land has deteriorated or gone out of cultivation; *taccāvi* loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act are given at 6¼ per cent. to struggling villages, and if they cannot pull round the rental is revised. The cesses (dispensary and school) are assessed together at 2 annas per rupee of rent. The payments of *tikā*, a voluntary offering of one rupee are made on two occasions, viz., in Shrābana at the Rākhi Pūrnimā and in Paush.

In this State the villages are leased out to—(1) *garhatiās*, (2) *pradhāns* and *gaontiās*, who are chiefly found in the eastern area of the State. These have no right to mortgage or sell their villages; they are not ousted so long as they do not misconduct themselves or fall into arrears. The *bhogrā* lands assigned to them as village headmen and collectors of the State revenue are lands equivalent in value to one-fifth of the total rental of the village. The difference between the status of the two classes is that the former, *garhatiās*, do not pay *tikā* which the *pradhāns* and *gaontiās* have to pay; the former, however, have to come with their men to guard the Chief's palace when he is away and furnish the Chief when travelling with escorts and are the heads of the villages which furnish the State militia (*paiks*). There are the usual maintenance, service and religious grants in the State. It is usual to assess *māfi* (free) grants to a small *tanki* or quit-rent at each settlement until the lands are gradually resumed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The relations between the State and the British Government are regulated by the provision of the *sanad* of 1867. The State pays a tribute liable to revision and which in 1909 was fixed at Rs. 2,000 for thirty years: the State is also liable to pay *nazarāna*

Powers.

(succession fees) under the rules. The Chief has full criminal and civil powers, but capital sentences require confirmation by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. The State is now under administration of Government with a Superintendent in direct charge under the control of the Political Agent: he is assisted by a *Tahsildār* who has magisterial powers as well as being a revenue and executive officer. The administration is conducted to suit

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the conditions of the people and though not on advanced lines it is run on modern systems. The total estimated revenue of the State in 1907-08 was Rs. 69,744: excluding land revenue the principal sources of income are forests, from which in 1907-08 the revenue was Rs. 27,970: sleeper operations are carried on by a contractor: firewood, thatching grass, bamboos, *lodh*, lac, tusser cocoons, catechu, resin, wax and honey yield a small income. The tenants pay the usual commutation fee, here called *nistār*, for the right to cut third class timber for their agricultural and domestic needs, including *sāl* for use for ploughs. The State is, for the most part of its area, thickly covered with forests. At one time apparently it contained a considerable quantity of valuable *sāl;* with the advance of the railway much of this has now been cut, and practically sleeper operations are now confined to the timber to be found on the hill sides, all trees fit for sleepers having been cut away from the valleys and uplands. The value of the forests as a source of revenue has been recognised and a distinction has been made between the forests falling within and without the village boundaries. In the former area the people can obtain wood for agricultural and domestic purposes on payment of the usual *nistār* levied at 4 annas and 2 annas respectively on cultivators and artisans as the case may be. If wood is taken from the reserved area, the regular forest rates have to be paid and passes obtained and the rates prevailing in Angul have been adopted. There is no regular excise staff in the State. The arrangements and conditions under which opium is supplied from Sambalpur are the same as in the case of the other Feudatory States attached to the Sambalpur district. *Gānja* is obtained from Nimār. The number of liquor shops in the State is not excessive and only averages one to every 36 square miles. There is no restriction on the brewing of *hāndiā* (rice-beer) for home consumption. The excise revenue in the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs 7,492. The *kalidān patti* or marriage tax is levied on the occasion of marriages in the family of the Chief; there is no demand however on the occasion of deaths in the family. The hide lease is given out as a monopoly: the tenants' interests are protected by their being allowed to keep such skins as they need for domestic and agricultural purposes: the rates fixed for payment for the hides by the contractor are reasonable and cattle-killing for the sake of the hide is rare. There was formerly a monopoly for the purchase of iron; but in the interest of the industry this has been abolished. The number of civil suits for disposal during the year 1907-08 was 314: these were generally of a petty nature. Crime is light,

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Police. but effectively dealt with. There is a regular police force, consisting of 7 Head-Constables and 28 constables in charge of an

Jail. officer from the British police force. The jail is not quite

Public Works Department. suitable for present requirements and is being rebuilt. There are good public offices and buildings at the headquarters, and the public works are locally in charge of a Sub-Overseer under the Agency Executive Engineer.

EDUCATION. Education is very backward in the State and endeavours are being made to open more schools, the number of schools in 1907-08 being 5: in 1907-08 only 282 pupils were on the rolls: a separate girls' school has recently been opened at the headquarters and there are signs of a growing interest among the better class of agriculturists in education, and during the year 1908-09 the number of schools has increased to 13. There is a good school house at Rāmpur. A Sub-Inspector of Schools has been recently appointed to promote the cause of education. The State enjoys the services of the Agency Inspector of Schools and contributes towards the cost of that officer's establishment.

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CHAPTER XXI.

RANPUR STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE State of Ranpur lies between 19° 54′ and 20° 12′ N., and 85° 8′ and 85° 28′ E., with an area of 203 square miles. It is bounded on the north, east and south by Purī district, and on the west by Nayāgarh State. The south-west is a region of forest-clad and almost entirely uninhabited hills, which wall in its whole western side, except at a single point, where a pass leads into the adjoining State of Nayāgarh. To the north and east there are extensive fertile and populous valleys. The average rainfall for the six years from 1902-03 to 1907-08 was 55·94 inches. The headquarters of the State are at Ranpur.

HISTORY.

The Ranpur State claims to be the most ancient of all the States formerly known as the Orissa Tributary Mahāls and a list of the Chiefs of the State covers a period of over 3,600 years. The family records are most interesting, and besides noticing the exploits and marvellous deeds of individual Chiefs, contain references to the various paramount powers of Orissa from the early Hindu rulers to the Muhammadans and Marāthās, but their authenticity is doubtful. According to the family history of this State, Biswabasu and Biswabāsab, two brothers of the Benu Rāj family, lived in the forests of the Nīlgiri hills, but were driven out. The younger brother Biswabāsab fled with a few attendants and took refuge in the valley of the Muninag hill, amidst vast forest tracts, sparsely inhabited. Biswabāsab here established himself reclaiming the forests and gradually subdued the Bhuiyās of the neighbouring villages. It is related that one day when Biswabāsab was walking in the forest he found an image of a goddess which he brought to Muninag hill and worshipped. The goddess being pleased with the worship appeared to him in a dream and said: "My son, this land belonged once to Ranāsur, but you may now live here and construct a village on the eastern side of the hill. Your supremacy may continue permanently." Biswabāsab accordingly established the State and built a village and called it Ranpur. It is mentioned in the Kapil-Samhitā that 1,274 years of the Kali

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Yuga had passed when this State was established. This would be many years before the commencement of the Christian era. It was at first bounded on the south by Boitā hill and the Haldā river; west by the Kusumī river; north by the Horā river; east by Kantāināl and the Champāibhuin hill. The area of the State was once more extensive than it now is and tradition states that at one time the Dayā river was the eastern boundary, Bānki the northern, and the Chilkā lake the southern boundary. On the death of a Chief a stone statue is erected, and according to this old custom the statues of deceased Chiefs are kept in the burial ground. The first 54 Chiefs are alleged to have held the *gadi* of the State for 1,743 years, and on the death of Ananta Singh, the 54th Chief, his son Harihar Singh, succeeded, according to the family tradition, to the *gadi* in the year A.D. 16. Arjun Bhanj, Chief of Baud, defeated Nidhi Singh the 85th Chief and conquered Ranpur. But his son, Pītāmbar Singh recovered the State, became Chief of Ranpur, and holding the *gadi* for 50 years died in 1108 A.D. In the 12th century the then Chief of Ranpur received at the hands of Ananga Bhīma Deva, Rājā of Orissa, the title of "Narendra" and was enrolled among the Sāmanta Rājās owing to his prowess in battle. Since his time, the Chiefs of Ranpur have always enjoyed the title of "Narendra". Rājā Rām Chandra Narendra the 96th Chief who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1437 A.D., did much to improve and develop the State and was a student of astronomy. His son extended the northern and eastern boundaries of the State of Ranpur, constructed seven strong forts, held his *gadi* for 49 years and died in 1525 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Banamālī Narendra, who is said to have been an expert in statuary. Stone images made by him are still to be found in many places within the State.

During the time of the Chief Rām Chandra Narendra, who held the *gadi* from 1692 to 1727 A.D., many inhabitants of Khurdā, owing to the oppression of the Muhammadans, fled for shelter to Ranpur and settled there. He was succeeded by his son, Sārangadhar Bajradhar Narendra, who held his *gadi* from 1727 to 1754 A.D. During his time the Marāthās under Raghujī conquered Orissa. Sārangadhar met Raghujī by the side of the Mahānadī river, and the story goes that in order to prove his prowess as a warrior he killed a wild buffalo with a stick of sugarcane. Raghujī as a reward for Sārangadhar's bravery gave him the title of "Bajradhar" which is still employed as a family title by the Chiefs of the State. The present Chief Krishna Chandra Singh Deva Bīrabar Bajradhar Narendra

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Mahāpātra succeeded in 1899 A.D. The emblem of the State is a sword and the family title is Bajradhar Narendra Mahāpātra.

THE PEOPLE.

The population increased from 40,115 in 1891 to 46,075 in 1901; it is contained in 261 villages, and the density is 227 persons to the square mile. Hindus number 45,762 of the whole population, by far the most numerous caste being the Chasās (14,000). Next in importance rank the Gauras (3,500). There is a comparatively small population of Khonds (1,631). The population is classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 22,818, females, 22,944. The Hindus thus form 99·3 per cent. of the population of the State; proportion of males in total Hindus, 49·8 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 183, females, 130: total of Musalmāns, 313, or ·67 per cent. of the population; proportion of males in total Musalmāns, 58·4 per cent. Christians, *nil*. Literates number 3,101 or 6·7 per cent. of the population. Averages:—villages per square mile, 1·29; houses per village, 35·4; persons per village, 177; persons per house, 5; houses per square mile, 45·5. The villages are classified as follows:—247 with less than five hundred; 11 with from five hundred to a thousand; 2 with from a thousand to two thousand and 1 with from two to five thousand inhabitants. The people are well off; the lands are fertile and there is ready means of export for surplus stocks.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is a charitable dispensary at headquarters with a small indoor ward: the number of patients treated in 1907-08 was 10,607. The country to the south and east is not unhealthy, but in other parts of the State, fever is very prevalent, 43 per cent. of the deaths in the State being due to fever: cholera in epidemic form, frequently introduced by pilgrims from Purī, accounted during the ten years from 1893 to 1902 for 26 per cent. of the deaths. Vaccination is not popular in the State, but is gradually making headway and the number of primary vaccinations 945 in 1907-08 was the largest for many years: in the year 1906-07 revaccination was started, and in 1907-08 the number of revaccinations was 65. The work is carried on by licensed vaccinators, who are local men trained in the special vaccination class at the Medical School, Cuttack.

AGRICULTURE.

The open area of the State is well cultivated and the villages are large and populous: winter rice is the main crop, but early rice is grown in considerable quantity and excellent crops of oil-seeds and pulses are raised. The total area of the State is 130,969 acres, of which forests occupy 80,280 acres; the normal acreage under crops is 35,934 acres, of which 3,000 acres are

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twice-cropped: of this area rice normally occupies 31,142 acres *māndiā* 643 acres and *til* (sesamum) 350 acres.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

The assessment averages per *mān* (two-thirds of an acre) for first, second and third class rice lands Rs. 3-6-2, Rs. 2-5-6 and Re. 1-4-10 respectively and for uplands, Re. 1-0-8. During the ten years from 1893 to 1902 wages have shown no tendency to rise and the daily wage has averaged as follows:—superior mason, 4½ annas, common mason, blacksmith and carpenter, 3 annas each, superior carpenter and superior blacksmith, 4 annas each, cooly, 1½ annas: during the same period the average price of wheat, rice, gram and salt has been 9¾ seers, 20⅜ seers, 25¼ seers, 12½ seers respectively.

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

There are no occupations or manufactures which call for notice. There are bi-weekly markets at headquarters, where country products are bartered for iron, cotton, blankets, cloth, silk, wheat and clarified butter brought from the Khandparā State, and for fish from the Chilkā lake.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The State lies close to the East Coast section of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway and the headquarters are connected with the line of rail at Kāluparāghāt station by a good road. There is also a good feeder road from the headquarters to the Madras Trunk Road, 10 miles in length, partly bridged and metalled. A new surface road from the headquarters to the Nayāgarh border is under construction. There is a rest-house for travellers at the headquarters and a post office. The post plies *viâ* Khurda.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The land revenue demand amounts to Rs. 44,892 and is realised in two instalments in November and April. No cesses are levied and there are no zamīndāris in the State. The number of grants, known as *khanjā* grants to relations of the Chief by way of maintenance is considerable. The system of the land revenue administration is similar to that of other States and the village *sarbarāhkārs* (headmen) receive a cash commission on collection. The last land settlement was made in 1899 for a period of twenty years: six rates were fixed for wet cultivation varying from Rs. 4-11-0 to Rs. 2-1-4 per *mān* (two-thirds of an acre).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The State is administered by the Chief assisted by a *Diwān*, and the relations with the British Government are defined by the *sanad* of 1894 which was revised in 1908. The estimated annual revenue of the State is about Rs. 54,000 and a tribute of Rs. 1,401 is paid to the British Government. Forests yielded in 1907-08 a revenue of Rs. 2,227: no green timber is sold and the Chief has reserved forest areas; the forests in the past have been considerably depleted of valuable timber: in 1907-08

Finances.

Forests.

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excise yielded Rs. 2,442: the supply of opium, which may be obtained from the Government treasury, is limited to 7 seers per mensem. Excise.

The majority of the civil suits are of a petty nature, the greater number being for sums under Rs. 50 in value: in 1907-08 the number of civil suits for disposal was 207, 64 per cent. of them being below the value of Rs. 50. Justice.

Crime is light and there is very little serious crime; the total number of cases reported to the police in 1907-08 being 36: the police force consists of one Sub-Inspector, 5 Head-Constables and 21 constables. Crime. Police.

The jail is an old building with mud walls and the accommodation is for 20 prisoners. In 1907-08 the average daily population was 11·61. Jail.

In 1907-08 the total expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 2,119. Public Works Department.

The State maintains a Middle English, 3 Upper Primary and 33 Lower Primary schools, besides there is one private school: the number of pupils in 1907-08 on the rolls was 660. The State receives assistance from Government for primary education. EDUCATION.

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CHAPTER XXII.

SONPUR STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS. THE State of Sonpur is situated in 20° 32′ and 21° 11′ N., and 83° 27′ and 84° 16′ E. It is bounded on the north by Sambalpur district and a portion of the State of Rairākhol; on the south and south-east by the State of Baud; on the east by the Rairākhol State; and on the west by the State of Patnā. The area is 906 square miles, rather more than one-half of which is situated on the right bank of the Mahānadī and the remainder on the left bank. The aspect of the country is flat and slightly undulating; and isolated hills of no great altitude rise abruptly here and there. The soil is, as elsewhere in this part of the Mahānadī valley, poor; it is not alluvial, and contains a considerable proportion of sand. There are no forests of any great extent, and such as exist do not contain any valuable timber. The principal rivers are the Mahānadī which flows through the centre of the State, the Ang, which for part of its course forms the boundary between the States of Patnā and Sonpur: the Suktel also crosses the southern portion of the State flowing into the Tel a few miles above the juncture of the Tel with the Mahānadī; the Jīrā, an affluent of the Mahānadī, to the north, divides a portion of the State from Sambalpur. The Tel on the south forms the boundary with the State of Baud. The Jīrā, the Ang and the Tel are all affluents of the Mahānadī on its right bank. Diamonds are occasionally found in the banks of the Mahānadī and deposits of mica occur in various parts of the State. The average rainfall for the six years from 1902-03 to 1907-08—was 50·53 inches. The climate is similar to that of the Sambalpur district. The headquarters of the State are at Sonpur, 54 miles from Sambalpur, with which it is connected by a good gravelled road.

HISTORY. Sonpur was formerly a chiefship subordinate to Patnā, but was constituted a separate State by Rājā Madhukar Sāi of Sambalpur about the year A.D. 1560. Since then it has been counted among the cluster of Garhjāt States. It is now attached to the Sambalpur district.

The family is Chauhān Rājput, being an offshoot from the family of the Rājā of Sambalpur. Their lineage is traced back

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to Madan Gopāl, who obtained the State about 300 years ago. He was the son of Madhukar Sāi, fourth Rājā of Sambalpur. The succession has since continued regularly. The grandfather, Nīlādhar Singh Deva Bahādur, of the present Chief obtained the title of Rājā Bahādur for services to the British Government in the field: Rājā Pratāp Rudra Singh Deva Bahādur, father of the present Chief, obtained the title of Rājā Bahādur in 1898 and the present Chief was given the personal title of Mahārājā in 1908. Extensive remains of old buildings in the neighbourhood of the Sonpur town show that in former times the town was more populous and important than at present. Sonpur was evidently colonised by the Hindus at an early period in its history as is shown by the copper-plate inscriptions in Sanskrit written in Kutila character found in the neighbourhood of the town and attributed to the later Gupta Kings of Orissa and the Ganga Kings of Kalinga. Many old fashioned tiled (*nandā*) wells constructed by Brāhmans are found at Sonpur. The emblem of the State is a *chakra* (discus).

THE PEOPLE.

According to the census of 1866 the population numbered 60,000 souls: in 1901 the population was 169,877 souls. There is one large town and one large village in the State, viz., Sonpur and Binkā, both on the right bank of the Mahānadī, with a population of 8,887 and 3,843 respectively, and 898 ordinary villages. The density of the population is 188 persons to the square mile. The population is classified as follows:—Hindus —males, 82,333, females, 86,648, total 168,981 or 99·47 per cent. of the total population: proportion of males in total Hindus is 48·7 per cent. Musalmāns—males, 259, females, 250, total, 509 or 0·30 per cent. of the total population: proportion of males in total Musalmāns is 49·1 per cent. Animists—males, 175, females, 208, total, 383 or 0·23 per cent. of the total population. Christians—4. Number of literate persons is 1,758 or 1·03 (males 1·00, females, 0·03) per cent. of the total population. Averages—Villages per square mile, 0·99; persons per village, 179; houses per village, 40·2; houses per square mile, 42·2; persons per house, 4. The remaining 898 villages may be classified as follows:—Village with from two thousand to five thousand inhabitants, 1; villages with from one thousand to two thousand inhabitants, 6; villages with from five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, 36; villages with less than five hundred inhabitants 855.

The non-agricultural castes are Brāhmans, Mahāntis and Rājputs; and the agricultural castes are Chasās, Kaltuyās or Kolthās, Aghariās and Gonds. In most of the large villages are found

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a sprinkling of the artisan classes, with a few weavers of coarse cloths—Telis, Mālis, etc. The population is for the most part agricultural. The principal castes are Gauras or Ahīrs, Brāhmans, Dumāls, Bhuliās and Kewats: the latter are the boatmen who follow a prosperous livelihood in transporting the surplus produce of the country to Cuttack and Sambalpur. The great-grandfather of the present Chief was a patron of Sanskrit learning and established large colonies of Brāhmans.

The Gandās (22,203) constitute a large percentage of the population and as in the Sambalpur district compose the criminal element of the population: they are poor; a certain number of them earn regular employment as field labourers and weavers, but the majority dislike regular labour and eke out an existence by occasional labour and the proceeds of theft.

The Bhuliās (7,527) are the class who weave the tusser cloth for which Sonpur is highly reputed; an account of the industry will be found under the head of occupations, manufactures and trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH. The climate of the Sonpur State is not unhealthy and, as there are no forests, malarial fever is not rife; the town and large villages are, however, subject to visitations of cholera and occasionally of small-pox. There are dispensaries with accommodation for indoor patients both at Sonpur and Binkā: the Medical Officer of the State possesses the qualifications of an Assistant Surgeon and there are two Civil Hospital Assistants in direct charge of the two dispensaries. The number of outdoor patients treated in 1907-08 was 16,433, number of indoor patients treated was 62. Vaccination is carefully attended to and supervised by a Vaccination Inspector and a considerable number of revaccinations are annually performed: in 1907-08 the number of primary vaccinations was 8,237 and number of revaccinations in the same year was 3,606.

AGRICULTURE. The principal crop is rice; the lands are highly cultivated and in good years a considerable quantity of rice and oil-seeds is available for export: pulses, cotton and sugarcane are also largely cultivated. The villages are extensive and prosperous and carry a large agricultural population: excellent reservoirs for irrigation are found in most villages, the total number of tanks being 1,698. The greater area of the State in regard to its agricultural development closely resembles the well cultivated *tahsīl* of Bargarh in the Sambalpur district.

NATURAL CALAMITIES. Famine. The State is liable to scarcity, but has but rarely suffered from famine. The only famine of which there is record occurred in 1899-1900. The rainfall was very scanty, being only 36·05

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inches and was badly distributed: the rainfall was insufficient to fill the tanks and in consequence the fields could not be irrigated: 50 per cent. of the rice crop on the first class irrigated lands, 70 per cent. on second class lands, 85 per cent. on third class and 30 per cent. of the upland rice crop were lost: winter crops failed to germinate owing to want of moisture in the soil. Wheat, however, was sown by about 30 per cent. of the cultivators and this crop was of very great assistance. The price of rice stood at 20 seers per rupee at the beginning of 1899 but fell in 1900 to 8¼ seers. Relief works were undertaken and kitchens played a prominent part in the relief given: they were opened at all the important centres in the State and the zamīndārs also maintained kitchens at their headquarters: 17 kitchens in all were opened, gratuitous relief to respectable poor and taccavi loans to cultivators and weavers were given: the total amount of loans thus given was Rs. 27,628 to 8,239 recipients. Regular employment on works was found for 2,979 persons and the expenditure, including assistance to the dependents of the workers, amounted on this account to Rs. 15,322: the number of persons fed at the 17 kitchens was 14,674 at a total cost of Rs. 13,549. The paupers mostly came from members of the Gandā, Gaura, Saharā, Dumāl, Kewat and Khadāl castes.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

The assessment is light: the average rates prevailing for rice lands per acre are first class Re. 1-4, second class Re. 1-2, and third class Re. 0-12; uplands are assessed at an average rate of 5 annas per acre. The average rate for sugarcane (*barchhā*) lands is Re. 1-12-3 per acre, but first class land for sugarcane pays in the case of *bhograā* Rs. 3-2-2 per acre and ryoti Rs. 2-10-0. Average daily wage given to first, second and third class mechanical labour is 8 annas, 6 annas and 5 annas or 4 annas respectively: average wage given to ordinary cooly is 2 annas. The field labourers in this State are divided as follows:— (1) *Gutis*.— These receive from 2 *khandis* (1 maund) to 2 *khandis* 10 *tāmbis* (1 maund 10 seers) of *dhān* (unhusked rice) as a monthly wage. After the harvest they receive from 2 *purugs* (8 maunds) to 2 *purugs* 4 *khandis* (10 maunds) annually as their *nistār* (yearly reward): in certain cases these are given pieces of land yielding 2 *purugs* or 2 *purugs* 4 *khandis* of *dhān* instead of the annual payment. They also receive 2 pieces of cloth worth 8 annas each annually. (2) *Khamāris*.—This is a superior class, and they act as head labourers; they receive 3 *khandis* (1 maund 20 seers) as a monthly wage and a yearly *nistār* (reward) of 3 *purugs* (12 maunds) of *dhān* or a piece of land yielding 3 *purugs* yearly. Other field labourers who are employed

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daily, get from 2 to 3 *tâmbis* (2 to 3 seers) daily. The average price during the ten years from 1897-98 to 1907-08 of rice, *mûga*, *urid*, gram, *kulthî*, *arhar* and salt has been $18\frac{1}{16}$ seers, $12\frac{3}{8}$ seers, $12\frac{15}{16}$ seers, $19\frac{1}{16}$ seers, $23\frac{1}{2}$ seers, $18\frac{1}{8}$ seers and $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers, respectively.

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

Of the total population nearly $\frac{3}{4}$th, *i.e.*, 72·7 per cent. live on agriculture: 18·6 per cent. maintain themselves on industry; 0·70 per cent. follow professions for their livelihood: 3·1 per cent. have accepted State, village and personal services and 0·39 per cent. follow commerce. There is a considerable export trade of rice and pulses *viâ* the Mahânadî to Cuttack and Sambalpur. The town of Sonpur and the village of Binkâ are important trade marts for the river export trade. At the village of Tarbhâ on the Pâtnâ border there is an important trade centre for cart and pack-bullock traffic: this village is the centre on which the export trade from Baud, the Khondmâls, Patnâ and Kâlâhandî concentrates and from there finds its way either to Sonpur or Binkâ for shipment on boats along the Mahânadî or travels on by road to Sambalpur. The principal manufacture of the State is the weaving by the Bhuliâ caste of tusser cloth of excellent quality: the chief centres of this industry are at Sonpur and Binkâ and the latter place is noted for the quality of the cloth turned out, which is only slightly inferior to the best qualities produced at Barpâli in the Sambalpur district.

Tusser industry.

The cultivation of the tusser cocoons is largely carried on in the State, but the great centre for the manufacture of the tusser cloth is at Sonpur. A large population of the caste known as Bhuliâs resides at Sonpur and its neighbourhood and carry on a considerable industry. The tusser cloth woven at Sonpur is held in high repute. The caterpillars or *kosâ* feed on the *sâhâj* or *âsan* (Terminalia tomentosa) tree and spin their cocoons on the *sâl* (Shorea robusta) and *sima* or *dhaurâ* (Lagerstœmia parviflora) trees. The cultivation of the caterpillars and the collection of the cocoons are carried on by the Pâns or Gandâs. The cocoons after collection are dried in the sun for two or three days to kill the chrysalis, but if this be not sufficient the cocoons are boiled in a pot with straw and water. To prepare the cocoons for the removal of the threads, a mixture of ashes and water is prepared and this with some straw is placed in an earthen pot together with cocoons and boiled, 4 pints of water being added for every 300 cocoons placed in the vessel. The cocoons are boiled until they obtain the softness of cotton and emit a peculiar smell: they are then washed in pure water and placed on a bed of wood ashes to absorb the moisture. To wind off the tusser thread to

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make the woof yarn the cocoons are placed in an open dish and four or five threads are pulled out from a similar number of cocoons, interlaced in accordance with the thickness of the yarn it is desired to obtain.

The threads are interlaced by twirling them on the left thigh with the flat of the left hand adding a little wood ash to strengthen the strands; the right hand at the same time revolves the reeling machine or *natāi*; this portion of the work is generally done by small girls. When a sufficient quantity of thread has thus been reeled off, it is removed from the reeling machine and kept ready for use as a skein (*latā*) after being first washed in water. If still stronger yarn is required then the skeins on two reeling machines are spun off on to a larger machine twisting the yarns and uniting them into one in the process. For actual weaving purposes the yarn is wound from the skein on to bobbins by means of a spinning wheel (*rahantā*) and the bobbins are then placed in the shuttle.

For the preparation of the warp yarn the threads are spun off from seven cocoons: the threads are interlaced in the same manner as in the case of the woof yarn; the yarn thus spun is removed from the reeling machine (*natāi*) and stretched on a frame (*jantar*) consisting of two flat parallel pieces of wood with pegs along the top of each and the yarn is laced across from opposite pegs: the two blocks of wood are connected below and kept firm by two bars. The warp yarn is then immersed in a pulp made of boiled paddy (*i.e.*, the husks of the rice are not removed before boiling) and covered with ashes and is thus kept for one night: the yarn is finally polished by means of an instrument known as a weaver's key or *kunchi*. The warp yarn is then ready for use and is set up in the ordinary hand-loom of the country and the woof yarn is passed through it by the shuttle worked by hand.

Brass and bell-metal utensils and idols are also manufactured in this State. There is a small and special trade at Sonpur in the manufacture of cards for a game peculiar to these parts: the cards are small circular discs somewhat larger than a rupee made of tusser lacquered over: the figures on the cards are artistically executed and very finely coloured. The principal exported articles are rice and other food grains, oil-seeds, tusser cloth, cotton, molasses and *ghī* (clarified butter); and the principal imported articles are mill-made thread piece-goods, salt, brass utensils, kerosene oil, spices, stone and glass wares.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The greater part of the export trade of the State is carried by the Mahānadī and a considerable export of rice and pulses carried on with Cuttack and Sambalpur.

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The Tel is comparatively free from obstruction; and during the monsoon months there is some boat traffic from Patnā and timber is also floated down from the upper reaches of this river in the Kālāhandī State.

In the Mahānadī just opposite Sonpur there are dangerous rapids, which render the navigation difficult. There is a good road, the Cuttack-Sonpur-Sambalpur road on the right bank of the Mahānadī connecting with Dhamā in the Sambalpur district and passing through the important village of Binkā; there are bungalows every ten miles, from Cuttack up to the Baud-Sonpur border: there are also bungalows at Sonpur and Binkā in the Sonpur State and at Dhamā. A new road is under construction from Dhamā on the northern bank of the Mahānadī, in Sambalpur district, to the border of the State on the northern bank of the river and from there a State road is being constructed to a place opposite to Binkā and in future the traffic between the State and the Sambalpur district will cross the Mahānadī at Binkā, a far easier crossing than at Dhamā. There is an excellent road on the western border of the State forming the connecting link between Sambalpur, Bargarh and Barpāli in the Sambalpur district and Sālebhattā on the main road to the Patnā and Kālāhandī States. There is a rest-house on this road at Dungripāli, in the Sonpur State 12 miles from Barpāli. There is a surface road from Sonpur to Tarbhā, an important mart on the borders of the Pātnā State. The imperial post runs from Sambalpur to Sonpur and on to Baud: there is a sub-post office at Sonpur and letter-boxes at important villages in the State.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The current land revenue demand in 1907-08, was Rs. 54,837. There are three *kists*—(1) January, 8 annas, (2) March, 4 annas and (3) June, 4 annas.

The villages are leased out with (1) *thikādārs* or *gaontiās* (farmers), (2) *garhatiās*, and (3) *birtiās*.

Thikādārs or gaontiās.

Previously to 1887 the villages were put up to auction as regards the *bhogrā* lands—service lands of the lessee of the village; the amount bid for the *bhogrā* lands gave a right to hold the lease of the village for five years; the amount was paid down in a lump sum. Since 1887, the *thikādārs* (farmers or lessees) make annual payments for these *bhogrā* lands, the amount assessed previously to 1887 having been divided by five, which is now taken as the annual demand for the *bhogrā* lands. The *thikādār* obtains the benefit of all new lands brought under cultivation by the tenants until there is a new settlement. A new settlement is in progress and it is intended to have only two *kists*; the June *kist* being unsuitable. In the case of lands which

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are abandoned and a new tenant takes them up the *thikādār* receives a *nazarāna* (bonus) from the new occupier. The *thikādār* is not allowed to mortgage or sell his village or his *bhogrā* lands. All *thikādāri* villages pay *kar* (payment in kind) in March, consisting of *chāul* (rice) and *urid*.

If a *thikādār* dies during the period of settlement his son succeeds paying for mutation (*dākhil-khārij*) according to the rental of the village; he also gives a *salāmi* (*tikā*)—gift—to the Chief and receives a piece of cloth (*lāt*); if the son is not fit to carry on the village it remains in his name provided a suitable agent is forthcoming.

Garhatiās.

These people are on the same footing as the *thikādārs*—except that the tenants in their villages only pay *urid* and *ghī* (clarified butter) as *kar* (payment in kind) and no *chāul* (rice). The people of these villages act as guards on the palace in the absence of the Chief; they render less *bethi* (free labour) in that they do not come into Sonpur to work. They render *bethi* (free labour) in repairing any thāna or school in their neighbourhood and looking after any road running through their villages; they do not however carry bundles for the Chief or provide transport. They are really the old feudal militia of the State and are known as *sipāhi* ryots or *paiks* (State militia); in some of these villages, however, there are two classes of tenants, viz., ordinary tenants and *sipāhi* tenants; in such cases the ordinary tenants are assessed in all respects in the same way as tenants in *thikādāri* villages. The *garhatiās* pay *dākhil-khārij* or mutation fees.

Birtiās.

These tenure-holders are all Brāhmans who received their villages on special terms: in some cases they were, or their ancestors were, the original founder of the villages. At the recent settlement their rents have been slightly increased, except in the cases of those who had *mukarrarī pattās*—permanently fixed settlements - but these were very few. At the *Shrāban Pūrnimā* (July-August) and *Paush Pūrnimā* (December-January) these Brāhmans give coconuts and offer the thread to the Chief and at *Dasharā* come for sixteen days to celebrate the festival at the *garh* (headquarters). They pay the school-cess and *kar* (payment in kind) also on a reduced scale.

Bābuānā.

The tenures given as grants are the usual ones, *e.g.*, *bābuānā* grants to the Chief's relatives; there are 18 villages held in this way. These grants are usually held rent-free and do not contribute *kar* (payment in kind), but pay the school-cess.

Mafi grants.

Māfi (free) grants are of the usual kinds.—(1) *Debottar* (religious), (2) *brahmottar* (to Brāhmans) and (3) *naukrān* (service).

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No payments in kind (*kar*) are made by these rent-free villages and tenures, but all pay the school-cess.

Payments in kind are only made by the *thikādāri* and *garhati* villages and are paid into the Chief's *bhandār* (store-house) on three occasions, viz. (1) *Nūākhiā*.—Small contribution of *chāul* (rice), *mūga*, *gur* (molasses), *ghī* (clarified butter), curds, and grass for making brooms. These are paid in on the day fixed for eating new rice in the month of September. (2) *Dasharā*.—On this occasion in the month of September-October *ghī* (clarified butter), *til* (sesamum), curds and a goat are given. (3) In *Kārttika* (October-November) *chāul* (rice), *mūga*, *ghī* (clarified butter), *tarkāri* (vegetables) and *gur* (molasses), are given for the Gopāljī temple for the Gobardhan *Pūjā*. These are paid into the *bhandār* (store-house) and the temple's share is made over subsequently; a day is then fixed for feeding the idol and all the Brāhmans in the State.

Zamīndaris.

In this State there are no large zamīndāris; there are five small zamīndāris, viz., Rāmpur, Kamsarā, Barpāli, Sukhā and Pancharā; besides these there are six other zamīndāris consisting of one or two villages each. The zamīndārs are all Khonds and Binjhāls. The zamīndāri of Pancharā was formerly part of the Baud State, but was mortgaged by the Chief of that State to the Sonpur Chief and eventually came into the possession of Sonpur: it lies across the Tel river. These zamīndāris pay a *takoli* (tribute) to the State: this *takoli* is liable to revision at each settlement: in the two zamīndāris, where small forests exist, the zamīndārs have been allowed to collect the revenue from license-fees, but the income so derived is taken into account in assessing the *takoli*.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The relations between the State and the British Government are regulated by the *sanad* of 1867. The Sonpur Chief has under the *sanad* the same powers and is liable to the same obligations as the Chiefs of the other States transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 12,000 to the British Government; the tribute is liable to revision and was last revised in 1909 for a period of thirty years.

The administration of the State is conducted personally by the Chief assisted by a *Diwān*, *Tahsīldār* and *Naib Tahsīldār*. The *Diwān* is the chief executive officer of the State and exercises powers of a Sessions and District Judge, the Chief being the appellate Court: the *Tahsīldār* and *Naib Tahsīldār* exercise powers of first and second class Magistrates respectively and also exercise jurisdiction in civil suits. The Chief is also ably assisted by his

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brothers who serve as Honorary Magistrates and try civil suits. There are two benches also of Honorary Magistrates sitting at Sonpur and Binkā.

Finances. The total income of the State in 1907-08 was Rs. 1,54,054.

Forests. There are practically no forests in the State, and an attempt has been made on a small scale to reserve and reafforest a few of the small hills. The forest revenue in 1907-08 yielded Rs. 26,251.

Excise. Opium is obtained from Sambalpur and *gānja* is obtained from Nimār: the State does not charge the licensed vendors anything for cost of carriage from Sambalpur. Excise yielded a revenue of Rs. 32,874 in 1907-08.

Monopoly. The hide lease of the State is auctioned out, but does not bring in a large sum.

Contributions. On occasions of marriages in the Chief's family a contribution, known as *haldiānpatti*, is levied; the rate varies from one to four annas per *purug* of land: it is only levied on the occasion of the marriage of the Chief, the eldest son and eldest daughter and in the case of the deaths of the Rājā or Rānī.

Cesses. The school-cess is levied at one anna per rupee: villages under every class of tenure-holder pay the cess, including the *māfi* (rent-free) villages. The zamīndārs also pay this school-cess at the same rate.

Abwābs. Formerly the various cesses and *abwābs* on industrial classes were in force, but these have now all been abolished. Also the *pichli* was levied; this was a tax on bullocks taking goods from the State for sale; the charge was four annas per bullock. These *abwābs* of *pātki* and *pichli* have been abolished.

Civil justice. During the year 1907-08 the number of civil suits for disposal was 840, most of which were of a petty nature, only 16 suits exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

Crime. The number of cases reported to the police in the year 1907-08 was 591.

Police. The police force is now entirely under the control of the Chief: formerly the zamīndārs entertained and paid for their own police, but since 1904 the force has been made entirely a State force and the zamīndārs pay a police *takoli* or contribution. The Chief's uncle is the Superintendent of Police and he was trained in Sambalpur, where he holds the rank of an Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police: the force is in the direct charge of a capable Inspector from the British police. The force consists of 5 Sub-Inspectors, 23 Head-Constables and 149 constables.

Jail. There is a good masonry jail at headquarters where the prisoners undergo regular labour and are taught to weave with the fly-shuttle loom. The present jail has accommodation for 83

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prisoners. In the year 1907-08 the daily average population was 94·5.

P. W. Department.

The expenditure on public works, during the year 1907-08, amounted to Rs. 15,247.

Local Self-Government.

There are two municipalities, viz., Sonpur and Binkā: the revenues are entirely raised by imposing an octroi fee similar to that in force in Sambalpur: the octroi collections are annually leased out by the Municipal Commissioners. These two municipalities out of their funds maintain the local dispensary and the roads and bear the expenditure on primary education within the municipal areas and the Sonpur municipality contributes annually Rs. 986 for the town police. The municipalities work well and are much appreciated. The population in 1901 of Sonpur was 8,887 and of Binkā 3,843.

Education.

The State takes great interest in education and there is a very fine Middle English school at Sonpur accommodated in a substantial building. In 1907-08 there were 33 schools in the State, of which two were Middle English schools, one Middle Vernacular school, three girls' schools, one Sanskrit *tol* and two special schools for low caste children. Of the 29 Primary schools, 25 are Upper Primary Schools and 4 Lower Primary Schools. In addition there were 10 *chātsālis* (elementary schools) or private institutions with 220 scholars. In 1907-08 the number of children on the roll was 2,117 boys and 471 girls, or 2,588 pupils in all. The State employs a special officer to control and supervise the schools in the interior. In 1907-08 the State spent Rs. 5,810 on education. The great advance and improvement made in the cause of education during recent years is one of the most marked features in the administration of this State.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

TALCHER STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE State of Tālcher lies between 20° 52′ and 21° 18′ N., and 84° 54′ and 85° 16′ E., with an area of 399 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bāmra and Pāl Laharā States; on the east by the Dhenkānāl State; and on the south and west by Angul district. The Brāhmanī river traverses the State, and Tālcher village, which contains the Rājā's residence, is picturesquely situated on a bend on its right bank. The State consists for the most part of open cultivated lands and there are no hill ranges of any considerable size or height. The largest is the range running at right angles to the Brāhmaṇī river near Samal, and forming the boundary with the Dhenkānāl State. The State contains a coal field of which an examination was made in 1875. It was then reported that there is no seam of workable thickness and fairly good quality; that a final and thorough exploration could only be effected at a considerable expense; that the local consumption would never suffice to support a proper mining establishment, and that with the long and costly land carriage, no class of coal equal to Rānīganj coal could compete successfully at the Orissa ports with coal sent from Calcutta by sea. The project for utilizing the Tālcher coal-beds has, therefore, been abandoned for the present. Iron and limestone are also found near the banks of the Brāhmanī river, which separates Tālcher on the east from Pāl Laharā and Dhenkānāl. Small quantities of gold are found by washing the sand of the river, but little profit accrues to the workers. The average rainfall for the six years from 1902-03 to 1907-08 was 51·70 inches. The headquarters of the State are at Tālcher.

HISTORY.

According to tradition four sons of the Chief of Jaipur came to Purī on pilgrimage to see Jagannāth. In their pride of the *Sūryabansa* and *Rānā Thākur* family to which they belonged, they failed to properly salute the then Rājā of Purī. They were not therefore allowed to see the idol of Jagannāth, and two of them were put to death under the Rājā's orders. The other two brothers fled to a place named Nādharā, in the Dhenkānāl State, and there established a fort under the name of Bhīmanagarī.

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They also built a temple near the fort, and set up an idol named Rāmchandī Devī. This idol now belongs to Dhenkānāl.

The boundaries of the State at the time of its establishment were on the north Gāngnan in the Bāmra State; on the south Kamlāng in the Dhenkānāl State; on the east Altumā in the Dhenkānāl State; on the west the States of Bāmra and Angul. It is said that the Rājā of Purī fought a battle with the Rājā of Tālcher, conquered him and took away Nādharā, Rāmchandī, Parjang, Palāsuni and Subalayā, and made them over to the Chief of Dhenkānāl. Gāngnan was similarly conquered by the Chief of Bāmra. None of the Chiefs received any *farmān* from the Mughals or Marāthās, but Dayānidhi Bīrabar Harichandan helped the British troops at the time of the rebellion of the Angul Rājā in 1847, and was rewarded with the title of Mahendra Bahādur, a *khilāt* and an elephant.

In very early times this family held sway in what is now the important village of Subalayā, in the Sonpur State, but was eventually driven out. Tradition relates that one of the Rājās of this race crossed the Brāhmanī on a hunting expedition. Near Tāleswarī Devī, a hare killed the Rājā's dog, and the Rājā accordingly established a fort there. Some time after he was defeated by the Khonds of the place and fled to the forests. One day while asleep in the forest, Hingulā Devī appeared to him in a dream and addressed him thus:—"If you worship me and Tāleswarī, you will become victorious over your enemies, and in that case you should name the place Tālcher." The Rājā followed this advice and took the field. During an action Hingulā Devī appeared in the shape of a tiger and destroyed the opponents of the Chief. After that, when the Rājā was asleep, the Devī again appeared to him in a dream, and said that it was she and not a tiger that had destroyed his opponents. She advised the Rājā to sign his name with the initial of a tiger's head. The Rājā named the place Tālcher, and bestowed a village named Padmanāvpur on Brāhmans.

In the village of Gopālprasād, about 14 miles to the south-west of headquarters of the State, there is found the site of a goddess who is worshipped under the name of Hingulā. The site of the worship extends over the area of the coal fields which extend for some two or three miles in the neighbourhood of the village: the actual manifestation consists of a jet of gas issuing from the coal, which is either lighted by the priest or itself ignites on contact with the air. The worship of the goddess takes place on the fourteenth day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra (March-April). The goddess Hingula is alleged to appear some

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days before this in a dream to her *sebāit* (priest), and indicates to him the exact spot of her coming revelation. The *sebāit* then proceeds to the spot indicated, and finding the natural fire burning keeps the flame burning by adding coal till the appointed hour of worship arrives, when a large crowd of worshippers attend from all quarters and make offerings of *ghī* (clarified butter), sugar, plantains, curd, goats, etc. Besides this annual worship, Hingulā is also worshipped as an idol throughout the year in a secluded and solitary spot in the forest near the village. The *sebāit* sends forth emissaries throughout the States and the neighbouring districts of British India to spread the worship of Hingulā. With threats of secretly firing their houses these emissaries extract contributions from the people and from time to time put into execution their threats. A very close watch has to be kept on their movements. The emblem of the State is a tiger.

THE PEOPLE.

The population increased from 52,674 in 1891 to 60,432 in 1901; it is contained in 293 villages, and the density is 151 persons to the square mile. All but 179 of the inhabitants are Hindus. The most numerous castes are Chasās (17,000) and Pāns (10,000). The population is classified as follows: Hindu—males, 29,857, females, 30,396, the total of Hindus forming 99·7 per cent. of the population: proportion of males in total Hindus is 49·5. Musalmāns:—males, 89, females, 90; the Musalmāns form only 0·29 per cent. of the population: proportion of males in total Musalmāns is 49·7. The percentage of literates to the total population is 2·1. Averages—the number of villages per square mile is 0·73; houses per village, 41·6; persons per village, 206; houses per square mile, 30; persons per house, 4·9. Many of the villages are large and prosperous, and the people are well-to-do cultivators, with the exception of the Pāns, who form a considerable number of the population; the majority of them are landless labourers and are the professional criminals of the State: endeavours are being made by the Chief to improve their status and to assist them to holdings of their own, giving advances for plough-bullocks and seed-grain.

The 293 villages in the State are classified as follows: 261 with less than five hundred inhabitants, 28 with from five hundred to a thousand, 3 with from one to two thousand, and 1 with from two to five thousand.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The State is mostly open country and well watered by the Brāhmanī, which forms the natural drainage channel: the climate is healthy and epidemics of fever and other diseases are not common. During the period from 1893 to 1902 the average

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ratio of births and deaths per thousand was 21 and 16 respectively. There is a charitable dispensary at headquarters, with a small indoor ward in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant and the number of patients treated in 1907-08 was 4,751. There is also an Ayurvedic dispensary at headquarters. Vaccination is not popular with the people, but receives attention from the State authorities. In 1907-08 the number of primary vaccinations was 1,631 and revaccinations, 1,441.

AGRICULTURE. The total acreage of the State is 255,350 acres, of which 176,359 acres are forest and 19,306 acres non-culturable waste. The normal cropped area is 42,930 acres, of which 27,084 acres are under rice: oil-seeds are normally sown on 3,780 acres, the principal oil-seed crops being *til* (sesamum) 1,588 acres, and castor, 1,217 acres. The land is well cultivated, the fields are carefully terraced and irrigated from tanks and embankments, which are a striking feature of the State. There is a State agricultural farm, where experiments in improved seeds and new varieties of crops are made, and seed is distributed to the more experienced cultivators.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES. The average rate per *mān* (two-thirds of an acre) for first second and third class rice-lands is Rs. 2-10-2, Re. 1-11-1 and Re. 0-15-11 respectively, and for uplands, Re. 0-10-5. During the period from 1893 to 1902 the rate of wages for skilled labour has remained stationary, but that of ordinary labour has increased slightly: the average daily rate of wage during this period is as follows:—Superior mason, 6 annas, common mason, common blacksmith, and common carpenter 4 annas each, superior carpenter and superior blacksmith, 8 annas each, cooly, 1½ annas. The average price during the same period of wheat, rice, gram and salt has been 8½ seers, 25¾ seers, 14½ seers, and 10½ seers respectively.

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE. There are no special manufactures or occupations. At the headquarters, however, an industrial school has been started by the Chief with a view to improving the ordinary village trades: at the school superior leather work, especially in boots and shoes, gold and silver ornamental work, and superior carpentry and smithy work are taught. A considerable export of surplus rice, food-grains, and oil-seeds is carried on down the Brāhmanī: a certain quantity of timber is floated down the river from the State of Pāl Laharā and sleepers are brought from Athmallik and similarly exported down to Jenāpur railway station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. The principal imported articles are spices, salt, piece-goods, cloths and kerosine oil. The village of Tālcher is an important mart.

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There are good roads connecting the headquarters with Angul and Pāl Laharā, and there are rest-houses along the roads. The Brāhmanī affords a ready means for transport. There is an imperial post-office at the headquarters. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The State for some time was, owing to the minority of the present Chief, under the administration of Government: during that period a careful settlement was made for a period of fifteen years from 1897-98 to 1911-12. There are four dates (*kists*) for payment of revenue, viz., February, May, July and December, and at each *kist* one-fourth of the revenue is payable and the land revenue demand is collected without difficulty. The system of land tenures is the same as in the other States, the *sarbarāhkārs* receiving a cash commission on collections and being responsible for the rent collections: no certificates are issued until and unless the *sarbarāhkār* has first paid in the total amount due from his village. No cesses are levied, and there are no zamīndāris in the State: the maintenance allowances to members of the Chief's family are known as *khanjā* grants. The current land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 36,461 in 1907-08. LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The relations between the State and the British Government are regulated by the *sanad* of 1894, which was revised in 1908. The Chief administers the State himself, and is assisted by his uncle, who exercises the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. The State pays to the British Government an annual tribute of Rs. 1,040 and has an estimated revenue of Rs. 65,000. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. FINANCES.

There is a regular Forest Department, and every effort has been made to protect and reserve the forests, which have been demarcated: the cutting of fire-lines remains to be done. In former years the forests had been recklessly denuded of good timber, and it will be several years before the forests can recover. In the year 1907-08 the forest revenue yielded Rs. 3,770. FORESTS.

The excise revenue of the State amounted in 1907-08 to Rs. 3,994. Opium and *gānja* are obtained in the usual manner. EXCISE.

The people are not litigious, and in 1907-08 the number of civil suits was only 250, of which 88 per cent. were for sums below the value of Rs. 50. JUSTICE.

Crime is fairly heavy for the area and population of the State, but mostly consists of theft and burglary cases: a good deal of the crime is attributed to the Pāns. The number of cases reported to the police was 399 in 1907-08. CRIME.

The police force consists of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head-Constables and 45 constables, besides 242 *chaukīdārs* (village watchmen). POLICE.

There is a masonry jail at the headquarters with accommodation for 70 prisoners: a new jail is under construction. In 1907-08 the daily average population was 43. JAIL.

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P. W. Department. In 1907-08 the State spent Rs. 7,232 on account of public works.

EDUCATION. The State maintains a Middle English school, 2 Upper Primary and 62 Lower Primary schools and one good Sanskrit *tol*: besides there are one Government *guru*-training school and 4 private schools. The State receives a grant for primary education from Government, and enjoys assistance from Government Educational officers. The number of pupils on the roll in 1907-08 was 1,872. There is an excellent girls' school at headquarters.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

TIGIRIA STATE.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

THE State of Tigiriā lies between 20° 24′ and 20° 32′ N., and 85°,26′ and 85° 35′ E. It is the smallest of the Orissa States, having an area of only 46 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Dhenkānāl State; on the east by Athgarh State; on the south by the Mahānadī river; and on the west by the Barāmbā State. The country for the most part is open and level and well cultivated except among the small area of hills and forests to the north. The climate is healthy: no record exists of the rainfall, but it is approximately the same as that of the neighbouring State of Barāmbā. The Mahānadī flows along the entire length of the southern border. The headquarters of the State are at Tigiriā.

HISTORY.

According to tradition the founder of this State, Nityānanda Tunga, and his younger brother are said to have come originally on a pilgrimage to Purī, where they remained in the hope of receiving some favour from the God. The elder brother was one day advised in a dream to hold the kingdom of Trigruhiyā to the west on the bank of the river Chitrotpalā in Purī by expelling its Chief who was an infidel. Nityānanda Tunga accordingly went there, and founded the State in the year 1246 A.D. It is alleged that the area of the State was gradually contracted by maintenance and dowry grants: the maintenance-holders eventually placing their grants within the jurisdiction of neighbouring Chiefs.

It is stated that the Chief of Tigiriā assisted the Marāthā *Sūbahdār*, Chimnajī, against the Chief of Dhenkānāl. In recognition of this good service the Marāthās are said to have granted to Rājā Sankarsan a *sanad* conferring on him the title of *Mahāpātra* and declaring that the tribute then paid by him should remain unchanged. They further declared that the Rājā whenever he went on a journey should be accompanied by men and elephants with a black flag, drum, bugle, &c., and the Chief observes this custom to the present day. The Chief of Tigiriā assisted the Rājā of Orissa in defeating the rebellious Chief of Bānpur.

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One of the Chiefs, Jagannāth Champati Singh, assisted the Rājā of Orissa against the Rājā of Domparā and was rewarded with the service of *Bara Parichhā* in the temple of Jagannāth at Purī, a privilege which the family enjoys in perpetuity. The name Tigiriā is apparently a corruption of *Trigiri* or "three hills": another derivation assigns the name of the State from the fact of its having consisted of three divisions defended by three forts (*tri garh*). Extensive domains were carved out of this State by neighbouring Chiefs in the time of the Marāthās. The Chief claims to be of the Kshattriya caste; his emblem of signature is the Five Weapons (*sastra pancha*).

THE PEOPLE. The population increased from 20,546 in 1891 to 22,625 in 1901; it is contained in 102 villages. Tigiriā, though the smallest, is the most densely peopled of the Orissa States, supporting a population of 492 to the square mile. Hindus number 22,184. The most numerous caste is the Chasā (7,000); and next to them rank the Pāns (1,694). The total population is classified as follows:—Hindus—males, 10,971, females, 11,213, the Hindus thus form 98·05 per cent. of the population, proportion of males in total Hindus, 49·5 per cent.: Musalmāns—males, 218, females, 223, forming 1·9 per cent. of the population, proportion of males in total Musalmāns 49·4 per cent. There are no Christians in the State. The percentage of literates to the total population is 4·8. Averages—the number of villages per square mile, is 2·2; houses per village, 46·95; persons per village, 221; houses per square mile, 104; persons per house, 4·7. The 102 villages in the State are classified as follows:—94 with less than five hundred inhabitants, 5 with from five hundred to a thousand, 2 with from one to two thousand, and 1 with from two to five thousand. The people are well-to-do.

PUBLIC HEALTH. There is no charitable dispensary in the State and the people attend at the Government dispensary at Bānki on the opposite bank of the Mahānadī to which the Chief makes a small subscription. There is, however, a medical hall at the headquarters for the supply of country medicines. Vaccination is carried on by licensed vaccinators trained at the Cuttack Medical School: vaccination is very backward, and in 1907-08 there were only 129 cases of primary vaccination and no case of revaccination.

AGRICULTURE. The State is highly cultivated and besides the usual coarse rice and grains, produces excellent crops of oil-seeds, sugarcane, tobacco and cotton: the State has, however, made no attempt to introduce improved seed grain or new varieties of crops.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES. Rents are very low as compared with those prevailing in the neighbourhood. The average rate per acre for first, second

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and third class lands is Re. 0-15-7½, Re. 0-8-10¼ and Re. 0-4-7¼ respectively and for uplands, Re. 0-4-7. During the ten years from 1893 to 1902 there has been a general tendency to a rise in the rates of wages. The average daily wage during that period for a common carpenter has been 3½ annas, for common blacksmith, 4½ annas, and for a cooly, 1¾ annas respectively. During the same period the average rate for wheat and rice has been 8⅛ seers and 14⅞ seers respectively.

Occupations, manufactures and trade.

The principal occupation of the people is agriculture. There is a considerable manufacture of cotton cloth of superior quality, which is largely exported to the neighbouring States. There is also a large trade in sugarcane, cotton, oil-seeds and tobacco.

Means of communication.

The Mahānadī affords ample facilities for transport: the main road from Cuttack to Narsinghpur and Barāmbā passes within half a mile of the headquarters. Postal communications are carried on *viâ* Bānki, but there is no post office in the State.

Land revenue administration.

No settlement has been made in this State for a great number of years. The current land revenue demand amounts to Rs. 7,405 and is readily collected. No cesses are levied in the State and there are no zamīndāris. Transfers, sales and mortgages of holdings are supposed not to be allowed.

General administration. Finances.

The *sanad* of 1894, which was revised in 1908, regulates the relations between the State and the British Government and an annual tribute of Rs. 882 is paid. The administration of the State is far less advanced than that of the other States in Orissa and the income of the State is very limited. The Chief, assisted by a *Dīwān*, administers the State on old fashioned lines and the development of the State is very backward. The estimated revenue of the State is Rs. 10,000: forest yielded in 1907-08 Rs. 360 and excise Rs. 2,276. The number of civil suits instituted during the year 1907-08 was 70; crime is light in the State; in 1907-08 56 cases were reported to the police. The police force consists of one Sub-Inspector, one Chief Constable, one Head-Constable and nine constables. There is a very small jail.

Forests and Excise. Civil justice. Crime. Police and Jail.

Education.

The State maintains an Upper Primary and 25 Lower Primary schools: there are also three private elementary schools and a Sanskrit *tol* in the State. Education is exceedingly backward: in 1907-08 there were only 494 pupils on the rolls. The State receives a grant from Government towards primary education.

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CHAPTER XXV.

GAZETTEER.

Anandpur.—Village in the Keonjhar State, situated in 21° 13′ N., and 86° 7′ E., on the left bank of the Baitaranī river. Population (1901) 2,945. Anandpur is connected by a good road with Keonjhargarh, the headquarters of the State and also with Bhadrakh and Vyās-sarovar stations on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. A considerable trade is carried on, the rural and forest produce brought by land from the south-west being bartered for salt. The village is the headquarters of the subdivision of that name. There are courts and public buildings consisting of a sub-jail, dispensary, school, inspection bungalow and an Imperial branch post office.

Athgarh.—Headquarters of the Athgarh State, situated in 20° 31′ N., and 85° 38′ E. It is the residence of the Chief and the centre of the administration of the State. The public offices are within the Chief's residence. There is a jail, dispensary, Middle English, *guru*-training and girls' schools, an inspection bungalow and an Imperial branch post office.

Bādāmgarh.—Peak in Bonai State, situated in 21° 49′ N., and 85° 16′ E., and rising to a height of 3,525 feet above sea-level.

Bahaldā.—Village in Mayūrbhanj State situated in 22° 23 ′N., and 86° 5′ E. Population (1901) 1,724. Bahaldā is the headquarters of the Bāmanghāti subdivision of the State and is connected with Bāripadā, the headquarters of the State, by a good road. There is an Imperial branch post office and a jail, school with hostel and public buildings.

Bāmanghāti.—The northern subdivision of Mayūrbhanj State with headquarters at Bahaldā.

Bāmra.—A railway station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway in the Bāmra State. It is situated in 22° 3′ N., and 84° 18′ E, and is connected with Deogarh by a good road 58 miles in length and by telephone. There is a police station and a rest-house at Bāmra; a considerable trading community resides here and the place forms a depôt for the export of a considerable number of sleepers from the State forests.

Barāmbā.—The principal village and residence of the Rājā, in the centre of the Barāmbā State in 20° 25′ N., and 82° 22′ E. At Barāmbā are situated the public offices of the State: these

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consist of a good public office, a police station, jail, dispensary, Middle Vernacular school, girls' school and a good circuit-house on a hill-top commanding an extensive view over the Mahānadī and neighbouring hills. There is an Imperial branch post office from whence the post goes once a day to Cuttack. The population in 1902 was 1,797.

Bāripadā.—Headquarters of Mayūrbhanj State, situated in 21° 56′ N., and 86° 44′ E., on the Burābalang river. Population (1901) 5,613. Bāripadā is connected by a light railway (2′ 6″ gauge) with Rūpsā junction, a station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway, and by good roads with Bahaldā and Karanjiā, the headquarters of the Bāmanghāti and Pānchpīr subdivisions, and with the towns of Balasore and Midnapore; several fair-weather roads run from it to other parts of the State. It is the seat of the administration and contains the residence of the Chief and fine public buildings. There is an Imperial sub-post office. It is a trading centre of considerable importance. The town has a municipality established in 1905.

Bārkut.—Headquarters of the *tahsīl* of that name in the Bāmra State, situated in 21° 32′ N., and 85° 0′ E. Bārkut is connected by a good road with Deogarh and also by telephone: the public buildings consist of a dispensary, police station and court.

Baud.—Headquarters of the Baud State, situated in 20° 50′ N., and 84° 23′ E., on the right bank of the Mahānadī. Population (1901) 3,292. The village contains several ancient temples. The most important are the Nabagraha temple, built of red sandstone, very profusely carved, and probably dating from the ninth century, and 3 temples of Siva with beautifully and elaborately carved interiors. [*Archæological Survey Reports*, vol. xiii, pp. 118-119.]

The State offices are situated at Baud, which is the residence of the Chief, a picturesque and handsome building commanding a fine view of the Mahānadī. At Baud there are the State jail, police station, Middle English school, girls' school, dispensary, a Government dāk bungalow furnished and an Imperial branch post office: the post runs both to Cuttack and Sambalpur.

Bhawānīpātnā.—Situated in 19° 54′ N., and 83° 10′ E., is the headquarters of the Kālāhandī State. Here is the residence of the Chief and the village contains good public buildings, consisting of a circuit-house, a Middle English school with a hostel attached to it, a fine jail, male and female dispensaries with male and female indoor wards attached, a police station with lines, offices and courts, and a girls' school: there is a special school for low-caste children. There is an Imperial sub-post office in direct

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communication with Sambalpur: the post plies also to Raipur and Madras. Bhawānīpātnā is a trading mart of considerable importance and has grown largely during the last five years: it is frequented by traders of the Raipur district in the Central Provinces and Pārbatīpur in Madras. Formerly it was the headquarters of a Political Agent specially appointed for the Kālāhandī State. In 1901 the population was 4,400.

Bhuban.—A town in the Dhenkānāl State, situated in 20° 53′ N., and 85° 50′ E., on the north bank of the Brāhmanī river, about 14 miles from Jenāpur station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. Bhuban has a local reputation for its manufacture of bell-metal ware. In 1901 the population was 6,788.

Binkā.—Situated on the south bank of the Mahānadī river in 21° 2′ N., and 83° 50′ E. Binkā is a large village in the Sonpur State and was one of the former sites of the residences of the Chiefs of the State of Sonpur: the old moat is still in existence and there are numerous tanks. The village has a municipality and a bench of Honorary Magistrates. The quality of the tusser cloth manufactured here is excellent and ranks next to the highly finished work turned out at Barpāli in the Sambalpur district. There are a dâk bungalow, a dispensary, a Middle Vernacular school, a girls' school, a special school for low-caste children and a police station: there is an Imperial branch post office and the Imperial post runs daily to Sonpur and to Sambalpur. In 1901 the population was 3,843.

Bisrā.—Situated in 22° 15′ N., and 85° 1′ E. in the Nāgrā zamīndāri of the Gāngpur State near the border of the Singhbhūm district; it is a station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. There are lime works and a considerable export of lime is carried on to Calcutta. The bazar is of fair size with a flourishing grain trade. The village contains a police station school and branch post office.

Bolāngir.—Situated in 20° 43′ N., and 83° 30′ E., is the headquarters of the Patnā State: it possesses fine and substantial buildings, viz., the Chief's residence, the courts and offices, dispensary, circuit-house, jail, Middle English school, girls' school, hostels, police station and Imperial sub-post office: there are other good public buildings of minor importance. The post plies daily both ways to Sambalpur and Bhawānīpātnā, the headquarters of the Kālāhandī State. Bi-weekly markets are held on Sunday and Wednesday. In 1901 the population was 3,706.

Bonaigarh.—Headquarters of Bonai State, situated in 21° 49′ N., and 84° 58′ E. Population (1901) 1,850. Bonaigarh, which contains the residence of the Rājā, a dispensary, an

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inspection bungalow, court and office buildings, Upper Primary school, jail, and an Imperial branch post office) is surrounded on two sides by the Brāhmanī river. A good bridged road, 14 miles in length, runs from Pānposh station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway to Bānki, a village in the Bonai State, close to the border of the Nāgrā zamīndāri in the Gāngpur State: the road from Bānki to Bonaigarh is under construction and there is a bungalow at Barghāt half way between Bānki and Bonaigarh: the total distance from Pānposh to Bonaigarh is 38 miles. The site, which is very picturesque, is 505 feet above sea-level.

Champuā.—Headquarters of the Nayāgarh subdivision of the Keonjhar State: it is situated on the right bank of the Baitaranī river opposite to Jaintigarh in the Singhbhūm district: it lies in 22° 4′ N., and 85° 40′ E. There is direct communication by road with Chaibāsā and Chakradharpur, on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. There are a small court house, offices, a small sub-jail and dispensary. The population in 1901 was 923. There is a good road under construction and nearly completed with furnished rest-houses between Champuā and the headquarters of the State.

Chhagān.—A small village in the Athgarh State. Here is a small Christian colony under the charge of the Baptist Mission at Cuttack.

Deogarh.—The headquarters town of the Bāmra State, situated in 21° 32′ N., and 84° 45′ E., 58 miles by road from Bāmra Road station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. Population (1901) 5,702. The town is surrounded by hills. Deogarh has of late increased rapidly in population. The town is neatly laid out with a small park in the centre and it is lit by electric light and a waterfall near at hand has been utilised to supply the town with a regular water-supply through pipes with standards at convenient centres. The town is connected by telephone with Bāmra station and the wire runs on to Bārkut and Sagrā. There is a printing press and a weekly paper is published, which circulates in Sambalpur and the Oriyā States. A high school affiliated to the Calcutta University, with a chemical and physical laboratory, is maintained by the State. There are a good masonry jail, police station, dispensary with indoor accommodation and public courts. There is an Imperial sub-post office and the Imperial post runs from Deogarh to Bāmra station.

Dhenkānāl.—Situated in 20° 40′ N., and 85° 36′ E., is the headquarters and residence of the Chief of the State of that name. The town contains good public buildings. The residence of the

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Chief is an exceedingly handsome and well-built edifice, standing on rising ground and commanding a magnificent vista of hill and forest with well-laid out park-like grounds sweeping up to its imposing entrance. The public buildings are very good and consist of a fine two storied jail, a dispensary with a female hospital attached to it, a police station with lines, Sanskrit school and *guru*-training school: the building of the High English school with hostel attached deserves special notice and is one of the finest in the States: there is also an excellent circuit-house most picturesquely situated. There is an Imperial sub-post and telegraph office: there are other good public buildings. The post plies to Cuttack, Angul, and Murhi, the headquarters of the Baisingā subdivision. The telegraph line runs to Cuttack and Angul. In 1901 the population was 5,609.

Gobrā.—A fair-sized village on the eastern border of the Athgarh State, situated in 20° 35′ N., and 85° 52′ E.

Hindol.—Headquarters of the Hindol State, situated in 20° 36′ N., and 85° 14′ E. Hindol contains the residence of the Chief, a jail, a dispensary, a police station, a Middle Vernacular school, a girls' school, an inspection bungalow, and an Imperial branch post office. The population according to the census of 1901 was 1,450.

Kaintirā.—Village in the Athmallik State, situated in 20° 43′ N., and 84° 32′ E., on the north bank of the Mahānadī. Population (1901) 1,567. Kaintirā is the principal village in the State and contains the residence of the Chief; here also are situated the public offices of the State, a jail, a police station, a dispensary, Middle English and girls' schools, an inspection bungalow and an Imperial branch post office.

Kānpur.—Principal village in Narsinghpur State, situated in 20° 24′ N., and 85° 11′ E., on the north bank of the Mahānadī. Population (1901) 1,727. Kānpur has a bi-weekly market, and a trade in grain, cotton, oil-seeds and sugarcane.

Kantilo.—Village in Khandparā State, situated in 20° 22′ N., and 85° 12′ E., on the right bank of the Mahānadī. Population (1901) 4,719. It is situated on the Cuttack-Sonpur road, and is 7 miles from the Rājā's residence. It is a considerable seat of trade, but has somewhat declined in importance since the opening of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. The manufacture of brass ware is largely carried on. There is an Imperial sub-post office.

Kapilās.—A hill range in the Dhenkānāl State, situated between 20° 41 and 20° 37′ N., and between 85° 55′ and 85° 43′ E. The highest peak of this range is 2,239 feet above the sea-level,

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and there is a bungalow on the top for the summer residence of the Chief.

Karanjiā.—Village in Mayūrbhanj State, situated in 21° 44′ N., and 86° 6′E. Population (1901) 732. Karanjiā is the headquarters of the Pānchpīr subdivision of the State and is connected with Bāripadā, the headquarters of the State, by a good road. There are a dāk bungalow, an Imperial branch post office, public offices, school house with hostel, jail, dispensary and police station.

Keonjhar (Nijgarh village).—Headquarters of the Keonjhar State, situated in 21° 38′ N., and 85° 36′ E., on the Midnapore-Sambalpur road. Population (1901) 4,532. It is the residence of the Chief and is the headquarters of the administration of the State: there are good public offices, a jail, dispensary, boys' and girls' schools, police station and an inspection bungalow. There is an Imperial experimental post office. The post runs from here to Anandpur and Champuā, and also to Jaintigarh in Singhbhūm district.

Khandparā.—The headquarters of the State of that name and residence of the Chief, situated in 20° 15′ N., and 85° 12′ E. In 1901 the population was 3,944. There are a small dispensary, jail, police station and Middle Vernacular school and a rest-house. An Imperial sub-post office is located at Kantilo at a distance of 7 miles.

Khiching.—Village in Mayūrbhanj State, situated in 21° 55′ N., and 85° 50′ E. Population (1901) 269. It contains various archæological remains, such as, statues, pillars, mounds and the ruins of several brick and stone temples. A group of temples adjoining the village is of the greatest interest. One of the temples (to Siva) seems to have been repaired in the time of Mān Singh, to whom another (unfinished) temple should probably be ascribed. [*Archæological Survey Reports*, vol. xiii, pp. 74-76.]

Kuchindā.—Headquarters of the Kuchindā *tahsīl* in the Bāmra State: it is situated in 21° 45′ N., and 84° 21′ E., and is connected by a good road with Bāmra railway station and Deogarh: the public buildings are a sub-jail, court house, school, police station and a rest-house and an Imperial branch post office.

Kumārkelā or Rājgāngpur.—Situated in 22° 11′ N., and 84° 36′ E. It is an important trading centre with a large bazar on the railway line: there are a good inspection bungalow, a police station, a German Evangelical Mission Settlement and a combined telegraph and sub-post office. The Bombay and

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Calcutta mails halt at Rājgāngpur which is the railway station name for Kumārkelā.

Kumritār.—Peak in Bonai State, situated in 21° 45′ N., and 85° 9′ E., and rising to a height of 3,490 feet above sea-level.

Kunjaban.—Headquarters of the Daspallā State. It contains the residence of the Chief and is situated in the centre of the State in 20° 20′ N., and 84° 53′ E. At Kunjaban there are public offices, jail, police station, dispensary, Middle English school, an inspection bungalow and an Imperial branch post office. The population in 1901 was 1,794. Kunjaban is 14 miles from the bank of the Mahānadī and there is a good surface road to the river side.

Malayagiri.—A lofty peak, situated in the Pāl Laharā State in 21° 22′ N., and 85° 16′ E. The hill, which is 3,895 feet in height, is isolated and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Water is obtainable near the summit, on which there is space for building sites. There is on the summit a small private bungalow belonging to the Chief.

Māniāband.—A small village on the Mahānadī in the Barāmbā State, situated in 20° 26′ N., and 55° 20′ E. A bi-weekly mart is held here: population in 1902 was 1,402.

Mānkarnācha.—Highest peak in Bonai State, situated in 21° 47′ N., and 85° 14′ E., and rising to a height of 3,639 feet above sea-level.

Meghāsanī.—One of the chief mountain peaks in the Mayūrbhanj State, situated in 21° 38′ N., and 86° 21′ E. Its height is 3,824 feet. There is a dâk bungalow close to the summit.

Narsinghpur.—Headquarters of the Narsinghpur State and residence of the Chief, situated in 20° 28′ N., and 85° 7′ E. At Narsinghpur there are good public offices, a jail, police station, Middle Vernacular school, girls' school, a fine circuit-house, dispensary, quarters for the State officers, granaries and an Imperial branch post office. Narsinghpur is distant about 2 miles from the bank of the Mahānadī. In 1908 the population was 1,530.

Nayāgarh.—The headquarters of the State of that name, situated in 20° 8′ N., and 85° 6′ E: here is the residence of the Chief and the village contains good public buildings, consisting of a Middle English school, police station, dispensary and a good jail: there are also an Upper Primary school, a special school for aborigines and a girls' school. There is an inspection bungalow and an Imperial sub-post office. In 1901 the population was 3,340.

Nīlgiri.—Headquarters of the Nīlgiri State lies in 21° 26′ N., and 85° 11′ E. Here are situated the residence of the Chief,

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the public offices, jail, Middle English school and girls' school, police station, a good circuit and rest-house and an Imperial combined sub-post and telegraph office. The population in 1901 was 1,937.

Padmāvatī.—A trading village in the Khandparā State, situated on the Mahānadī near the eastern border of the State, in 20° 20′ N., and 85° 21′ E. In 1901 the population was 1,574.

Pāl Laharā.—The headquarters of the Pāl Laharā State, situated in 21° 26′ N., and 85° 11′ E. It is the residence of the Chief. There are a small dispensary with an indoor ward, a small jail, police station, a commodius school building with a hostel attached and a staging bungalow. There are also masonry courts and offices and an Imperial branch post office. In 1901 the population was 1,003.

Pānposh.—Situated in 22° 16′ N., and 84° 56′ E. in the Nāgrā zamīndāri of the Gāngpur State on the bank of the Brāhmanī river on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway: the station is, however, for passenger traffic only. The court of the Honorary Magistrate sits here and there are a small sub-jail, dispensary, police station and an Imperial combined sub-post and telegraphic office. The Sankh and the South Koel meet here and the united stream flows south under the name of the Brāhmanī. The confluence of the Koel and Sankh is one of the prettiest spots in the Gāngpur State, and it is said by local tradition to be the scene of the amour of the sage Parāsara with the fisherman's daughter Matsya Gandhā, the offspring of which was Vyāsa, the reputed compiler of the Vedas and the Mahābhārata. A temple has recently been erected at this spot and attracts a considerable number of pilgrims.

Rāmpur.—The headquarters of the Rairākhol State, situated in 21° 4′ N., and 84° 21′ E. It is the residence of the Chief. There are good public offices and buildings, viz., a dispensary with an indoor ward, a police station, a school house, a jail and an Imperial branch post office. In 1901 the population was 1,416. There is a good inspection bungalow. Rāmpur is situated on the main Cuttack-Angul-Sambalpur road.

Ranpur.—Headquarters of the Ranpur State and residence of the Chief, situated in 20° 4′ N., and 85° 21′ E. At Ranpur there are the public offices, a small jail, police station, dispensary with indoor accommodation, a Middle English school, a rest-house and an Imperial branch post office. Ranpur is only 15 miles distant from the Kāluparāghāt railway station on the East Coast section of the Bengal-Nāgpur line and there is a good Government inspection bungalow at Tāngi, three miles from the

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railway station on the direct road to Ranpur: the road is a good one. The population of the Ranpur village in 1901 was 4,172.

Rasūl.—One of the principal villages in the Hindol State, situated on the Sambalpur-Cuttack road in 20° 37′ N., and 85° 19′ E. There are a police station, a small school and a Government inspection bungalow in the village. The population, according to the census of 1901, was 2,020.

Sonpur.—Situated on the south bank of the Mahānadī river in 20° 26′ N., and 83° 55′ E., is the headquarters of the State of that name and the residence of the Chief. There is a good masonry jail and there are other good public buildings, viz., dâk bungalow, Middle English school, girls' school, branch school, special school for low caste children, police station, dispensary with indoor ward attached and offices and courts. There is an Imperial sub-post office. The town contains several substantial double-storied buildings belonging to traders and other respectable classes. In the centre of the town there is a well known temple of Mahādeo, called Subarnameru. In 1901 the population was 8,887. It has a municipality.

Sundargarh.—Headquarters of Gāngpur State, situated in 22° 8′ N., and 84° 2′ E. on the Ib river. Population (1901) 2,185. Sundargarh contains the residence of the Chief, a court-house, a good masonry jail, a commodious Middle English school with a boarding house attached, an excellent dispensary with accommodation for indoor patients, a dâk bungalow and an Imperial combined telegraph and sub-post office. It is connected with Jharsagurā railway station on the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway by a good road, the distance being 19 miles.

Tālcher.—The headquarters of the Tālcher State. It is the residence of the Rājā, and is situated on the right bank of the Brāhmanī in 20° 57′ N., and 85° 16′ E., containing in 1901 a population of 3,930. The village contains two large main streets, with several masonry houses, the shops of well-to-do traders. The residence of the Chief is a spacious and handsome building. There are State offices and courts, a police station, a good masonry jail, dispensary and Ayurvedic hall, a Middle English school, a rest-house and an Imperial branch post office. Tālcher is a mart of considerable importance.

Tigiriā.—The headquarters of the State of that name and the residence of the Chief, situated in 20° 28′ N., and 84° 33′ E. In 1901 the population was 960. There is a small jail, a police station, Upper Primary school and a rest-house, but no post office: postal communications are carried on *viâ* Bānki in the Cuttack district.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

Political Department (Political)

No. 5681-P.



RESOLUTION

The 23rd December 1925

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

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

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

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

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

4. In 1924, on account of the expense and also apprehended opposition from the Khonds, it was decided not to extend the settlement beyond the area first selected, the operations being restricted to 60 per cent of the total estimated area under cultivation in the subdivision. Of the 37,607 acres of land surveyed, it was found that 10,159, or rather more than one-fourth, had passed out of the hands of the Khonds. Of this area 8,889 acres were accounted for by sales, gifts, etc., made prior to 1914 ; 639 acres by similar transactions since 1914 and 631 acres by mortgages contracted both before and after the year. It is, however, interesting to note that in many cases Khonds took the opportunity of the presence of the Settlement Officer to redeem outstanding mortgages and recover possession of their lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Governor in Council

J. D. SIFTON

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government

MEMO. No. 5682-P.

Dated the 23rd December 1925

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

By order of the Governor in Council

J. D. SIFTON

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government

MEMO. No. 568385-P.

Dated the 23rd December 1925

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

By order of the Governor in Council

B. G. BLUNT

Under-Secretary to Government

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. The total area under permanent cultivation in the subdivision has been variously estimated in the past; the figure given in the crop forecasts has been one *lakh* of acres. The 200 square miles mentioned in paragraph 9 (*a*) at page 8 of this report has been taken from an old forest report. The results of the present survey show that these are overestimates. The total area of the subdivision is approximately 800 square miles. There are in all 1, 137 villages. Of these 645 have been surveyed. The total cultivated area surveyed was 37,607·63 acres. Calculated in the same proportion the area of the remaining 492 villages would be 28,614 acres.; this gives a total cultivated area for the subdivision of 66,221 acres. This figure excludes temporary jungle cultivation, the area of which varies from year to year and cannot be even approximately guessed at.

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

12. The area of cultivated land held abosolutely by the non-Khonds in the villages surveyed is 9,527·72 acres, which is 27 per cent of the total cultivated area in these villages and over 14 per cent of the estimated total permanent cultivation in the subdivision. In addition 631·37 acres is held by non-Khonds on mortgage. The proportion owned by aboriginal and depressed classes other than Khonds is small; the greater part being in the possession of Sauras who, though they have descended from an aboriginal caste, are all foreigners and are hardly distinguishable from the non-aborgines.

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

14. In paragraphs 9 (c) at page 9 of the report 638·59 acres is shown as having been sold by Khonds to non-Khonds. This is the area sold since 1914. Sales prior to that year were not enquired into as they could not be interfered with. Sales made subsequent o 1914 were validated on petitions filed by the parties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1921 to 1925

BY

J. W. WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER

CHAPTER I

1. *Situation, area and boundaries*—The Khondmals Subdivision of the district of Angul is a compact tract of country lying between 20° to 13′ and 20° 41′ north latitude and 83° 47′ and 34° 31′ east longitude and comprises an area of 800 square miles. It forms an entity by itself being separated from the other subdivision of the district by the Boudh Feudatory State, which bounds it on the north-east, and west. On the south it is bounded by the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Rainfall			Outturn of winter rice	Outturn of Bhadoi crop	Remarks
	November to February	March to May	June to October			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1909-10	0·64	2·37	69·92	Not available	Not available	"B" papers for these two years have been destroyed.
1910-11	0·27	3·70	69·03	Ditto	Ditto	
1911-12	4·60	1·77	48·51	8 annas	8 annas	
1912-13	4·55	2·42	49·58	8 annas	8 annas	
1913-14	3·03	10·48	48·49	8 annas	6 annas	
1914-15	2·20	2·58	54·10	9 annas	8 annas	
1915-16	1·76	2·50	63·42	12 annas	7 annas	
1916-17	4·89	4·68	68·82	12 annas	11 annas	
1917-18	0·78	7·09	54·94	4 annas	8 annas	
1918-19	6·17	3·36	73·29	4 annas	7 annas	
1919-20	3·59	3·56	61·44	12 annas	10 annas	
1920-21	0·90	0·79	52·93	10 annas	12 annas	
1921-22	0·91	2·82	62·31	10 annas	10 annas	
1922-23	2·88	1·20	41·57	10 annas	12 annas	
1923-24	3·39	3·19	41·08	9 annas	12 annas	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Villages where market is held		Day of week
Khajuripara	..	Sunday
Phiringia	..	Tuesday
Phulbani	..	Wednesday
Balandapara	..	Wednesday

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II

History of the Subdivision

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER III

ACCOUNTS OF THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) *Amins* were placed on the contract system of remuneration.

(2) The Collection of certain kinds of statistics was to be omitted. Classification of *taila* lands wree omitted, all *taila* being placed in one category. Methods of irrigation, lists of *bedeshis* and traders, village list (history sheet) and crop statement prepared during recess were all omitted.

(3) *Khatians* were to be prepared for non-Khonds only (Pans and semi-aboriginal to be classed as Khonds).

(4) Survey was to limited to permanent cultivation (wet or dry) only and not to extend to occasional dry cultivation away from the main block of permanent cultivation.

(5) The survey was to be completed first in those areas where the population was composed mixedly of Khonds and non-Khonds after which purely Khond areas were to be taken up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Lands belonging to non-Khonds

(2) Lands belonging to non-Khonds and given in mortgage to Khonds. The mortgage pays the rent.

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

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

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

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

(*b*) *Collections—how made and paid for*—Government's orders regarding collections were that collection should be made by *Muthadars* and *Sirdars* in one kist annually, after the harvest of winter rice and that 12½ per cent of the gross collections should be paid to *Sirdars* and *Muthadars*, in the proportion of 2 to 1 as a remuneration for the expense and labour of collections. Appendix B is an abstract of the rent-roll.

12. (*a*) *Proprietary rights and classification of tenants*—The Subdivision is a Government Khasmahal. The tenants both Khonds and non-Khonds are classed as occupancy raiyats, with the exception of those tenants, who hold service tenures. There is only one such class, the Paiks. Their total holdings amount to 164·44 acres. There are no under-tenants in the Estate. Appended is a list of Paik holdings showing their area and distribution (Appendix C).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. W. WOODHOUSE

Subdivisional Officer, Khondmals

APPENDIX A

Sl. No.	Name of Estate	Total area surveyed		Area held by non-Khonds							Area held by Paik				
				Saradh			Bari	Taila	Homestead land	Waste land	Saradh			Bari	Taila
		Acre	Decimal	First class	Second class	Third class					First class	Second class	Third class		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Khondmals Subdivision..	37,607	63*	2,071·05	2,030·40	2,325·60	662·06	2,416·11	22·50	162·14	17·30	53·56	85·24	1·77	6·57
	Total ..	37,607	63*	2,071·05	2,030·40	2,325·60	662·06	2,416·11	22·50	162·14	17·30	53·56	85·24	1·77	6·57

Sl. No.	Name of Estate	Land mortgaged to Khonds by non-Khonds					Land mortgaged to non-Khonds by Khonds					Area held by Khonds							Remarks
		Saradh			Bari	Taila	Saradh			Bari	Taila	Saradh			Bari	Taila	Homestead land	Waste land	
		First class	Second class	Third class			First class	Second class	Third class			First class	Second class	Third class					
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
1	Khondmals Subdivision	29·34	23·23	34·98	0·86	7·35	162·14	169·22	216·63	17·29	66·09	5,062·82	4,256·25	8,053·27	221·95	7,933·16	7·84	2,218·03	
	Total ..	29·34	23·23	34·98	0·86	7·35	162·14	169·22	216·63	17·29	66·09	5,062·82	4,256·25	8,053·27	221·95	7,933·16	7·84	2,218·03	

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

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

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

Total area of Paik land—164·44 acres

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

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APPENDIX B

Rent-roll

(Thanawar)

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

APPENDIX C

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

Thana	Mutha	Village	No. of paiks	Area	Total area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Acres		
Phulbani ..	Domsing ..	Dubagarh ..	13	9·40		
	Besringia ..	Bisipara ..	17	8·50		
	Betimendi ..	Pariaberana ..	11	3·01		
		Dalpadari ..	7	1·55		
	Rasimendi ..	Gandhapadari ..	3	1·76		
	Sangrimendi ..	Gumagarh ..	18	8·38		
		Tehuri ..	6	1·32		
		Amantpara ..	5	1·50		
		Dangulu ..	9	2·81		
	Terirkia ..	Phulbani ..	45	11·25		
		Total ..	134	49·48		
Khajuripara	Bakamendi ..	Gorapadar ..	16	6·59		
	Balascumpa ..	Balascumpa ..	10	4·10		
		Nabaguba ..	14	4·84		
	Grandimendi ..	Khamar ..	12	4·63		
	Tuniamendi ..	Khaliberna ..	8	2·41		
		Nuagan ..	12	4·80		
		Malerigan ..	12	3·69		
		Total ..	84	31·03		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Acres
Phiringia ..	Bhurusamendi ..	Sakhipara Ampara ..	7	2·10
	Jurapangia ..	Dindragan ..	2	0·75
		Padangi ..	3	1·00
	Phiringia ..	Jatajori ..	6	1·47
		Phiringia ..	9	3·97
		Meonpara ..	5	2·17
		Kambapara ..	1	0·36
		Jaragipada ..	1	0·38
		Gungisuga ..	2	0·46
		Sasipadar .	2	0·50
		Wadurga ..	2	0·41
		Kasinipadar ..	6	1·50
		Ranimilka ..	7	2·10
	Saitingia ..	Nuapada ..	16	4·30
	Suramendi ..	Bandagarh ..	15	6·10
		Porapara ..	5	1·73
		Karandagarh ..	5	1·66
	Pabingia ..	Kutibari ..	4	1·21
		Ratang ..	13	3·63
	Debsingia ..	Urukia ..	15	7·87
	Behengia ..	Gerupara ..	2	0·50
	Rabingia ..	Nuapadar ..	6	1·35
	Danikia ..	Dubrigora ..	10	4·01
		Gandapara ..	4	1·15
		Penupara ..	2	0·68
	Bhusingia ..	Panjapadari ..	1	0·35
		..	151	52·21
Gochhapada	Aragarikia ..	Jagispanga ..	10	4·00
		Kismunda ..	3	6·32
	Katarangia ..	Nakudisoru ..	5	1·51
		Sejanipadar ..	3	0·76
		Kadampadar ..	4	1·01
		Belapadari ..	1	0·27
		Katarangia ..	6	1·37
		Gunjimunda ..	3	1·18
	Jehelingia ..	Putuguna ..	3	0·75
		Gochhapra ..	12	4·31
		Priapanga ..	5	1·25
		Sangujora ..	7	1·75
	Petingia ..	Olimada ..	1	0·29
	Bakalmendi ..	Godaimunda ..	4	1·26
		Batimunda ..	2	0·85
	Dopsingia ..	Bagadongeri ..	4	1·19
		Katrapara ..	2	0·57
	Kerlingia ..	Tudimaska ..	1	0·27
	Dangrikia ..	Gagarpaderi ..	2	0·63
		Katapanga ..	3	0·64
		Saulipara ..	4	1·00
		Total ..	85	31·68

Total of Phulbani Thana ..	134	49·48
Total of Khajuripara Thana	84	31·06
Total of Phiringia Thana ..	151	52·22
Total of Gochhapara Thana	85	31·68
Grand Total ..	454	164·44

KHONDMALS SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT EXPENDITURES STATEMENT

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

Operations commenced on the 21st December 1921
Operations completed on the 28th February 1925

1921-22

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

1922-23

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

1923-24

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

APPENDIX

Crop Statements

Sl. No.	Name of estate	Low Land paddy	High land paddy	Maize and Mustard	Tila	Potato	Sweet Potato	Sugar cane	Mandia	Kuri	Mug	Kulthi	Kanga	Biri	Turmeric	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Khondmals subdivision	23,955·50	1,085·75	810·04	2,935·89	27·88	8·58	47·91	2,551·00	1,445·80	400·46	1,267·99	137·33	44·45	477·61	
	Total ..	23,955·50	1,085·75	810·04	2,935·89	27·88	8·58	47·91	2,551·00	1,445·80	400·46	1,267·99	137·33	44·45	477·61	

The 21st May 1925

J. W. WOODHOUSE
Subdivisional Officer, Khondmals

OGP—MP-IV—(B. of R.) 97—1,200—4-8-1967

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FINAL REPORT

ON THE

REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF

ORISSA

(1922-1932 A. D.)

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FINAL REPORT

ON THE

REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF

ORISSA

(1922-1932 A.D.)

BY

W. W. DALZIEL, I.C.S.,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, ORISSA.

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FINAL REPORT

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CHAPTER I

Area under Settlement

1. *General description and early settlements:*—The three districts under settlement stretch for 200 miles along the Bay of Bengal between the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. They are for the most part a flat alluvial deltaic plain with a fringe of jungle and sand along the coast and with some hilly tracts inland on the border of the Orissa Feudatory States. An area of 168 square miles at the extreme north end was originally part of the district of Midnapore which was ceded to the East India Company in 1760 along with Burdwan and Chittagong. This part came under the Permanent Settlement Regulation of 1793. The remaining area of the three districts did not come under British control until the successful military campaign of Colonel Harcourt in 1803. In the succeeding years various regulations were passed by which permanently-settled status was granted to the zamindars of the ancient Killa estates which lie on the sea-coast or bordering on the Garhjats. These were Kanika, Aul, Kujang, Harishpur, Bishunpur Marichpur, Chhedra, Patia. Sukinda, Kalkala, Madhupur, Darpan Dompara and Khurda. The *Jagir mahals,* including Parikud, were also confirmed in perpetuity. Khurda was later resumed as a result of the rebellion of the Raja, and became a Government estate, out of which the Ekhrajat *mahal* was carved in 1858 to provide for the upkeep of the Puri Temple.

The rest of the area covered by the three districts was not brought under permanent settlement, but was subjected to annual or triennial settlements until 1822, after which a settlement for five years was made, and later extened until the completion of the first detailed revenue settlement, that of 1834—43. The revenue was then settled for a period of 30 years from 1837. As the expiry of the term of this settlement coincided with the terrible famine of 1865 the settlement was extended for a further 30 years,

The early regulations provided for the investigation of all claims to hold lands revenue-free. In the settlement of 1834—43, systematic proceedings were undertaken to decide these claims, and those found valid were confirmed in perpetuity. In this way about 330,000 acres of land were exempted from revenue. The class of tenants known as *bajyaftidars* originated in the failure of some of these claims, the lands being then resumed (*bajyafti*) and, where they were of small extent, placed under the adjoining temporarily-settled *mahals.*

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